

DAILY MARKETS

Official Receipts, 60 Cars, 1500 Cattle; 110 Cars, 7700 Hogs; 19 Cars, 4176 Sheep.

LESS VIM IN CATTLE TRADE

Increased Supplies, However, Met Outlet at Generally Steady Prices.

BUTCHERS' STOCK IS STEADY

No Material Change in Cows and Heifers—Mixed Yearlings at \$6.10—Bulls, Stags and Calves Sold On Firm Basis—Stock and Feeding Cattle Met Somewhat Slower Demand—Hogs Decline 5@10c—Sheep Steady, Lambs Easier.

Table with columns for Receipts from Jan 1, 1911, and Dec 1910, listing various livestock categories and their respective quantities.

Live Stock in Sight. The following shows the estimated receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the five principal western markets:

Table showing live stock in sight for Chicago, Kansas City, South Omaha, and St. Joseph, with columns for cattle, hogs, and sheep.

CATTLE

Buyers Showed Less Keen Appetite But Prices Hold Steady.

Steer trade wore a less bullish aspect today than on former days of the week. Prices were generally stationary with the previous session, however, but there was not the activity that featured the market on Monday and Tuesday. Receipts were a little larger all around, the local run of 1700 head being 200 greater than a week ago, while the total at five markets showed an enlargement of 10,000 over last Wednesday. Increased marketing was logical after the bulge prices have shown previously this week.

Table titled 'Dressed Beef and Shipping Steers' with columns for No., Av. Price, No., and Av. Price, listing various grades and their market values.

COWS, MILK AND MIXED.

There was some increase in the supply of butcher classes over previous days of the week. Receipts ran less strongly to beef steers and stock cattle with a corresponding enlargement in the crop of cows, heifers and mixed lots. The run, however, was by no means large or in any way in excess of requirements of the trade.

HAD IT DEMONSTRATED TO HIM.

Not all of the men who have the "show-me" characteristic inculcated in their make up live in Missouri. Out in Nebraska are several to whom you have to demonstrate. In certain localities of that state you will find stock growers and feeders who have got the idea that Kansas City is the real "IT" as a marketing point for cattle, hogs and sheep.

PACKERS' CATTLE PURCHASES.

Swift & Co. 890, Hammond Packing Co. 300, Morris & Co. 396, Total 1,586.

HOGS

Buyers Have a Turn and Force a 5@10c Decline.

Hog trade has recently developed into a see-saw affair. Price fluctuations yesterday were in favor of the selling side. Today conditions were reversed and buyers had the upper hand. Receipts were not liberal and the total of 67,000 at the five leading markets was only 7000 in excess of the run a week ago.

BULLS AND STAGS.

18-1500-5.50, 18-1500-5.00, 18-1550-5.25, 18-1250-5.25, 18-1250-5.10, 18-1480-5.10, 18-1200-5.00, 18-1500-5.00, 18-1420-5.00, 18-1600-5.00, 18-1420-5.00, 18-1700-5.00.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

Trade in the stocker and feeder division today had new features and for the most part the market followed along yesterday's channels; that is, in regard to prices, it being about a steady deal from start to finish on all classes of stock and feeding steers. Although demand continues good and prices around 10 to 15c higher than last week for the strictly good grades of fleshy feeders, there is a decided let-up in the call for the ordinary grades of medium and light weight stock steers and these kinds are rather slow sale at shaded figures, although as a rule the market for this class of stock is about steady with last week's close.

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Table with columns for Stockers and Feeders, Yearlings and Calves, and Feeding Cows and Stock Heifers, listing various grades and their market values.

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ITEMS IN BRIEF.

J. D. Albright of Parnell, Mo., was among the arrivals today. He had two loads of cattle on the market. Cooper & Hatchett of Conway, Ia., were here this morning with a shipment of stock.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Table showing grain and provision prices for Wheat, Corn, Oats, and Pork, with columns for various grades and their market values.

ST. JOSEPH HAY MARKET.

Table showing hay market prices for various types of hay, including alfalfa and timothy, with columns for different grades and their market values.

OLD-TIME SHIPPER HERE.

J. M. Story of Lewis, Neb., a regular patron of this market, was here today with one car of porkers.

NO FRIEND OF AUTOS.

One of them delivered his beer and attracted attention. The horse show, the best in the west, will run five evenings with a matinee on Saturday, Sept. 28.

ALL WELL PLEASED.

Old Friend of Market Takes Top Price For Steers and Heifers. Mr. B. F. Henry, a stand-pat friend of this market shipping from Daykin, Neb., was on the market yesterday with a two-car shipment of steers and heifers that sold at the top of the market for this class of stuff.

THEY WILL APPEAL TO TAFT

Don't Want Mormon Emblem on Battledship Utah. Washington, March 29.—President Taft will be appealed to if Secretary of the Navy (Meyer) refuses to accede to the protests of the pastors' federation against the engraving of Brigham Young's statue on the silver service to be presented by a committee of Salt Lake citizens to the battleship Utah.

FOR HORSE SHOW

Association Was Organized Last Night and Complement of Officers Elected.

BIG FALL EVENT SCHEDULED

As Night Attraction During Week of Interstate Live Stock Show in September.

FAMOUS STABLES BOOKED

Best in Country Have Already Made Arrangements to Come—Possibility of Building Permanent Arena Is Encouraging—Show Will Be Held Week of Fall Festivities But Events Will Not Conflict in Any Way.

WEATHER FORECAST.

For Missouri: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; little change in temperature. Kansas and Nebraska: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; colder in west and central portion; Thursday fair.

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STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL
405 W. Illinois Ave., St. Joseph, Mo.
City Office—Rooms 2 and 3, Koch 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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Daily, three months.....1.00
Daily, one month......50
Tri-Weekly, per year.....2.00
Semi-Weekly, per year.....1.50
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PORK WILL BE PLENTIFUL.
"This country can prepare for the greatest crop of hogs it has seen for a long time," said a man from southern Nebraska, who was at the stock yards yesterday with a consignment of live pork. "I think the winter crop has been pretty well marketed and the remainder of the spring and summer may not see liberal supplies. But there has not in years been as many little pigs coming as there is this spring. It is not in isolated localities but from every section of the country come reports of large numbers of little pigs and with anything like favorable weather the summer months will see an enormous number of pigs in clover and alfalfa. These will be ready for the pork market next fall and winter and it is my prediction that you will all be able to eat pork chop and sausage next winter."

