

ST. JOSEPH DAILY JOURNAL

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

Vol. XVI. No. 264

ST. JOSEPH, MO., FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1913

LAST EDITION.

TERMS

FEW STEERS OFFERED

USUAL QUIET WEEK-END TRADE WITH NO QUOTABLE CHANGE IN PRICES.

GOOD KINDS CLOSE HIGHER

Others About Steady—Cows, Heifers and Stocker Material Show Reaction From Late Low Point.

The usual light supply of cattle marketed during the closing session put in appearance here today. Little change in prices was effected during the session, compared with those in vogue yesterday.

Good rains throughout the corn belt this week dispelled any fears of drought and there was not the tendency to market cattle so freely as was the case last week. Receipts at all markets fell off sharply towards the close of the week.

Packers' Cattle Purchases. Swift & Co. 150 Hammond Packing Co. 150 Morris & Co. 50 Total 350

HOG MARKET UNEVEN

AFTER A 5c LOWER OPENING TRADE CLOSERS MOSTLY 10c DOWN.

BEST HOGS MAKE \$8.70

Both Lights and Weighty Butchers Hit Top Mark Today—Bulk of Sales \$8.55 @ 8.70.

Fairly liberal hog supplies at the five leading markets today furnished a bearish tinge to the trade and prices ruled lower. Receipts at the five principal markets totaled 48,000, an increase of 17,000 over the run last Friday. Local receipts were around 5,000 and the general quality was good.

Prices for hogs averaging 140 lbs. and up ranged from \$8.52 to \$8.70, with bulk selling at \$8.55 to \$8.70. The bulk sold yesterday at \$8.65 to \$8.75, a week ago at \$8.60 to \$8.70, a month ago at \$8.45 to \$8.75, a year ago at \$7.55 to \$7.90, two years ago at \$6.40 to \$6.75, three years ago at \$6.00 to \$6.25, and four years ago at \$5.65 to \$5.85.

Representative Hog Sales. No. Ave. Price No. Ave. Price 67-215 8.70 77-212 8.70 96-187 8.70 88-197 40.70 80-204 8.70 77-229 8.70 81-205 8.70 87-173 8.70 81-205 8.70 87-173 8.70 72-204 8.70 80-191 8.70 80-199 8.70 65-192 8.70 62-278 8.70 78-216 8.70 31-223 8.70 82-229 8.70 63-250 8.70 77-219 8.70 91-188 8.70 75-229 40.65 90-226 40.65 72-248 40.65 41-224 8.70 75-229 40.65 77-254 40.65 68-250 40.65 80-232 40.65 80-212 100.65 31-213 8.70 185-8.65 63-220 8.70 70-226 8.70 60-222 100.65 45-222 8.70 60-222 8.62 80-225 8.62 51-227 8.62 70-224 8.62 60-222 8.62 71-227 8.62 52-305 8.62 75-211 8.62 65-332 8.62 52-212 80.65 70-224 80.65 60-220 80.65 72-226 80.65 70-225 20.60 60-229 8.60 75-218 20.60 68-207 8.60 30-227 8.60 55-224 120.60 21-251 8.60 75-229 40.65 53-273 240.55 74-202 80.55 69-243 120.55 62-270 160.55 57-248 120.55 60-230 8.55 62-282 20.55

MAKING FARMERS OF WAIFS

Taken Fresh From Street and Given Practical Training.

Washington, June 27.—Transplanting homeless boys of 12 to 16 years of age from the crowded districts of the metropolis to the farms of rural New York is the task attempted by the Lincoln Agricultural school, of Lancelotti, N. Y., according to information received at the United States bureau of education.

This school, which is a charitable institution, takes boys fresh from the city streets, gives them practical training in agriculture, teaches them proper living conditions, and then finds places for them with families of farmers, thus helping the boys to better themselves and giving the state more and better farmers.

Lincoln school is made as different as possible from the traditional "industrial school" in that it does not replace the old-time single huge structure of the city; instead of the big common dining hall usual in charitable institutions, a number of small dining rooms are provided; and each group of boys has a separate sleeping apartment. Every effort is made to produce a real home environment for the child who is brought under conditions as nearly as possible like those of a normal home.

The school has a farm of 600 acres, with modern dairy buildings and a herd of about 150 cattle. The boys are taught to produce absolutely clean milk and to grow fruit and vegetables by the most modern methods.

Home and social training is emphasized at the Lincoln school. Not only are the boys trained to be good farmers, but they are fitted for entrance to the higher classes of rural homes. "We feel that our training makes a boy a very acceptable member of society," declares Brother Barnabas, superintendent of the school. "Our aim is to teach the boy to know and respect himself; to give him the means whereby he may be enabled to earn an honest livelihood; to teach him the thrift and economy, so that some day from the savings of his industry he may become a home owner and live a simple life under conditions which give him correct ideas of his own social obligations."

Figures—125 Pounds and Under. 1-100 6.50 1-110 6.50 Old Sows, Odds Ends, Wagon Hogs. 2-450 100.70 1-550 80.70 12-179 8.70 77-212 8.70 12-179 8.70 77-212 8.70 2-450 100.65 70-229 8.65 6-280 8.65 3-300 8.65 7-117 8.40 3-300 8.30 2-385 8.30 1-380 8.20 1-410 8.20 2-470 8.20 2-315 8.20 2-470 8.20 1-420 40.20 5-470 30.20 4-452 8.20 2-275 8.20 2-490 30.70

Packers' Hog Purchases. Swift & Co. 2,509 Morris & Co. 1,385 Hammond Packing Co. 890 Total 4,784

Range of Hog Prices. This Week Last Week Monday \$8.55 @ 8.70 Tuesday 8.50 @ 8.70 Wednesday 8.50 @ 8.70 Thursday 8.50 @ 8.70 Friday 8.55 @ 8.70 Saturday 8.55 @ 8.70

CORN AND WATER SUPPLY

Should Conserve Moisture Falling in May and June.

Lincoln, June 24.—According to the reports of the weather bureau, June is our month of heaviest rainfall. The average for May and July is a little less than June, while August has but three-fourths as much as July and September. Corn uses the most moisture in July and August. One of the most important factors of successful corn production in Nebraska is conserving the moisture which falls in May and June so that the plant may use it in July and August. Considerable moisture will always be lost by surface evaporation, but a good dust mulch offers some protection.

By far the greatest need of loss of water from Nebraska cornfields is the water used by weeds. We do not usually have any more moisture than the corn needs so that the amount used by other plants is a direct loss to the corn crop. It is usually considered that weeds which come up after the corn shades the ground will not reach sufficient size to sap the ground. The damage generally comes from weeds which were left when the corn was cultivated. They have grown with the corn and always seem to absorb their full share of nourishment and moisture. Our wheat harvest and second cutting of alfalfa come at a time when the corn still needs attention. Because of this the weeds too often get a good start and in an effort to cover them the shovels are set down deep and the dirt filed. This last cultivation should be shallow and the field should be left as level as possible. Ridging up the corn serves no useful purpose. It increases surface evaporation. If the corn is clean after the first and second cultivation it is not necessary the corn is clean after the first and fourth times over, as the small weeds are easily covered.

