

# STOCK MARKETS DAILY JOURNAL

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

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## DAILY MARKETS

Official Receipts, 97 Cars, 2766 Cattle; 38 Cars, 2319 Hogs; 22 Cars, 6202 Sheep.

### SMALL SHOW OF NATIVES

Market Was Slow With Prices Steady to Shade Lower—Nothing Choice Offered.

### QUARANTINES HAD STEADY

Native Rangers Steady to a Shade Lower—Good Movement to Trade in She Stock With Prices Steady—Calves and Stock Cattle Hold Steady—Hogs 10 to 20 Cents Higher and Market Very Active—Sheep Mostly Feeders, Market Steady.

### Receipts from January 1, 1910.

The following table shows the receipts from January 1, 1910, and receipts for the corresponding time in 1909:

	1910	1909	Dec.	Inc.
Cattle	311,297	298,611	12,286	
Hogs	137,469	187,787	200,211	
Sheep	249,284	280,886	81,474	6,000
Horses	14,870	15,842	972	

### Live Stock in Sight.

The following shows the estimated receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the five principal markets:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Chicago	27,000	28,000	30,000
South Omaha	17,000	3,500	5,000
South Omaha	10,700	3,500	35,000
South St. Joseph	2,900	2,300	6,300
East St. Louis	11,000	5,500	2,000

### Receipts by Cars.

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

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C. & O., west	75		
C. & O., east	23		
G. & S. P.	11		
Missouri Pacific	14		
St. Joseph & Grand Island	17		
St. J. & S. P.	17		
Total	160		

### CATTLE.

Market Held About Steady As to Prices But Trade Slow.

The week opened with a fairly liberal supply of cattle in sight at the leading markets, the total showing a moderate increase over the number at the same points for the opening day of last week. The aggregate at the five points was 65,000 against 63,000 for the opening day of last week and about the same number for the corresponding day of last year. On the local yards the supply was slightly under that of a week ago and 1909 less than a year ago.

The supply was fairly divided as to natives and rangers but of the native supply there was little in the way of good fat steers. There was a demand that would have used some fully fat native steers at full steady prices but there was nothing of the kind on the early market. The market for the kinds that were on sale was about a steady affair as a rule but any change from a steady basis was toward a lower level and some of the sales of the day were considered a dime lower. There was nothing here good enough to sell above \$7.40 and the bulk of the steers sold in a range of \$5.50 to 6.25.

Dressed Beef and Shipping Steers. 41...112.7 40 21sh... 846.5 15 42...1078.6 40 4...1055.4 80 22...1152.5 40 2...1090.4 60 24...1195.5 40

### COWS, BULKS AND MIXED.

There was a good supply of she stock on offer this morning but the demand was fair and there was a fairly easy movement to the sales. The buyers were inclined to bid lower for the supply but when the market was got to going it was on about a steady basis of prices for all kinds of native she stock. The movement to the scales was quite active and there was a big volume to business before the noon hour. The supply included a very few showings of cows but there were very few heifers on offer.

Dry fed heifers are quotable at \$4.75 to \$5.00; bulkers are selling at \$3.75 to \$4.25, and common kinds at about \$3.00 to \$3.75. Best dry lot cows might sell up as high as \$4.75 but there are not many coming that sell above \$4.00 and the bulk of fat cows are going at \$3.50 to \$4.00 with canners and cutters ranging down as low as \$3.00 and under.

In the calf trade there was a fair supply but there was a good demand for yearlings and prices were held at a steady level with the best veals selling at \$7.75. Bull trade was steady on a moderate supply.

### Heifers.

1... 960.5 25	3... 673.3 90
11... 672.4 65	3... 740.3 85
3... 849.4 60	1... 720.3 85
1... 1120.4 90	1... 760.3 85
11... 770.4 90	1... 770.3 80
8... 844.4 95	1... 680.3 75
1... 860.4 25	19... 738.3 65

### RANGERS—NATIVE DIVISION.

There was a moderate showing of native range cattle on offer, mostly

### Cows.

1... 740.4 25	4... 482.3 65
1... 790.4 00	12... 790.3 60
1... 810.4 00	1... 650.3 50
1... 860.3 90	1... 410.3 20
1... 836.3 90	1... 760.3 10

### Quarantine Division.

1... 1420.4 75	2... 1020.3 25
1... 1210.4 50	3... 906.3 25
1... 1050.4 50	5... 870.3 15
4... 1190.4 35	4... 882.3 15
1... 1100.4 25	4... 910.3 10
1... 1040.4 25	1... 1020.3 10
1... 1108.4 15	1... 1060.3 10
1... 1020.4 00	3... 960.3 10
1... 1030.4 00	1... 1110.3 00
1... 940.4 00	1... 1010.3 00
2... 1080.3 90	1... 770.3 00
6ch... 983.3 85	2... 900.3 00
5... 1014.3 80	1... 1210.3 00
1... 1220.3 75	1... 856.3 00
1... 1070.3 75	1... 850.3 00
1... 1100.3 75	1... 874.2 90
1... 1090.3 75	4... 982.2 90
1... 1310.3 75	4... 825.2 90
3... 1166.3 65	1... 720.2 85
5... 948.3 65	2... 1000.2 85
3... 1060.3 65	3... 1016.2 85
1... 930.3 60	4... 937.2 85
1... 872.3 60	3... 960.2 85
1... 910.3 50	1... 960.2 85
1... 1040.3 50	15... 920.2 80
3... 1133.3 50	1... 1030.2 80
1... 930.3 50	1... 910.2 80
4... 910.3 50	6... 846.2 80
4... 880.3 45	3... 823.2 80
1... 950.3 40	2... 1025.2 80
2... 940.3 40	2... 800.2 75
1... 1110.3 35	2... 855.2 75
8... 958.3 35	1... 880.2 75
1... 950.3 35	1... 920.2 75
1... 1120.3 30	2... 925.2 75
2... 1160.3 25	1... 900.2 50
1... 870.3 25	