MISLEADING STATEMENTS.
The attention of the department of agriculture has been called to a dispatch published in various California papers on the 9th and 10th instants stating that the department had originated a new type of navel orange and that several thousand young trees were ready for distribution this month throughout California.
These statements as published are misleading and are apparently based on a misapprehension of the facts. The department has no new navel oranges nor new citrus fruits of any kind for distribution in California at present. Experiments in the breeding of new navel oranges and other citrus fruits have been under way for several years, but these experiments are still in the preliminary stage. None of the new sorts will be distributed until thoroughly tested under the auspices of the department and found to be of promise. None of them has as yet fruited, therefore it is not known whether any will be of commercial value.

FAVORS OWL CAR.
"It's me voting for the owl car from this date henceforth to the last said sires, and then they can rank me out during the rush hours if they want to. All that's left of me then will be in the front wagon and going to the end of the route," remarked the grouch. "Who's wise! Maybe, when that time comes the ethereal part of me will be perching on a sound-wave, or scintillating sunbeam, or something of that kind away up in the wind, looking down at the parade and talking about it to some affinity thing. In which case, the best bet you ever made will be that it's me telling her white-wings about beating the huge bundles that hang to the straps in the rear end of the car next the exit. "Ever notice it? Male bipeds with the hugest packages, and these mundane angles with the broadest expense of military freaks, all going out to the last spikes in the rails? Ever dawn on that little twenty-two calibre intellect of yours that the crowd of strap-hangers that goes farthest out on the line are the ones that freeze to the rear of the car and force the mortal that is to unload first clear down to the last strap in the sardine box? If I'm going to be a sardine, I want to be one right, smoked, packed in oil, hermetically sealed and put on the shelf for picnic purposes. Yes, sardine, it's the owl caboose for me from now on. "Course, there are some large packages roll home sometimes in the owl cars, and things are smoky occasionally, but you have got the strap-hangers brigade beat, you can always get a seat and don't have to wiggle your weary way through a jam of merry widows, Galgamborough picture things and huge liquid packages to get out of the owl."

Daddy's Bedtime Story—The True Princess

ONCE upon a time a long time ago there lived a prince who wanted to marry a princess, but he wanted to be sure that she was a real princess. "I'll travel through the whole world looking for his princess. Many times he felt sure that he had found one, but always there was something against each of them. He found plenty of princesses willing to marry him, for he was a handsome, rich young man and the heir to a great kingdom, but in every case there was something which showed that the young lady was not a real princess. So he went back home to his own country feeling very sad.
One night there was a dreadful storm. It lightened and thundered, and the rain fell in torrents. Just as this storm was at its height there was a knock heard at the door of the palace in which this prince lived with his parents, the king and the queen. All of the servants were asleep, for it was late at night, so the old king went to the door himself.
There stood a princess outside the gate seeking shelter. She had lost her way in the storm, she said, and had become separated from her companions. She said she was a real princess, although she did not look like one, with the water running down her hair and gown and filling her shoes.
"We shall soon see whether she is a real princess or not," said the old king to himself after she had let the young woman in. While she was drying her clothes the queen prepared her bed for her. She went into the sleeping room, took off all the bedclothes from the guest bed and laid a single green pea on the bottom of the bed. Then on top of the pea she put twenty mattresses and twenty quilts on top of the mattresses. And this was the bed on which the princess slept that night.
The next morning bright and early the old queen entered the room of the princess to ask her how she had slept. Although the sun had hardly risen she found the princess wide awake and tossing about in bed. "Good morning," said the queen. "I should like to ask you how you have slept?"
"Oh, very badly," said the princess. "I hardly slept a wink the whole night through, although I was very tired when I went to bed. I am sure I cannot guess what was in the bed, for it seemed very soft when I first lay down to rest. But there must be something hard in it, for my whole body is black and blue. It is really dreadful!"
"Then the old queen knew that she must be a real princess, for any one but a real princess would have slept comfortably."

IN WOMAN'S REALM

DESSERT.
Danish Pudding.—One cupful sago, one cupful chopped walnuts, one quart fruit juice (raspberry or strawberry juice preferred). Wash sago in several washings of cold water and add to the boiling fruit juice, cook slowly, stirring often for about one hour, or until the sago is as clear as gelatin. Add the chopped nuts and set aside in a cool place until time to serve. Serve on sliced oranges and bananas, with whipped cream.

Date Pudding.—One pound dates, one-fourth pound walnut meats, one-half teaspoon baking powder, one cup sugar, one tablespoon flour, two eggs. Beat this mixture about five minutes. Add enough hot water to make moist, mix slowly, but not hard. Serve with cream.

Fruit Pudding.—Two quarts water, five cents worth of sago, one-half cup raisins, one-half cup currants, one-half lemon, one apple, one-half pound prunes, one wine glass raspberry vinegar. Wash the sago in several washings of cold water and add to the two quarts of boiling water. Add the raisins, prunes, currants, and the half lemon cut in thin slices. When this has all boiled for a matter of twenty minutes add the peeled and quartered apple. When nearly done, which is a matter of one and one-half or two hours, add the vinegar. The best way to know when it is done is when the fruits are nice and soft and the sago is clear like gelatin. This is an old fashioned Danish pudding and is generally made for holiday desserts. This has the advantage of being very nutritious as well as pleasing to one's palate.

CAKES.
Orange Shortcake.—One egg, one teaspoon sugar, one tablespoonful butter, one cup of milk, two teaspoons baking powder, two cups flour. Bake in drifter. Six oranges all sliced fine with one cup of sugar. When cake is done put on platter and split for better baking. Put oranges and spread oranges on inside and top, and cover the whole with whipped cream. This makes a most delicious dessert.

Black Joe Cake.—Two egg yolks; save white for icing; two cupfuls brown sugar, two-thirds butter and lard mixed, two one-half cupfuls flour, one-half cupful sour milk, into which dissolve one teaspoonful soda, one-half teaspoonful of cloves. Method: Cream the butter, add sugar and cream again, mix and sift the dry ingredients; cut raisins and dredge with flour, add milk, then flour, until both are used. Add raisins and beat well. Bake in a well greased pan in a moderate oven about forty minutes.

FAVORITE RECIPES.
Mother's Spice Cake.—Two cups dark brown sugar, one-third pound butter, cream both well, add three eggs, one at a time; cream well, one quart flour, a little more if necessary; then add one cup sour milk in which is stirred one heaping teaspoon baking soda, while the sour milk is foaming pour into above mixture; then add one-half teaspoon ground cloves, one-half teaspoon ground nutmeg, three ground allspice, one-half cup raisins. Stir all and pour into two buttered cake pans. Bake in moderate oven.