WEIGHTY HOGS AT TOP.

Well Finished Butcher Grades Selling on Par With Choice Lights.

Packers are not discriminating against weighty hogs at present, as inquiry on the part of feeders with weighty and quality. The rains the first of the week created some interest upon the part of the country and there has been a fair volume of outside business done. Speculators will make a fair clearance. Stock and hogs came in for the first share of the upturn in stockers and feeders and they are quotable 15c to 20c higher than a week ago. The demand for this class of stock was active on closing days and larger receipts could have been used to advantage.

LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

TREND OF MARKET REVERSED. BUYERS SCORING A 15c TO 25c REDUCTION.

GOOD GAIN FOR THE WEEK

TAKING TODAY'S BREAK INTO ACCOUNT Lambs Are 25c to 50c and Sheep 25c to 35c Higher Than Week Ago.

Around 1,400 head of stock was put up for trade in this division today, compared with 575 last Friday and 513 head a year ago today. With the rather heavy week-end supply to deal with buyers started in to buy lower. Salemen were unable to withstand buyers' bearish dealings and a 15c to 25c lower market ensued, aged stock as well as lambs taking the decline. Best lambs sold at \$7.90, ewes at \$4.50.

There was quite a reversal of form in the market for sheep and lambs compared with the dull and lower trading of the previous week. A sharp decrease in supplies at all of the leading eastern markets proved a strong bullish factor in the trade and substantial gains were made at all points. Taking the Friday break into account consideration, prices are quoted on lambs 25c to 50c higher than a week ago and sheep are up 25c to 35c. Receipts here were less than one-half of the supply of the previous week. The five leading markets reported a total of 117,000 or a shortage of 71,900 for the week. Arrivals at this point were mostly native lambs and there was a wide range in quality. The trade opened active and higher on Monday and followed by a gradual upturn in prices the following three sessions. A band of Arizona lambs brook at \$7.00 to \$7.50. Best lambs sold at \$8.10 Wednesday and Thursday. The same class of stock sold during closing sessions around \$7.80 to \$8.00. A band of inferior culls as low as \$4.75. Native lambs predominated and packers were eager buyers at all times. While choice grades were the first to sell, there was a good outlet for the commoner kinds. Mutton grades made up a small percentage of the week's supply. Ewes sold largely at \$4.50 to \$4.75, with a few choice grades at \$5.00. Best yearlings brought \$3.75 to \$4.50. A few good wethers sold at \$6.00. The sharp advance in values during the first part of the week was due solely to lack of supplies and not to any enlargement of demand. Liberal runs next week will speak well and lower markets in the opinion of the majority of the traders.

The following shows the estimated receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the five principal western markets today and comparison with the corresponding time in 1912:

	1913	1912	Inc.
Cattle	302,253	213,927	+11,674
Hogs	888,164	1,121,781	+235,627
Sheep	396,254	346,790	49,464
Horses	17,135	22,869	-5,734
Cars	22,616	25,483	-2,867

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

	Cars
C. R. & Q., west	11
C. R. & Q., east	36
Rock Island	17
Great Western	17
Missouri Pacific	12
Grand Island	12
Santa Fe	12
Total	38

CATTLE—Receipts, 2700. Market 10c to 15c lower. Hogs—Receipts, 300. Market nominal. Bulk of bulk \$8.55 to \$8.70. Sheep—Receipts, 1000. Market weak to low lower.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., JUNE 27.—Special to The Journal: The Live Stock Receipts report:

CATTLE—Receipts, 400. Market about steady. Hogs—Receipts, 5500. Market 5c to 10c lower. Top \$8.50; bulk \$8.40 to \$8.45. Sheep—Receipts, 400. Market stronger.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

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

Options	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
WHEAT—July	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	0
Sept.	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	0
CORN—July	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	0
Sept.	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	0
OATS—July	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	0
Sept.	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	0

ST. JOSEPH CASH GRAIN MARKET Today's cash values: Receipts: Wheat, 4 cars; corn, 10 cars; oats, 2 cars.

	Wheat
No. 2 red	87 @ 90
No. 3 red	83 @ 88
No. 4 red	82 @ 87
No. 3 hard	84 @ 85 1/2

	Corn
No. 2 white	62 1/2 @ 62
No. 3 white	61 1/2 @ 62
No. 2 mixed	61 1/2 @ 62
No. 3 mixed	61 1/2 @ 62
No. 2 yellow	61 1/2 @ 62 1/2
No. 3 yellow	61 @ 61 1/2

ST. JOSEPH SHEEP PURCHASES. Swift & Co. 1,347 Hammond Packing Co. 212 Total 1,559

CONCENTRATED STOCK FOODS.

Quotations on Cottonseed, Linsed and Alfalfa Products.

Ko-Pre-Ko-Cake—Ton lots, \$16; car lots, \$24. Linsed meal—Carlots, per ton, \$26.60; ton lots, \$28; 1 1/2 ton lots, \$15.90; less meal-quantity, \$1.50 per 100 lbs.

New alfalfa meal—Carlots, per ton, \$28.90; ton lots, \$31. Cottonseed meal—Carlots, per ton, choice, \$16.17; No. 1, \$14.50 to \$15.50; standard, \$12 to \$13.50.

Molasses alfalfa feed—Carlots, per ton, \$18.50 to \$19.50. Carlots, per ton, choice, \$16 to \$17. No. 1, \$14.50 to \$15.50; standard, \$12 to \$13.50.

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HARVEST HANDS ORGANIZE

Demand Good Meals and as Little Hayloft Sleeping as Possible.

Wichita, Kan., June 27.—Wichita was the scene of the latest demonstration of the union spirit one day this week. The occasion was the organization of 30 or more wheatshockers, who had gathered at the railway station here awaiting trains to take them to the harvest fields.

Men who haul wheat bundles with impunity for \$2.50 per day introduced a Bull Moose element into their profession and decided to become progressive in that they would do the farmers for as large a daily stipend and of good meals as possible.

William Eckhart of Wheeling, W. Va., proposed the organization. The source of the by-laws follows: Assurance to four helpings of gravy at every meal. Rag-time piano players barred from the society. As little hay-mow sleeping as possible. No farm chores after work, such as "swilling" the hogs or milking the cows. Assurance that there will be no night shifts.

