

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL.

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

VOL. XV. NO. 17

ST. JOSEPH, MO., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1911

LAST EDITION.

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THE WEEK IN CATTLE

CLOSING PRICES FOR USEFUL AND ATTRACTIVE STEERS STRONG TO 15c HIGHER.

COMMON GRASSERS WEAK

General Run of Cow Steer 10@15c Lower for the Week—Bulls—Steady—Calves Strong—Stockers Lower.

ed in putting this class of stock on a 10@15c lower basis. The demand, however, has been broad and more of these western cows and heifers could be used here to good advantage. Veal are closing strong with a week ago. Demand for stockers and feeders has been rather disappointing this week with the result that prices have weakened to the extent of 15@25c.

QUARANTINE DIVISION.

Increased supplies of quarantine cattle at this point this week have been readily handled and steers are closing steady to strong compared with a week ago. Cows and heifers have sold freely, although prices are a little lower than a week ago.

LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS.

Today's Receipts.
Cars No. Head
Cattle 7 234
Hogs 39 3,007
Sheep 6 1,654

Receipts from Jan. 1 to Date.
The following table shows the local receipts from January 1, 1911, and receipts for the corresponding time in 1910:

	1911	1910	Dec. Inc.
Cattle	335,172	351,408	16,296
Hogs	1,3,3,3	988,734	304,559
Sheep	47,301	349,623	125,883
Horses	6,611	16,511	13,190

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

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Chicago	400	6,000	2,500
Kansas City	300	1,500	300
South Omaha	100	4,000	400
Brownsville	300	3,000	1,700
East St. Louis	300	3,500	300

Receipts by Cars.

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

	B. & Q. west	8
G. B. & Q. east	19	
R. I. P.	9	
Great Western	9	
Missouri Pacific	6	
St. Joseph & Grand Island	3	
A. T. & S. F.	3	

Total 53

ST. JOSEPH CASH GRAIN MARKET.

Todays cash values: Receipts:

wheat, 18 cars; corn, 9 cars; oats, 2 cars.

Wheat.

No.	2 red	88 @ 90
No. 3 red	86	88
No. 2 hard	91	93
No. 3 hard	89	92 1/2

Corn.

No. 2 white	63 1/2
No. 3 white	63
No. 2 corn	63 1/2 @ 66
No. 3 corn	63 @ 65 1/2

Oats.

No. 2 white	44
No. 3 white	43 @ 43 1/2
No. 3 oats	40 @ 42

Bran.

No. 1	91 @ 91 1/2
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Corn chaps.

1	22 @ 21 1/2
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Shorts.

1	20 @ 21 1/2
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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 High-Low-Close Close Yes!

WHEAT—

Sept.	93%
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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.

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Weekly, per year.....	1.00

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State whether you pay for it, or some live stock commission firms, and if the latter, the name of the firm.

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If you do not receive your bill regularly, notify this office or your commission firm, at once, so the matter may be regulated without delay.

Advertising Rates Furnished on Application.

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

SCARCITY OF FIRST CLASS BEEF.

At this season of the year corn-fed cattle, which makes the best meat, are very scarce and of the thousands of beefs slaughtered daily in the middle western packing plants only a few dozen are suitable for the high-class trade, says a Denver, Colo., exchange. The other day a Denver hotel steward turned down his weekly shipment of \$1,600 worth of meat because the short loins weighed only about thirty-five pounds, when to be of the best quality, they should weigh forty-two pounds. The packing house people say it is impossible to get enough of the quality required to fill an order and it does look that way. Whenever our far-western people learn the art of making beef without corn as is done in England, we can then supply the fancy trade every month in the year and no bones will be broken in doing it.

VALUE OF GOOD WELLS.

The Breeders' Gazette (Chicago): Water in the corn belt is almost as cheap as air, but only those who have lived in arid regions appreciate its full value, except it be during a drought. Since the cattle market began its mid-summer rise many instances have come to light where cattle have saved their owners from heavy loss merely because they were able to get a drink during the water famine period. Warren county, Illinois was a sun-blistered spot on the map while the drought was at its worst. Charles Gayman, an extensive operator in that section, had a big drove of steers that had been fed since last fall, but having drilled a number of wells in anticipation of such an emergency, he was able to tide over while his neighbors were forced to make sacrifices. The difference between the gross selling price of his cattle in August when the market tide had turned and what he would have been compelled to take during the liquidation period was about \$35 per head, most of which represented averted loss.