Nat Bread.—Six cups flour, one and one-half cups sugar, six tablespoons baking powder, one teaspoon salt, one and one-half cups coparsely chopped wheat meal, one cup milk, two eggs. Mix thoroughly in order given, hour. Bake in moderate oven one hour; will make three loaves. This is delicious, very nourishing and easily made.

Nat Loaf.—Two cups granulated sugar, one cup sweet milk, two-thirds cup butter, three cups flour (after it is sifted), three eggs (whites), one

cup of nut kernels, chopped fine, two teaspoons baking powder. This is a splendid cake.
Chicken.—Take a good fowl, joint and place in kettle with sufficient water, season to taste and cook until tender. Then remove the meat, dredge with flour and fry in deep fat. Add a small quantity of butter to the fat; then add some of the broth, enough to make gravy and let simmer a few minutes. This makes an old fowl almost equal to a fried spring chicken.

PIE.
Banana Pie.—One cup of sliced banana pulp, one-half a cup of sugar, one cracker powdered fine, one-half a cup of milk, grated rind and juice of one-half a lemon or two tablespoons of milk. Mix the ingredients together and bake until firm in a pie pan lined with pastry, as for a squash pie. The cracker may be omitted, unless a rather firm pie be preferred.

Cranberry Pie.—Make a crust by stirring one-half cup of butter with three tablespoons of sugar to a cream, add one whole egg and stir well, then stir in one and a half cups of flour with one level teaspoon of baking powder. Have loose bottom tin buttered and from it take small pieces of crust at a time and press with fingers on the tin till all covered and bake in hot oven. When cold pour on top.
Wein Easter comes hundreds of azaleas will leave the florists to gladden the hearts of the recipients, only to wither in a short time. In these directions may save many of the plants. Every other day, as long as the plant blossoms, set it in a pan of water that will cover the pot at least two inches. Leave it in the water, then set it on a plate to drain. You'll be surprised at the pleasing result.

EASTER HINTS.
Business Conditions.
Texas Business in Good Condition at Present Time.
San Antonio, Texas, March 27.—Business conditions in southwest Texas have not been so promising as at present for the past three years. Several things have conspired to bring about a situation that is most helpful in every particular. Primarily the action of large financial interests in seeking out promoters of uncertain quality was a step in placing development and those activities which mean advancement of a basis that has stimulated confidence. Following this came conditions with an abundance of rain that has put the ground in a better condition for cultivation than it has been for a number of years. Other factors which have entered into and helped to make the hopeful situation are that of restors from the north and east, and a stream of home-seekers which have poured into this section of the state almost since last November. One of the results of this rapid settlement of the industry for building material, particularly that of lumber. All the great lumber concerns report the greatest trade since the panic of 1907. Millions of dollars have been spent in the past few months for building material that has gone into farm improvements and those things essential to developing agricultural areas. Returns from shipments of a great many vegetables have been most satisfactory and have given farmers ready cash for improvement purposes. The report of the financial condition by the banks of this city shows that instead of the usual decrease in deposits at that season when the great agricultural interests are planting the crop, many of the banks show an increased deposit. This fact itself gives a clearer notion of easy conditions than that suggested by the great amount of building going on in the agricultural section. Taken as a whole Texas is entering an era of prosperity and progress unparalleled in the past history of the state. Hopefulness is evident among all classes of people. The man with a legitimate undertaking finds money easy to secure and the man who works for wages finds employment abundant at a salary that means good living and something to lay by for a "rainy day."

South America bought \$85,500,000 worth from the United States last year, an increase of over \$16,000,000. Argentina gave us \$6,690,000 of the increase. Brazil \$5,990,000 and Chile \$3,809,000. Ecuador contributed nearly \$409,000, but Peru fell off \$1220,000.

CO-OPERATIVE EFFORTS.

Made to Control Depredations of Timber-Destroying Bees.
Washington, D. C., March 25.—Timber land-owners of the northwest will be interested to know that plans have been completed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to start aggressive control work against the pine destroying beetle in northeastern Oregon just as soon as the weather conditions permit.

The Forest Service has allotted to it to exceed \$25,000 for work on the national forests, the General Land Office has expressed a willingness to share its work wherever it is specifically advised on the public domain, and the Oregon State Land Board has expressed a similar desire to take any action within its means and power to undertake advised work on state lands.

An organization of private owners of timber and timber lands in Baker and Grant counties has from \$3,000 to \$5,000 subscribed or available for co-operative insect control work and expert to secure as much more. Many independent owners have expressed a willingness to do their respective share of work required on their lands and to co-operate in the required disposal of infestation on adjacent land. The Bureau of Entomology will have three, and part of the time four, of its agents and experts in the field to assist, through advice and instructions, in carrying out the essential details in the recommended methods of actual work.

The Bureau, by July 1, 1911, will have expended, within the area involved, between six and seven thousand dollars in investigations, instructions, and demonstrations. Up to the present time \$15,500 has been expended by the Bureau, Forest Service, and organization owners in connection with the investigations and other work on the problem.

It is believed, in addition to the facts determined as to the character and extent of the depredations, that the acquired practical training and information on certain features of the problem as a result of the instructions and demonstrations, will enable the federal officials and private owners to accomplish more this spring for each dollar expended, than could have been accomplished last spring with \$100,000.

The co-operative understanding between the Bureau and the representatives of the different federal, state and private interests in this undertaking is:

(1) That the Bureau of Entomology pays the salaries of the agents and experts assigned to the work on the project; the expert in charge of the project of the Forest Service, in the case of the Forest Service, makes or approves the recommendations as to the methods of procedure; and the local expert in charge of the project gives the required advice, instructions and directions in the carry out of the details, which are essential to economy and efficiency in the attainment of the desired control of the depredating insects.
(2) That each co-operating federal, state, or private interest provides and controls its funds for its share of the expenses and provides the men necessary to carry out the instructions of control work under the immediate instructions of the expert in charge of the project, or such other authorized by him to give instructions.

BLACK FOX BEING RAISED

It is the Highest Priced Fur-Bearing Animal in Existence.
Washington, March 28.—Following is contributed to Daily Consular and Trade Reports by Consul Frank Deed-meyer, Charlottetown, Canada:
The pelt of the pure black fox is the highest priced fur on the market. The sum of \$2500 has been paid to a breeder of black foxes in Prince Edward Island for one medium-sized, black skin of exceptional beauty and lustre. The average prices per pelt, according to color and quality, run from \$300 to \$500. The business of domesticating and breeding foxes has been carried on in the island for about 20 years; it is now past the experimental stages and promises to develop into a paying industry. In more than one instance the proceeds of the sale of a pure black fox skin has paid off a farm mortgage.