Campbell & Minor, regular shippers of Taylor county, Iowa, cashed a car of hogs on today's market. Despite the sharp low rates here today, the shippers were well satisfied with their returns.

Geo. W. Woods forwarded a car of hogs to this point today from Madison county, Iowa, where he carries on an extensive shipping business.

LAMB PRICES DECLINE

TREND OF MARKET REVERSED. BUYERS SCORING A 15c TO 25c REDUCTION.

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GOOD PRODUCE

BIG GATHERING TO SETTLE DOWN TO DAY'S WORK

INTEREST IN DISCU

J. J. Ferguson, T. P. H. D. Platt, ing Pro. quet

SATURDAY MORNING 10:00 A. M. Change at Exchange 10:00 A. M. Report of Treasurer 10:00 A. M. Election of Officers 10:00 A. M. Selection of Committees 10:00 A. M. Appointment of Committees 12:00 Noon Meeting of the Board 1:00 P. M. Luncheon 1:00 P. M. Address by the President 1:00 P. M. Address by the Secretary 1:00 P. M. Address by the Treasurer 1:00 P. M. Address by the Editor 1:00 P. M. Address by the Publisher 1:00 P. M. Address by the Mayor 1:00 P. M. Address by the Governor 1:00 P. M. Address by the President of the United States

Try Hilgert's 25c merchants lunch and be convinced it's the best in the city. 207 So. 6th St.—Adv.

Lytle Brothers and Geo. Beatty were listed among the DeKalb county, Missouri, shippers having stock today. Lytle Brothers' consignment consisted of mixed stock, while Mr. Beatty sent in a car of sheep.

Champion Molasses Feed, cattle like it, cattle feeders like it, because it makes them money. Try a few cars. Champion Feed Co., Tarkio, Mo.—Adv.

G. F. Davis, a prominent stockman of Buchanan county, Missouri, contributed a car of hogs to the day's receipts.

For the best values in whiskeys, try Hilgert's, 207 So. 6th St.—Adv.

Bull & Arnold, regular shippers to the local market, sent in a car of hogs which they had raised on

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL
Publishing Co.,
and Manager.
of Any Paper
County, Mo.
Office in St. Joseph, Mo.,
September 3, 1917.

Daddy's Bedtime Story
The Little Girls Played Barber Shop.



Off Went Her Nice Curly.

EVELYN often sighed to have pretty curls like a little neighbor. "If you had curls like Stella you'd be too vain for anything." Jack said contemptuously. Like most boys, Jack didn't care for curls. "You are pretty enough to me without curls," daddy said as he stroked Evelyn's perfectly straight hair. "Just while I think about it, though, I will tell you a funny story I heard of two little girls. One of them was named Betty and the other Gwendolen. They were both about the same age and size, but Betty, who was a few months the older, had quite straight short hair, while Gwendolen had lovely curls, which every one admired. "One morning as the two little girls were playing together in the hall of Betty's house Gwendolen's mother came in to call on Betty's mother. "My dear," Betty's mother said to Gwendolen's mother, "I am not satisfied with Betty's hair." "Gwendolen's mother looked surprised. "Why?" she answered. "I think it is very pretty." "Well," Betty's mother went on, "I've tried and tried, and I can't get it to suit me. Gwendolen's hair curls so beautifully." "Out in the hall where the two little girls were playing nothing was said, although two little pairs of ears heard what both mothers said. By and by the two ladies went away together. Then Betty straightened up and said: "I'm tired of this old game. I know a new one." "Oh, do you?" Gwendolen answered. "What is it?" "It's quite a hard game to play, and maybe you couldn't learn it," Betty artfully suggested. "Oh, yes, I could," Gwendolen cried. "My teacher says I learn awful easy." "Well," Betty explained, "this game is barber shop. It's just like a regular barber shop. We have to have a chair and a towel and scissors and everything. Betty's parents kept her hair short, and she had been to the barber shop often enough to know all about it. So when they had fixed up a corner of the porch as a shop she insisted on being the barber. Gwendolen sat in the chair, and snip, snip, off went her hair. When Gwendolen got up and saw all her nice curls on the floor she began to cry, for she knew her mother would be displeased. "Betty seemed to know so, too, for she said she thought she would better go home. And she went. "Betty and Gwendolen do not play together any more. Perhaps you can guess why."

GOOD PROGRAM TODAY

Continued from Page One.

declared Mr. Moore, "the cattle were selling at three and three and a quarter cents a pound we did not see any humane society protesting against the slaughter of calves, but the cattle grower and feeder his indignation. Don't begrudge him the two years of prosperity he has enjoyed. Think of the burden the stockman bears when care is being taken of almost ruinous prices. I recognize the fact that there is a shortage in cattle but it is world wide and not confined to the United States. Prices are the barometer by which the stock grower must regulate his business. Don't shoulder any legislation on him that might prove a detriment to him. Give him a fair profit and he will grow beef. The pendulum will swing back and while it may take a few years we will soon have an ample beef supply." "The chief benefit in this discussion regarding this matter," said Mr. C. R. Hubbard of Cincinnati, "is in the widespread publicity attending it, advertising the shortage of beef in this nation and causing farmers to see the need of restocking their depleted herds and building up the industry. I agree with Mr. Moore in his view that the best way to solve the beef shortage is to make it profitable for the farmer to produce cattle, not by attempting to do the thing by legislation. I remember in 1882 when cattle were scarce and prices were high, the state or federal, restricting the slaughter of calves would be an unwise policy, though the previous meeting at Portland, a year ago, pledged its support of the conservation scheme. C. F. Watkins' Address. In discussing the subject, Stock Yards Live Stock Insurance before the Exchange, C. F. Watkins, Secretary of the East Buffalo Live Stock Association, said: "Prior to April 1st, of last year, a little more than ago, the insurance carried on live stock in the yards at our market consisted simply of separate policies carried by the individual commission houses in varying amounts and covering the loss of a measure of protection for themselves and their customers. These policies were all on the regular flat rate basis and varied in amount, ranging from perhaps \$25,000,000 of \$20,000,000 down to nothing, some of the firms, I am quite sure, carrying no insurance. In none of them, I think, was provision made for the payment of consequential damages, and all contained the so-called co-insurance clause on an 80 per cent basis, which is a very undesirable condition. In fact, if only one-half that amount or \$40,000,000 insurance is carried the insurance company would be liable for only 50 per cent of the loss, or \$20,000,000. This situation, the matter of carrying insurance of this sort and in this manner, had long been recognized as a very undesirable and unsatisfactory state of affairs. Anything approaching ample or proper protection against an actual loss could not in this manner be obtained at a possible price, and there was always present the possibility, and also the extreme likelihood of losses through consequential damages, which were not covered. A very weak point in such arrangement was the fact that at any time that a fire might occur the party carrying the largest amount of insurance would be the least or no loss, and the party suffering the greatest loss might have little or no insurance. So that, though an ample amount of insurance might be carried, and premiums paid, sufficient to cover many times an actual loss which might occur, it could easily happen, and I think did in several instances, that the insurance did not apply for protection because of its improper distribution, one party having the insurance and another the loss. The matter has been discussed many times in our meetings, until finally about two years ago, in September 1911, to be exact, I was instructed by the board to investigate the subject, make inquiries as to what could be obtained and invite propositions from insurance agencies with a view to carrying insurance jointly, or on a blanket form, or some other form of that sort. After working along this line for a month or two I asked the board to appoint a committee to work with me, explaining the subject and up to that time, just about enough regarding the subject to know that it would be very easy to go wrong on the subject. They then appointed a committee of two of the directors and myself and we went at it in earnest. We had innumerable meetings and conferences with the insurance representatives, and with the Board of Underwriters and their manager, and also corresponded with agencies in practically all the leading insurance companies of this country and of Canada, as well as the English agents. We have come to the conclusion that a very large number of the fancy propositions of all sorts, many of course, impossible, while some looked fairly good. All, however, without exception, were simply variations of the one thing—the old stereotyped proposition of a flat rate policy, of carrying so many thousand dollars of insurance at a certain rate, and in reality most of them were little more than a mere juggling of words and figures. All contained the co-insurance feature, several agencies explaining that no insurance company would touch the proposition on any other basis. Few if any of them provided for payment of consequential damages, some agencies professing to be unable to see how there could be consequential damages in our line of business, and others explaining that they had destroyed or still had him. We could obtain no concessions from regular rates on "contents" of stock yards, nor any recognition of the nature of the risk. It appears that insurance rates on properties are established on the basis of comparison with an imaginary model or standard. They have, for instance, a theoretical structure or building, constructed on the most approved lines and of the least inflammable material and the most convenient and advantageous arrangement as regards protection from fire, with ideal surroundings of the same nature, and with every feature designed and calculated to minimize the risk. Upon this model they establish the minimum rate, and rates on actual properties are established through comparison with this model, being advanced in proportion to and on the percentage of departure, adversely, of course, of

