

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL.

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

Vol. XVI. No. 123

ST. JOSEPH, MO., TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1913

LAST EDITION.

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FOR YEAR, \$4.00.

WEAK TONE TO STEERS

SLOW MOVEMENT AGAIN CHARACTERIZES TRADE AND PRICES
RULE WEAK TO 10c LOWER.

QUALITY NOT AS GOOD

Cows and Heifers Tend Lower—Veals
Higher, Top \$10—Bulls Steady
—Stockers and Feeders
Generally Steady.

There was no improvement in the unfavorable situation which surrounded the fat cattle market the opening day of the week and the general tendency was toward a lower price basis. Receipts, both locally and in the aggregate at the five principal markets, were tolerably liberal and the influence of excessive receipts at Chicago yearned to be evident in the estimates on local receipts centered around 3,500 head, bringing the two-day total to 6,400, an increase over the same period last week of 2,000 head. Early wires indicated 34,400 cattle at the five markets, as compared with 32,100 a week ago, while the total today and a year ago was the same.

There was not the preponderance of stars in comparison with the receipts as was the case yesterday, although the general showing of beef steers was good in point of quantity, though comparing unfavorably with yesterday in the matter of quality. Fewer of the good weighty classes of steers were offered than on the opening session of the week, and the tone was not as good. Slow pulse marked the opening trade, more or less bearish news from outside markets causing buyers to move cautiously. The bulk of steers at Chicago yesterday had to sell at a 15@25c discount compared with best period last week and buyers here claimed their orders called for cheap steers. Last arrival of quite few cattle added to the drab appearance of the market. The general trading basis struck was at prices weak to 10 cents lower than yesterday.

Easters demand for steers continued of good volume and several loads of medium to strong weight steers from the eastern states took the U. D. market of New York home liberally here yesterday, shipping out 20 carloads of steers last night that cost at \$8.25@\$8.50.

Dressed Beef and Shipping Steers.

No. Ave. Price No. Ave. Price

3... 1497.5 25 75.... 1191.7 55

33... 1377.5 25 9.... 910.5 60

28... 1287.8 15 30.... 1152.7 40

11... 1235.8 00 1.... 1226.7 35

7... 1165.6 00 20.... 1210.7 55

26... 1184.6 00 1.... 1180.7 25

24... 1233.8 25 20.... 1194.7 50

20... 1249.5 15 30.... 1183.5 55

1... 1217.7 7.75 20.... 994.7 25

1... 1090.7 7.75 2.... 922.5 50

16... 1157.7 7.75 2.... 870.5 55

27... 1085.7 76 26.... 991.5 55

18... 1225.7 65 1.... 926.5 55

20... 1214.7 65 1.... 730.5 55

14... 1153.7 66 18.... 844.7 60

29... 1183.7 65 1.... 669.4 25

7... COWS AND MIXED.

The trade in butchers' stock partook of the dullness characterizing the steer deal today, all classes moving in a slow manner with the trend of prices lower. The supply of female killers and mixed yearling butcher stuff was the heaviest for some time. This fact, added to the general tendency of the fat cattle market, started buyers on a campaign for cheaper rates. Sellers asked steady rates for their holdings at the opening but were forced to modify their views later. When a movement of any consequence was started toward the scales it was at prices quoted weak to 10 cents lower than Monday's general level. The situation was had on the good to choice classes of feeders and desirable dressed beef cows. The medium grades with the weakness noted on that class yesterday, looked 10@15c lower than the close of last week.

Bulls ruled steady with the previous day. Calves were 25c higher at the advance noted yesterday, choice selling at \$11.00.

Heifers.

No. Ave. Price No. Ave. Price

1... 960.7 00 6.... 827.6 25

1... 860.7 00 6.... 745.6 10

13... 851.6 90 9.... 580.6 10

2... 870.6 75 1.... 570.6 60

4MX 655.6 75 1.... 1010.6 60

1... 850.6 75 1.... 730.6 60

3... 780.6 70 1.... 630.6 60

21MX 1145.6 70 1.... 660.6 60

2... 920.6 35 1.... 678.5 55

2... 920.6 35 1.... 680.5 55

8MX 1145.6 70 1.... 830.5 65

4... 742.6 40 1.... 820.5 65

5... 505.6 40 1.... 927.5 65

1... 800.6 25 1.... 550.5 55

16... 705.6 25 1.... 480.5 55

1... 660.6 25

Cows.

No. Ave. Price No. Ave. Price

2... 1295.6 50 6.... 1090.5 55

1... 1290.6 50 8.... 1108.5 55

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The St. Joseph Journal Publishing Co.,
Publishers.