### Bulls and Stags.

1... 1270.4 00	1... 1200.3 40
1... 1420.4 00	3... 1343.3 40
1... 1070.3 75	1... 1340.3 40
1... 1490.3 65	3... 1343.3 40
5... 1344.3 65	2... 1095.3 35
1... 1470.3 60	2... 1060.3 25
1... 1200.3 60	1... 1150.3 25
1... 1430.3 50	1... 880.3 25
1... 1180.3 50	1... 1570.3 25
1... 1700.3 50	1... 990.3 25
2... 1460.3 50	3... 993.3 25
1... 1100.3 50	1... 1160.3 25
1... 1690.3 50	1... 710.3 15
1... 1210.3 50	1... 710.3 15
1... 1470.3 40	

### Venel Calves.

1... 120.7 75	1... 190.5 50
2... 135.7 75	2... 250.5 50
3... 103.7 75	1... 240.5 50
1... 170.7 50	1... 292.5 00
4... 115.7 50	4... 332.4 75
2... 175.7 50	3... 306.4 50
3... 163.7 50	2... 310.4 50
1... 220.7 50	1... 400.4 50
2... 145.7 00	8... 200.4 50
4... 178.6 50	1... 280.4 50
2... 260.6 50	1... 250.4 25
2... 199.6 50	2... 355.4 00
1... 150.6 25	9... 234.3 75
2... 180.6 00	4... 317.3 50
2... 235.6 00	3... 223.3 50
1... 110.6 00	5... 216.3 25
1... 170.5 50	

### Stocks and Feeders.

There was not a big holdover of cattle in the stocker division and the local dealers were out looking for cattle this morning. The fresh supply was not large under the fair demand prices were held at a steady level for all the different grades on offer. Rains of late have been to the favor of this branch of the trade but the temperature of the past couple of days has been very hot and this is having an effect upon the demand. One of the order buyers said this morning that there may be a good demand for these cattle later but the country is still disposed to hold back on account of the condition of the corn crop.

Choice to fancy feeding steers are quotable at about \$4.50 to \$5.25, medium to good \$3.75 to \$4.25; good to fancy stock steers \$3.75 to \$4.25, good common to air \$3.25 to \$3.75; stock heifers \$2.75 to \$3.60 for fair to strictly good kinds; stock cows \$3.00 to \$3.50, and stock calves \$3.50 to \$4.50.

### Stocks and Feeders.

2... 940.4 30	7... 677.3 85
20... 751.4 30	4... 710.3 80
18... 918.4 25	4... 602.3 80
9... 823.4 25	2... 705.3 75
20... 834.4 20	3... 910.3 75
8... 778.4 15	1... 720.3 75
6... 891.4 15	2... 605.3 75
9... 897.4 15	5... 548.3 75
15... 653.4 00	2... 465.3 75
17... 719.4 00	3... 816.3 50
1... 580.4 00	2... 400.3 50
9... 702.3 90	1... 710.3 50
15... 730.3 90	4... 537.3 00

### Yearlings and Calves.

4... 517.4 15	4... 375.3 50
1... 430.3 90	1... 530.3 35
20... 667.3 85	3... 343.3 25
1... 680.3 75	2... 620.3 25
2... 610.3 75	3... 580.3 25
5... 490.3 65	1... 320.3 00
4... 445.3 60	2... 360.3 00
1... 550.3 50	1... 340.3 00

### Feeding Cows and Stock Heifers.

3... 660.3 70	1... 540.3 40
3... 560.3 70	1... 880.3 35
1... 610.3 60	1... 790.3 25
3... 593.3 60	1... 440.3 25
3... 593.3 60	1... 590.3 25
3... 823.3 60	3... 343.3 25
14... 641.3 60	1... 720.3 25
3... 686.3 60	4... 357.3 25
2... 620.3 55	1... 370.3 25
1... 450.3 50	1... 350.3 25
1... 510.3 50	1... 430.3 25
4... 510.3 50	1... 1080.3 25
5... 468.3 40	1... 714.3 20
11... 480.3 50	1... 850.3 15
14... 637.3 50	6... 791.3 10
4... 477.3 50	15... 922.3 00
2... 550.3 50	6... 891.3 00
1... 550.3 50	2... 965.3 00
3... 476.3 50	2... 685.3 00
2... 860.3 40	3... 464.3 00
7... 914.3 40	1... 350.3 00
2... 500.3 40	1... 700.2 85
7... 910.3 40	

### Packers' Sleep Purchases.

Swift & Co.	262
Hammond Packing Co.	55

### Kansas. The market was an active one and prices were steady to strong.

40Kan123.4 25 40Kan1211.5 50  
54Kan172.5 75 93Kan1973.5 40  
86Kan1175.5 55 48Kan1087.5 40

### Heifers.

61Neb 719.4 40  
QUARANTINE DIVISION.  
A moderate run of cattle in the southern division sold at about steady prices.

R. L. Russell... 480Kla1035.5 00  
L. & W. Russell... 530Kla 958.4 95  
L. & W. Russell... 530Kla 965.4 95  
W. F. Smith... 540Kla 952.4 75

### Packers' Cattle Purchases.

Swift & Co.	1,200
Morris & Co.	800
Hammond Packing Co.	400

### HOGS.

Market Active and Prices Show Big Advance.

The week opened with a smaller supply of hogs in sight than the trade was expecting and prices took a strong upward shot. There was a good demand for all weights and from the start prices were unevenly higher. The market started at an advance of 10 to 15 cents and soon was 15 to 20 cents higher than the closing market of last week. Trade was active at the advance and the supply was soon closed out.