BRITISH MEAT IMPORT FIGURES.

Reports of imports of meats and meat products into Great Britain during the present year indicate the changing character of sources of supply of the British market, at least so far as American supplies are concerned, says the National Provisioner.

For the seven months ending with July the United States provided British markets with 143,367 cwt. of fresh beef, while Argentina supplied 2,555,999 cwt., Australia supplied 279,449 cwt., New Zealand furnished 194,498 cwt., Uruguay 56,394 cwt., Denmark 3,976 cwt., and other countries 35,508 cwt. It will be seen that Argentina supplied more than three-quarters of the entire amount, while the proportion furnished by the United States was almost negligible.

Imports of bacon into England for the seven months were led by Denmark, with 1,173,886 cwt., while the United States came second with 981,184 cwt., and Canada next with 278,131 cwt. Other countries furnished but 189,112 cwt. Of pork the Netherlands supplied 192,175 cwt., Belgium 5,054 cwt., the United States only 465 cwt., and other countries—including China—51,463 cwt.

The mutton trade was led by New Zealand, importing 1,472,568 cwt. for the seven months. Argentina was a good second, with 1,033,318 cwt.; Australia sent 523,829 cwt.; Uruguay, 69,818 cwt.; Netherlands, 30,621 cwt.; other countries, 54,685 cwt., and the United States none at all.

For this same period England imported 125,601 head of live cattle, of which 101,726 came from the United States and 21,996 head from Canada.

Daddy's Bedtime Story—The Hen That Liked Kittens



Mrs. Biddy Mothered the Little Kittens

"THE Greens' cat caught a chicken yesterday," said Evelyn. "No, it didn't," spoke up Jack. "It wasn't the Greens' cat at all. Frankie told me. It must have been somebody else's cat."

"Well," went on Evelyn very positively, "it was Mrs. Jones' chicken, and she says it was the Greens' cat, and they'll just have to pay for that little chicken."

"I wonder if you ever heard of a chicken that played foster mother to kittens?" began daddy, wishing to end the dispute.

"No, tell us," cried the children.

"Well," said daddy, "this hen belonged to a farmer in Pennsylvania. This farmer had a pet Maltese cat. A short time ago pussy became the mother of four nice, fat little kittens. She was very proud of them, you may be sure, and cuddled them and washed them as a mother cat loves to do. Out in the barn, where pussy had her kittens in a snug box, the chickens often came picking up the feed dropped by the cattle. The kittens were only a little over a day old when a big speckled gray and white Plymouth Rock hen came into the barn and poked into the corner where Mrs. Puss had her kittens.

"It happened that Mamma Puss was out, and Mrs. Biddy cocked her head to one side as she heard a queer little muffled cry from the box. Then there was another. Mrs. Biddy hopped up on the box and saw those four little kittens cuddling down among the straw.

"A nice kind of mother they have," Mrs. Biddy very likely cackled, for she hopped right down into the box. The kittens feeling something warm in the box came crowding about her. The hen drew her wings over them and, my, but those kitties were snug and cosy. When the mother cat came home and jumped up on the box she nearly fainted to see who had taken her place. The hen refused to get out of the box and stuck there until she got ready to go away in the evening. Then Mrs. Puss jumped into the box and looked over her kits. They were all right, and after they had had their supper they went to sleep.

The next day the hen came back and drove the mother cat right out of the nest, and until those kits were able to toddle about Mrs. Biddy insisted on taking care of them. She seemed to doubt Mrs. Puss's method of bringing up a family. When the hen got the kittens the mother had to sit around and watch until she was ready to leave them and take her turn with the babies.

"No doubt Mrs. Puss was often mad enough to have gone for the old hen tooth and nail, but Mrs. Biddy could use her beak and, you see, it wasn't safe."

