

STRONG TURN IN BEEF

REDUCED SUPPLY OF STEERS FOUND READY OUTLET AT GENERALLY 10c HIGHER PRICES.

GOOD CLASSES WERE SCARCE

Cows and Heifers Marked Up a Dime Under Active Competition—Bulls Strong—Fleshy Feeders Met Strong Call.

Lighter receipts all around the circle today resulted in an improved tone to the beef steer. Local supply was estimated at 1,700, as against 2,316 a week ago and 2,340 for the corresponding day a year ago.

A better feeling to the fat steer trade was apparent from the outset. Buyers were out early and all of them seemed to be well equipped with orders. It did not take long to start a movement in the early trading operations at prices around a dime higher than yesterday and the market continued active on this basis until the supply was exhausted.

The market was in striking contrast to that of yesterday, when slowness was a conspicuous feature of the trade and prices generally showing 10c drop from Monday's level.

The following prices on steers are quotable on the St. Joseph market: Choice to prime, 12.25 to 12.50; good to choice, \$7.00 to 7.75; fair to good short-fed, \$5.50 to 6.00; medium to fair short-fed, \$5.00 to 6.00; common to medium, \$4.50 to 6.00.

Table with columns: No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price. Lists various grades of beef steers and their market prices.

Yesterday's Late Sales

Table with columns: No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price. Lists late sales for various grades of beef.

COWS, BULLS AND MIXED

There was an agreeable change in condition of the market for cows and heifers as compared with the two preceding days of the week. Supply was light and sellers were able to get prompt action on all classes at prices largely a dime compared with yesterday.

Table with columns: No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price. Lists prices for cows, bulls, and mixed classes.

Feeding Cows and Stock Heifers

Table with columns: No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price. Lists prices for feeding cows and stock heifers.

Cows

Table with columns: No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price. Lists prices for various cow classes.

HOGS SHARPLY HIGHER

A RUNAWAY MARKET WITH PRICES UNEVENLY 10c TO 25c ABOVE THE TUESDAY AVERAGE.

BULK SOLD 15 TO 20c UP

Top of \$6.40 Reached on Best—Reduced Supplies All Around Largely Responsible For Fireworks Display—Quality Better.

The hog market today broke away from the bearish control it had labored under for several days and values scored sharp advances over yesterday's general trade.

The market averaged 15c to 20c higher. A material shrinkage in receipts all around gave sellers the whip hand and they took full advantage of their opportunity to recoup late losses. Local receipts are estimated at 7,500 head, but less than half of the estimated supply was yarded before the opening hour.

Quality showed some improvement over yesterday's drove and weights were a little stronger. Pigs failed to respond to the advance in the heavier classes and prices were about on a par with those prevailing yesterday.

Prices ranged from \$5.90 to \$6.40, with the bulk selling at \$6.00 to \$6.20. The bulk sold yesterday at \$5.80 to \$5.90, a week ago at \$6.10 to \$6.35, a month ago at \$5.90 to \$6.25, a year ago at \$7.00 to \$7.70, two years ago at \$8.00 to \$8.30, three years ago at \$5.85 to \$6.25, and four years ago at \$4.10 to \$4.20.

Representative Hog Sales

Table with columns: No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price. Lists representative hog sales and their prices.

Pigs—110 Pounds and Under

Table with columns: No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price. Lists prices for pigs under 110 pounds.

Odd, Ends and Wagon Hogs

Table with columns: No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price. Lists prices for odd, ends, and wagon hogs.

Packers' Hog Purchases

Table with columns: No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price. Lists packers' hog purchases.

Range of Hog Prices

Table with columns: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday. Lists the range of hog prices over the week.

OTHER LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO. CHICAGO Union Stock Yards, Ill., Jan. 24.—The Live Stock World reports: Cattle—Receipts, 14,000. Market strong to 10c higher.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 24.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers' Telegram reports: Cattle—Receipts, 5,000. Market steady to 10c higher.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 24.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers' Telegram reports: Cattle—Receipts, 3,100. Market active, 10c to 15c higher.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 24.—Special to The Journal: The National Live Stock Reporter reports: Cattle—Receipts, 3,000, including 800 southern. Market 10c higher.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Jan. 24.—Special to The Journal: The Daily Live Stock Reporter reports: Cattle—Receipts, 3,200. Market slow.

ST. JOSEPH CASH GRAIN MARKET. Today's cash values: Receipts: Wheat, 8 cars; corn, 32 cars; oats, 6 cars.

MEAGER SHEEP SUPPLY

RECEIPTS DOWN TO THE MINIMUM, MAKING PRICE COMPARISONS DIFFICULT.

FEELING TO TRADE IS STRONG

Sale of One Load of Lambs at \$6.50 Quoted 15c Higher—Practically No Fat Sheep Among Offerings.

The country was decidedly stung in the marketing of sheep and lambs today, with the result that receipts were reduced to scant proportions both locally and at the five markets.

The following Chicago board of trade quotations are furnished by T. P. Gordon, 1095-1098 New Corby-Forshee Building, St. Joseph, Mo.

Table with columns: Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, Hides. Lists various grain and livestock prices.

LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

Table with columns: Cattle, Hogs, Sheep. Lists live stock receipts for the day.

Receipts from Jan. 1 to Date

Table with columns: Cattle, Hogs, Sheep. Lists cumulative receipts from January 1st.

Local Quotations Corrected to Date by Local Dealers

Table with columns: Cattle, Hogs, Sheep. Lists local quotations for livestock.

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CONCENTRATED STOCK FOODS

Table with columns: Alfalfa Products, Clover, etc. Lists prices for concentrated stock foods.

LOOKS FOR 2,000 GOATS

Hungry Animals Preferred as Forest Fire Breaks Need Cleaning Out. Washington, D. C., Jan. 24.—The United States Government is looking for 2,000 goats, Angora goats, bewhiskered goats, can-eating goats and, in Great West of each, for the purpose of cleaning out the forest.

FATHER OF 32 IS DEAD

Twenty-Three of John W. Guy's Offspring Survive Him. Cape Charles, Va., Jan. 24.—John W. Guy, seventy-nine years old, the father of thirty-two children, is dead at his home near Meigs, Va.

LAND FRAUD INQUIRY

Indians in Minnesota Alleged to Have Been Robbed. Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 24.—For the purpose of investigating charges that Indians of the White Earth reservation have been defrauded of their lands, a congressional subcommittee is examining witnesses here.

AMUSEMENTS

At the Lyceum—Until Thursday, matinee and night, Joseph Hartig's Taxi Girls, extravaganza and vaudeville. Thursday, Friday and Saturday, matinee daily, 'The Girl from Rectory'.