W. E. WARRICK, Editor and Manager.

Largest Outside Circulation of Any Paper
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Sem-Weekly, per year.....1.50
Weekly, per year.....1.00

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

State whether your paper is Daily, Tri-
Weekly, Sem-Weekly or Weekly.

State whether you pay for it, or some
one else, or if you receive it, and if the lat-
ter, the name of the distributor.

Country subscriptions are payable at
agent's office.

Do not send checks on country banks.

Remit with postal order or draft, payable
to St. Joseph Journal Publishing Company.

If you do not receive your paper regu-
larly, notify our office or your commission
firm at once, so the matter may be regu-
lated without delay.

Advertising Rates Furnished on
Application.

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

Nineteen-thirteen is still new but is
steadily growing older.

Got a new case of grippe since the
weather turned into real winter, or a
hang-over?

Declines in cattle, hogs and sheep
made it look like a "blue Monday" to
the average shipper who landed on
yesterday's market.

It looked a little like old times at
the yards yesterday with such a good
showing of "good" beefes on sale.
The prime kinds, however, were still
in hiding.

Did it ever dawn on you, son, when
you are putting in overtime on ar-
ranging the crease in your pants, that
statues are only erected to men who
wear baggy trousers.

Horses not properly blanketed
when left shivering in the street,
should refuse to work. That is what
an automobile does and in conse-
quence it is blanketed.

Take it good naturally—the weather,
we mean. Remember how you
"cussed" the flies, mosquitos and
chiggers last summer? Enjoy sunrise
from the aforesaid posts while you
may.

A GOOD "THING" OVERLOOKED.
Missourians have been accused of
a good many things, good and bad, but
it is rubbing it in when they are
accused of overlooking a state office
for thirteen years that paid \$9,000
per year in fees.

IT IS TO WEEP.
The warm benevolence of a western
town that shipped out six carloads of
onions to the poor ought to bring
tears. No, they were not shipped to
poor politicians from the onion ranch
of the peerless leader.

SAME OLD EFFECTS.
Notice what the effects of con-
centrating big runs of cattle and hogs, at
Chicago, had on prices yesterday. Ad-
mitting that Chicago is a pretty big
spot on the map from a live stock
standpoint, it is poor policy for the
country to try to crowd everything in
the bovine, porcine and ovine line in-
to the Chicago market on Monday
and Wednesday.

DIDN'T GO FAR ENOUGH.
Right in line with Rockefeller's ad-
vice to schoolma'me to save their
pennies in order to get rich, J. J. Hill
steps into the limelight by advising the
housewives of America to buy the
best of everything, no matter what
the price, as it is the cheapest in the
long run. Incidentally Mr. Hill does
not go into detail and advise the
wives how to get the money to practice
this economy.

ULTRA-LOYALTY.
Prof. Willis Moore, chief of the
weather bureau, has just discovered
the bureau's most loyal employee. He
refused to carry an umbrella in a
down-pouring rain because he had not
predicted the rain and thought it was
better under the circumstances to ignore it. We have heard of people
who did not know enough to come in
out of the wet, but we did not know
they were identified with the weather
bureau.

NEW RURAL LANGUAGE.

If some of the old-time farmers
could return to earth and listen to the
ordinary conversation of the modern
farmer, they would immediately hunt
a dictionary to get wise to the new
expressions. Instead of the old
familiar terms relating to steers and
cows and hogs and sheep and grain
yields, it would be an interminable

Daddy's Bedtime

Story—What Brought
Pussy Down
The Tree



Couldn't coax the
Cat Down.

A STRANGE dog had chased Tabby up a tree that morning, and Jack and Evelyn were telling daddy about it.

"And we had a dreadful time coaxing poor Tabby down," they explained.

Daddy smiled. "Well, there are ways and ways of getting pussy cats down out of trees. Two ladies who live near a friend of mine have a lovely long-haired cat that is tame as tame can be. It sleeps on a silk cushion and eats off a handsome china plate."

"This pussy's name is Fatima, but the ladies' nephew, who sometimes comes to see them, will call the pussy Fatty, and the young ladies do not like it."

"This nephew comes to call on the ladies only once in a great while. They do not invite him to visit them often because Fatima does not like him. He is too rough and noisy to please the spoiled pussy."

"One day not long ago the nephew came to see his aunts. He said he had been sent on an errand to a shop in the neighborhood, so he thought he would stop and have luncheon with them."

"The ladies welcomed him kindly. While they were talking they heard the loud barking of a dog outside. 'Oh, that's only Gyp!' the nephew explained. 'I brought him with me. He's my new dog.'