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IN WOMAN'S REALM

MY TASK. A housekeeper? Ah, yes, dear heart, and more: Keeper of hearts for those boys gave to me. Upholding weary hands that else might fall. Smoothing a little head upon my knee. A housewife am I, this is my task. To make one little spot all snug and warm. Where those who braided and beaten by the day May find a refuge from the night and storm. Gladly I serve—love makes the serving sweet. I feel no load—love makes the burden light. A happy keeper I of home and hearts. Serving, I reign—a queen of love's own right. —Florence Jones Hadley, in Mother's Magazine.

BASEBALL NEWS

DRUMMERS DEFEAT THE KAWS. Hard Hitting in Late Innings Too Much for Gear's Men. By outplaying their opponents at every angle, the Hollanders easily captured the game yesterday by a 6 to 2 score, making it an even break in the series. Boehler pitched for the Drummers and Reynolds was Gear's choice. The former held the Kaws to six hits, while the latter was touched for twelve. Kelly's all-round work was a bright feature, having three hits and four stolen bases to his credit. Lincoln plays here today, tomorrow and Sunday. OTHER RESULTS YESTERDAY. WESTERN LEAGUE. Lincoln, 7; Sioux City, 4. Des Moines, 2; Wichita, 1. Denver, 3; Omaha, 6. AMERICAN LEAGUE. Chicago, 7; Cleveland, 5. St. Louis, 5; Detroit, 5. Philadelphia, 11-19; Washington, 2-3. NATIONAL LEAGUE. New York, 5-11; Boston, 4-3. Brooklyn, 5-4; Philadelphia, 2-2. Cincinnati, 5; Chicago, 3. St. Louis, 5; Pittsburgh, 4. AMERICAN ASSOCIATION. Indianapolis, 5; Toledo, 2. Kansas City, 5; St. Paul, 4. Milwaukee, 7; Minneapolis, 2. Columbus, 6; Louisville, 5. STANDING OF TEAMS WESTERN LEAGUE. Clubs— Won. Lost. Pct. Denver..... 14 29 .323 St. Joseph..... 37 28 .569 Lincoln..... 36 29 .554 Des Moines..... 36 29 .554 Omaha..... 35 29 .542 Sioux City..... 27 37 .422 Topeka..... 24 40 .375 Wichita..... 22 45 .324 Where They Play Today. Lincoln at St. Joseph. Denver at Des Moines. Wichita at Sioux City. Topeka at Omaha.

DEBATES QUESTIONS OF LOVE

Cleveland Pastor Takes That Means of Solving Riddles Put up to Him by Members. Cleveland—A church jury of six men and six women was impeached by Rev. Robert J. MacAlpine at the evening service at the Boulevard Presbyterian church to answer one of the many questions propounded by members of the congregation concerning love and marriage. A recent series of sermons by Rev. Mr. MacAlpine on "The Ideal Home" has brought many appeals for advice from the young men and women of the congregation, the pastor said. To the jury last night Rev. Mr. MacAlpine delivered a young woman's question, "Shall I marry a man several years my junior?" Ten of the jury voted "yes," one man and one woman voting "no." For each of the questions submitted to the pastor a jury will be impeached, to whom will be given all the facts except the questioner's identity. The applicants for advice will be given the benefit of the experience of six men and women of the congregation, chosen by the pastor, who will forward their verdict to the one seeking advice. Boy Burglar Makes Confession. Philadelphia—Beverly Howard, a negro boy ten years old, found hidden under the staircase in a department store, confessed to the police that he and another negro youth had committed fifteen burglaries within a few weeks, a majority of them being in homes in the vicinity of Kennett square, a fashionable district.

WIFE'S REASONS FOR LOVING

Properly Considered, They Would Seem to Explain the Idea Pretty Thoroughly. They are no longer young. He was just past and she was almost fifty. They had made a little wild excursion together. One day, when Old Nick was in the air they were walking along the street in Paris, wondering where they should go to dinner. O, no, no! Nothing of that kind. Bless you, they had been married so long that they had a grandchild. They were Americans. He happened to be working in Paris. She was his wife. Still, for all that, the Old Nick was in the air, and even these two felt they simply had to do something out of the way. So they took the first tram car that came along and rode out to the end of the line. They were landed at one of the gates of the city, right by the fortifications. There they found a little restaurant and dined on the sidewalk. They began to talk about love. When two who have been married a quarter of a century talk of love you'd better listen; you might learn something. There is just one point brought out in their conversation that I wish to note. It struck me as a decidedly ingenious one. "How do you know you love me?" he asked. "Well," she responded, after reflecting a bit (perhaps if she had been twenty she would have answered by a look only, but low she took the question up seriously, as if anxious to answer herself as well as him), "one reason is that if I'm ever in any trouble, if I should be sick or have any calamity happen me, or anything terrible, I should want you, first of all. "And another reason is that whenever I have any pleasure, when anything in the way of good luck comes, or when I see anything beautiful, my first instinct is to find you, to enjoy it with me. "Those," he replied, "are really good reasons." They were silent a bit. The past is always a third guest when fifty-year-old lovers talk. He was in the thought of both. Then he added: "And most of all it is the feeling,