Prices ranged from \$8.25 to \$9.10, with the bulk selling at \$8.50 to \$8.90. The bulk yesterday sold at \$8.25 to \$8.75, a week ago at \$8.00 to \$8.55, a month ago at \$8.45 to \$8.65, a year ago at \$7.60 to \$7.70, two years ago at \$6.35 to \$6.45, three years ago at \$5.95 to \$6.15, four years ago at \$5.95 to \$6.15.

### Heavy and Mixed—See the Upward.

No.	Av. Sbk. Price	No.	Av. Sbk. Price
20... 206	9 10 67	285	8 65
29... 210	40 90 60	300	8 60
69... 224	8 97 60	273	8 60
68... 224	8 97 60	281	8 60
57... 204	40 90 60	301	8 60
57... 215	120 80 52	282	8 60
57... 225	40 89 54	277	8 55
68... 225	80 88 52	282	8 55
59... 212	40 88 64	290	8 55
78... 227	8 85 60	309	8 55
63... 240	8 80 90	298	8 55
65... 233	8 75 60	240	8 55
24... 245	75 40 59	293	8 50
60... 218	200 80 72	278	200 8 45
66... 266	8 70 40	327	80 8 40
70... 268	8 70 50	298	80 8 45
21... 222	80 65 20	320	80 8 40
58... 245	8 65 32	328	8 25

### ST. JOSEPH CASH GRAIN MARKET.

Today's cash values: Receipts wheat, 8 cars; corn, 18 cars; oats, 0 car.

### GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The following Chicago board of trade quotations are furnished by T. P. Gordon, Board of Trade building, St. Joseph, Mo.

Options	Open	High	Low	Close	Close Yesterday
WHEAT					
Sept	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Dec	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
CORN					
Sept	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Dec	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
OATS					
Sept	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	35
Dec	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
PORK					
Sept	21 7/8	21 7/8	21 7/8	21 7/8	21 7/8
Jan	18 7/8	18 7/8	18 7/8	18 7/8	18 7/8
LARD					
Sept	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Oct	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
RIBS					
Sept	12 6/8	12 6/8	12 5/8	12 5/8	12 4/8
Oct	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

### ST. JOSEPH HAY MARKET.

Local Quotations Corrected to Date by Local Dealers.

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

Timothy—Choice, \$13.50 to \$14; No. 1, \$12.50 to \$13; No. 2, \$10 to \$12; No. 3, \$6 to \$9.
Clover mixed—Choice, \$12.75 to \$13.50; No. 1, \$12 to \$12.50; No. 2, \$10.50 to \$11.50; No. 3, \$8 to \$9.
New clover—Choice, \$10 to \$11; No. 1, \$8.50 to \$9.50; No. 2, \$7 to \$8.
New Prairie—Choice, \$11 to \$11.25; No. 1, \$10.25 to \$10.75; No. 2, \$9.50 to \$10; No. 3, \$8 to \$9.
Alfalfa—Choice, \$14.50 to \$15; No. 1, \$13.94 to \$14; No. 2, \$10 to \$12; No. 3, \$6.50 to \$9.
Packing hay—\$5 to \$7.
Straw—\$4.75 to \$5.

### AMUSEMENTS.

At the Alldome—Every night, Grew Stock Company, in repertoire.

Champion Feed cheapest and best.

SALES AGENT WANTED.

We want a good live agent to sell the feed known as Cherry and Ko-Presko Kake in every town in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska. Write me regarding agency. H. G. Cherry, Pres. & Mgr., Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

On the tramways in London a workman

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL
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STICK TO THE BREED.

When starting in the poultry business it is best to decide on the start the breed best adapted to the locality and the one best suited to the fancy of the owner. Stick to the breed first decided upon, as changing of breeds is not profitable. There are special types of birds and a type best suited to the object in view should be chosen. For egg production and meat the best chickens are breeds included in those represented by Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks and Langshans. When eggs alone are desired the best breeds to keep are Leghorns, Spanish and Minorcas.

THE VALUE OF BIRDS.

One of the subjects for discussion at the coming conservation congress, to be held at St. Paul, is the wonderful destruction of birds that has been going on in this country for some years. The purpose of this congress is to consider how best the resources of this country can be preserved for the use and benefit of this and future generations. We talk about our forests, our mineral lands and our rivers as resources that ought to be conserved and used for the benefit of mankind, but seldom think of the birds in that connection, and yet the birds are admitted to be of immense value to the country, so much, indeed, that there is now a general demand that the practice of wantonly killing them be stopped.

There can be no question but that millions of dollars are lost to American farmers every year by the insects that infest their crops. The Hessian fly is said to have cost the wheat growers of this country \$50,000,000 during the single year of 1904. The cotton worm has become a great menace to the south and costs the southern planter from twenty-five to fifty millions every year. Throughout some sections of the country it has become practically impossible to raise fruit without repeatedly spraying the trees during the season in order to protect the growing fruit from bugs and insects. All this costs the fruit grower money, which must be subtracted from the profits of his crop. Birds are the natural destroyers of flies, bugs and insects. Time was when the country was alive with birds, that such a thing as spraying fruit trees was never dreamed of. Now, however, the birds have decreased in number to such an extent that they can not keep down the insects and artificial means must be employed to assist in the work.

The practice of shooting birds, just for the sport, is a very foolish one. For hunters in the south kill millions of robins every year just when they begin their northern flight. The result is that the number of wild birds in the country is growing less year after year and it is high time that active means be taken to stop their wholesale destruction. Some states have passed drastic laws on the subject but the murder goes constantly on. The coming conference at St. Paul will seriously discuss this question and seek earnestly for some method of conserving our bird life. Audubon societies are doing what they can but the general public needs to be awakened to the importance of this matter, and it is hoped the conservation congress will be able to do something worth while along this line.