WEATHER FORECAST

For Missouri and Nebraska: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature. Kansas: Fair tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

TOPPED HOG MARKET

J. W. Lee, of Bedford, Ia., had his first consignment of hogs on the St. Joseph market today. They sold at the top of the market, \$6.40, and he stated that he could not say too much for the treatment he received.

KANSAS FARM VALUES

FARMS IN STATE NUMBER 177,841 AND ARE WORTH OVER TWO BILLION DOLLARS.

AVERAGE VALUE \$35.45 ACRE

Value of Farms and Equipment Has More Than Doubled in Past Decade According to the Census Figures.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24.—There are 177,841 farms in Kansas, valued at \$2,929,859,916, an average of \$11,467, according to the compiled bulletin on agriculture of Kansas just issued by the census bureau.

The average value of farm land per acre for the whole state is \$35.45. The average value of the improved land, every county in the western third of the state falls between \$10 and \$25 per acre, while in most counties in the eastern two-thirds of the state values range from \$25 to \$50.

Between 1909 and 1910 there were increases of 15 per cent in the population of the state and of 2.7 per cent in the number of farms. The improved land in farms increased 15.4 per cent, accompanied by an increase of 4.1 per cent in the area of farm land.

The average value of a farm with the value of its equipment in 1909 was \$4,992; in 1910, \$11,467. The average value of farm land rose from \$12.77 per acre in 1909 to \$35.45 in 1910, this advance being accompanied by increases in the general increase in the prices of all commodities in the last ten years should be borne in mind.

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Of all the Kansas farmers 84.5 per cent are native whites, and 14.5 per cent are foreign born whites. Only 1 percent are non-whites. Of the non-whites, 1,583 are negroes, 157 Indian and 2 Japanese. Of the native white farmers 25.9 per cent are tenants, as compared with 23.8 per cent among the non-whites. Only 18.8 per cent of the foreign-born whites are tenants.

COLORADO CATTLE AT \$7.50

Great Western Sugar Co. Represented on Yesterday's Market With Steers.

The initial shipment of cattle from the Great Western Sugar Co.'s feedlots at Sterling, Colo., was received at the local market yesterday, and according to the representative in charge of the shipment, the market is in line for future shipments within the near future.

There were four cars in the shipment, including 65 steers, averaging 1,062 lbs., that sold at \$7.50 and 18 head of well-finished steers, weighing around 1,288 lbs., that sold at \$7.50 per cwt. within a dime of the best prices paid for beef on yesterday's market.

The Great Western Sugar company is one of the largest cattle feeding institutions in the West, feeding two or three thousand steers every year on the route of a string of sugar refineries scattered through Nebraska and Colorado.

WATHENA FRUIT GROWERS

Association Elect Officers—G. W. Kinkead, President.

Troy, Kan., Jan. 24.—At the annual meeting of the Wathena Fruit Growers' Association the following officers were elected for the year 1912: Board of directors, F. W. Linder, H. Gardner, M. Booh, George W. Kinkead, W. R. Martin, L. N. Rice and Fred Dubach.

HERE'S ONE FROM KANSAS

A. J. Paynter Reports 35 Pigs From One Sow in Less Than Year.

Another Kansas hog breeder is heard from in regard to big pig litters. Writing from Alton, Kan., A. J. Paynter, in a communication to The Journal, says: 'After reading about large pig litters in your paper, I thought like the old saying about the first fellow standing little chance, but I am going to try to make the other boys feel safe. I have a sow, a cross between a Chester White and Poland China that farrowed thirty-five pigs in three days less than a year. The first litter was twenty-two, the second was twelve, and the third was one. These sows farrowed 211 pigs. Of these sows eleven were two-year-olds and the other thirteen head sows. They were all thoroughbred Poland Chinas. This from Kansas, and if Nebraska or Missouri can do better, let me know and I will look around and see what the rest of the 'Jayhawks' have done.' Next!

TOPS COW MARKET

Markets Shipment of Butcher Stock Including Heavy Bovine.

Among the individual sales of note made at the local market yesterday was a top cow, cut-out from a shipment of butcher stock marketed by Waggoner & Thurman, extensive live stock operators of Davenport, Neb., who are represented on the local market quite frequently. The aforesaid bovine weighed 1,410 lbs. and sold at \$5.75 per cwt., the highest price paid on yesterday's market for cow stuff.

DISEASE KILLING HORSES

York, Neb., Jan. 24.—Farmers of York county have lost several horses in the last few weeks. The animals were poisoned by a strange disease that developed after the horses had been turned loose in cornfields. In the vicinity of Waco, Gresham, Benefield and Thayer, 35 valuable animals were poisoned. The nature of the disease is unknown.

MISSOURI SHIPPER MARKETS 3 CARS OF HEAVY STEERS AT GOOD FIGURE

Anyone having a kick to register against the present condition of the local fat cattle market had better steer clear of one Phil Richardson, one of Missouri's largest cattle feeders, who is feeling particularly jubilant at present over the sale of three cars of steers of his own feeding that he had on yesterday's market. There were around 50 steers included in the shipment, averaging 1,337 pounds, that sold at \$7.50 per cwt. a dime above anything sold on yesterday's market. Mr. Richardson was well pleased with the result of his transaction, as well as the way that the consignment was taken care of at the yards.



STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

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The St. Joseph Journal Publishing Co., Publishers.

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Advertising Rates Furnished on Application.

Usual 10 per cent commission allowed postmasters, who are authorized to take subscriptions.

PACKERS HAVE A SIDE.

Farmer and Breeder: In connection with the present suit against the Chicago packers, the address of L. F. Swift, president of Swift and Company, to stockholders is interesting.

TO PROMOTE WORLD PEACE.

For the purpose of educating the educated to the importance of world peace, free lectures upon the subject have been arranged for about thirty leading southern colleges by Dr. P. P. Claxton, the United States commissioner of education.

BLOW SNAKE KILLS FARMER

Inhales Reptile's Poisonous Exhalation and Lingers on to Painful End. Fort Scott, Kan., Jan. 23.—This town is divided over the cause of the mysterious death of G. H. Toynton, a farmer who lived near Fulton.

Daddy's Bedtime Story

When Jack Frost Locks With Ice the Birds' Cupboard Feeding the Chickadees. "It's snowing again," said Jack. "I hope it will keep right on, for I want to go out with my sled tomorrow."



Feeding the Chickadees

speaks on an average of once a day. The lectures are entirely free, the colleges which he visits not even being asked to pay the lecturer's traveling expenses.