MISSOURI COAL PRODUCTION

Protracted Strike of 1910 Caused Decrease in Output.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 8.—Mining output of coal in 1910 was 9,942,433 short tons, against 2,758,529 short tons in 1909, a decrease of 77,497 tons, or about 29 per cent, according to E. W. Parker, of the United States Geological Survey. As in other states of the Mississippi Valley, except Iowa and western Kentucky, Missouri's coal output was materially reduced by the strike which began on April 1 and was not officially called off until September 15. Continuing the additional work required for putting the mines into shape for operation after the order to resume work was issued, fully six months producing time was lost. The actual time lost and the decrease in production was not, however, 59 per cent of the normal output or working time, for the strike order had been anticipated and for the first three months of the year the mines were operated to the fullest possible extent in order to resume work as soon as possible. The actual time lost and the decrease in production was, however, 59 per cent of the total output, and the strike order was issued on July 15, there having been shipped 1,414,535 pounds, 29,942 1-2 bushels, of small grain, for which \$20,810.40 was paid. The average price paid for all the wheat, oats and timothy seed was 69 1-5 cents per bushel, and it took 23 cars, a good sized train, to move the grain that was marketed during that time.

"No other town in Worth or Nodaway counties has shipped anything near this amount. One man brought a load of 10 bushels and 6 pounds of timothy seed to this market and returned home richer by \$461.47; another man sold timothy seed to this market worth \$683.25.

"Faith and knowledge have made this community more money than in any other year since 1901, notwithstanding the fact that a few of those who failed to know that it had always rained before and that it would rain again lost money. This territory has profited immensely by the state agricultural school instructions on how to conserve moisture during dry years and while we had the highest rainfall if any, than other communities, our crop conditions are fully 50 per cent better than many of these places. Dry years are paying and people generally profit more in them than in any others, even though they do not like them to come.

"Corn will average about 35 bushels per acre, and while there are many fields that will go around 50 and 60 bushels to the acre, there are some that will go considerably lower than 35 bushels.

Even if the coal-mining industry were free from the biennial wage trouble, says Mr. Parker, the prospects for any marked increase in the production of coal in Missouri are not favorable. Surrounded as it is by other coal-producing states, Iowa on the north, Illinois and Kentucky on the east, and Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Kansas on the south and west, Missouri finds its output restricted mainly by the lack of markets in the larger cities of the state which are near the boundary lines draw the agricultural college is doing through exhibits at the state fair at Milwaukee, Sept. 12-16, here will be an exhibit of the pure-bred grains from the experiment farm at Madison, arranged so you can see the good points of each. This will be combined with the exhibit of the Wisconsin agricultural school instructions on how to conserve moisture during dry years and while we had the highest rainfall if any, than other communities, our crop conditions are fully 50 per cent better than many of these places. Dry years are paying and people generally profit more in them than in any others, even though they do not like them to come.

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**Reliable Professional Men and Business Institutions
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The Finest à la Carte Meats.
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Stockmen make this your headquarters
when in St. Joseph. This paper on
file daily.

**Boordom and
Boredom**

By JEANNETTE WALDON

Hartley Filmore was appalled by what he had done. He remembered now, with a burning that seemed to envelope his face with a flame, that he had not called him a boor; she had only implied that he was one, with such a cutting delicacy that the wound to his sensibilities was as intangible as it was deep.

He deserved it; that was the worst.

The outspoken, rugged side of his nature, which rebelled against what he called the "insincerity of human intercourse," had made him rash enough to midjudge Anabel.

What he had supposed was an affected surprise in her attitude toward his proposal of marriage had angered him for the moment.

He was cool enough now; a very chilling penitence had crept over him, even before he threw open his coat to the cool night air. And he traversed the street at a dashing speed, as if trying to escape from his humiliation.

His surprise, his wonder, his almost

awe, at sight of his visitor, were unequivocally betrayed; he half started back, and then he went forward to meet the girl's cordially outstretched hand.

It was Anabel, her perfect

beauty set off by a mink hat with one large, red rose; her face, aglow from her walk in the crisp October air, flashed eager friendliness.