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Wandering About the Football Boys. "Every year, about this time," grumbled the Old Coder, "we behold in the newspapers many pictures of huge, hulking, disheveled young lunk heads, with knobs at the knees of their short pants, standing straddling, with their arms akimbo, and gloomily ominously from beneath their mops of hair. They bear the designations of 'Captain Bulnek of the Hyenas,' 'Lubberty, the famous left-end,' 'McLout, drawback,' or something of the sort. And as we gaze at their likenesses we are moved to wonder: (a) What do they do the rest of the time? (b) Why do they do this at all? (c) Would a little plain work prove fatal to them? (d) Couldn't they quit football and try to be happy and useful and ornamental, all at the same time? "Notly Beany: My nephew is one of 'em, dod-dot him!"
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UNCLE'S QUEER WILL

Young Legatees Discovered That He Was Not So Very Hard Hearted.

BY J. M. PRICE.

Lucy and I looked at each other when the lawyer came to that clause in Uncle Jabez's will. We did not look straight but out of the corners of our eyes. At least, I saw that Lucy was looking at me, and so I infer that she saw that I was looking at her. Then we each bowed hard at the wall-paper. "To my nephew, Arthur Bowen, the sum of fourteen thousand dollars and my property on Madison avenue, consisting of the apartment house known as 'The Maple Vine,' on condition that he shall not marry the said Lucy Stokes within a period of twenty years, the said property and capital to be held in trust for him during that period and the interest paid to him quarterly," the ferocious old fellow had written. "And to my niece, Lucy Stokes, the sum of thirty thousand dollars, to be held in trust for her for twenty years following my death, and the interest to be paid to the said Lucy Stokes quarterly, contingent upon her not marrying the said Arthur Bowen. And should the aforesaid legatees marry during that period the capital and property aforementioned shall revert to the person whose name is in the possession of my lawyer, Mr. Griffin Coleworth." It did not run exactly in that way, but that was the sum and substance of it. And the point was that Lucy and I had never wanted to marry each other. "I congratulate you both heartily," said Mr. Coleworth, when he had finished reading the will. He shook hands with us. "I presume that the



"Horrible!" I agreed.

contingency is not likely to press unduly hard upon either of you," he inquired blandly. "No, indeed no," said Lucy haughtily. "I assure you that Mr. Bowen and I have always felt quite an aversion toward each other." "Yes, indeed," I stammered. "The thought of a union has never entered our minds at all." "Quite so—quite so," said Mr. Coleworth, rubbing his hands. And Lucy turned away and began talking to Mr. Jabez Stokes's housekeeper, who, attired in deepest mourning, was contentedly meditating upon her own ample legacy of fifteen thousand dollars. As I have said, I had never given a thought to Lucy. My revered uncle—our revered uncle—had been a suspicious old man, and what is popularly known as a "killjoy." If he thought he had done us an ill turn he was grossly self-deceived. And yet—well, I had never noticed it before, strangely enough, but the way Lucy turned her head away was quite fascinating. Her dress became her remarkably, and she was—yes, positively pretty. If only Uncle Jabez had made our marriage conditional upon our inheriting the legacy, what would—what would Lucy have done? She answered that very question. "Aren't you glad, Arthur, that it wasn't the other way round?" she asked. "Suppose he had insisted upon our being married—why, that would have been dreadful, wouldn't it?" "Horrible!" I agreed. "And poor Mr. Richardson would have been just crazy," said Lucy. "Not that that would have made any difference, though. I mean so far as we are concerned." Mr. Richardson! Why, he had been hanging round Lucy for five years at least. Then she must have been secretly engaged to him! Her furtiveness in not telling me aroused the bitterest anger in me. I am afraid that we did not part good friends. It must have been three months later, about the time when I received the first quarterly installment, that I read the account of Mr. Richardson's marriage to Miss Bunting. Oddly enough, I experienced a sudden lightning of my emotions, as though I had been relieved of some dreadful burden. And then I understood. Although I had not been aware of it I had actually been jealous of Mr. Richardson! Yet Lucy and I were utterly

incompatible in temperament, as we had agreed a thousand times. We ran across each other at Atlantic City that summer and stopped to chat.

"Dear old Uncle Jabez!" said Lucy ecstatically. "Do you know, Arthur—I don't mind confessing it to you now—at one time I positively had a sort of tender feeling toward you. That was a long time ago, of course, or else I wouldn't have told you. I really believe the keen old man must have detected it. Wasn't it providential, that clause in his will?" "Yes," I said, and I was thinking all the time that Lucy's eyes were bluer than any eyes I had ever seen. And her hair was positively coppery in the sunlight. I really could have fallen in love with Lucy, if she had given me the least encouragement!

"When did this feeling possess you?" I asked her. "O, ages ago," she said evasively. "Long, long before dear Uncle Jabez died. I wouldn't have told you, only—well, I may be engaged shortly."

"Who is he?" I yelled, starting out of my chair. "You are very impertinent," she answered, and walked away with her head in the air, looking like a Titian angel.

I don't know why it was, but I felt utterly crushed. And presently I began to realize what was the matter with me. I was in love—and with Lucy! Yes, positively my heart was beating like a boy's when he first experiences the divine passion. She meant everything in the world to me!

I couldn't wait; I hurried after her, I dashed the letter upon the floor and strode out of the room. I had reached the front door of the suite when I heard a voice calling me. I looked back. There stood Lucy at the door, dressed all in white and looking like a saint.

"O, Mr. Bowen, I didn't go out after all. I had a headache," she said. "What was it you wanted to see me about, Arthur?" I reached her in four strides. "Lucy," I said, making no bones about it, "I have found out that I love you. Will you marry me and let Uncle Jabez go to—the deuce?"

I was so keyed up that I didn't know what I was saying. But Lucy gauged me—my darling Lucy, who has never failed me in anything from that day to this. She put her arms round my neck and laid her head down on my shoulder and cried:

"O, Arthur," she said, two minutes later, "do you know I have loved you all the time?" "How long?" I asked jealously. "Always, Arthur. Tell me, when did you begin to love me?" "Always," I replied. "And as for Uncle Jabez—"

"We'll let his money go," she said. "I don't care, so long as I have you, dear."