FOREST FIRES.

A writer in the New York Sun, describing the forest fires which are now devastating the northwest, remarks the success of efforts to place the responsibility for these disasters. He relates that Massachusetts last year kept a record of causes, and carelessness of campers and hunters, lighted cigars and cigarettes and sparks from engines were given as the most frequent origin. In the west the cause is often traced to a horse

Daddy's Bedtime Story

How the Giant Was Fooled



Showed the Giant All the Shoes

"MANY years ago," said daddy one evening to Evelyn and Jack, "there was a very big giant who lived in Wales, which is right next to England. In the olden days the people of England believed that there were many giants in Wales, and the one in this story was believed to be the worst of the lot.

"Well, this giant once became very angry with the people of the city of Shrewsbury, which is near Wales. The people of Shrewsbury had done something to offend the giant, and he made up his mind to become even with them. He puzzled his mind for a long time as to what he should do and then finally determined to dump into the Severn river, which runs by Shrewsbury, enough earth to fill up the river and make it overflow and thus drown all the people in Shrewsbury."

"He was a wicked old giant, wasn't he, daddy?" said Evelyn. "Indeed he was, dear," said daddy. "And he was also very strong. He took his immense big spade and filled it with earth. The spade was so big that it held enough earth to fill up a river. Then the giant set off from his home in Wales toward Shrewsbury. But for some reason or other he missed his way and went miles and miles on the wrong road, until he became very weary and tired of carrying the heavy load of earth.

"By and by along the road toward the giant came a cobbler, who used to go once a week to Shrewsbury to collect worn shoes to be repaired. He had a bagful of worn shoes on his back when he met the giant.

"Good morning," said the cobbler. "Can you tell me the road to Shrewsbury?"

"Yes, I can," said the cobbler, "but why do you want to go to Shrewsbury?" "Then the giant told him his plan of drowning all the people in Shrewsbury. The cobbler thought: 'That will never do. If all the people in Shrewsbury are drowned I shall have no more shoes to mend.' So he said to the giant: 'You will never get to Shrewsbury carrying that heavy load of earth. It is too far. See, I have just walked all the way from Shrewsbury, and I have worn out all these shoes in walking from there.' And he opened his bag and showed the giant all the shoes which he had with him for repair.

"Oh," said the giant, "in that case I think I had better give up my plan. I am tired out already, and I am sure I can't carry this load of mine any longer. I think I shall just drop it here and go home."

"So he dropped the load of earth on the ground where he stood and went away. Nobody in Shrewsbury ever heard of him again, but where he dropped the earth there is still a high hill!"

dragging his pocket rope over the embers of a fire and scattering them among the surrounding herbage, or to sheepmen who light a fire to drive cattle from the grazing ground, and let it get beyond their control. An action that has an important bearing upon the responsibility for forest fires comes up for hearing at Deadwood, S. D., next month. In this the government claims \$47,000 damages from the Burlington road for the destruction by fire of more than 1000 acres of valuable timber in the Black Hills national reservation. Similar actions have been begun in this state by the forest, fish and game commission against the New York Central and the Delaware & Hudson railroad companies. The amount sued for as damage to forests in the Adirondacks is \$2,500,000 in penalties and \$151,000 in actual damages.

Prevention of forest fires is likely to receive a great deal of attention at the forthcoming national conservation congress at St. Paul, Maine claims that the vigilance of her forest service has saved the state for several years from destructive fires. Massachusetts has found a valuable ally in her fight in the telephone lines that have been used to notify central points in the districts of a blaze that is likely to get beyond the control of the persons by whom it was discovered. The plan as outlined by the forest conservationists to be submitted to the national and state governments takes into consideration both these points. It will be recommended that a large force of responsible and vigilant men be employed to patrol the fire districts, that the patrol be mounted if necessary, and that telephone lines be stretched throughout the timber districts most liable to fire. Besides this a moral campaign in which government foresters and private owners will be urged to co-operate will be waged in an effort to build up a local sentiment by making plain the damages that result from carelessness and insufficient preventive means.

Iowa Homestead: There are two directions from which profits may come in raising hogs. The first of these, at least in the minds of most men, arises from high prices at sell-time second, which is really the most important, is in more economical methods of production. The observations on a visit made to the farm of a reader of this paper last week strengthen the belief that not half the farmers who are engaged in raising hogs know half as much as they ought to about how to raise them cheaply. This practical farmer had this lesson learned a lesson. He did so, however, merely in an accidental way, and because, having little or no feed, and without inclination to lay out money for it, he turned the pigs on grass and let them hustle for themselves. As soon as oats were harvested he began to feed them oat stubble and opened up to them the oat stubble in which there was a reasonable growth of clover. These pigs were perhaps a little rascally; they did not show deep-bodied form, but they did show strong muscle and bone development and they will without doubt, when finishing time comes, put on flesh more rapidly than any crop of pigs this farmer ever had on his place. They will, too, develop body structure that will carry them to market in good shape. Undoubtedly pigs grown in this manner may be marketed at a much less percentage of cost than in any other way. So much less, in fact, that a double profit will certainly be expected from them.

Another feature that should not be by any means overlooked in this matter of raising hogs is the fact that the females to be reserved as brood sows for the following season are grown in exactly the best possible manner. They have strength and vitality and are in no wise injured by overfatness, as is the condition in nine cases out of ten. This manner of raising hogs is not a new proposition. It has been pointed out and commended in the columns of this paper. But it is unfortunate that few farmers, except in cases like that pointed out, take it upon themselves to follow the advice given. Plenty of bran and oats are never wasted on the suckers and yearlings. You can't get size without grain.