The black fox is very rare. Its pelt is marketed at London, where the available supply is offered at auction four times a year. At the sale in January, 1910, 171 pelts, varying from the silver-tipped to the pure black, were offered; this year the number at the midwinter sale was only 64. The black fox can be bred in confinement in all portions of North America north of the forty-third degree of latitude. By the application of the methods which have proven so successful in raising the silver fox, the industry could be carried on with profit in the northern sections of Maine, Vermont, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, and in the states bordering southwestern Canada.

The fox reaches full growth in from eight to nine months. The fur is at its best in the months of December, January, February, when the animal is from 2 to 3 years old. The highest degree of care must be exercised in taking off the skin. A drop of blood or the smallest break or defect ruins the fur for commercial purposes. To kill the fox it is smothered or chloroformed while confined in its hut or in a hollow log. The skin is removed by starting the cut on the bottom of one of the hind feet, thence up the leg to the hind side of the vent, and then down the other leg to the foot. This allows, without more cuts, except at the lips, the removal of the whole body. After a careful extracting of the hair from the skin, the flosses, stretched on a board, the fur inside, and kept in a cool, dry place for two or three days, where it is at no time exposed to the sun.

Mr. G. B. Edwards, American consular agent at Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, reports to this consulate that a great deal of the skins of these animals were secured in 1910 by Mr. Carl W. Faulk of Carcross, Yukon Territory, about forty-five miles south of Whitehorse, captured a litter of black fox puppies, and the idea occurred to him of raising these foxes for breeding purposes. He fenced a suitable parcel of land, built kennels

HORSES AND MULES.

and burrows, and successfully raised them to maturity.
The capture consisted of females and steps were immediately taken to secure suitable males. This was not successful until the summer of 1910. Upon interviewing Mr. Faulk, it was learned that he has now on the farm a total of eighteen foxes, or eight satisfactory pairs, with which he hopes to demonstrate that black and silver foxes can be bred in captivity.

It is stated that an offer of \$1500 cash was made to Mr. Faulk for the pelt of one of the black males and \$1000 for the pelts of three silver foxes.
In breeding it is proposed to use the greatest of care, keeping the mated animals separate from all the others; the mating with the view to getting better results. Mr. Faulk has made a study of foxes in the wild state, and he has observed that where two blacks are mated the result is a litter of blacks, the same with silvers or crosses. He therefore expects to show that breeding a straight line of black foxes of the highest values can be accomplished, thereby contradicting the general belief that black foxes, like black sheep, are merely freaks.

GOVERNMENT PLANS.

Will Buy Up Eastern Forest Reserves For Reforestation.
Washington, D. C., March 28.—The Department of Agriculture announces through a circular which is just coming from the press, that it is ready to begin operations looking to the purchase of land by the National Forest Restoration Commission created under the Weeks law.

This law was passed with special reference to the creation of National Forests in the Appalachian and White Mountains. Under the Secretary of Agriculture is to examine, locate, and recommend to the commission for purchase such lands as in his judgment may be necessary for regulating the flow of navigable streams. The circular which is now being printed is intended to give information to the public as to where and what kinds of land are wanted. Owners of land the purchase of which will be considered by the government are expected on the basis of this information to make known to the Forest Service, which will conduct the work for the Department of Agriculture, their desire to purchase of the circulars may be obtained by applying to the Forest Service.

The law is not restricted to particular regions, except that lands may be purchased already taken under legislative action are Maine, New Hampshire, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, and Georgia.

The first lands to be examined for purchase will be in the Appalachian and White Mountains, which because of their altitude, steepness, and lack of protection are in a class by themselves. The areas which are believed to need protection is much larger than the government can purchase. Much difference exists, however, between different parts of the region. Careful examinations, which have been going on for the last ten years have proved that the conditions which affect streamflow to extreme extent are to be found in relatively limited areas, which are scattered more or less widely. By careful selection it is believed that much can be done for the permanent improvement of the water sheds with the purchase of a relatively small part of the land.

A blank form for the offer of land accompanies the circular. Additional copies of this blank form may be had by writing the Forest Service at Washington or with request by the owner of the right to cut the timber under certain rules to provide for perpetuation of the former. These rules will form a part of the agreement for purchase of the land. Since, however, the government can not pay high prices, it is not regarded as probable that such land bearing a heavy stand of merchantable timber can be bought.

Timbered lands may be bought either with the timber standing on them or with reservation by the owner of the right to cut the timber under certain rules to provide for perpetuation of the former. These rules will form a part of the agreement for purchase of the land. Since, however, the government can not pay high prices, it is not regarded as probable that such land bearing a heavy stand of merchantable timber can be bought.

Proposals will be received for small as well as for large tracts, although small tracts can be examined only where the purchase of a considerable tract of land in the same neighborhood is under consideration. With regard to the price which can be paid Secretary Wilson indicates that the policy of the commission will be to make the money available go as far as possible. "For the most part," he says, "we shall have to buy cut-over lands or lands without much merchantable timber. I want to make it plain at the start that I shall recommend this class of land only when it is offered very cheap. Profits of land at exorbitant prices will not be considered. I am frank to say that I hope to see a great deal of public spirit manifested by land owners. I expect some lands to be offered at merely nominal prices in order to aid the government in getting well started upon this wise and necessary policy."

The lands acquired by the government will be held as National Forests. They will be protected from fire and the growth of the timber, but will not be game preserves, but will continue to be open to the public for hunting and fishing in accordance with the laws of the state in which they are situated. All their resources will be available for the public under reasonable conditions. Another point which I wish to emphasize is that we are not going to take from people their homes in order to put the lands into National Forests."

The areas within which offers of land are desired are set forth in detail in the circular of Forest Service. The approximate location of these areas is as follows, although Secretary Wilson warns those wishing to offer land that they should first secure the consent of the state in which their holdings fall within the more detailed areas therein indicated:
In New Hampshire, lands in the White Mountain region.
In Maryland, lands in a portion of Baltimore's Grant in Oxford county.
In Maryland, a portion of the west-

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IS CRISIS SERIOUS?

Railroad Companies Have Made Big Increase in Earnings.

Argument That Advanced Rates Are Necessary for Continued Payment of Dividends is Disproved by Figures From Reports.

Within the past ten years the cost of labor and supplies has increased so greatly and so rapidly that the railroads are facing a serious crisis. Unless they are permitted to raise freight rates, they must cease to pay dividends and will be forced out of business.

Such is the burden of the arguments that the people of the United States have heard and read frequently of late, and so often have the statements been repeated that the people are beginning to wonder if they are not in a measure true.