"Dog?" The ladies rushed to the door in a fright. Fatima had been enjoying her morning stroll on the lawn before the boy came in.

"When they opened the door they saw an awful sight. Fatima was up a tree, and the new dog, a little fox terrier, was barking down below."

"The nephew called off his dog. Gyp was shut up in the cellar while the ladies hurriedly gave their nephew his lunch."

"When he had gone they went out to the tree. Fatima was still meowing among its branches. None of their coaxing would bring her down."

"She'll come down when she gets hungry," a neighbor suggested.

"The ladies looked shocked. They had no idea of leaving their dear Fatima up in an uncomfortable tree in the cold weather until hunger should bring her down."

"What the neighbors said, though, made them think of something."

"Fatima loves fried bacon and liver better than anything else," said one sister to the other.

"Yes," was the answer. "And I'm going to fry some right down here at the foot of the tree and see if she won't come down when she smells it."

"Well, they brought out a little table and their chafing dish and began to fry the liver and bacon. Fatima meowed anxiously for a few minutes. Then she came running down the tree as spry as a squirrel to get a bit of bacon."

argument on steering gears and tires and carburetors and speedometers and clutches and traction engines and gasoline engines and irrigation—and what is the use of enumerating all the things they talk about that the old-timer never dreamed of.

SHOULD BE BUT IT ISN'T.
Judging from some of the product

turned out of our public schools the most popular book among the "best sellers" should be the old "blueback speller" of ye olden time, that started many a man on the road to fame. If you don't believe it have Gladys or Willie bring their books home some night and hear them recite. Incidentally it might be a revelation to hear them pronounce and also define the words of the lesson.

RIVERS OF LARD.
"Give me another nickel for that load of heavy hogs," pleaded a hog salesman as he tried to get a raise in a buyer's bid. "Nope! I'm all in on 'em," declared the buyer. "Not another cent. Why, man alive, don't you know the provision man at our plant has dreams of rivers of lard every night? He cautions me every day to do what I can to keep those dreams from coming true." This argument was too much for the salesman, and the buyer put down another load of hogs on his books.

INDIANS DYING OFF.

Valentine Recommends Release of
Redmen From U. S. Guardianship.

Washington, Jan. 14.—That the American Indian should be released as soon as possible from the paternal care of the United States government, now his guardian in virtually every-
thing he does, was the opinion ex-
pressed in this annual report from the
bureau of Indian affairs submitted to
Secretary of the Interior Fisher by Robert G. Valentine, recently re-
appointed commissioner, and just made public.

The then commissioner voiced the hope that the day might be near

when the United States will fully

have him in command of Indian af-
fairs, and all Indians in all respects

will stand on an equal footing with
all their fellow Americans."

"With all the expedition combatible
with the Indians' welfare," he added
"they should be made subject to the
laws of their states and be taught to
look to their own government instead
of the national government. My conviction
is that the possible obstacles
should be placed in the way of the
transformation of Indian affairs ad-
ministered by the United States into
the affairs of normal citizens under
the ordinary jurisdiction of the states,

"I do not suggest further authority
for enlarged federal jurisdiction over
native affairs, but the reservations."
Important questions of marriage and di-
vorce illustrate difficult points, of
which the only proper solution, ap-
pears to be education of Indians,

whether or not they are citizens, to
comply with the laws of their states."

Progress during the year in teach-
ing the Indian to be sober and indus-
trialized in making him to be a bet-
ter farmer and mechanic and in im-
parting health principles, such as they
apply individually and in the home
was reported.

"Every Indian like every white
man," declared the commissioner
"is best fitted for some one thing.
We are trying to find that thing. One
of our newest activities is to make
every effort both in the schools and
among the adults on the reservations
in the direction of vocational guid-
ance."

BIG DAMAGES AWARDED.

Engineer Gets Judgment for \$50,000
for Injuries.

Kansas City, Jan. 14.—The largest
single verdict ever given in Missouri
for railroad injuries was awarded in
Judge Seehorn's division of the cir-
cuit court Saturday when Michael
Finnegan, an engineer of Sedalia, Mo.,
won his suit for \$50,000.

The case has been pending since
1903 when Finnegan was injured at
Coal Junction, five miles west of Jeff-
erson City. It went to the supreme
court and all seven of the judges there
wrote a different opinion, remanding it
for a new trial. The first verdict
was for \$25,000. Finnegan was in a
head-on collision which made him
blind, fractured the pelvis bone, and
made his right leg two inches shorter.