During the vacation season last year there were nearly 45,000 vacant houses in London.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Mysterious Lights and Strange Sounds From Mexican Mound.

San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 18.—If Indian clay diggers and potters are to be believed mysterious lights at night, and strange sounds during the day, at a site near San Miguel Amatzia, have led to the discovery of an Aztec temple antedating the invasion of Mexico by the Spanish under Hernando Cortez by possibly centuries. Since time immemorial the Indians in its vicinity have claimed that both the lights and the noise had been observed by many and it has been impossible to get any of them to approach the scene of the alleged phenomenon—a mound located to one side of a narrow lane leading from the Atzacapotlan-Santiago Anzilcilli road to the village of San Miguel. Recently, however, some of them were induced to dig clay near the base of the mound and in the progress of their work they came across the steps of a temple, one of the pyramid temples of the Aztecs. When first found the ruins were thought to be those of an old ranch house or granary, but soon unmistakable signs of their prehistoric character were met. So far little excavation work has been done. Above the temple, says the Mexico Daily Record, early Spanish farmers had erected a low circular wall, the enclosure being used for the threshing of grain. This was torn down a few weeks ago and under it and at the base of the temple wall were found idol statues, broken pottery, ashes and bones thought to originate with human sacrifices made to appease the

IN WOMAN'S REALM

SILKEN FABRICS.

It is quite settled in Parisian quarters that saving energy there is to be little else used for tailor suits but the charmness and moire, that are all silken fabrics. I don't know what the lesser tailors will think about this movement, for the silken fabrics demand very nice handling, especially charmeuse. Moire is certainly a more tailorable material and may be pressed and otherwise manipulated more freely. At the moment moire is very popular with the model-making fashions of Paris. If we have the silk suits this winter, we shall be certain of the continuance of the ample fox fur sets of last winter. Charmeuse or moire and fox are delightful together, whether the fox be black or silver-flecked. It is rather difficult yet to be sure which decorative element will find favor with the silken tailor suits. It is quite possible they will be severe, relying only on perfect cutting and shaping to the figure. On the other hand, it is quite possible that we shall see some form or another of braiding rat-tail, or rouleau, the design always inspired by the square rather than the curve. No doubt between midsummer and the month of October, when new ideas are introduced, the matter will be decided. Meanwhile it is enough to know that the silk materials will be most sought after along with serge for fall suits. At the moment some of the most elegant Parisians are wearing suits in white as well as in colored and black moire, and of all the white are most admired and considered most chic. I do not know whether a tallismen so elegant has yet ventured to air itself in London, suits of dark blue and lilac moire I have met certainly, but a venture in white I do not happen to have yet seen.

CONCERNING THE SCARF.

The scarf is more than ever popular. In the daytime the scarves are of satin and crepe de chine, and of chiffon, and sometimes of chiffon over satin, back over pink or white, etc. Scarves of chiffon are currently weighted with lead at the ends so that they drag around the figure with clinging grace. This, of course, is easy when the scarf is gathered into a tassel or some other ornament but not so simple a matter when the scarf has straight, free ends. In this case there is something to be said for jet cabochons—not those of the cabochon kind, which are light, but those which are heavy, and will take the place of lead weights. Such a scarf of black chiffon or fine black tulle net, may be applied with some motifs of black Chantilly lace at its ends, and those jet cabochons, indeed, a scarf of white or white net might very well be weighted in the same way with appliques in that case of either black or white lace.

SKIRTS SOMETIMES LONGER.

It is rather an interesting question just now, the length of the skirt. The elegant evening and afternoon frocks has more or less reverted to the longer skirt, but at the same time is retaining its gathered-in-at-the-knee line. At the moment a skirt which hung in a line undisturbed from the waist would be absolutely dowdy and not to be considered, but the skirt which radiated only at a point just below the knees may be quite another matter and entirely unobjectionable. Such are the subtleties of fashion. Truly one must have the prophetic and inside point of view. Several quite new frocks I have seen consisted of a narrow tunic over an underskirt made with a measure of fullness that radiated directly it got free of the controlling tunic. It will be this kind of controlled fullness effect we shall see in the immediate future, not any alteration from the waist outward. This draped skirt is really mounted on a very narrow foundation, otherwise it must miss all its meaning and grace. It is frankly rather difficult to foresee at this moment the future of the skirt, the propositions to which we are looking forward in the late autumn.

VESTS OF PEAU DE SUEDE.

Peau de suede is again very much in favor, not only for gloves and automobile bouffants, but also for little vests, buttons, tabs and other trimmings for our tailor-made suits. These little vests of peau de suede are lined with cashmere muslin and take up no room whatever under our jackets. With our capacious and comfortable temperature they form a welcome addition and seem to be the result of thoughtful prudence and reasonable coquetry. But I must admit that the application of this material to our sunshades pleases me less. When any particular thing comes in fashion we generally use it "not wisely but too well." So our sunshades are covered with a sort of cloth of dull gray, sable, or fawn, which a marvelous imitation of peau de suede. These sunshades, soberly adorned with an open-work hem, generally have a horn handle dyed the same color as the sunshade. This is the latest novelty. These handles are provided with a strap of fawn or gray leather, which is passed over the right arm. Some handles have a knot of the same material as the sunshade, a long loop of which is left hanging to pass over the arm, or this loop may be of cord tassels tipped with gold or silver. These handles are very practical for the country.

HOW DID SHE SIT?