But there is another side to the story, found in the reports of the railway companies themselves, and this shows plainly that though the operating expenses have increased in bulk, the earnings have made a still greater increase. Annual reports of their expenses and earnings are made by the railway companies to the interstate commerce commission, and these, complete for the years from June 30, 1887, to June 30, 1907, and in part for 1908, 1909 and 1910, are at hand. From these reports the commission's bureau of statistics has prepared the following table:

GROSS EARNINGS FOR OPERATION. The earnings of American railroads from the organization of the interstate commerce commission down to the present time from June 30, 1887, to June 30, 1910.

Table with columns: Year ending June 30, Total Revenue, Net Earnings from Operations, Net Earnings from Other Sources, Total Earnings, and Dividends Paid. Data spans from 1888 to 1910.

Compiled from reports on the statistics of railroads in the United States, and bulletins of revenues and expenses of steam roads in the United States, prepared by the bureau of statistics and accounts of the interstate commerce commission. Statistics for 1910 are advance figures subject to minor revision. The item left blank cannot be obtained as yet. The above figures represent substantially all the mileage in the United States. The item "Net Earnings" used above, refers to the earnings from operation of all the railroads in the United States after subtracting all operating expenses, which include: (1) the cost of transportation and traffic expenses; (2) the cost of maintenance of equipment; (3) the cost of maintenance of way and structures; and (4) general expenses.

Study of this table reveals two important facts. One is that in the last ten years changes amounting to a revolution have occurred in the business of operating railroads, these being brought about by greater traffic, improved methods, larger and better cars and locomotives and more stable roadbeds. The last column of the table shows that the average net earnings for each mile of railway in the United States increased about 70 per cent. between 1898 and 1910, while between 1888 and 1898 the increase of such net earnings was almost negligible—only eight-tenths of one per cent. for each mile of road. Thus in a decade the development of methods of operation was marvelous.

In the column showing the average revenue for each ton hauled one mile is revealed the second great economic fact, namely, that the companies in the years of their greatest earnings have been able to prevent further reductions in freight rates. Assuming that the character of commodities hauled has not changed substantially, the statements of revenue for each ton-mile is a fair index as to the average rates charged, though the variation in long and short hauls would make it not exactly accurate.

The 23 years covered in the table divide themselves into two periods, the first being the 11 years from 1888 to 1898, and the second the 12 years from 1899 to 1910 inclusive. The first period is that in which competition caused a reasonable distribution among the shippers and consumers of the country of the profits resulting from the development of the railroad industry. For while during that period the annual net earnings of the railroads increased about \$100,000,000, there was a decline of about 25 per cent. in freight rates. This was in line with what is expected and what generally has resulted from great strides in industrial progress. But with 1899 came a great change. In that year the annual net earnings of the railroads began to increase rapidly,

and since then they have increased almost \$500,000,000, and the net earnings for each mile have increased more than 60 per cent. Have the freight charges decreased correspondingly? Glance at that column of ton-mile revenue and you will see that the rates have entirely ceased to decline and that consequently the people have been denied for more than a decade any share in the profits resulting from the immensely greater volume of traffic and the rapidly increasing net earnings of the railroads. For 11 years the freight rates fell steadily, and then all at once the decline was checked and the railroads began to withhold from the public all the benefits resulting from their new prosperity and new methods, being enabled to do this through the tremendous consolidations that largely destroyed competition. Half a billion dollars a year increase in net earnings and freight rates practically stationary—that is not a good argument for further increase in transportation charges by the railroads of the United States. What is a reasonable rate of return and what is the value of the property entitled to such return are questions upon which the railway magnates must depend to prove their contention.

EMPIRE HOBBLE IS NEWEST New York Man Milliner Brings News From Europe—"Rat" and "Puff" Are Doomed.

New York.—The "rat" is doomed. It has gone. So has the puff. The empire gown is back, but it is an empire with a hobble. These tidings come from a Fifth avenue milliner who arrives from the other side at about this time every year with observations on women's fashions culled from all the high places which he has hit on a winter's trip to Europe. In newspaper language, the milliner "covered" Monte Carlo a few weeks ago, and there he got this story.

"There was recently opened a new section of the gambling establishment at Monte Carlo," said Mr. Kurzman to marine reporters who met him at the gang plank of La Provence. "It is called 'le Circle Privee.' Admission is limited to the most aristocratic families of Europe and a few Americans. All the Riviera notables were there and it was an excellent opportunity to study the ideas of dress which the leaders of European society have adopted. The gowns were universally of empire pattern. One and all might well have been modeled on the gown of Mme. Recamier in the famous paintings in the Louvre. 'The waist is high, which means that an entirely new style of corset must be worn. The skirt is tight, still suggesting the hobble skirt in its later forms. The color was almost unanimously and monotonously empire green, or, if you like, 'vert empire.' The whole assembly was like a picture out of old Versailles. O, I forgot; there are no trains and the skirts are short."

FIND NEW BIRD IN IRELAND Naturalist Discovers Species of Coal Tit Which is Given Name of Parus Hibernicus. Dublin.—Mr. Collingswood, a well-known naturalist, has discovered in the pine woods of County Sligo, Ireland, an entirely new indigenous bird to be added to the list of British birds. Such an event has not occurred for nearly fifty years.

The new bird is allied to the coal-tit (Parus ater), which, although it is distributed throughout the world in varied forms, in no instance has a distinctive variation so pronounced as in the new species, in which the parts of the plumage that in all other coal-tits are pure white assume a clear sulphurous yellow hue. These parts are the cheeks and a spot on the back of the neck.

Louis Wain, who has given particulars of the new bird on the authority of Sir William Ingram, states that the bird's variation of color is in no way an abnormality confined to one individual, as Mr. Ingram found all the coal-tits of the district characterized in the same manner. A specimen has been examined by the Natural History museum authorities, who have given the bird its specific name of Parus Hibernicus (Irish tit). Mr. Ingram, who is a member of the British Ornithological union, has already discovered several new species of birds in other parts of the world.

TEACHERS AND SHOP GIRLS Latter Better Off, Says Miss Longshore of Philadelphia—Sorry She is Single.

Philadelphia.—Miss Katherine Longshore, president of the Penn State Teachers' league, addressing a meeting of the State Educational alliance, advised school teachers to become shop girls, should they wish to make a more comfortable living. She held that school teachers were underpaid, and as an example, declared that the incomes of many shop girls were much larger than those of teachers. She also suggested that young women who had studied long and hard with an idea of teaching, should think twice before they rejected a marriage proposal. "I had the choice of marrying or adopting the profession of teaching," observed Miss Longshore, "and I elected to teach. Now I am sorry that I decided to teach."