STOCK YARDS MAN PROMOTED.

Fort Worth, Tex., Jan. 14.—Henry P. Henderson has been appointed su-
perintendent of the Fort Worth Stock
Yards to succeed the late John C. McKain. Henderson has been con-
nected with the yards for several
years.

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head-on collision which made him
blind, fractured the pelvis bone, and
made his right leg two inches shorter.

GOES IN FOR PIGS.

Son of Rich New York Woman Inter-
ested in Farming.

New York, Jan. 14.—Scientific farm-
ing on a big scale is going to be tried
by Charles Lamson Lehmann, young-
est son of Mrs. Frances A. Guthrie of
563 Park avenue, who is said to be
worth \$1,000,000 in her own right. He

INDIANS REFUSE LAND.

Five Thousand Refuse to Deal With
Government as Individuals.

Muskogee, Okla., Jan. 14.—The government is making a final effort to get 5,900 recalcitrant Indians in the Five Civilized Tribes to accept deeds to their land, and, in a good many instances, cash that is coming to them as payments which they have never accepted.

The Indians belong to the Night Hawks, as they are called in the Cherokee Nation, and the Seminoles, who are of the same class, are termed in the Creek, Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. They are Indians who have steadfastly refused to acknowledge the right of the government to allot the lands to them as individuals and break up the old tribal communal lands.

They have 4,700 of these recalcitrants in the Cherokee Nation alone. For five years their patents to lands have lain in the vaults of the government offices here. Today Tom Roach, a full-blood Cherokee interpreter in the government service and the head of the Indian police, was started out with these deeds.

He will visit the Night Hawks in their home and try to press the documents upon them and get their receipt. The government could send the deeds to the Indians, but unless they get acknowledgement of the receipt the record is not complete.

In addition to the deeds there is a lot of real money due the Indians which they have not accepted to date. Two years ago a per capita payment of \$133 was made to the Cherokee. Some of the money is still in the government strong box here because the Indians never could be induced to accept it.

The same conditions exist in the Creek, Chickasaw, Choctaw and Seminole nations, although to a lesser extent. The patents which the government seeks to deliver to the Indians, give the Cherokees from 80 to 120 acres of land each, 160 acres each in the Creek and Seminole nations and from 20 to 1,000 acres in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

It is almost inconceivable that any person could refuse to receive a grant of land in the Cherokee nation, except that the Indians believe that by doing so they force their last claim to a return of the old tribal life, with its communal rights, and they have never given up the hope that some day this condition would be brought about.

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ST. JOSEPH HAY MARKET
Local Quotations Corrected to Date by
Local Dealers.

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

Timothy—Choice, \$13.50 @ 14; No. 1, \$12 @ 13; No. 2, \$9 @ 11; No. 3, \$6 @ 9.
Clover mixed—Choice, \$13 @ 13.50; No. 1, \$12 @ 12.50; No. 2, \$9 @ 11.
Clover—Choice, \$13 @ 13.50; No. 1, \$11.50 @ 12.50; No. 2, \$10 @ 11.50.
Prairie—Choice, \$11.50 @ 12.50; No. 1, \$10 @ 11.50; No. 2, \$8 @ 10; No. 3, \$6 @ 7.50.
Alfalfa—Choice, \$16 @ 16.50; No. 1, \$14 @ 15.50; No. 2, \$11 @ 13.50; No. 3, \$8 @ 10.50.
Straw—\$4.50 @ 5.50.
Packing—\$4.50 @ 5.50.

ST. JOSEPH HAY AND FEED.

J. L. Frederick Grain & Hay Co.
Offer 101-10 Corby-Kearns Bldg.
Phone 1325 N. Main.
St. Joseph, Mo.
Warehouse, 7th and Olive Sts.
We make shipments of straight and mixed
carts of mill feed, oil meal, cottonseed meal
and other farm products to cattle farms.
Don't fail to get our prices before buying.



The following quotations are furnished daily by the Kansas City Buyers and Shippers association for the benefit of Stock Yards Daily Journal readers and advertisements following are reliable Kansas City hay and grain dealers who solicit your contributions or orders:

Timothy—Choice, \$13 @ 13.50; No. 1, \$11.50 @ 12.50; No. 2, \$8.50 @ 11; No. 3, \$5.50 @ 5.
Clover—Choice, \$12.50 @ 13; No. 1, \$11.50 @ 12; No. 2, \$10 @ 11.
Prairie—Choice, \$12 @ 12.50; No. 1, \$10 @ 11.50; No. 2, \$8 @ 9.50; No. 3, \$6 @ 7.50.
Alfalfa—Choice, \$16 @ 17; No. 1, \$14.50 @ 15.50; No. 2, \$10 @ 13.50; No. 3, \$7.50 @ 9.50.
Straw—\$4.50 @ 5.
Packing—\$5 @ 5.50.