"BRAVE KATE SHEELY" DEAD

Heroine of Honey Creek Flood of 1881 Passes Away. Boone, Ia., Jan. 23.—Kate Shelly, heroine of the Honey Creek flood disaster in 1881, died Sunday at her home, a quarter of a mile from the Moinsona bridge, across the Des Moines river, the scene of her heroic act.

TO BUY LIGHT PLANT.

Tarkio Will Vote Bonds to Sum of \$27,000 January 30. Tarkio, Mo., Jan. 23.—The city of Tarkio is to purchase a bond issue to purchase a light and water company's plant for \$27,000.

FARMER DIES OF PARALYSIS

Ami Huffman, Prominent Nodaway County Stockman, Passes Away. Maryville, Mo., Jan. 23.—Ami Huffman, a well-known stockman of this county, died Sunday afternoon at his home in Clyde, Mo., of the effects of three strokes of paralysis.

LOAF IS 1,000 YEARS OLD

Ancient Bread Is Dug Up by Excavators in Sweden. Stockholm, Sweden, Jan. 23.—During some excavations at Ljunga, near Soderkoping, in Sweden, a loaf has been discovered which was quite 1,000 years old.

ILLINOIS "GOOSE KING."

In Recent Shipment to New York He Dispatched 3,876.

Manfield, Ill., Jan. 23.—W. H. Pirks of this place is the goose king of America. He is president of the bank at Manfield and owns several farms. Several years ago he concentrated on the idea that geese could be purchased and fattened for the big markets of the country with profit and each year his operations have become more extensive.

HEIFER SURVIVES ORDEAL

Oregon Farmer Finds Animal Starved For Month. Ridgeway, Wash., Jan. 23.—After standing for nearly a month wedged between a barn and a straw stack, throughout the entire period without water, a heifer was discovered by Joseph Erier on his farm near Ridgefield last week. The animal was alive but unable to move when found.

GUES WEST TO FARM AT 92

Lyon (N. Y.) Man, With Wife of 80, Seeks New Chance in California. San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 23.—Abner Hammond, 92, and his wife, 89, arrived in San Francisco from Lyon, N. Y., seeking new opportunities.

SKIS SAVE MAN FROM BEAR

White Salmon, Wash., Jan. 23.—To snowshoes and skis can R. C. Bruce, son of a Minneman, give credit that he is alive today. Tramping in deep snows outside of the city, near a lumber camp, young Bruce, tending his father's orchard, came upon a big black bear.

CATTLE OVER OLD TRAIL.

Twelve Hundred Steers Traded From Texas to Dexter, Kan. Dexter, Kan., Jan. 23.—What was probably the last big cattle drive over the old trail from Texas has just ended here. Lemaster Bros., widely known cattlemen of this section, drove 1,200 steers over the old trail from the Texas panhandle and they are now in the feed lots on the Lemaster ranch.

OKLA. TROLLEY RAILWAYS

Two Hundred Miles of Such Lines in State—Value \$3,370,000. Oklahoma City, Ok., Jan. 23.—According to the annual report of Leo Meyer, state auditor, there are 200.14 miles of interurban and street railway in Oklahoma valued at \$1,840,000, or a total of \$3,370,000.

GIRL STUDENTS TO WED.

24 Attending Agricultural College in Kansas Are Engaged. Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 23.—The high school girl who sports herself in a bathrobe overcoat, pear button shoes and a rowdy hat, and the youth who devotes his attention to stuffed trousers and flamboyant hatbands received little praise from C. J. Dillon, professor of industrial journalism at the Kansas state agricultural college, at Manhattan, in a talk to the pupils of Central High school.

FOR SALE

24 Mules, extra good, coming three years old, 17 March. JULIUS 2006, A. S. H. A. Stallion Extra good breeder. J. H. Baublits, Graham, Mo.

SHIP US YOUR HIDES

Wool, Tallow, Pelts and Furs and receive the highest market price. Write for price list. BEATRICE HIDE CO. Phone 79. 113 Court St. BEATRICE, NEB.

course at Manhattan 210 are engaged to be married. The prospective husband has the foresight to see the advantage of having his bride do all her practicing in school instead of upon him.

TOO COLD FOR LOGGING.

Wisconsin Camps Handicapped by Railway Blockade. Couderay, Wis., Jan. 23.—The last ten days of extreme cold weather have been a serious handicap for the logging companies all through this section in getting their logs shipped.

EXCHANGE DIRECTORY.

Following is a list of the commission firms and stock cattle dealers engaged in business at the St. Joseph stock yards: Commission Firms. Kansas City Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 237-23. Byers Bros. & Co., rooms 203-204.

STOCK CATTLE BROKERS.

Alkins, J. V. & Co., room 591. Adcock, George, room 392. Baker, Joseph, & Son, room 319. Baker, James, room 315.

OFFICERS OF EXCHANGE.

The officers of the St. Joseph Live Stock Exchange are as follows: President, A. F. Dally; vice-president, W. True Davis; secretary, E. P. Erwin.

SHEEP DEALERS.

Lyon, J. E., room 219. Morlock, W. H., rooms 236-24. Maxwell, Spayde & Co., rooms 206-8.

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Write for shipping tags, prices and circular on tanning robes, coats, etc. J. R. LINDSAY & CO. 9th Ave. and Main St. COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

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GRAIN

We supply grain from Nebraska to you at lowest possible prices. We will treat you right. Also handle grain to Omaha on consignment. Write to us for anything in the feed line. References: Duns or Bradstreet. The Nordstrom-Richter Grain Co. Omaha, Neb.

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Morris & Company advertisement for Supreme Hams, Bacon, Lard, Sausage, Dried Beef, and Canned Meats.

Blair Horse and Mule Co. advertisement for Next Auction—Friday, January 26 Private Sales Daily.

Imported Percheron Horses advertisement: None but the best handled by us. All our horses are imported direct from France.

Lightning Pileless Scales advertisement: Channels are seven inches which is the height of platform from ground.

Piles advertisement: All Rectal Diseases cured without a surgical operation. No Chloroform, Ether or other general anesthetic used.

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Maryland Whiskey, Jugs or bottles, \$3.50  
Tennessee White Corn Whiskey, \$3.00  
Old Anderson Whiskey, \$2.50  
Kentucky Bourbon Whiskey, \$2.50  
Holland Gin, Jugs or bottles, \$3.00 to \$4.00  
Brandy, grape, apple, peach, \$2.00 to \$4.00  
Port Wine, \$1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 3.00 and 4.00  
Sherry Wine, \$1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 3.00 and 4.00  
Angelica Wine, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00

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A. W. WAGNER, Omaha, Neb.

of ideas, who have some inventive ability please write GREELEY & McINTIRE, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C.