Love Your Enemies. There is an injunction in the Bible that is often laughed at, and that is, "Love your enemies." It is thought to be so impracticable and transcendental as to be beyond the very dream of human nature. And yet, there is no axiom sounder than that injunction. It is the very logic of good sense. Think over the fruits of hatred and see if there is one that you like. Think over the fruits of love and see if you don't like them all. The power of love is as definite and calculable as the power of steam or of electricity. An argument based on hatred is never an argument. One can never hold a correct opinion of another unless he loves him. He can never see the truth through the eyes of hate. He might as well try to see the white light through a green glass. Love is not simply a good-goody sentiment; it is a reality as big as the atmosphere or the sun. What there is of it, our civilization is based on. If we lose it, humanity would disappear like the pythons and megatheriums of old.

Criterion of Character. The truest criterion of a man's character and conduct is invariably to be found in the opinion of his own family circle, who, having daily and hourly opportunities of forming a judgment of him, will not fail in doing so. It is a far higher testimony in his favor for him to secure the esteem and love of a few individuals within the privacy of his own home than the good opinion of hundreds in his immediate neighborhood, or that of ten times the number residing at a distance.

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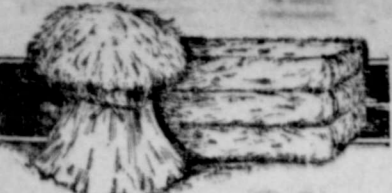
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IN REVOLVING DOORS

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French Poodle, After Delaying Hurrying Crowd, Goes Round While Her Frightened Mistress Waits in Distress.

She was trim and tailor-made from her fur turban to her Cuban heels. Mignonette was fluffy and white and peed. Mistress and poodle were in the lobby of the Times building at about eight o'clock the other night, theater time. The lobby was crowded. A purchase was made in the drug store in front, and then Mignonette and her mistress started for the revolving doors which give into Broadway. A crowd of theatergoers, just up out of the subway, were heading for the same doors. Some passed through and then came the turn of Mignonette and her mistress. The poodle balked. "Come on, Cherie," pleaded the woman. "Come on with mother."

Cherie took a look at the revolving doors, another at her mistress, and then sat down. A woman and a dog—even a little woman and a dog that is got large—can block a swinging door. Mignonette and her mistress blocked the Broadway door.

Behind them grew a throng of eager folk on their way to a night's amusement. Some of them didn't have theater tickets and were in a hurry. Mignonette either didn't know or didn't care. She sat quietly, only whimpering as her mistress pleaded with her. Her mistress' ears grew pink as muttered maledictions at the dog and a woman who would hold up a hurrying crowd reached them. The remarks drew indignant looks, but no haste, until the young woman's embarrassment got the better of her.

Then there was a sudden tug at Mignonette's leash. A whimper of surprise and dismay from the animal, and Mignonette was whisked into one of the revolving compartments in tow of a very embarrassed young woman.

Behind flocked a throng of disgruntled men and women who made the swinging doors race around as they sped through them at a pace to which irritation lent speed. Then from the sidewalk sounded a scream. More cries followed it, and in the midst of them came a series of Staccato barks.

"Oh, my Mignonette! She'll be killed," rang out the young woman's voice. "Well, she isn't dead yet," wheezed a fat man as he fairly sprang from the revolving doors. "She was in there under my feet. Blast her!"

And so Mignonette had been. The animal's leash had caught on the brass railing which protects the glass in each section of the door, and Mignonette, half out after her mistress, had been yanked back and carried around another turn of the door. Finally a husky young man slipped through the door. Presently his loud exclamation joined the cries of the dog.

"Confound the beast. He's nipping my ankles!" shouted the enraged young man, and when the door swung round opposite the entrance Mignonette, yelping piteously, sped out. "Brute!" exclaimed the young woman, but the crowd only laughed, and they were laughing still when Mignonette's mistress picked up the yelping dog and carried it off in a taxicab.—New York Times.

Aviation Leads Progress.

By all odds the most spectacular development of the last year has been the increasing mastery of man over the powers of the air, and it is a peculiar fact that, notwithstanding the undeniable improvements of the heavier-than-air flying machines, the principal progress has been in the control of the machine by the aviator rather than in the design of the machine itself. Increasing familiarity with the art of flying has led to the establishment of remarkable records in distance, height and speed, and the desire to excel in this branch of the sport (for such it must be called at present), as well as the chase after the money, which has been lavished freely for record breaking performances, has induced a daring which has not only been reckless, but suicidal and fatal in many instances. For some reason or other, perhaps known to themselves, the question of stability seems to have been left to the skill of the aviators in managing the hand and foot operated devices on their machines.—Popular Mechanics.

Contemporary Opinion of Beethoven.

When the First Trios and the First Symphony appeared, the conservative critics declared that they were "the confused explosions of a talented young man's overweening conceit." The Second Symphony was called a monster, a dragon wounded to death and unable to die, thrashing around with its tail in impotent rage! Later, Von Weber declared of the sublime Seventh Symphony, that "the extravagances of this genius have reached their ne plus ultra, and Beethoven is quite ripe for the madhouse."—"Dole," "Famous Composers."

Modern Dangers of Exploration.

"Did your friend the south pole explorer suffer many hardships?" "I should say so. He had to write fifty newspaper and magazine articles, give 1,000 lectures, attend 200 pink tea parties and signed his autograph so often he nearly got writer's cramp.—Jude

HOW THE ROMANS APPLAUDED

Bombus, Imbrics and Testae Were Their Three Methods of Showing Their Approval.

The Romans had three recognized methods of applauding—the bombus, the imbrics and the testae. The word bombus did not carry any allusion to explosives. On the contrary, this form of applause was the most decorous, inasmuch as it consisted merely of a humming or buzzing noise. Thus, in a way, the Romans were the first "to make things hum" in a public assembly.

The bombus was not the chief feature of the Roman show. The imbrics meant a demonstration made with the hollow of the hands. The testae meant the striking together of the flat portions of the hands. From this we may conclude that the Romans "clapped," but there is no certainty on this point.

In England the old parliamentary "Hear him! Hear him!" has become shortened into "Hear! hear!"

When, in an English account of a speech, we encounter the phrase "loud and prolonged applause" we are to understand that the demonstration of approval lasted about ten seconds. Here, as every one knows, we go to some extreme. We all recall that upon the occasion of the nomination of Bryan the crowd once cheered for something like one hour and a quarter.

One form of applause is peculiarly American, and thrilling to a degree. Who has not heard with tingling blood when a burst of wild applause in some theater has risen to the point of a pretty fair din, some lad in the gallery, with two fingers correctly placed in his mouth, give the finishing touch to the demonstration with the "death shriek?" Nothing could be more effective in applause than this. The "death shriek" marks the perfect climax; it is the last syllable in friendly demonstration.