Here is an episode of the Grand Prix which is very characteristic of the mode of 1910, says the Paris correspondent of London Lady's Field. Two elegant manacques stepped out from one of our great courtiers to go to the races. They were, needless to say, dressed in the height of fashion—light (oh, how light) skirts and immense hats adorned with feathers to match. A taxi-auto was standing before the door. The first damsel endeavored to get in. But it was impossible. Her hat was too large for the door. However, after some skillful

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maneuvering she succeeded in steering it through, but when she came to take her seat another difficulty arose—the hat was too high to be accommodated under the roof of the taxi. What was to be done? The whole effect of her toilet would be spoiled were she to take it off. An instant of hesitation, then heroically she decided, and sent herself on the floor of the cab. Her companion followed suit, and thus they arrived at Longchamps. Needless to say that the scene was a source of keen delight to the curious and interested spectators.

RECIPES FOR MAKING JAMS.

Current Jelly.—Remove the stalks of some red and white currants, using two pounds of red currants to one pound of white currants, and add to these nine ounces of raspberries for every pound of currants; wash these all together in a basin, then press them through a napkin to extract all the juice; weigh the juice and for each pint allow one-half pound of sugar. Dissolve the sugar in the preserving pan, then add the juice, and cook it all over a very quick fire till it jellies, keeping it well skimmed, then put in the usual way.

Pear Jam.—Core but do not peel some good ripe pears, slice them, crush them well in a bowl and wring the pulp through very strong muslin. For every pound of this pulp add one-half pound of cane sugar, previously boiled to a thick syrup and clarified; turn the mixture into a stone jar, and set it in a cool oven over night; or else cook it very slowly on the stove till reduced to about two-thirds its original quantity. It should when ready be of the consistency of honey. Pour it into pots and cover down when cool.

Grape Fruit Butter.—Remove the yellow rind from some grape fruit; place it in brine and boil till soft and transparent; then drain and soak in fresh cold water for two hours after which remove every particle of white pith, and cut into thin slices. Remove all the pith and seeds from the fruit, and put the latter into a pan with the juice; when the rind is ready add it to the pulp with equal weights of sugar, and boil for 30 minutes, or until it jellies when tested.

Grape Butter.—Seed six pounds of unripe grapes (those thinned out from the vine) answer capitally and throw them into a saucepan of water on the fire; as soon as they begin to swell lift them off the fire, add a little lemon

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## Snowballs

By Littell McClung

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James Merchant, "Professor" Marchant his scholars called him, despite his youth, longed to be out of doors. Inside his room in the Latin school it was warm and uncomfortable. The janitor had done his best that day and the radiators were throwing off an unusual amount of heat. Outside the air was cold and clear and the snow, a foot deep, lay sparkling like a jeweled mantle in the afternoon sunshine.

When the last class was over Marchant arose with a yawn and began to put on his overcoat. All the boys had rushed out into the snow—all save Walter Beale, a handsome, quick-witted lad of fourteen.

"Well, I suppose you are going for a staid this afternoon, Walter?" questioned his teacher pleasantly.

"None," rejoined the lad. "Going snowballing today, professor." "There's going to be a snowball battle between the Latin school and No. 33."

"You don't say?" queried Marchant, at once interested. "I hope the Latin school drives No. 33 off the field. We beat them in baseball, you know."

"That was it," agreed Walter, "but we wouldn't if you hadn't been pitching against Professor Hanson. And we won't beat 'em this time if you don't come along and help us. The boys told me to ask you about it. We certainly do want you, professor, for Professor Hanson is going to lead the No. 33 army."

"The boys really do want me, Walter?" asked the teacher, joyfully. "You just bet they do, professor," exclaimed the boy. "They're just going to have you, that's all there is to it!"

"Then I'll go," announced Marchant, taking off his overcoat. "Wait till I get my sweater out of the closet."

The next moment teacher and scholar joined a throng of boys kicking their way through the snow to an open lot near the school on which two snow forts had been built. The young warriors hailed their teacher with cheers and pressed forward to the



scene of impending battle. "Already the forces of No. 33 were on hand, led by their captain, Professor Hanson.

"Hello, Hanson," cried Marchant, when he caught sight of the rival leader. "You out for blood again? Remember what we did to you on the diamond last spring?"

For answer the cohorts of No. 33 yelled defiance at their opponents and scurried out of the fort to gather a fresh supply of missiles. The leaders met and it was agreed that ten minutes should be given for the making and storing up of ammunition. Both sides retired to their ramparts, and each boy began to make snowballs as fast as his fingers could work. The sun was shining brightly and the melting snow on top made balls of icy hardness. Piles of the missiles were stacked up behind each fort, and on signal the battle began.

Led by Marchant and Hanson, the boys called forth, and in a few seconds the air was full of flying bullets of snow. A large crowd gathered on the adjoining street to witness the contest.

Smarting from memories of defeat on the diamond, the boys of No. 33 made a concerted rush on their opponents and drove them, scattered and running, behind their fort of snow.

But Marchant called to them to rally and save their ammunition for a charge. Though stung by the shots they had received, they responded to his appeal. Hands and pockets full of snowballs, they rushed bravely on the ramparts of No. 33, waiting until they got within fifty feet before opening fire. When they did fire the effect of their volleys was instantaneous. The battle line of No. 33 weakened and Hanson, the leader, got back of the throng in the rush.

"At them, boys! At them!" cried Marchant, running toward his rival general and firing at him with every step.

One of Marchant's shots struck with telling effect, and Hanson went tumbling over a snowbank. A lusty cheer arose from the Latin school champions and they rushed up almost to the enemy's fort.

Marchant lunged forward, determined to hit his opponent again the moment he staggered to his feet. He drew back his arm, and as Hanson scrambled out of the snow he let go a ball with all his strength. But the boy sphere slipped from his fingers on a tangent and flew straight into the cheering crowd of spectators.

There was a scream. A young woman fell to the sidewalk. Marchant ran forward and instantaneously the battle ended, for some of the boys who had seen the accident knew that it might be serious.