KANSAS CITY HAY AND FEED.

THE BEST WAY
To Dispose of Your
ALFALFA HAY
Is to Write
PRODUCERS HAY CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

HAY Clark Wyrick & Co.
Live Stock Exchange Bldg.
Room 750.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
When shipping to Kansas
City give us a trial. Liberal advances and
quick returns.
We solicit correspondence. Established 1888

Hay Wanted!

Will purchase on your track
or handle on commission.
Write us what you have.

NORTH BROTHERS
155-57 Live Stock Ex., Kansas City, Mo.

SHAMROCK WHISKY DISTILLED FOR MEDICAL USE
10 YEARS OLD
ABSOLUTELY PURE
M. J. SHERIDAN, PROPRIETOR
St. Joseph, Mo.
Importers and Dealers in
WINES and LIQUORS
Established 1878. Per Gallon
Shamrock Whisky, jugs or bottles... \$4.00
Tennessee Rye, jugs or bottles... \$2.00
McMurray, jugs or bottles... \$1.50
Maryland Rye, jugs or bottles... \$1.00
Tennessee White Corn Whiskey... \$1.00
Old American Whiskey... \$1.00
Kentucky Bourbon Whiskey... \$1.00
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THE JOURNAL.

BOTH WERE MISJUDGED

How Husband and Wife Were Separated by Baseless Disagreement.

By GEROGE ELMER COBB.

"This is detective work, pure and simple, Ashley, but I am not even an amateur. Just plain John Birt, once a town marshal, now a second rate lawyer. I am your friend, though, and your wife's friend. And the friend of poor little lost Harry. Let me show you, out of gratitude for the start you gave me in life years ago, what real genuine friendship is."

There was nothing heroic in the speech. There was no false note of bombast. Richard Ashley, sick, disheartened, all at sea, had come up against the dead blank wall of "No clew" in a case where mystery and misery were pretty well commingled and no visible thoroughfare back to happiness and peace.

Ashley had befriended Birt fifteen years previous, and the loyal fellow had never forgotten it. Ashley had married Lucia Ward. A child was born to them, and when Harry was five years of age, a baseless disagreement had come about. They had separated, Ashley taking the child in his keeping. The abyss broadened. They did not meet again.

Ashley went west with Harry and acquired a small fortune in Idaho lands. His wife he seldom heard from. She was heiress to a large estate, he learned. Too proud to meet her half way in a reconciliation, she seemed to have completely shut him and the child out of her memory. She led a hard, lonely life at the secluded country home of a stepbrother. All that kept Ashley in touch with his old life were occasional letters from the loyal Birt. The latter knew that the estranged wife was a sore subject to his friend, and rarely alluded to her. At length, however, a letter came that brought Ashley east post haste with his son.

"I have learned," Birt wrote, "that you have misjudged your wife, just as

"Why, hello!" he exclaimed. Water had obliterated some penciled words on the blank side of the card. The front bore his own name.

"One of my business cards," he so illogically in a wondering way. "That's queer."

"Shoot—shoot!" he heard a boyish voice call just then, and came upon a second group of lads chasing another of the toy balloons.

One of the boys had a bow and arrow. He aimed aloft. The shaft sped from the bow, pierced the balloon, and the deflated globe came to the ground. There was a scramble over it.

"Here, I'll pay you for that," he said, extending a coin to the boy who had rescued the object. Then eagerly he inspected the card. It was another of his own. It had, however, got tramped in the mud. He made out these words: "A lion's cage—send word—Ashley—hotel—Rockton."

For fully five minutes the amateur sleuth stood studying the card. Then suddenly he exclaimed triumphantly: "I've got it!"

He remembered that he had given Harry some of the cards to draw on. The words "lion's cage" in connection with the spangles found in the room at the hotel suggested—a circus!

"And say!" ejaculated the second-rate man, "I recall now that Dunbar owns a half interest in a traveling show. Why, find a circus, and I find Harry!"

Four hours later Birt stood by the side of one of a dozen tents at the outskirts of a county seat town. He looked around him and swiftly bolted under the canvas.

Birt had just heard a circus peddler complain of losing his balloons. He also learned that there was a cage wagon inside the tent.

Fifteen minutes after that Birt was leading from the place the recovered boy. He had found him locked in the cage wagon and had opened a way to freedom.