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# MARIE'S UNDERSTUDY

By Susanne Glenn

"What a pity," the villagers were wont to say, "that Vera Hickley has to have an older sister like Marie!"

For Marie was as charming as perfect health and vivacity could make her. In contrast with which Vera's pale prettiness and quiet manner faded to insignificance.

"It will not hurt Vera to stand back a little," Mrs. Hinckley answered. "She is young. She can have her chance after Marie is safely settled."

For truth to tell, the mother was extremely gratified at her elder daughter's popularity, and the number of her suitors.

"It seems to me, Marie," observed Mrs. Hinckley one morning, "it seems to me that Loren Dawson is coming here pretty often of late. I trust you treat him with proper respect and attention."

"But why, mamma—especially?" asked Marie, with a teasing smile.

"My dear, is it possible you fail to realize his availability?"

"But, mamma, he is only a rather quiet and extremely awkward young man, not nearly so attractive as Freddy Haines, or dozens of others."

"My dear child, Loren Dawson's wife will never need to lift her finger unless she wishes! Freddy Haines is a very interesting young person, but he is a mere clerk with no prospects before him. It is time you began thinking seriously of these things, my child."

"Dear old mother," said the girl to her younger sister, when the mother had left the room. "She still looks upon me as a mere child. I am not nearly so innocent as I appear. Don't I see Loren Dawson's fine old house and gardens and antiquated turnouts every time I look at Loren himself? Well, I reckon!"

"But you use him so—so indifferently," expostulated Vera gently.

"Loren is not the sort to induce me to sit in corners alone with him!" answered Marie solemnly.

"I thought you meant you intended to marry him sometime," said Vera, perplexed.

"My darling child, that is just exactly what I do mean. I shall make that old stone house a perfect bower



"Every One Loves Marie."

of beauty. And I shall have a car and a darling garage where the ugly old barn stands. I shall have stunning gowns, and—"

"And Loren," finished Vera dryly.

"Yes, and Loren!" said Marie with a sigh. "That is the worst of it. Still, he will be a quiet, easily-managed husband, that is one comfort."

"Are you sure of Loren?" asked Vera smiling a little, for she truly loved her exacting sister.

"That is just the point, Vera dear. He must really want me or he would never have come here. Loren never does things lightly. And he has never before been known to make love to a girl. So I seem reasonably sure of him. But Vera, I feel as if I must have a little time before I settle down. I cannot tie myself to him just yet, still, I must keep him coming! I want you to help entertain him. Make him feel comfortable and contented, then he will not realize that I am not showing every all my attentions upon him."

Vera sighed. She had been accustomed all her life to doing Marie's unpleasant duties. She had endeavored to see the world from Marie's viewpoint. But she liked this task the least of any ever assigned her.

Loren Dawson, coming into the lighted parlors that evening, hesitated in his customary diffident way upon the threshold.

Marie paused in the song she was singing, to smile sweetly at him. Freddy Haines, leaning over the piano, scowled covertly.

With a hasty word to Mrs. Hinckley, Loren walked over to the little sofa in the corner where Vera sat reading.

"I'll sit here with you, Miss Vera, because I know you will not ask me to do anything. Please go on with your reading!"

Vera smiled as she resumed her story. But she was acutely conscious that Loren's eyes were fastened upon her sister's sparkling face as she turned the music with the displaced Freddy.

"What does Dawson mean by coming here every night," demanded that

# PAPER BAG COOKING

Great System Perfected by M. Soyer, Famous London Chef.

When a young man I was fond of playing chess. One day as I was deliberating over a move in the middle of a game I suddenly asked myself whether an expert standing beside me could predict what that move would be. Not, I saw, unless I had a past history as a chess player with which he was familiar. If I were a beginner he could not tell whether I would advance a pawn three squares, or move a castle a knight, or expose my queen to capture.

All these, and a multitude of other possibilities would be open to me and therefore to his prediction. But if I had a knowledge of the game, these possibilities would be closed. And if I were an accomplished player, the expert at my elbow might whisper to him neighbor, "There is only one move he can make. He must attack his opponent's king with his black bishop."

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young man frantically, drumming lightly upon the keys to cover his words. "Does he come every evening?" asked Marie, innocently.

"He does!"

"How can you be so sure, Freddy?" "Do I not see him?" sternly.

"What do you mean by coming every evening?"

"Marie, you know very well what I mean! Do you really wish me to tell you again? I—"

"No, no!" interrupted Marie hastily, "how can you be so absurd?"

To Haines, the color in the girl's cheeks was maddening.

"Come into the garden," he pleaded. "I cannot—there is Loren!"

"Starting at you like a blinking owl. Put your picture on the piano while you are gone and he will never miss you! Come out with me, dear, just this once!"

"Don't, Freddy," murmured the girl, "don't make me go to go!"

"Marie!" he cried, crushing her hand under the music sheets.

"Just this once, then," she said, glancing hurriedly toward her mother. "Bring Miss Vera, Dawson, and come out into the garden," called Haines lightly, as he drew a scarf about the girl's shoulders.

When Loren looked at her questioningly, Vera rose quickly.

"What a shame for Marie to leave him like this," she thought.

"It is a charming evening for a stroll," she said aloud, noting how his fingers bungled as he spread the soft pink folds of her shawl about her.

Dawson walked stiffly down the path.

"Your sister seems very fond of Haines, and he of her," he observed, brushing off a garden seat for her. "Do you think there is an understanding?"

"Oh, no," cried Vera, much distressed. "Marie means nothing. It is just her way to seem so happy and bright."

"If she really means nothing, I fear there will be a very disappointed young man," he answered indifferently, sitting down beside her.

"But he has no right to feel that she cares about him," declared Vera.

"I did not suppose you could be so unkind, Miss Vera," he answered in surprise. "How can a man help hoping that a girl will return his affection, even if she does give him no encouragement? I very much fear you do not know what love is like!"

"Oh!" said Vera, with a sob in her voice.

The young man sat in uncomfortable silence.

"I used to think love was a beautiful thing, but now I think it is cruel," said the girl at last a little wearily. "There seems to be so much trouble. Every one seems to love the wrong person, and no one is to blame. Every one loves Marie, yet she cannot love them all in return, and some one is hurt."

Unconsciously she placed her hand protectively upon his sleeve.

"And you are sorry, Vera?"

"Yes," she breathed.

"You are sorry for me?" he asked, covering her hand with his own.

"Oh, I do not need to be sorry for you," she cried in distress. "Believe me, Marie is not so indifferent to you as she may seem! Only have a little patience with her, Loren."