So we were engaged, and we took the train back to town next day to see Mr. Coleworth. I had my last and first instalment of the income ready for him. Lucy had spent most of hers, but I was determined to make it good, even if it meant delaying our marriage for a few months longer. Mr. Coleworth came out of his office at once and led us back into a cozy corner beside a real, old-fashioned fireplace.

"So you two young people have found out that you are in love with each other?" he asked quizzically. "Yes, and we are going to get married," I answered, and planked down the interest upon the table. "There is my share and Miss Stokes will pay you—"

"O, pshaw!" said Mr. Coleworth. "You don't have to pay that back. It just has reference to the future, you know. I'm afraid—I'm very much afraid that the capital must go to third party now."

"Who is the third party?" I demanded savagely. "I'd like to know just out of curiosity, because I'm sure the old scoundrel's money won't do him any good either."

Mr. Coleworth turned round. "I cannot allow you to refer to the late Mr. Stokes in that way," he said. "To be frank with you, it was with my connivance that he put that clause in his will. He wanted you to get married and thought that was the best way to bring it about."

"Well, he's had his wish," I answered angrily. "Who gets the money now?" He pulled the will out of a drawer and read:

"If the said parties shall marry, then I bequeath the said property to the first-born issue of the said marriage, or be shared among all the issue of the said parties, the principal to be held in trust for the said legatees by the parties aforementioned."

That was the time Lucy looked very hard at the wall-paper. (Copyright, 1913, by W. G. Chapman.)

SET TWAIN AT "WORK"

HOW GEN. SHERMAN MADE HUMORIST PAY FARE.

Author Compelled to Pose as Famous Soldier While the Latter Smoked Contentedly in His Private Car.

Albert Bigelow Payne tells of the time when Mark Twain on his way to West Point to deliver an address found himself in the same train with General Sherman, who had been attending a dinner in Hartford.

"A pleasant incident followed, which Clemens himself used to relate. Gen. Sherman attended the banquet and Secretary of War Robert Lincoln. Next morning Clemens and Twichell were leaving for West Point, where they were to address the military students, guests on the same special train on which Lincoln and Sherman had their private car. This car was at the end of the train, and when the two passengers reached the station Sherman and Lincoln were out on the rear platform addressing the multitude. Clemens and Twichell went in and, taking seats, waited for them.

"As the speakers finished the train started, but they still remained outside, bowing and waving to the assembled citizens, so that it was under good headway before they came in. Sherman came up to Clemens, who sat smoking unconcernedly.

"Well," he said, "who told you you could go in this car?" "Nobody," said Clemens. "Do you expect to pay extra fare?" asked Sherman.

"No," said Clemens; "I don't expect to pay any fare." "O, you don't! Then you'll work your way."

Sherman took off his coat and military hat and made Clemens put them on.

"Now," said he, "whenever the train stops you get out on the platform and represent me and make a speech."

"It was not long before the train stopped and Clemens, according to orders, stepped out on the rear platform and bowed to the crowd. There was a cheer at the sight of his military uniform. Then the cheer waned, became a murmur of uncertainty, followed by an undertone of discussion. Presently somebody said:

"Say, that ain't Sherman; that's Mark Twain," which brought another cheer.

"Then Sherman had to come out, too, and the result was that both spoke. They kept this up at the different stations and sometimes Robert Lincoln came out with them, and when there was time all three spoke, much to the satisfaction of their audiences." —Harper's Weekly.

Climate of California. "As each man steps his foot on shore," wrote one adventurer of the period of the "Forty-Niners," "he seems to have entered a magic circle in which he is under the influence of new impulses." And, as additional testimony to the extraordinarily stimulating quality of the Californian air, Mr. Henry Childs Merwin tells this delightful tale in his "Life of Bret Harte."

A popular figure in the streets of San Francisco was a black pony, the property of a constable, that stood most of the day, saddled and bridled in front of his master's office.

The pony's favorite diversion was to have his hoofs blacked and polished. Whenever a coin was placed between his lips he would carry it to a neighboring bootblack, put first one foot and then the other on the foot rest and, after receiving a satisfactory "shine," walk gravely back to his usual station.

Even the dumb animals felt that something unusual was expected of them in California.—Youth's Companion.

"Face Value." Do you ever figure out what you would bring in money if sold at "face value," that is, if the component parts of your body were weighed and measured by a purchaser as "raw material?" Well, a patient German scientist has figured it all out, and here is the result:

"A man weighing 150 pounds comes to about \$7.50. He finds in his body about two and a half dollars' worth of fat; while of iron, so essential to health and vigor, he discovers hardly enough to make a nail an inch long. But there is plenty of lime, enough to whitewash a good-sized chicken-house. Of phosphorus he finds enough to put the heads on two thousand two hundred matches, and there is magnesia enough to make a good fireworks piece for the Fourth of July. There is enough albumen for one hundred hen's eggs, and a small teaspoonful of sugar and a goodly sized pinch of salt."

Love and the Liner. A sentimental young lady from town was on the steamship quay, where she saw a young girl sitting on a trunk in an attitude of utter dejection and despair.

"Poor thing," thought the romantic young lady, "she is probably alone and a stranger! Her pale cheeks and great, sad eyes tell of a broken heart and a yearning for sympathy." She went over to the traveler to win her confidence. "Crossed in love?" she asked sympathetically. "No," replied the girl with a sigh, "crossed in the 'Frolic,' and an awful rough passage, too!"

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J. J. FERGUSON SPEAKS

CHICAGO MAN DISCUSSES THE RELATION BETWEEN COMMISSION MEN AND PACKERS

LATTER IMPORTANT FACTORS

Interests of Both Packer and Commission Man Closely Intertwined—Need of Equalizing Market Receipts.

On the subject "The Commission Man from the Packers' Standpoint," J. J. Ferguson, of Swift & Company, Chicago, addressed the National Exchange meeting this afternoon. Mr. Ferguson said in part:

No attempt at even a cursory consideration of the topic would be proper without a preliminary expression of the basic fact that the commercial good and welfare of the packers and the commission man are so intimately connected that their interest and attitude on most matters affecting the live stock industry are identical. A brief review of world conditions in the live stock business indicates a marked and steadily increasing change in the relations between the production of live stock in this country and consumptive demands, both at home and abroad. The United States has practically ceased to be an exporter of live stock and is rapidly decreasing her exports of live stock products. With a steadily increasing world-wide consumptive demand and shrinkage in production in nearly every country, the greatest problem affecting packers and commission men is the maintenance and production of an adequate supply of meat-producing animals.