Harry told of two men kidnaping him. He had overheard them say that a man named Dunbar had ordered them to lose him in some distant part of the country.

A circus peddler had tied his string of toy balloons to the wagon. A bright idea came to Harry. He reached out, drew the balloons towards the bars, attached what cards he had to them, and let them go up. There was an opening at the top of the tent, and they sailed away.

It was after restoring Harry to his father and hiring a man to guard against a new abduction, that the lawyer took a train direct for the home of the mother and wife.

He had sure evidence that Dunbar was a wicked villain, and of this he convinced the amazed stepster.

Mrs. Ashley met her husband and son for the first time in ten years. There were explanations, forgiveness, awakened love, and the modest lawyer blushed when the reunited pair tried to tell him how much they owed him.

"Oh, I just did my duty," declared Birt, "like the second rate man I am."

"You insist upon that, do you?" cried the happy Ashley. "All right, but one thing, sure—you are a first-class friend."

(Copyright, 1912, by W. G. Chapman.)

Killed by Madman.

Romaneshorn, in the canton of Thurgau, Switzerland, has been the scene of a terrible tragedy, no fewer than seven men being killed by a madman, a soldier and seven others being wounded. The madman, Hermann Schwarz, had been recently discharged from the army owing to mental trouble. Provided with a rifle and a supply of cartridges, Schwarz barricaded himself in his room, and from six o'clock in the evening until past eleven kept up a continuous fire upon passers-by and upon people who attempted to break down the door and deprive him of the rifle. In all four men were killed and eight others were wounded. Bullets were blown to summon the fire brigade, and a large crowd assembled in response to the ringing of bells. Shortly after midnight a number of courageous individuals rushed the house, but found that Schwarz had disappeared. It was believed that he had taken to the forest, and the next morning a large party, comprising firemen, police and citizens, with dogs, started to search for him. After the pursuit had been in progress for some time, a policeman came upon the madman, who immediately fired, mortally wounding his pursuer. Schwarz then disappeared again. The hunt was continued, and after an exciting pursuit, in which more than 100 people were engaged, Schwarz, who was seriously wounded by shots, was at length arrested in the neighborhood of Romaneshorn, but not before he had killed another of his pursuers.

Harry slept in the room adjoining that of his father at the hotel. In the morning he was found missing. He had apparently been carried down the fire escape of an inner court. The only clue was the discovery that a covered wagon had left the town, headed south, at midnight. All that showed the visit to the room was the disturbed bed, a taint of chloroform in the air, and a lot of gilt spangles covering the rug.

"I am going to find your boy for you," declared Birt.

"I can never go to Lucia unless he is with me," said Ashley.

Four hours later Birt was resting under a tree near the beach of a little lake about ten miles from Rockton. He had followed the clew of the midnight wagon and had lost the trail. As he now sat thinking over the affair, he confessed to himself that the "intuition" that most detectives talked about was slow in coming to him.

"Only one thing am I certain of," he told himself. "Dunbar is behind this kidnapping."

The speaker just then noticed a little red toy balloon sailing out over the lake. A second followed, a third, and then as many more in succession.

Then boyish cries attracted his attention. A group of lads came into view, chasing another of the red spheres. One venturesome urchin ran into the water, grabbed it, exploded it, and waded to the shore holding the wreck of his trophy.

Birt watched the crowd gather curiously around the object. Then another balloon was espied, and they put off for it.

Birt arose and strolled aimlessly down the beach. As he passed the flattened out balloon he noticed that a string ran from it to which a card was attached. He picked it up.

Settled.

"At last, Henry, the question of votes for women is to be submitted to the people."

"So I see."

"Henry, you will admit that women are as intelligent as the men."

"Freely I admit that."

"And that as women pay taxes, they ought to have a say as to how their money is to be spent."

"That seems reasonable. But let us discuss the question. I earn the money we have, don't I?"

"Yes."

"But do I have any voice in how that money is to be spent?"

A few minutes later he put on his hat and coat and left the house, greeting the man who had given that twist to the argument.—Detroit Free Press.

The Plain Fact.

"Don't you think he is mendacious in his conversation?"

"No, I don't. I think he's a liar."

COMMISSION CHARGES.

The commission for the sale of live stock at St. Joseph is as follows:

CATTLE—UNMIXED STOCK IN CAR LOADS.

60¢ each, not less than \$12.00 or more than \$15.00 per carload.

Calves... 30¢ each, not less than \$12.00 or more than \$15.00 per single deck.

Sheep... 20¢ each, not less than \$8.00 or more than \$10.00 per single deck.