"But it is not Marie that I love, child. What made you think I loved her?"

"You came to—see her!"

"Because it was the only way I could see you, dear little girl. Do you suppose they would have let me in if I had come openly to call on you. Vera, can you care for such an awkward, silent fellow as I?"

"You are not awkward," objected the girl, then stopped in confusion.

"I am awkward and silent," he repeated, "and I have outdone myself in your presence, because I am so conscious of my own unworthiness. But dear, I want you—I never wanted anyone else for my wife and I never shall. I have waited months for a chance to get near you, but I wanted in vain until I thought of paying court to Marie. Then when I saw to what disadvantage I showed among the other fellows I lost courage to ask you!"

"Oh, Loren," said the girl with a happy laugh.

Marie coming silently and miserably along the path, paused in astonishment at sight of her gentle little sister in Loren Dawson's arms.

"Freddy," she cried, turning to the silent young man beside her with sudden joyous gladness, "I'll take back everything I said! Come, let us all face the maternal displeasure together!"

## REMNNANT OF THE ACADIANS

Small Group of Magdalen Islands Populated by Descendants of These Unfortunate People.

Up in the center of the Gulf of St. Lawrence the small group of Magdalen Islands are populated by three or four thousand lineal descendants of the Acadians who were driven out of New France, Nova Scotia, by the English.

Since the first settlement in 1763 generations of the same families have raised scanty crops in the valleys and fed sheep and cattle on the high, conical hills which constitute a prominent feature of an insular landscape.

Year after year men have gone out on the waters of the gulf in search of the cod, mackerel and lobsters on which a livelihood depends. They are a simple, primitive people, these natives of the Magdalen, laboring all the while under circumstances that are most discouraging.

The archipelago contains 12 or 13 distinct islands, including several grim rocks which are not inhabited and never will be. But the remarkable feature about the physical formation of the whole group is the way in which one island is in some instances connected with another by a long stretch of sandy beach, enabling a person, if he desires to do so, to go for a score of miles or more along the most barren shore in the world, one that is uninhabited and unrelieved by vegetation of any kind, and the only animal life being the thousands of gulls, terns, gannets and other sea fowl which are extremely numerous in all this region.

As to Adhesive Postage Stamps.

Rowland Hill had nothing to fear from enlightened officers of health forbidding that "stamping" which would "disseminate consumption, diphtheria, smallpox and scarlet fever." It is remarkable to recall with what enthusiasm the public took to stamp licking in 1840. The adhesive stamp seems to have been only an after-thought of the great postal reformer, whose original proposal covered only the sale of ready-stamped envelopes. Even when he admitted the adhesive stamp as an alternative, he thought it would be "reserved for exceptional cases." But, in spite of newspaper jeers at "bits of sticking plaster for dabbing on the letters the public soon showed its mind. The stamped Mulready envelope proved a dead failure, while for weeks the supply of "sticking plaster" fell far below its demand.

Streets With Long Names.

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"In course it does, ye little chump!" the girl replied. "There's where it's all a-comin' from, ain't it?"

# PAPER BAG COOKING

Great System Perfected by M. Soyer, Famous London Chef.

By Martha McCulloch Williams.

Beware the fast after a day of out-of-the-ordinary feasting. Abrupt transitions are bad alike for body and mind.

It is traditional in your family to have a lordly roast turkey on family feast days, if they were in the turkey season? Then the remains of the bird, either in patties or croquets will help you keep from fasting after the first dinner of the new year. But there is another shape for the remains—one which I have not so far seen in print. Pick up the meat, free it of skin, bone and gristle, cut in bits, not too fine, and pack a layer of crumbs or slips of crust may alternate with the vegetables or take their place. Whatever is used do not overfill the mould. Put a layer of crust in strips on top, or else a thick coating of crumbs. Four over melted butter, enough to season well, and an equal quantity of tomato catsup or tomatoes stewed to a pulp. If you like a lattice crust or a solid one, put in the butter and tomatoes before adding it. Pour in a tablespoonful of boiling water also, put on the top, set the mould in a very well-greased bag and cook thirty-five to fifty minutes, according to size. The result should be a beefsteak pie as tasteful as ever came out of the oven.

The snippets and trimmings of the roast, minced fine or ground, mixed well through mashed potato and cooked in a greased bag, either in one big cake or many smaller ones, provide excellent supper fare. Ten minutes of baking is enough.

Meat and rice pudding can be cooked either directly in the bag or put in a mould and then in a bag. To make it, throw a cup of well-washed rice into a kettleful of salted water that is boiling hard. Stir once or twice, drain away all water, then stir into the hot rice a large spoonful of butter, a cup of rich milk, beaten up well with two eggs, salt and pepper to taste, and two cupfuls of finely minced cold meat very lightly dusted with corn starch. Pour on a little tomato catsup or add a half-cup of dry tomato pulp. Dot lightly with butter or sprinkle with grated cheese. Cook for twelve minutes in a hot oven and serve from the mould.

If the rice and meat pudding is for children, leave out the pepper and catsup. By making the mixture stiffer, leaving out part of the milk and adding a little flour, you can shape it into balls, dip them in egg and bread crumbs and bake inside a thickly-greased bag to a light brown. Instead of rice, whole wheat bread crumbs can be mixed with the meat, then the mixture bound together with egg beaten in milk, seasoned lightly with salt and sweet herbs, also a little melted butter, and cooked in a bag ten minutes. All that requires cooking is the egg and milk, as the meat and crumbs are already well done.

Shredded wheat biscuit, crumbled fine, make the basis of a very good nursery pudding. Take two cups of crumbs, two cups finely chopped apple, half a cup of butter creamed with one cup of sugar, half a cup of raisins well-floured, half a cup of flour sifted with one teaspoonful baking powder, and one cup sweet milk added to two well-beaten eggs. Put in a pinch of salt, beat all well together, pour into a mould which is very well-greased, set the mould inside a bag and bake very slowly for an hour and a half.

Here is a sort of rice pudding without eggs, entirely possible to the paper bag. Wash very well a scant half-cup of rice, mix it with a cup of seeded raisins cut in half, a cup of sugar, a teaspoonful of butter and a large cup of milk. Put all in a very well-buttered bag, seal and cook slowly for an hour and a half.

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SET PLAYER TO THINKING

Probably He Was Right in Considering the Game of Chess a Good Deal Like Life.

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**R. E. GOWDY Box 456 TARKIO, MO.**

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**KANSAS CITY HAY AND FEED.**

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We Are in the Market Every day for Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.

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

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### PROTECTING THE ORCHARD

#### OIL HEATERS PROVED SUCCESSFUL IN MISSOURI.

By W. L. Howard, Professor of Horticulture, University of Missouri.