Everybody crowded around the prostrate figure and Marchant pushed his way through the throng to behold the silent face of a beautiful young girl. His snowball, which must have been as hard as a baseball, had struck her. All at once Walter Beale burst through the crowd.

"She's my sister!" he cried, dropping to his knees over the prostrate figure. "Some of you boys run for a doctor!"

While his classmates started in several directions for a physician, a motor car came chugging up through the snow. Marchant acted at once.

"Quick! Help me lift her in!" he commanded to the several dozen frightened boys around him.

Instantly strong young hands lifted the unconscious girl into the automobile before the owner knew what it was all about. Walter Beale leaped in, shouting the number of his home to the man at the wheel. Five minutes later a physician entered the warm room where Ethel Beale lay, still unconscious. He set to work at once, for he realized that the case was serious. Slowly the girl regained her senses.

For a night the doctor worked with his patient, and Marchant was beside him most of the time, assisting in every way he could. By the next day Ethel Beale was resting more easily, but the physician gave orders that there must be no excitement around her, and that careful nursing was necessary to her rapid and complete recovery.

Day after day Marchant visited the Beale home. He began to look on her as "his" patient. He felt that nothing he could do would make up for the injury he had inflicted by his recklessness. But she assured him that his attention and kindness had amply repaid her for her suffering.

Soon Marchant experienced a change of attitude. Instead of being sorry for what he had done he secretly rejoiced. Through the accident he had come to know Ethel Beale. She herself made life seem different to him by gently hinting that ill winds often do blow up beautiful clouds.

A month later when Marchant proposed Ethel accepted him. The wedding took place in June.

"Come, let me show you the most appropriate present I have received," whispered the bride to her husband shortly after the ceremony.

She led him into the reception room and pointed to the large table in the center.

"Why, they're snowballs!" he exclaimed. "What a beautiful bunch! Who sent them?"

"Who?" she echoed. "Why, who but little brother Walter, of course!"

Not Washington's Legs. "Apropos of nothing," as the novelist says, Champ Clark, with his back up against a desk in the house and facing a full-length portrait of Washington, painted by John Vanderlyn, which hangs to the right of the speaker's chair, said: "Sims, do you know that the legs of that picture are not Washington's legs?"

Sims, a Tennessee congressman, did not know, Sims doesn't assume to be authority on either art or history—especially the history of Washington's legs. Continued Clark: "Those legs belonged to General Smith of Maryland. Washington didn't have very good legs, so when the artist came to that part of the picture he used General Smith's."

The picture shows General Washington in knickerbockers and stockings, with gold buckles on his pumps, as was the fashion of his time. It was the first time the man in the group where Champ Clark was talking had heard that the father of his country ever had to borrow a pair of legs.

—Washington Correspondence in St. Louis Star.

Trials of Literature. The stone age poet, mallet and chisel in hand, was laboriously composing a sonnet, when the business agent of the stonecutters' union happened along.

## FROLIC WAS COSTLY

ROYSTERERS PAID FOR IT WITH HIGH POSITIONS.

Unfortunate Series of Incidents the Result of Future King of Westphalia's Desire for Just "One More Night."

Previous to his elevation to the sovereignty, Jerome Bonaparte had formed a friendship with some young authors at that time in vogue for their wit and reckless gaiety. On the evening after his nomination to the crown of Westphalia he met two of his jovial companions just as he was leaving the theater. "My dear fellows," said he, "I am delighted to see you. I suppose you know that I have been created king of Westphalia?" "Yes, sire, and permit us to be among the first—"

"Eh, what! You are ceremonial, methinks; that might save me a great deal of trouble, but at present away with form and let us be off to supper."

Upon this Jerome took his friends to one of the best restaurants in the Palais Royal. The three chatted and laughed, and said and did a thousand of those foolish things which when unpremeditated are so delightful. It may be supposed that the conversation was not kept up without drinking. When the wine they had drunk began to take effect, "My good friends," said Jerome, "why should we quit each other? If you approve of my proposal you shall accompany me. You, C., shall be my secretary; as for you, P., who are fond of books, I appoint you my librarian."

The arrangement was accepted and ratified over a fresh bottle of champagne.

At length the party began to think of leaving, and accordingly called for the bill. Jerome produced his purse, but the king of Westphalia could only find two louis, which formed but a small portion of 200l., the amount of the bill. The new dignitaries, by clubbing their wealth, could only muster about 3l.

What was to be done? At one o'clock in the morning where could resources be found? They determined to send for the master of the house and acquaint him how matters stood.

He seemed to take the frolic in good part, and merely requested to know their names. Having told him, the restaurateur set his customers down as sharpers, and threatened to send for the commissary of police. This alarmed Jerome, who, seeing that the restaurateur doubted them, handed over his watch in payment. This watch had been a present from Napoleon, and on the back was the emperor's cipher in brilliants.

On examining the watch the restaurateur concluded that it had been stolen, and took it to the commissary of police. The latter, recognizing the imperial cipher, ran with it to the prefect. The prefect flew to the minister of the interior, and he in turn went to the emperor at St. Cloud. Next morning the Monteur contained an ordinance in which Jerome was ordered to Westphalia at once, and prohibited from conferring any appointments till his arrival at his capital.

Best Way to Telephone. "When I telephone while sitting, as I customarily do, I find a woman who telephones a good deal. I habitually speak in a low tone, not very much above a whisper; when I telephone standing up I don't shriek exactly, but I find myself always speaking in a loud tone. I suppose the reason for these things is simple enough. When I am sitting I am comfortable and inclined to do things easily, and then I can adjust the telephone to exactly the most convenient height and angle and speak into it quite without effort; it is all very easy, whereas when I have to stand at a telephone some effort is required in that I am more or less rigid to start with, and then the telephone may be one fixed in position. I may have to bend my face more or less up or down to the transmitter, to stand in a position more or less constrained, and then when I come to speak I always find myself, as you might say, shouting into the telephone. It is my experience that I make myself heard more surely when sitting and telephoning as I do then, easily and in a low tone."