"I congratulate you, Hartley," she said.

"Please don't speak of it," deprecates the young man. "Truly, I was not working for publicity."

"Of course not," she laughed humbly.

"But how do you know I didn't write it up myself?" There was a tinge of bitterness in his smile.

"With a rebukeful 'Hartley!'" she dismissed badinage. A change came into her face—something deeper than friendliness was in her look, something that spoke of gratitude and admiration.

"I shall not congratulate you, then," she conceded, "but I want to thank you, to thank you sincerely for your championship of a woman who needed and deserved it."

Hartley was ungracious, obtuse. "Of course, I was only working for self." Cynicism still lurked in his smile.

Anabel came a step nearer. "I know," she asserted, "I know better."

The woman told me she had nothing with which to pay a lawyer—I sent her to you—"

"You!" The young man's face was a study of eager incredulity.

"Yes, she is a sister of the woman with whom I stopped in the country. She told me of her trouble, and I sent her to you, because—because—"

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GREATEST MAP FACTORY.

U. S. Geological Survey Turns Out Big Number of Topographic Maps.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 8.—The greatest official map-making establishment in the country at present is the United States Geological Survey. In constructing the huge topographic and geologic maps of the United States every detail of the work is done by the survey, from the work of the topographers who made the maps in the field down through the various stages of drafting, lettering, editing, engraving, and lithographic printing in many cases in ink. There is practically no compilation about the Geologic Survey maps; they are based on surveys made on the ground, and the office work consists simply in putting them into form for issuance to the public. They depict most faithfully the characteristics of the areas surveyed.

Every year with the coming of the open field season numerous survey parties hurry away from the Washington office to the four corners of the United States, as well as to Alaska, and the result of their season's work is the topographic and geologic mapping of tens of thousands of square miles of all sorts of country ranging from the most forbidding swamps and marshes to the loftiest of the glacier-carved mountain peaks of the Rockies and the high Sierra, and including the most valuable mineral deposits of the nation. While these parties are thus traversing unbroken fields, the survey engraving and printing plant throughout the summer, as in fact through all the year, is turning out hundreds of thousands of copies of the results of the previous year's field work. In a single midsummer month this year the survey plant printed 102,404 topographic maps, 5,345 geologic folios, each containing many maps, and 111,179 copies of other geologic maps, charts, etc. Besides its own maps a great number of maps are also printed by the survey engraving division for other branches and departments of the government.

Stephen J. Kubel, chief engraver, has run this extensive engraving and printing plant under direction of the geological survey for the past 22 years, and we are now instituted an almost exact cost-keeping system which has enabled him to enter into close competitive bidding on some of the government contract work and to run the engraving plant on thoroughly up-to-date business lines.

Most of the maps are printed in colors and for the total number of 218,919 maps and charts printed during the month mentioned the number of separate printings or impressions was 1,251,609. The geologic map of North America, which is now being printed in four sheets shows 42 different color and pattern distinctions. Each sheet requires 20 separate printings, and the 15,700 copies of southwest sheet of this map printed during the month necessitated 274,000 printings. The total edition of 15,700 copies of the complete map has required 1,096,000 printings.

TO FISH FROM BALLOON.

Sporty California Doctor Introduces Novel Means of Angling.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 8.—Here's a new one in fishing. Doctor B. F. Aiden is going to catch fish with a balloon.

This may sound like a "fish story," but it's true.

The medical angler has been at Catalina and has seen the wily tuna lured from the depths in many kinds of ways. He found one boatman there whose luck in landing tuna was so phenomenal that the doctor thought it worth while to find out how the fish were lured to the hook. After which once hooked there is no further uncertainty for the dyed in the wool angler. He is sure of his sport, whether the fish finally gets away or stays until it is ready for the pan.

This fisherman had an ingenious scheme of getting the tuna to bite. He flew a kite, from which dangled a line with a ring on the end of it, and through this ring he passed his fishing line. To the end of the tackle he suspended a flying fish (not real), and by means of a dexterous twist of the wrist this fake fly could be made to dip and take little flights just like the real thing.