In these United States the last ten years have witnessed far-reaching economic changes which, while they have led to great expansion and increase in other lines of industry have operated adversely to shut off some of the most important sources of supply of live stock, the commodity upon which both the packers and commission men depend for a continuous flow of business. You are all thoroughly familiar with the evolution of the ranch and range country into individual holdings and small homes. The country is now in the center of a cycle of readjustment from live stock production on large areas to production of cattle, sheep and hogs, born, fed, and finished on small farms. This adjustment takes time and while it

J. J. FERGUSON.



Speaker on Today's Program.

ultimately will result in more live stock for our business, it will probably be many years before the maximum possible production is reached. In brief with a steadily decreasing production and rapidly growing consumptive demand encouragement for the live stock producer is greater today than ever before, and we can see nothing but fair profits and good times for the man on the land who persistently adheres to the production of good grades of market live stock. We must recognize packers and commission men as the two most important connecting links between the men who raise the stock and the people who consume their products. But neither the packer nor the commission man add anything to the inherent quality of meat products. The best they can hope to do is to provide adequate facilities for the systematic, orderly, speedy and economical collection of the animals at central markets where by scientific manufacturing processes the edible portions are made fit for human food; then to merchandise and distribute these meats in the most expeditious and sanitary manner so that the supply may be regulated and the quality conserved in the highest possible degree.

It is the consumer who dictates the fashions in meats and decides what the stock raiser shall produce. The packer guided by his trade consumptive demands buys on the open competitive market what his trade asks for. The commission man must watch keenly the trend of the market and advise his clients, the live stock producers and shippers the best lines of production and marketing for them to follow for greatest profit. Thus it is that between the man who grows and feeds the steer in Iowa and the householder who eats the beef from that steer in Boston, there is a well established chain of agents, the shipper, transportation company, commission man, the packer, one or more carriers and a retailer, all of whom are the servants of the man in Iowa and the householder in Boston.

All of these agents are governed finally and absolutely in their operations for revenue and profit by the numbers of live stock ready for market and by the demands of consumers for meats. While the demand within limits is reasonable and variable it does not fluctuate so widely as does the supply. The supply of live stock is entirely beyond the control of packers and commission men, depending upon general economic conditions, climatic variations, conditions of the land, yield of crops and current prices of grain, hay and coarse feeds all of which regulate both the number and quality of live stock. The relative supply and price of other food stuffs, good or bad times affect immediately and ultimately control the demand and price of standard meat products. Hence, it can be readily understood that with the supply of live stock, the raw material upon which he depends for his profit and the demand for the finished products, which he manufactures therefrom, the packer has

practically nothing to do. For reliable information as to the demands of the meat-consuming public, with whom he does not come directly in contact, the packer must look to the army of retailers with whom he does business and through this channel regulate his operations to suit public taste and appetite.

The commission man stands as the connecting link to carry advice and suggestions on market fluctuations from the packer to the feeder of live stock, so that the direct influence of the commission man in shaping and regulating quality and quantity of the packer's raw material is greater than of any other man in the business.

Primarily the commission man is agent of the shipper or producer. It is his duty to know market conditions and the trend of the times toward live stock grades and quality and future market values. In this way the intelligent commission man can wisely direct the operations of the live stock breeder and feeder far in advance of the present markets. If the packer attempted to do this he would immediately be charged with working to his own advantage. In other words, the packer stands in many respects an isolated unit in the live stock business, subject at all times to unfair and unreasonable charges from both producer and consumer. The commission man is the packer's strongest protection in his live stock operations.

Between commission men and packers there exists probably the largest measure of confidence and confidence of being found between sellers and buyers in any line of trade. They work for the common purpose of building up a reliable competitive open market where such values for live stock are maintained as will stimulate and perpetuate the production of live stock in sufficient numbers to keep the consumptive market supplied. The commission man, not being interested in the necessity for marketing the products at such fair prices as will encourage and maintain consumption at a reasonable level, is at times inclined to be severe in his criticism of the packer operating on a declining market. The commission man should always remember that the balance must be held fairly between producer and consumer and that the packer is the hub upon which this balance turns. The commission man given an open competitive market becomes the best possible solicitor for the producer and at that market. The packer has neither the time, opportunity nor facilities to act as solicitor. Upon the commission man devolves the entire burden of soliciting, receiving and regulating the supply of live stock to suit the ever changing demand for different kinds, and grades of finished product. He tells his friends in the country what to ship and when to ship it and best of all from the packer's standpoint the packer's title to stock bookish from the commission man is absolutely certain. This protection from litigation and loss has meant an immense saving in time, worry and money to every packer doing business with Members of the Exchange.

The packer with world-wide trade connections realizes that the universal message "The world needs more live stock" can be most effectively carried to the man on the land by commission men with their established connections, personal work, house organs, special trade letters and bulletins, articles contributed to live stock papers and the farm press and the distribution of State and Federal bulletins showing profits from live stock feeding can all be used by commission men to good advantage to reach producers. The quantity of such work is greater than ever before and we earnestly request every Member of the Exchange to begin a systematic campaign along one or more of these lines as soon as possible.

In spite of federal, state and local work against contagious disease in cattle, sheep and swine, many still come to market with no careful inspection are declared by U. S. government inspection unit for human food. So far the packers and the commission men have failed to agree in placing the responsibility for disease and consequent financial loss where it properly belongs, namely, upon the man who produces diseased animals. Under the present system healthy cattle have no market advantage over diseased cattle. On the contrary, the man who raises and ships healthy cattle must help carry the burden of loss from his disease. In business does such a condition exist today? It is a condition which no one who has had unusual opportunities to study this problem from the standpoint of stockman, packer, and live stock sanitarian, as secretary of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association, I realize this National Exchange is sincere in its desire to improve live stock conditions and that some reasonable plan will be worked out for satisfactorily handling this serious problem, which directly touches every producer of live stock. With no brief from the packers on this subject I earnestly recommend it to this National Exchange for careful consideration.

No one outside of the packing business can appreciate the extra work, expense and loss devolving upon the packers due to the present feast and famine system of market receipts. Large Monday and Wednesday runs must be carried along until the buyers' plants can handle them in proper manner. This involves expensive feeding and costly shrinkage, which help no one. The same system makes it extremely difficult to regulate plant labor, another highly expensive item of plant operation. There is a place good to every one in the live stock business by working vigorously to encourage more even distribution of live stock shipments.

In conclusion, speaking for the firm with which I am associated, I wish to felicitate this Exchange upon the good work being done by its members on behalf of the live stock industry at large and to express the hope and confidence that the friendly commercial and personal relations existing between us and your goodwishes may long continue.