The problem of protection from frost is as old as fruit growing. In Italy and France cloth screens have been extensively used to protect both vines and trees from frosts. Twelve to fifteen years ago, screens made of laths were an inch and a half apart, they confined a layer of warm air underneath and gave some protection. A successful method used in California was the spraying of a mist into the air from poles fifty feet high. On the same principle, orchards have been protected by turning water into the irrigation ditches at night.

Dense smokes, or "smudges," have long been used in European countries. The smudge prevents radiation of the heat from the earth, and may add considerable moisture to the air. Such smudges are made by burning a mixture of damp straw and stable manure, sacks of manure alone, hales of wet straw or excelsior, the prunings of trees and vines, etc. Smudges of this kind all put moisture into the air, which, though invisible, helps to prevent radiation.

Coal burners have been used successfully in California, where 20 to 50 burners were used per acre. These burners marked the first practical orchard heating. Growers found that to equip an acre with the necessary heaters would cost only about \$5.00, and the fuel would cost not more than \$2.50 to \$3.00 a night for the two or three nights that would require heat. Fuel oil has replaced the coal in many places, although some growers still prefer the coal.

The first historic work with the heaters is famous throughout the country. For five nights the orchardists in Colorado battled against the frost in the spring of 1899, and the entire fruit crop was saved. At this time both the coal and the oil heaters were used. These burners do create a considerable amount of smoke, and are often spoken of as smudge pots, but their chief value lies in the heat they give off.

The oil pots in common use hold from one to five gallons. A gallon of oil will burn for about four hours. A coal burner holding one-fourth bushel will last about three hours.

The devices for burning coal are really stoves of the simplest design. They are often made with an oil basin at the bottom which is first lighted, and by the time it has burned out the coal will be started.

The oil pots are of different makes, but all are essentially alike. They are made of stovepipe iron, and are either fitted with three legs to stand on or a rim at the bottom. Each claims some point of especial merit. One, for example, has a tube running through the middle like an old-fashioned cake pan, which is for the purpose of carrying air to the middle of the flame. Oil pots, holding a gallon of oil, cost about \$15.00 per hundred, f. o. b. By the thousand they would come cheaper.

Experiments in Smudging and Heating. For many years the Experiment Station at the University of Missouri has been testing devices for protecting fruit trees from the late spring frosts. Beginning ten or twelve years ago, smudging was tried on several occasions. Smoke was generated by burning tar, barnyard manure and other refuse. As a rule, it was impossible to get the smoke to hang over the orchard for a sufficient length of time to have any appreciable effect in preventing the escape of heat radiated from the earth. Fires were built on the windward side of the orchard when there was any movement of the air, and when it was quiet the fires were started on all sides, as the area under experiment was small, consisting of only an acre or two. At other times movable fires were made by piling earth in a wagon and building upon the mass a fire of smouldering material. By moving from place to place, the smoke was distributed where it seemed to be most needed.

By the most conscientious work it seemed impossible to raise the temperature more than a degree or two, even under the most favorable conditions. Three years ago a test was made of the value of refined oil (kerosene) as a means of creating a smudge, and for generating heat to warm the orchard. Porous bricks were soaked in the oil and when stood on end and lighted, would burn for almost an hour. Not enough smoke was formed to be of any practical value as a smudge, and the flames produced by the burning bricks were too small to exercise much influence on the temperature. However, by using the burning bricks at the rate of about one hundred to the acre, there was a rise in the temperature of one or two degrees, but only for a short time. It was found impossible to keep a sufficient number of bricks burning lively at the same time and continuing long enough. This experiment was tried in the apple orchard, and our best efforts could not prevent the frost.

On the next night when there was a still heavier frost, an attempt was made to protect a peach orchard. On this occasion coal tar was used to supplement the kerosene. Smoke was made with tar and excelsior and other combinations. The best method found was to set in cans full of tar on the burning bricks, so that the tar was soon ignited. The peaches were at their tenderest stage, and where the fires were well placed they were saved.

The first work done with a pate orchard heater was with the Troutman oil pots. Where seventy of these were used to the acre in the apple orchard, the temperature was raised as much as three and a half degrees, but where 100 to the acre were employed, the air was made as much as eight degrees warmer than other parts of the orchard where there were no heaters. This experiment showed that the pots were of practical value, and that the temperature in an orchard under ordinary conditions could be raised materially. In a large area the effects will be easier to obtain than when only a small space is to be heated.

Under Missouri conditions it will be necessary to use, on the average, half a gallon per pot per night, or about 50 gallons per acre. When the danger point does not come till late at night, as is usually the case in Missouri, this will be sufficient. Sometimes, however, when severe freezes occur late in the spring, it will be necessary to light the fires as early as 11 o'clock in the evening, when it will require a gallon of oil to burn throughout the night. Two or three nights a season is all that is usually required for protection. The pots should last five years. The total cost of the pots and oil for the first season would amount to about \$20.00 per acre. The following years the cost would be very light compared to the value of the crop.

It is very necessary that the grower know when to light the fires, as otherwise there will be waste of fuel. I have known of some instances where the growers used all their fuel as brush and smudge material before the danger point really came, and the heat and smoke were lost.

In Missouri there would be few seasons indeed when raising the temperature five degrees would not save the crop. Of course the higher the ground is where the orchard stands, the less the danger from frosts and the fewer number of degrees required to protect it. For example there have been many times in south Missouri when raising the temperature two degrees would have protected the fruit, yet on adjoining land a hundred feet lower perhaps five or six degrees would have been required.

### PREPARE THE PLANT SEED

#### IMPORTANT TO TREAT SEED OATS FOR SMUT.

Formaldehyde is Recommended by Missouri College.

During the "closed season" on the farm, when outdoor work is not being pushed very hard, is the time to get the seed ready for spring planting. Experiments at the Missouri College of Agriculture have shown that a very important factor in producing an oat crop that is worth while is the treating of the seed for smut. The presence of the smut not only injures the kernels by filling them with the black dust, but it also decreases the yield of grain.

The treatment recommended by the College of Agriculture is with formaldehyde. One pound of commercial formalin mixed with forty gallons of water is the right strength. The oats should be sprinkled with this until they are thoroughly moist, and then should be covered with sacks or blankets and left to stand for several hours. Then they may be spread out on a smooth floor, in a wagon bed, or anywhere so that they may dry out. When they are dry they will keep as long as necessary, till seeding.

The treated seed is somewhat poisoned, and should not be fed to stock. Other solutions, such as blue-stone, have been used with success, but formalin gives satisfactory results and is convenient to handle.