Goats... 20¢ each, not less than \$8.00 or more than \$10.00 per double deck.

SHEEP OR GOATS.

15¢ each, not less than \$8.00 or more than \$10.00 per single deck.

15¢ each, not less than \$12.00 or more than \$14.00 per double deck.

Stock drivers in single decks where the double deck weight rates are applied may be sold at 10¢ per double deck.

Sheep having more than one owner, requiring sorting for marks and weighing separately, account of sales shall be made for each lot and 10¢ per head commission charged, providing that the commission on each bunch shall not exceed the car load rate that would otherwise apply.

MIXED STOCK IN SINGLE DECK CARS.

Calves... 30¢ each, not to exceed \$20.00 for the cattle in the car.

Hogs 20¢ each, not to exceed \$15.00 for the calves in the car.

Hogs 20¢ each, not to exceed \$10.00 for the hogs in the car.

Sheep or goats 15¢ each, not to exceed \$14.00 for the sheep or goats in the car.

The total charge for selling a single deck car load of mixed stock shall not be less than \$9.00 or more than \$18.00.

MIXED STOCK IN DOUBLE-DECK CARS.

Calves 30¢ each, not to exceed \$20.00 for the calves in the car.

Hogs 20¢ each, not to exceed \$16.00 for the hogs in the car.

Sheep or goats 15¢ each, not to exceed \$14.00 for the sheep or goats in the car.

The total charge for selling a double-deck car of mixed stock shall not be less than \$14.00 or more than \$20.00.

STOCK DRIVEN OR HAULED INTO THE YARDS.

Cattle, 60¢ each.

Calves, 30¢ each.

Hogs, 20¢ each.

Sheep or goats, 20¢ each.

No charge for calf sold with its mother.

The commission for purchasing live stock or shipping clearance:

Cattle or calves, 50¢ each, not less than \$10.00 or more than \$12.00 per car.

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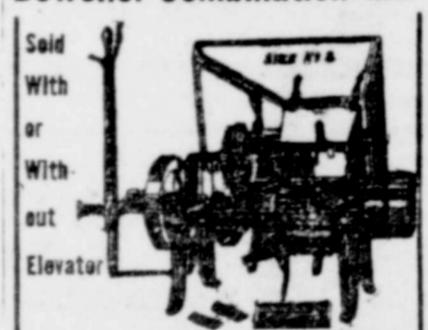
JOHN J. GRISWOLD, Brady, Neb., says: "Hog fatteners have found that when the weather is dry, there was quite a basket to all forage plants. I've had hogs kept on this mixture, and gave me quite a bit out for corn."

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D. L. JENKINSON, Monroe, Mo., says: "Your 'Ready Quick' Hog Pasture Mixture proved to be all right—just the thing in the right place. When the pasture was at its best the hogs would stay in the pasture instead of coming for corn." W. W. WILSON, of the Iowa State Fair, also big fan of this mixture.

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IOWA'S LIVE STOCK

STATISTICS SHOWING PRODUCTS
OF HAWKEYE FARMS
ARE ISSUED.

OVER 200,000 DAIRY COWS

Number of Sheep of Shearing Age in
1910 Was 770,000—Over 23,400,
000 Fowls Enumerated in
Census Figures.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 13.—Statistics for products for Iowa are presented in a bulletin soon to be issued by Director Durand, of the bureau of census, department of commerce and labor. It was prepared under the supervision of John Lee Coulter, expert special agent for agriculture.

The returns for live stock products obtained at the census of 1910, like those for crops, relate to the activities of agriculture in 1909. It is impossible to give a total representing the annual production of live stock products for the reason that the total value of products from the business of raising domestic animals for use, sale or slaughter cannot be calculated from the census returns.

The number of farms in Iowa reporting dairy cattle on April 15, 1910, was 292,322, but only 19,847 reported dairy products in 1909. The number of farms which made any report of milk produced during 1909 was 120,769 (considerably less than the total number reporting dairy products), and the number of dairy cows on such farms on April 15, 1910, was 916,099. The amount of milk reported was 312,000,000 gallons.

On account of the incompleteness of the returns for milk produced, the census bureau has made no attempt to determine the total value of dairy products for 1909. For convenience a partial total has been presented comprising the reported value of milk, cream and butter fat sold and the reported value of butter and cheese made, whether for home consumption or for sale. The total thus obtained for 1909 is \$21,197,000, which may be defined as the total of dairy products exclusive of milk and cream on the farms producing.