When a tuna grabbed the bait, of course the line from the kite parted, and the angler had the big fish on his line. Then he could do what he liked—either land the fish or let it best him.

Now Doctor Aiden found the weak point in this plan. When there is no wind no one can fly a kite.

So the doctor got busy and decided that a balloon would serve the same purpose. He came to San Francisco and interested Sam Wells in the project. He and Sam searched the stores for suitable material to build a balloon capable of holding up the line till the tuna struck. There was no silk material suitable in town.

So the doctor improvised a balloon made of rubber and is now on his way to try out the new scheme. Wells is waiting for the silk material to arrive from New York and as soon as he will have a balloon of the regulation style made for the doctor and it will be shipped at once to California.

TEXAS AT LAND SHOWS.

State Will Have Big Exhibit at Madison Square Garden.

San Antonio, Texas, Sept. 7.—The determination of Texas to make a great exhibit at the coming land shows at Madison Square Garden, New York, and in Chicago has taken form that insures the success of the effort. At meetings held in Austin attended by men from all parts of the state, the state was divided into twenty general districts and a director for each named. These various districts will begin at once the arrangements for the exhibit and it is understood that \$50,000 or more, will be appropriated for the effort. While Texas has made exhibits at previous land shows, which have attracted wide attention, nothing that has been done heretofore will approach the exhibit that will be seen at Madison Square Gardens and Chicago. Every section of this state with its diversified production will be seen. Particular attention will be paid to the mineral and agricultural resources. At this exhibition, the people of the north and east will be paid

to the mineral and agricultural resources. At this exhibition, the people of the north and east will be made to understand why developments have been so rapid in the Lone Star state.

PLANTING LATE POTATOES.

Texas Farmers Plan to Take Advantage of High Prices.

San Antonio, Texas, Sept. 7.—In addition to growing a cotton crop that is yielding beyond expectation, the Texas farmer who has plans to "break into the potato game" with an autumn crop finds conditions such as to insure that he will be able to at least make a dent in the situation.

On account of the high prices which have prevailed for the past year, which has increased by the almost total failure of the potato crop in all parts of the country, farmers of the southwest section have arranged to plant the largest autumn crop in the history of the effort in this part of the state. Recent heavy rains in all parts of the southwest have put the ground in excellent condition for planting. As a result of this, farmers are anticipating a splendid yield and believe they will be in a position to say to the consumers of the country, "Come to Texas for your spuds, just as you do for more than one third of the cotton grown in the United States." Thousands of acres in excess of any previous year will be planted to potatoes within the next three or four weeks.

SING A SONG O' SIXPENCE

Blackbirds Bother Newcastle Man and There's No Remedy.

Newcastle, Ind., Sept. 8.—City Councilman Harry Burris is among those citizens who have fine, large shade trees around their homes and who are bothered almost to death each fall by hundreds of blackbirds which gather in the foliage of the trees each night to roost. Councilman Burris broached the matter at the meeting of the City Council and sought a means of getting rid of the bird nuisance.

He was informed that the council could not give him permission to uproot the trees at any time or any city ordinances. It is contrary to city ordinances to fire guns of any kind in the city limits, and Councilman Burris has abandoned this idea. Fireworks have been found to be an excellent method to frighten the birds away from the trees, but there is a city ordinance forbidding the shooting of fireworks on any day in the year except the Fourth of July within the city limits. In the meantime Councilman Burris and his neighbors are beating drums and old tin pans, and, in fact, making all kinds of noises in an effort to frighten the birds away, but without success.

RECORD CROP OF COTTON.

Yield in Texas Expected to Be Largest in History.

San Antonio, Texas, Sept. 7.—That the cotton crop of Texas will probably break all records is indicated in the number of bales received at Galveston for the month of August. During the month, 206,000 bales, valued at \$12,580,000, were received. This breaks all records at the Galveston port for the month of August. Last year's August receipts were 125,922 bales, and the next highest August receipts were 128,816 bales in 1908. Comparing this receipts of both July and August of this year with that of each year since 1906, when the state produced more than 4,000,000 bales, the indications are that this year's crop will exceed by several hundred thousand bales any crop ever produced in the state. While the crop is short in certain sections, in others it is very heavy and those in touch with conditions predict that the Texas crop this year will be more than one-third of all cotton produced in the United States.