Traditions of Wedding Rings.

According to the ancient ritual in marriage, the husband began the ring business by placing it upon the bride's thumb and putting it, successively, on the next two fingers, pronouncing for each one a personal of the Trinity; with a final amen the fourth finger was reached, and there the ring remained.

The Greek church ritual directs that the ring be placed upon the right hand. Puritan influence sought to abolish the ring as a vain and heathen emblem, but the sweet old fashion of giving and taking emblem, "for our love's sake," yet remains to us.

Betrothal or engagement rings vary in fashion nowadays, and always depend, or should, on the purse of the donor. Where there are no limitations of this sort, his taste, if it be perfect, will lead him to choose a diamond solitaire, and of the best he can afford, a small and pure blue-white stone being altogether preferable to a large stone. Some prefer a ring set with three stones, generally a sapphire set between two diamonds. Others select a ruby or an emerald, which signifies promise of happiness.

Byron a Leader in School Rebellion.

The school children of Toulon who went "on strike" the other day would probably have had the warm support of Lord Byron, who headed a somewhat similar rebellion when a boy at Harrow. The affair had its origin in the appointment of a new head master on the death of Doctor Drury. Many of the boys wished to have Drury's brother made head, and when Doctor Butler was appointed there were many demonstrations of hostility.

Byron as ringleader compared himself to Tyrtæus and made himself particularly obnoxious to the authorities, tearing down railings and grossly insulting Doctor Butler when he endeavored to be conciliatory. He did, however, set limits to the mutiny and prevented some of the rebels from setting fire to their desks by pointing to their fathers' names carved on them.

Birds Blinded by Light.

During the migration southward before the winter weather set in many hundreds of birds, blinded by the lights of Penn statue on top of the city hall tower, struck against the statue and fell to the coping surrounding the base, where many of them died. The electricians having the lights in charge gathered specimens of the birds killed during the year in this way and these have been mounted by a taxidermist and are in the possession of Chief McLaughlin of the collection bureau. There are ten specimens in the collection in a square glass case. These include a redstart, solitary vireo, redbird, yellow throat, yellow throat, yellow throat, Baltimore oriole and Wilson's thrush. It will be noticed that these are nearly all very small birds. The larger varieties, such as wild ducks, geese, partridges, appear to give the dazzling light a wide berth.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

His View.

Friend—And were you ever in Venice? Mr. Richquick—Yes. Slowest town I was ever in. The sewers were bused all the time we were there.—Puck.

Self-Advertising.

The One—How did he manage to become so prominent in politics? The Other—By irritating his political enemies.

DON'T ALWAYS SCOLD

WORD OF ENCOURAGEMENT OFTEN IS MUCH BETTER.

Blunders and Mistakes Usually Are Made Through Ignorance and the Erring Ones Are in Need of Help and Pity.

Many of us are apt to condemn too readily those who make mistakes and who do things that jar upon us. In all probability they are quite miserable enough when they realize they are in the wrong. Instead of our reproaches they need our cheer and sympathy; they want encouragement from us.

They perhaps pine for words like these: "Never mind; try again. You've failed, but don't give up hope."

Those who deliberately do wrong or foolish things with their eyes open are comparatively very small in number; most of the blunders and mistakes are made through ignorance. Therefore one should not be too ready to condemn, but rather to help and pity.

When we make mistakes we don't like being blamed and ridiculed for them. What we all do when we have blundered is to at once seek our own sympathetic friend and tell her all about our trouble. We usually get what we expect—wise counsel and sound advice.

That is what the more helpful girl should always aim at—to be a "stand-by" in time of trouble.

"I like So-and-So," said a girl once, "because when I make errors or get into a scrape with my work she is always such a grand little 'stand-by.' She doesn't call me silly or headstrong or come down upon me like a ton of bricks; she just listens to my troubles and then cheers me up and tells me how to avoid the same mistake next time."

Are you a "stand-by" to your friends when they are in difficulties, or do you upbraid them and then run away?

The stanch, loyal girl makes excuses for her friend's mistakes, and then sets to work to see how she can help her to mend matters.

She does not tell her friends that So-and-So has made a ridiculous blunder. No; she is careful to keep it as quiet as possible, because the "stand-by" girl realizes the world is apt to misjudge the hasty girl and put her down as impossible.

As a matter of fact, all she wants is to be put on the right road with a feeling that there is some one to back her up and be kind to her. We all know how humiliating it is to have our mistakes blazoned abroad by some one who thinks it is quite grand to take her friend down a peg or two. Such behavior is really contemptible.

We should always be ready to put out the hand of help and sympathy to those who want it. It is so easy to make mistakes and so hard to be sneered at for them. Determine to be a "stand-by" girl—a girl who sticks to one who is in difficulties.

Women in Men's Dress.

Something of the old romance of Switzerland still clings in Champery, situated above the Rhone Valley at a height of nearly 3,500 feet. The inhabitants, who number about eight hundred, still preserve certain local peculiarities of dress. The dark type greatly predominates, the women being distinctly handsome and well developed. The vivid scarlet kerchiefs which they wear knotted around their heads are singularly becoming. Even in the principal hotels here this native head-dress is worn by the waitresses, thus giving a certain picturesque individual note where such a note is usually lacking.

Outside the village itself the women in winter wear men's dress—long trousers and jacket—but they still keep their red kerchiefs. Indeed as they have to go about a great deal in deep snow sometimes on ski, looking after the cattle in the stables and doing a good deal of work which in more prosperous districts is generally left to men, they could not very well keep to their skirts.

Measuring the Stars.

No star has yet been found with a parallax as much as one second of arc, and it is practically certain that there exists none near enough to have that amount of parallax. In the southern hemisphere there is a bright star, known as Alpha Centauri, with a parallax of three-quarters of a second. (The distance of this nearest of all stars is about twenty-six millions of millions of miles—nearly three million times as far from us as the sun, a distance from which light would take four and one-quarter years to reach us. Something is known now of the parallax of some 360 stars, but in many of these cases the result is exceedingly uncertain.—Scientific American.

No Toll Gates for Maryland.

The sum of \$2,800,000 is to be set aside by the state of Maryland to free the antiquated toll gates that now obstruct traffic along some of the most important highways of the state, if the plans of Governor Crothers are adopted.

The proposal is that the present road improvement fund be increased to double its present proportions and a part of the addition to be used to purchase the private pike rights in various counties. Maryland has some of the most magnificent roads in the country and many of these are over rights of way privately controlled, to traverse which every traveler must pay toll.—Popular Mechanics.