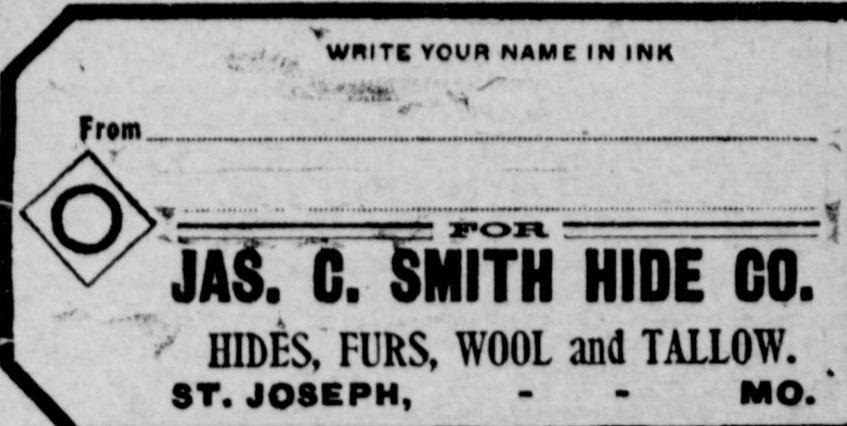
WEDS HIS 10th GRANDSON

42 Grandchildren and 30 Great Grandchildren See Ceremony.

New York, June 27.—Forty-two grandchildren and thirty great-grandchildren assembled at Central Palace Hall, 64 Sheriff street, to watch the Rev. Zanzwill Schreiber, who claims to be a hundred years old, perform the tenth marriage ceremony for one of his grandchildren. The grandson, was married to Annie Zeller. Mr. Schreiber, who is pastor of the Congregation Bnei Rabire, on Willett street, married his own children and nine grandchildren before starting on a recent trip to the Holy Land.

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Below Prices Are Guaranteed for the Week Ending July 5, and Are Delivered in St. Joseph

SALT CURED HIDES	No. 1	No. 2
Natives, strictly short-haired	13c	12c
Natives, long-haired or shedders	12c	11c
Side brands, over 40 flat	12c	
Side brands, under 40 flat	11c	
Bulls and stage	11 1/2c	10 1/2c
Bulls, side brand flat	9 1/2c	
Green salt cured glue flat	7c	
Green salt cured deacons, each	60c@35c	
Slunks, each	25c@15c	
Green uncured hides 2c less than same grade cured. Green frozen hides bought as No. 2's.		
Green half cured 1c less than cured.		
Horse hides, green, No. 1	\$3.75@3.00	
Horse hides, No. 2	\$2.75@2.00	
Green pony hides and glue	\$1.50@75c	
Sheep pelts, green	\$1.00@25c	
Dry, according to wool, per pound	8c @10c	

DRY HIDES	
Dry flint butcher, heavy	22c
Dry flint fallen, heavy	21c
Dry flint, under 16 pounds	22c
Dry salt, heavy	17c
Dry culls	12 1/2c

TALLOW	
Tallow, No. 1	5 1/2@5 1/4c
Tallow, No. 2	4 1/2@4c
Beeswax	15@25c

WOOL WOOL

MISSOURI, IOWA AND SIMILAR

Choice medium combing	17@18c
Medium clothing and combing, mixed	15@17c
Low and braid	12@15c
Light fine and fine medium	12@14c
Heavy fine	10@12c

KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND OKLAHOMA

Bright medium	14@16c
Dark medium	13@15c
Light fine	11@12c
Heavy fine	9@10c

COLORADO, NEW MEXICO, UTAH AND TEXAS

Light medium	12@14c
Light fine	11@12c
Heavy fine	9@10c

Deductions on burry wool from 3@5c per pound. Short, dirty or defective stock proportionately lower.

Angora mohair, 12 months, 15@20c; common, burry and defective, half price. Above prices are based on wool tied in original fleeces; on loose wool 2c per pound deduction is made. Notice—Do not use binding or sisal twine in tying fleeces—where sisal or binding twine is used 1c per pound deduction is made. Wool Sacks, 7 foot, 3 pound, .50c each. Wool Twine, glazed, .10c pound.

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HOME EVIDENCE FOR DOUBTERS

United Doctors Stand on This Firm Foundation.

Hundreds in the Vicinity of St. Joseph Highly Praise Their Work.

Home testimonials from relatives, neighbors and friends are what inspire confidence in any doctor. It is such as these that have given the United Doctors, who have their St. Joseph Institute located at 126 Felix street, second floor, their great reputation for curing the sick, even after all other doctors have failed and all hope is given up. You're not asked to read it in an almanac or some obscure corner of the paper that Bill Jones of Posey county, Indiana, was cured of this or that disease, write him and enclose stamp, but the testimonials used by the United Doctors are from actual residents of this or nearby communities. Hundreds of letters are on file at the United Doctors' office and many ask to have their names used as reference.

Charles H. Cox, of Troy, Kansas, came in smiling the other day. "Doing fine, Doctor," said he, "my stomach is digesting everything I can eat now, and I am sure doing some eating. Great work for only two months' treatment."

"Still improving," says Mr. E. E. Graff, Rosendale, Mo. "My case was almost a hopeless one when the United Doctors took hold of it, but I am getting well right along."

Mr. A. E. Tyler, Agency, Mo., is still well pleased with the results of his treatment taken last year. "Better than I have been in years," said Mrs. L. Porterfield, Rosendale, Mo., in response to a question. "The United Doctors have done for me all they said they would do."

Space will not permit the mention of the hundreds of other patients who have been cured and relieved by the United Doctors since they established one of their famous institutes in St. Joseph.

The United Doctors have been treating sick people for many years, and in their experience that most people are honest and reliable. You can believe what they tell you about their health, and when these citizens testify that they have been cured by the method of treatment after being treated for years in other ways without benefit, you can be sure that is truthful.

The United Doctors' office is a huge place. It has been established long enough for our people to begin to see for themselves what this new treatment will do in the way of curing diseases after ordinary methods have failed. The fame of the United Doctors has spread throughout the state, and patients are coming from all directions to be cured of many ailments. Consultation and examination is free to all and only curable cases are accepted for treatment.—Adv.

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Pigs Properly Vaccinated at This Age Will Be Protected Against Cholera for Life.

Write for Our Booklet, "How to Save Your Hogs from Cholera."

Mason S. Peters' United Serum Co. Exhibit Building, St. Joseph Stock Yards

WOULD WED INDIAN MAID

California Man Asks Aid in Finding Mate.

Guthrie, Ok., June 27.—Describing himself as 48 years old, 5 feet 10 inches tall and weighing 125 pounds, with light complexion and dark-blue eyes, C. V. Hallward of 421 1/2 J street, Sacramento, Cal., writes to County Clerk Charles S. Olsen of Guthrie, asking his help in Hallward's search for a good wife.

The Californian writes: "I do not drink, gamble or use tobacco. I can support a wife nicely." He says he prefers to hear from "working ladies," as they know the value of a dollar. He prefers, too, a woman of from 20 to 45 years, and then adds: "I would not refuse a little Indian girl if you have any who want a good white man for a husband."

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