BRIDGE COMPLETED.

Steel Concrete Structure Said to Be Longest in West.

Tulsa, Ok., Sept. 8.—The longest wagon bridge in the West, if not in the country, will be dedicated at Bixby, Ok., 18 miles south of Tulsa, Monday, when the new steel and concrete bridge, 2,230 feet long, is thrown open to the public. Gov. Lee Cruce and several other speakers have been invited to deliver addresses in honor of the event, and a large crowd is expected.

RAW SUGAR PRICES SOAR

New York Quotations Show Effect of Poor Crops Here and Abroad.

New York, Sept. 7.—The raw sugar market was very strong and excited and prices scored an advance of twenty points, one of the largest individual advances made in a year, and at the same time new records were established both here and abroad.

Sales of centrifugal were made on the basis of \$5.56, against \$5.35, the closing quotation of last week. Very little sugar was offered at these figures, and some offers were made at ten points above. The strength was due to reiteration of bad crop news, indicating very small crops both here and abroad.

Good-roads advocates of Oklahoma hope for a hard road between Oklahoma City and Kansas City within a few years, and this bridge over the Arkansas river will then become an important feature. The cost of the structure was \$89,000 and it was built largely through the efforts of County Commissioner Lou North.

HONEY BELT OF TEXAS.

Valade Is Big Shipping Center for the Delicious Sweet.

San Antonio, Texas, Sept. 7.—The "Honey Belt" of Texas, the center of the "Honey Belt" of Texas, has been shipping car load lots for some time, and during the recent meeting of the dry farming congress in that city made good on all claims as a honey producing section by serving a luncheon at which honey, warm rolls and sweet milk were the central figures in the menu. This was a veritable feast of milk and honey.

It is asserted by those who are in touch with condition that no one thing produced in the Texas expanse can be equaled with the honey produced in the famous "Honey Belt." This delicious sweet is found in every great market center in the country, and according to consular reports large shipments of it have crossed the ocean to other countries where it is prized as a delicacy.

NO MONEY TO FIGHT BUGS

City Forester Prost, Without Funds, May Appeal to City Council.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—Tree bugs of Chicago are joyous. They may lay their eggs and prepare for next season's onslaught on the city beautiful without fear of molestation.

Chicago has a thorough trained forester, J. H. Prost, but he is without funds to carry on the fall campaign of extermination.

So serious is the problem facing the department that Mr. Prost contemplates asking the city council to place a bounty of 5 cents per quart on all cocoons and egg masses that boys and girls gather from the trees.

MINK TERRORIZES HOME.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 8.—A Plymouth Rock hen's egg, laid on the farm of J. W. Clark, in the northern part of the city, has been found to contain another egg complete with shell and still a third egg in a skin exterior. The original egg was nine and one-fourth inches in circumference and the inner egg was perfectly formed and larger than the ordinary specimen.

NO STRIKE CALLED YET.

Illinois Central Employees Take Issue With Road President Threat.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—Instead of ordering a strike of the federated shop employees of the Illinois Central, repre-

FRISK CAVE FOR TREASURES

Barrels of Gold and Silver Are Buried in Old Indian Territory.

Muskogee, Ok., Sept. 8.—Fabulous sums of gold and silver buried before the Civil war somewhere in old Indian Territory by Benjamin Marshall, a wealthy half-breed, may soon be unearthed. J. J. Ayers of Denton, Texas, is now in Oklahoma for the purpose of interesting several parties to engage in a prospecting trip in search of the treasure.

Years ago, according to Ayers, a dragoon trapper told him the story of a cave in Indian Territory that had four large barrels of gold and silver coin in it. Every time the trapper came to Fort Smith, Ark., his pockets bulged with gold and silver in proof of his story. Ayers believes he can locate the treasure. The old trapper's story was recalled to his mind through the actions of a man named Keys, who is now engaged in a similar hunt in Northeastern Oklahoma and Southwestern Missouri.