2nd Prize Winners Read Every Word of This. Did you notice, in announcing the close of one of the recent piano puzzle contests, the name of the winner of the second prize was not mentioned. The second prize was a very cheap locket, together with a \$150 credit letter good (or rather bad) on the purchase of a new piano. Contest dealers have learned that in issuing these credits in the form of checks or due bills, causes them annoyance by having hundreds of them advertised for sale as low as 25c each in the daily papers throughout the country. Therefore, they now write the HUNDREDS OF SECOND PRIZE WINNERS a two-page letter which begins and ends about as follows: "We have been notified by the judges that you are entitled to the Second Prize, consisting of a Lady's Locket and Chain, also \$150 credit which applies the same as so much money towards the purchase of any new piano in our store." "All you have to do now is to come in, select any new piano in the store before the expiration of the limit named in this letter—the sooner the better, after you have selected your piano, present this letter, which shows that you are entitled to \$150 credit same as cash towards the purchase of a new piano." Now, if this puzzle was a real puzzle and hard to solve, would it not seem reasonable to believe that there would be more third, fourth, fifth, sixth or seventh prize winners? Of course it does seem reasonable, but that is NOT the way PIANO CONTEST DEALERS INTEND IT. They always see to it that the great majority of people who answer their puzzles receive the inevitable purchase check due bill or CREDIT LETTER for a large amount which they hope will act as sufficient BAIT to induce the RECEIVER to come to their store and apply it on one of their pianos. To prove how careless the learned judges must be and how inconsistent the whole scheme is we engaged a party who purposely (at our instructions) sent in the WRONG answer to the puzzle and also made it a point NOT to send in the name of a family who did not own a piano. Nevertheless, she received a letter which we have in our possession stating that she had won second prize. Thus it is plain: Whether the answer be RIGHT OR WRONG, you are practically sure of winning second prize, which is a piece of jewelry so cheap that a child would almost refuse to wear it. As stated in our previous advertising, THE SCHEME IS ALWAYS THE SAME. Second Prize Winners, don't get excited, for you have not and cannot win anything of value by solving simple puzzles. Read the Great Musical Courier Extra Editorial of Dec. 18, 1909: It may be stated, without contradiction, that the business of the J. W. Jenkins' Sons Music Company is absolutely the most unique in the whole piano industry of America, and that its success—emphatic and formidable—is due to the insistence of a working principle established by the house in the face of all kinds of difficulties, chief of which was the prediction of virtually the whole trade, that it would prove unsuccessful. In the face of discouragements, representing phases of thought, recounting of defeat in similar projects, warnings of failure from many who were interested in the fate of the firm, the J. W. Jenkins' Sons Music Company adopted the principle, made it an integral part of its business system and, never deviating from it, made it such a pronounced, such an unqualified success, that its course is quoted as THE HIGHEST ETHICAL POSITION THAT CAN POSSIBLY BE OCCUPIED BY ANY FIRM IN THE PIANO INDUSTRY. "What is the principle with which the Jenkins' House is so completely identified?" "Why, it is the One-Price Principle." "On each and every style of piano of each of these many makes there is one unalterable fixed price, the same in each and every house of the company, and no piano is ever sold by the J. W. Jenkins' Sons Music Company for any less or for any more than this one price with which the individual piano of each style and make is marked. In the advertisements issued by the company, not only is that style announced, but also the terms of sale, and any purchaser or any number of purchasers can buy at such price only, either in person or through a representative or by mail or phone. No concession is ever made, no concession is ever possible, no exception is ever made and no favor is ever shown. No piano is ever shipped out of any house of the company except at the price and terms as published by the company—in fact, there never is any discussion on this subject, it being as much a part of the business understood as the fact is understood that the name of the firm is the J. W. Jenkins' Sons Music Company." "But how about commissions, which constitute such a feature in the retail piano trade?" "Commissions! There never is any commission paid, and the Jenkins' House states so and repeats its statement, and hence there is no commission ever paid, and, if a sale is to be lost because a commission is a part of the transaction, why, that sale is lost, for the company WILL NOT AND CANNOT PAY ANY COMMISSIONS." "And the J. W. Jenkins' Sons Music Company proves to its large world that it sells thousands of pianos and thousands of other musical instruments each year, and each year more than any preceding year, that its principles are successful because its patrons are also the mass of the people who always have confidence in those houses that come boldly to the front with honest propositions and straight-forward offers, equal in their nature to every purchaser. The people of the section where the Jenkins' House sells its goods know that there is no chance ever to make a mistake in dealing with that firm; that all are treated alike; that no rakeoff, no grafts and no favors are possible, and that pianos and musical instruments need be no exceptions in the general golden rule of doing to your neighbor as you wish your neighborhood to do to you. Why not follow Jenkins? Why not be clean-cut and candid and straightforward and strictly (not flexibly) honest, like Jenkins? If Jenkins succeeded by being absolutely honest, do you mean to tell me that you will fail by being absolutely honest like Jenkins? J. W. Jenkins' Sons Music Co. THE ONE-PRICE HOUSE. THE NO-COMMISSION HOUSE. THE TREAT-EVERYBODY-ALIKE HOUSE. St. Joseph, Kansas City and Joplin, Mo.; Hutchinson, Salina and Independence, Kans.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; and Fort Smith, Ark.

COWS TO LIVE IN PALACE

Woman Plans to Erect Modern Dairy Establishment.

Libertyville, Ill., March 27.—By far the most elaborate cow stable in Illinois or the Middle West will be built this spring by Mrs. Scott Durand, a wealthy Lake County woman, who runs a dairy and makes money out of it. Mrs. Durand's farm buildings were destroyed by fire last fall.

There were eleven buildings in all. They will be constructed of concrete. Half of the roofs will be glass. The style or architecture is to be Flemish. In the main building will be the shipping, washing and bottling rooms. Adjoining is to be the main stable, in which will be stalled sixty head of cows. The other buildings are for general farm purposes, and will house cattle, poultry and swine. The entire plant will be electrically lighted. There also will be an ice factory. All buildings will face a court in which will be a fountain parked with lawn and flower beds. In a tower of the main building will be a big Dutch clock. The sanitary features of the plant is found in a concrete sewer, 4

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LAND BRING RECORD PRICE.

Wamego, Kans.—Seventy-two acres of the Kaw Valley land, one-half mile east of Wamego, has been conveyed by R. H. Helm and M. C. Snyder to W. F. Schulte for a consideration of \$112,500, or a little over \$257 per acre. The improvements were worth about \$1,500. This land was bought by Helm and Snyder in 1902 for \$9 an acre.