Only about one-sixth of the milk reported by Iowa farmers in 1909 was sold as such. Comparatively large quantities of milk and cream were sold on the butter fat basis. The butter made on farms in 1909 was valued at \$9,061,000.

The total number of sheep of shearing age in Iowa on April 15, 1910, was 770,000, representing an increase of 17 per cent, as compared with the number on June 1, 1909 (658,000). The approximate production of wool during 1909 was 729,000 pounds, weighing 445,000 pounds, and valued at \$1,414,000. Of these totals about one-fifth represents estimates. The number of fleeces produced in 1909 was 2 per cent greater than in 1899. The average weight per fleece in 1909 was 7.5 pounds as compared with 7.4 pounds in 1899, and the average value per pound was 26 cents as compared with 20 cents in 1899.

The total number of hogs owned in Iowa farms on April 15, 1910, was 23,483,000. Of the 294,632 farms reporting fowls, 8,822 did not report any eggs produced in 1909, and 18,196 did not report any poultry raised in 1909. The production of eggs actually reported for the year 1909 was 192,274,000 dozens, valued at \$18,099,000. According to the seventh census reports the production of eggs in 1899 was 92,62,000 dozens, the value being \$10,017,000. The latter figures, however, are somewhat in excess of the actual returns at that census, because they include estimates made to cover those cases where the schedules reported were on hand without reporting the production of eggs. In order to make the returns for 1909 comparable with those published for 1899 similar estimates have been made, the method of estimate and the justification therefor being substantially the same as in the case of wool. The total production of eggs in 1909, including these estimates, was 169,760,000 dozens, valued at \$15,236,000. The total production of poultry for 1909, including estimates made on the same basis as for eggs, was 29,800,000 fowls, valued at \$15,915,000.

The total value of domestic animals in Iowa sold during the year was \$295,669,000 and that of animals slaughtered on farms \$10,147,000, making an aggregate of \$318,216,000. This total, however, involves considerable duplication resulting from the resale or slaughter of animals which had been purchased by the farmers during the same year.

The value of the cattle (including calves) sold during 1909 represented somewhat more than two-fifths of the total value of all animals sold, and the value of swine sold represented about two-fifths.

The total value of crops in Iowa in 1909 was \$214,466,000. Of this amount 9.8 per cent was contributed by crops for which the acreage as well as the value was reported, the remainder consisting of the value of byproducts (straw, stalks, heads and grain, seeds, etc.) derived from the land, as other crops reported, or of orchard fruits, nuts, forest products and the like. The combined acreage of crops for which acreage was reported was 20,374,925, representing 69.1 per cent of the total improved land in farms (29,121,000 acres). Most of the remaining improved land doubtless consisted of improved pasture land lying fallow, house and farm yards, and land occupied by orchards and vineyards—the acreage for which was not reported.

The general character of Iowa agriculture is indicated by the fact that about three-fourths (72.2 per cent) of the total value of crops in 1909 was contributed by the cereals, and about one-fifth (18.9 per cent) by hay and forage. The remainder, representing 5.9 per cent of the total, consisted mostly of vegetables, fruits and nuts, and forest products.

The total acreage of potatoes and other vegetables was 252,543 and their value \$12,021,000. Excluding potatoes and sweet potatoes and yams, the acreage of vegetables was 89,402 and their value \$5,266,000, the acreage showing a decrease and the value a decided increase, as compared with 1899.

The total quality of orchard fruit produced in 1909 was 7,234,000 bushels, valued at \$4,284,000. Apples con-

tributed more than nine-tenths of this 1,721,000 pounds, valued at \$37,000.

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Side brands, under 40 flat.....	12c		Dry, according to wool, per pound... 10c @ 14c
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Bulls, side branded flat.....	10c		DRY HIDES
Green salt cured glue flat.....	8c		Dry flint butcher, heavy..... 23½c
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Horse hides, green, No. 1.....	\$3.75@\$3.00		
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No. 1, small.....	25c@15c	20c@10c	No. 1, Timber, large..... \$1.00@15c
No. 2, large.....	\$1.50@1.25	75c@50c	No. 2, Timber, small..... \$1.00@12.5c
No. 2, medium.....	75c@50c	50c@30c	No. 3, Timber..... \$1.00@10c
No. 2, small.....	35c@25c	30c@20c	No. 4, Timber..... \$1.00@8c
No. 3, large.....	\$1.00@1.25	75c@50c	
No. 3, medium.....	75c@50c	50c@30c	
No. 3, small.....	35c@25c	30c@20c	
No. 4, large.....	\$1.00@1.25	75c@50c	
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CAT—Wild and House

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WOLF—Prairie and Timber

BADGER

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