During the Civil war the Indians hid and buried vast quantities of money throughout the two Territories. The Indian annuities were paid in gold and silver by the government and plenty of money. Much of it was hidden in the gravehouses built over the remains buried in the Creek cemeteries.

Benjamin Marshall has a grandson, Benjamin Marshall III, now living at Clarksville, Ok. Marshall was a trader and a large slave owner. His plantations lay between two rivers and the black earth produced enormous crops. He traded and bought and accumulated large sums of money.

When the Civil war broke out Marshall had four barrels full of gold and silver coin stored in his home. Numbers of the older Indians still living have seen the treasure and swear that Marshall had it in his possession. One night Marshall had a trusty old negro slave hitch a team to a farm wagon and the pair drove away to hide the treasure.

On the following day Judge N. B. Moore, who is now a resident of Haskell, Ok., met Marshall along the road and saw the barrels of money in the wagon. Marshall's wife knew where the treasure was hidden, as did the old negro, who accompanied Marshall to the spot.

All three died within a few months without divulging the secret. Marshall's descendants have never been able to locate the money, which is somewhere in the old Cherokee Nation.

The descendants of the slaves that formerly worked on the Marshall plantation now occupy the land.

KEEPS \$5 BILL THIRTY YEARS

Aunt's Bequest Finally Goes to Buy Mining Stock.

San Antonio, Texas, Sept. 7.—Carrying a five dollar bill for thirty years without spending it is a feat that few men can perform, yet M. P. Hallowell of Munden, Kan., who has large interests in this city and vicinity, turned back. Thirty years ago, and aunt of Mrs. Hallowell, bequeathed him five dollars in a will. The bequest, in form of a six dollar bill was paid to him in 1881. This bill was folded away and kept until today when it was invested in silver mining stock of the Silver Hill mine in Mexico. The bill had been so carefully kept that it was but little soiled, having been almost new when it came into the possession of Hallowell.

TO BUY QUARANTINE CATTLE

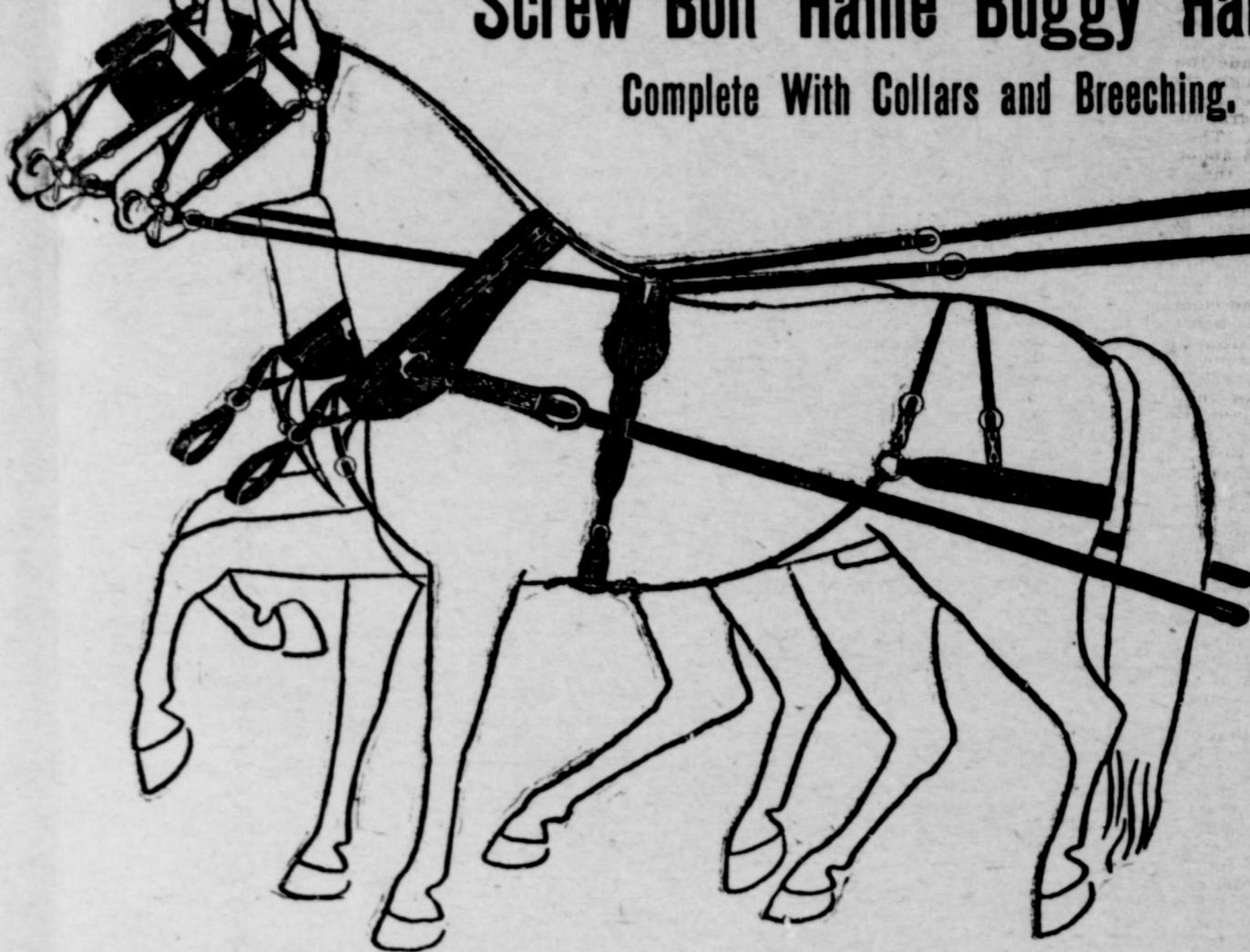
L. M. Berry New Swift Buyer in the "Texas" Division Here.