A large proportion of infant deaths are caused by diseases which have their foundation in impure milk. The richness of milk is often questioned. The watering of milk is illegal and immoral. But of far greater importance to the health of the consumer is the question of dirt in the milk. A small amount of dirt falling into the milk from the cow's udder may make a great difference, eventually, in the public health.

It is quite safe to say that a dairyman with ten average cows yielding five thousand pounds of milk each annually would, by the deep setting cold water system, lose at least 300 pounds of butter fat yearly, which would amount to about \$90. From this one saving alone it can easily be figured that a cream separator will pay for itself every year in the saving of butter fat from the milk of ten cows.

Many of the insect pests of summer live over winter in the litter and rubbish. Along fence rows there are great numbers of them lying in wait. During winter when other work is quiet is a good time to clean out these places and destroy the next year's bug crop.

The biggest cow is not always the best animal in the dairy by a long shot. Good quality may be contained in a small cow and some breeders assert that it is more frequently in the medium or even undersized animal than in the larger ones.

To the up to date and progressive dairyman and to the most advanced cattle feeders, the use of the silo and the feeding of ensilage is recognized as being necessary to the greatest success in their respective lines of business.

### WOLVES PREY ON RABBITS

#### Hungry Packs Are Also Attacking Stock in Western Kansas.

Hutchinson, Kan., Jan. 24.—Packs of wolves and coyotes, driven by recent storms from the grassland swamps, are now preying on the thousands of jack rabbits in the outskirts of western Kansas settlements.

Emboldened by hunger in some districts where the jack rabbits can not be found, the coyotes are not hesitating to attack stock in the fields; the stock, too weak from hunger to make much resistance, being easily dragged down by the prairie wolves.

John Hall, a farmer of Seward county, reports that it is easy to run the coyotes down on horseback, in the snow drifts, and he killed five of them during the past week, by giving chase and striking them over the head with a clawhammer.

William Wolf killed a number of coyotes in a similar manner near Penasa, in Kingman county, and John Rowland and Oscar Fields of Hutchinson captured nine wolves alive after a chase with a pack of dogs northwest of Hutchinson.

Driven in to the settlements from the plains by the snow and ice and lack of food and too hungry and weak to escape from pursuers, jack rabbits are being caught alive and shipped east by hundreds.

Beck Bros. of Hutchinson, who are wholesale shippers of jack rabbit meat, are now making big shipments of live rabbits to the east. They have been caught without the least trouble.

"They are so hungry and famished that they will come right into your hands," explained K. C. Beck. "I got in a shipment of 150, and they are worth from \$1.00 to \$1.50 each, and are valuable additions to the zoos of eastern cities."

It is very easy to kill the jack rabbits. In fact, there is no longer any sport in shooting the rabbits. It is simply slaughter.

Most of the counties in western Kansas have outstanding bounties of from 2 1/2 to 5 cents a head for jack rabbits, and farmers are slaughtering them by the thousands to take advantage of this bounty, as well as to rid the country of them. Thousands more are being killed on the range.

Walter Jung, Mike Stemp and seven others went into the corn fields of Jung and Stemp near Huston last week and within a very short time killed 174 rabbits in those fields. Five days later the same men raided the same fields a second time, killing 194 more jack rabbits besides three "cottontails."

According to the Cimarron Jacksman, J. W. Garton, living north of Cimarron, shot six jack rabbits with one shot last week, as they were feeding from some fodder he had scattered in his barnyard.

H. A. Kikendall, manager of the Aiken lumber yard at Cimarron, shot three jack rabbits with one shot, all of them being on the run.

Bert Lee and one of his neighbors were staying around Lee's home in Gray county one day last week and in half an hour shot 160 jack rabbits.

C. R. Anderson of Cimarron left home at 6:40 one evening saying he was going to shoot a few jack rabbits just for fun. At 7:05 he came back to the house with scalps of fifty-five rabbits.

"Dozens of similar stories could be told," said Editor Peterson of the Jacksman. "It seems that the prairie is simply alive with rabbits which have been driven from cover by hunger, and they are coming in herds to the stacks of feed, everything else being frozen up and covered with snow. If this weather keeps on much longer the jack rabbit will be exterminated."

### WEST USES MOST WHEAT

#### Average Person Uses One and One-Fifth Barrels of Flour.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Citizens of the United States consume an average of almost one and one-fifth barrels of flour a year, experts of the government announced in connection with a report on the wheat supply and distribution of the country just made public. They figure this on a basis of four and one-half bushels of wheat to a barrel of flour. The average of all returns indicated a per capita consumption of about 5.34 bushels of wheat.

The people of the far west were the greatest consumers of wheat, their average being six bushels a person. Next come the people of the northern central states west of the Mississippi, where five and nine-tenths bushels are consumed. Then the northern central states east of the Mississippi follow with five and six-tenths bushels and the south central states with four and seven-tenths bushels and the south Atlantic states with four and two-tenths.

The smaller consumption in the south is accounted for by the fact that corn meal is an important substitute for wheat flour. In some of the heavy surplus producing sections of the northern states, such as Maine, Michigan and Wisconsin, potatoes are another substitute.

### HOGS SUFFER FROM COLD.

#### Exposure in Winter Causes Big Pork Loss to Farmer.

No animals enjoy freedom more in the summer than hogs, but their desires are altogether different in winter. The natural instinct is for cozy quarters, which may be accepted as altogether suitable for them.

No one need ever look for the pigs on windy hilltops when winter sets in, but if any disappear they are almost sure to be found in the best protected and snug spot within their reach.

Warning words are often given not to have sows farrowing in the shortest days, when cold weather prevails, as they can make no progress against low temperatures.

In the summer pigs at large pick up a great deal of their food in the fields, but little is available now that will do them any good, and although those in store condition may still be allowed a run out daily, they should all be housed at night and some together.

All being fattened for pork or bacon should be kept in constantly. And sows sucking little pigs should never be allowed to take them out and around as absolute shelter and comfort should assist their development while chills hinder or are indeed dangerous.

Some have a fashion of letting the pigs run about the yard in winter, sometimes shutting them in at night, and in other cases letting them find

their own accommodation, but this is a bad way.

They certainly make themselves most comfortable at times, but the exposure which is equally freely indulged in has the reverse of a satisfactory result, and it is much better to confine them all to their proper quarters.

### SEN. BAILEY TO SPEAK.

#### Will Deliver Opening Address at the Southern Commercial Congress.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24.—Senator Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas, today notified Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of the Southern Commercial Congress, that he would deliver the opening address at the Fourth Annual convention of the Southern Commercial Congress in Nashville, next April. The subject will be "The Mississippi Valley."