It develops that L. M. Berry, of Ft. Worth, Texas, who arrived at the local yards here early this week, will be stationed on this market during the fall movement of southwestern range cattle as a buyer for Swift & Company in the quarantine division. Mr. Berry was formerly head cattle buyer for the company at Ft. Worth but had been out of the trade for several months on account of sickness. His coming here is a special buyer of quarantine cattle in the expectation of a heavy movement of this class of stock to the local market. Mr. Berry has been with Swift & Company for the past fifteen years, and is well known among shippers of the southwestern cattle country.

TRY 3 BOTTLES OF THIS FINE BEER FREE

Special Offer to Out-of-Town People

\$37.00



\$37.00
Screw Bolt Hame Buggy Harness
Complete With Collars and Breeching.

SOMETHING NEW.**PRICE IS RIGHT.**

Sent to your railroad station on approval. If you think it is worth the money pay the railroad agent. Send it back to us if it don't suit you, for we give you permission to examine the Harness without any cost to you.
WE PAY THE FREIGHT.
OUR CATALOGUE FREE.

H. & M. Harness Shop, Stock Yards, St. Joseph, Mo.

**Saved \$161.50
On His Bill of
Lumber**

You Can Do The Same!

The above letter is only one of many that we receive daily. We want to show you what it means in dollars and cents—what it means in quality of your lumber. We sell millwork, hardware, paint and other building materials direct from us at wholesale prices.

It proves that the man who buys without getting our prices paying out money that should stay in his pocket.

Clifford A. Barnard

We claim that Goetz "Pale Lager" has a much more delightful flavor than any other beer, and we are going to go the limit to prove it.

We will send a case to any out-of-town reader of this paper and let him try three bottles free.

If you do not find it the finest, the most enticing and delightful beer you ever put to your lips, the treat is on us.

You pay nothing.

Just think! \$1.50 to lower whole cases.

Mr. Hafer will pay you back.

Stop Paying Hold-Up Prices

Goetz Brewing Co.

148 Broadway, Council Bluffs, Iowa

Branch—2030 O St., Omaha, Neb.

Get our catalog and make out your bill. Send it to us and we will make you a wholesale delivered price on anything you need for house, barn or other buildings.

Send us your bill and we will bill Council Bluffs.

It's time well spent for you to do this. We can get you eight and one-half acres of material and save 50% off the regular price.

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