His treatment of this subject will emphasize the importance of the Mississippi Valley as a whole in national development, past and future. Senator Bailey was the unanimous selection of the executive officers of the congress for this important place on the Nashville programme after carefully weighing the ability and powers of live and hundred men of national reputation. He is a Mississippian by birth, was a student in Vanderbilt University, and as a Texan has become known throughout the United States. The scope of the whole programme will deal with "The South's Educational and Agricultural Recovery," and the meeting is located in the Mississippi Valley because it includes two of the most important elements in the agricultural future of the nation.

### WORST YET TO COME.

#### Snow Covers Kansas and Oklahoma Range and Cattle Weakening.

Enid, Okla., Jan. 24.—That the cattle losses on account of the recent heavy snow and cold weather have not been as heavy as reported throughout western Oklahoma and Kansas is the opinion of Sheriff H. D. Peckham of Beaver county, who is in the city visiting relatives.

Sheriff Peckham states that the snow still lays from 12 to 18 inches deep all over the western country. It is packed and cattle and horses walk around in it without being able to get at the grass beneath. It is now nearly five weeks since the big snow fell, and that the losses have not been heavier is marvelous.

However, Sheriff Peckham is of the opinion that the big losses are yet to come, as the cattle are growing weaker every day and a cold, wet spell would cause thousands of them to perish. So far the stockmen have kept their cattle alive by feeding oil cake, scattering it over the snow from horseback or wagons, but since there is little or no opportunity to get hay or other roughage to them, it seems impossible to fight the battle through until spring without enormous loss.

In the opinion of Sheriff Peckham, this storm or series of cold waves is the worst in the history of the country, not excepting the blizzards of 1884-5. Reports of a family of five freezing to death have not been confirmed. One man froze to death in Beaver county, and several people came near losing their lives.

### RANCH BRINGS \$375,000.

#### Eastern Capitalists Buy It for Purposes of Colonization.

San Anselmo, Tex., Jan. 24.—The old R. R. Wade ranch of 39,000 acres, located north of San Anselmo, has been sold to two Louisville bankers and a Rochester capitalist. The price paid is reported to be in the neighborhood of \$375,000, about \$12.50 per acre.

The Wade ranch is one of the oldest in the state of Texas, and is historic. It was purchased from the original owner, R. R. Wade, a little more than a year ago by Haley, McAnulty & Trammell, bankers, of Sweetwater, Tex., for colonization purposes. It has been resold for the same purpose. The ranch is located in the corners of Tom Green, Sterling and Coke counties, and all of it except a few hundred acres is fertile land and subject to farming. The Sweetwater men bought it as an investment, and it is reported that they realized \$4 per acre profit off the trade.

It is the intention of the Louisville and Rochester men to cut the ranch up into small tracts and sell it to farmers from the middle western states. Much of the land is irrigable.

### FEW CATTLE ON FEED.

#### So Says Pioneer Kansas Shipper on Yesterday's Market With Steers.

Among the "Jayhawkers" shippers on yesterday's market with cattle was F. S. Lampsop, a prominent farmer and dealer of Moline, who accompanied a two-car consignment of mixed stock that sold well, considering market conditions. The steer end of the shipment averaged around 1,122 lbs. and sold to yard speculators at \$5.95, the best price paid for feeding steers on this market for some time past.

"Very few cattle on feed in my section of the country," remarked Mr. Lampsop. "Yes, sir, Moline county's ambition to raise a bumper beef crop for this winter's market went a glimmering last summer, when the drought put erasing the corn crop and naturally made a shortage of feed. Another thing that militated against any great amount of feeding was the extremely high prices prevailing for feeders last fall. The hog cholera created quite a stir among feeders in my section of the country. It was pretty bad there for a while, and necessitated the marketing of a good many strings of light weight hogs that would have undoubtedly been held for further finish, had not the disease appeared. However, there is still quite a number of hogs on feed."

### SHORT COURSE AT SAC CITY.

Sac City, Ia., Jan. 24.—The Sac City short course will convene here February 12-17, inclusive. Aside from the regular short course there will be a branch for women in the domestic science work, which will be in charge of Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Lynch, of the Iowa state college, who have had years of experience in this work.

A single Yarmouth fishing boat has landed as many as \$200,000 herring.

# Big After-Inventory Specials

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<b>Ladies' \$19.75 Suits for \$10</b> One special lot of Ladies' Cloth Suits, odds, only one of a size and style; values up to \$19.75, special to close for only— <b>\$10.00</b>	<b>Ladies' \$16.95 Coats for \$9.95</b> One Special Lot of Ladies' Cloth Coats, in fancy mixtures; values up to \$16.95; to close quickly, each— <b>\$9.95</b>
<b>\$25 Values for \$15</b> Another Special Lot of Ladies' Suits, odds and ends; values up to \$25.00; special in this After-Inventory Sale at only— <b>\$15.00</b>	<b>Ladies' \$19.50 Coats for \$11.95</b> Another Lot of Ladies' Coats, in black and colors; all sizes; values up to \$19.50, for only— <b>\$11.95</b>
<b>Children's Coats Heavily Reduced</b> One Special Lot of Children's Coats, in sizes 1 to 6 years; all colors; values up to \$6.95, special to close at only— <b>\$1.98</b>	<b>Another Special Lot of Children's Coats; values up to \$10.00 and \$11.95; all sizes, special at only— <b>\$5.95</b></b>

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### AGED 81, TO WRITE A BOOK

Ex-Senator Peffer, of Kansas, Writing His Autobiography.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 23.—Stirring history of Populist days in the early '90s in Kansas is to be told in the autobiography, upon which ex-Senator William A. Peffer, of Kansas, is now engaged. The ex-senator, whose whiskers delighted the joke makers, is 81 years old.

He has been a student of economics for years and plans to begin with the administration of President Van Buren and discuss political and economic conditions, and the cause that led up to Populist movement. Incidentally he will relate his experiences in the civil war and in the gold rush to California.

**VERY FEW FIRES IN LONDON**  
New York Had Four Times as Many Last Year.

London, Jan. 23.—London papers draw a comparison between the number of fires in London and New York, apropos of the destruction of the Equitable building. In 1910 there were no fewer than 14,495 outbreaks in New York, an increase of about 200 over the year 1909. The total loss stated has been \$2,591,000, but the average loss per fire was less than in 1909.

London's fires were wonderfully moderate in comparison, and more especially so in view of the fact that its population is nearly double that of

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New York. In 1910 the fires numbered 3,295, and the total loss is officially estimated at \$1,692,100. The ostrich is only secondarily responsible for the big military bill. It does not part with its feathers readily.