Wrong Name for a Card Sharp. When John A. Stroschneider was arraigned before United States Commissioner Morle in Brooklyn, charged with aiding young Coleman to rob the National City bank of Cambridge, Mass., of a large amount of money, a policeman of German extraction said: "That's the first time I've heard a card sharp called by that name. The name was surely Stroschneider once on a time and was Americanized into what it is now. Stroschneider is German for straw cutter, but whenever Germans play cards they have only one name for the man who makes unperadable mistakes, who trumps his partner's ace, who can't count 13 and who disregards rules, and that name is 'Stroschneider.' If I were in the card business I'd never have any confidence in a man with that name."

Breaking It to Him. "Mr. Weerlus, the last time you were here you forgot your watch charm and went away without it."

"Oh, I can get that any time, Miss Nona."

"Perhaps you'd better take it now, though. It may—or be a long time, you know, before you come again."

## MODERN IDEAS IN TURKEY

Medical Practitioners Are No Longer Rigorously Excluded from the Harem.

The attitude of the hanoums to medical practitioners has changed much of recent years. Twenty or 30 years ago no Turkish woman would ever have submitted to a physical examination by a doctor. All he could have persuaded her to do would be to show him her tongue through a rent in the yashmak or let him touch her pulse from behind a heavy curtain and in presence, of course, of an argus-eyed eunuch or old female slave.

Any attempt to apply a stethoscope to the chest would have been spurned as an impudent presumption of western "barbarism." No matter how severe the illness the medical man could not go beyond certain strict limits of Islamic usage and traditional custom. Even in cases of imminent danger to life these scanty limits were never allowed to be overstepped, and the belief in the incantations of a priest and the house remedies of old, ignorant and superstitious women held unlimited sway and was always greater than the faith in the efficacy of medical skill and science.

This is now changing, and changing rapidly. There are of course still many exceptions where antiquated views and conceptions are fanatically adhered to and practiced, but these become rarer and rarer with each advancing year. Many Turkish women will now when ill voluntarily call on a medical practitioner and never hesitate to submit themselves to a thorough physical examination.

The general public opinion on these matters among the Turks is fast altering for the better and only in very rare cases is there now any difficulty at all raised as to letting the hanoum submit to an examination with stethoscope or other instrument.

In the Chorus. "What's it like to be in the chorus?" "Perfectly fascinating!" thinks the shopgirl as she measures off another yard of percale and pictures herself in pink tights.

"Awww!" remarks the prima donna with a look of disgust that forbids all reference to her own days among the spear carriers.

"Remunerative," suggests the cynic, recalling the inexhaustible supply of Pittsburgh millionaires ready to thrust riches upon the airy little fancies of the ballet.

"Dangerous," urges the moralist, with his mind on stage entrances and champagne suppers.

"Impossible!" snaps the woman in society.

"A foothold on the ladder to fame," declares the manager, wisely.

"Great!" says the chorus girl. That is translating freely into her own language.

It's great if she happens to be in right with an easy berth in a good company. But if she's lashed to a bum outfit where she has to hustle to corral three squares a day, it's rotten.

Women Get Wireless Fever. Women who are now employed as operators in the "wire" companies are getting the wireless fever. Many are experimenting with home made apparatus, while others besiege the commercial wireless companies for jobs.

The manager of one Chicago station says he has had to refuse a number of women applicants in the last few months. "They come," he says, "with only a smattering of the knowledge necessary, and are indignant when refused jobs as operators. Even the few who have acquired sufficient skill I will not employ because they are too prone to be temperamental and under the tension which the operators' work would acquire 'nerves' too quickly."

There is perhaps only one woman who is a wireless operator on a boat. She is on one of the Pacific boats running between San Francisco and Seattle.

Making a Railway Man Work. E. J. Naylor, general agent of the Hawley lines, at Los Angeles, was in the city last week on business, and while on his way to the Flood building Thursday left his suitcase in the office of the Canadian Pacific. The boys in the office loaded it with lead pipe, and when Naylor got the suitcase later in the afternoon and walked with it to the Manx hotel nearly every railroad man on the row walked behind and watched the struggle.

"Gee, I only got about two collars and three ties in this, but it is heavy!" he said when he was about three blocks from the Manx.

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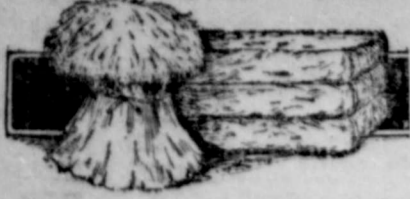
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LAND SAVES LIFE OF TRIBE

Winnebagoes Threatened With Extinction, Turn Farmers.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 18.—The possibilities that lie in store for the American Indian is well illustrated by what has been accomplished by and among the Winnebagoes in Nebraska during the last five years.

The reservation of the Winnebagoes Indians comprises a large portion of Thurston county, lying fifty miles north of here. On this area, some twenty-four miles square, skirted on the east by the Missouri river, there are in the neighborhood of 1,500, including men, women and children. With the exception of along the river where the land is rolling and considerably broken and well timbered with oak, ash, and cottonwood, the reservation is a beautiful expanse of prairie well adapted to farming and stock raising. Here the Winnebagoes have lived for more than a quarter of a century, but until ten years ago they led the life of the nomad, wandering about, having no fixed place of habitation so long as they kept upon the reservation. Now, however, all is changed, and the majority of the Winnebagoes rapidly are becoming practical farmers.

In 1852 the Winnebagoes were residents of Minnesota, and during the summer of that year took part in the uprising that resulted in the killing of many whites in and around New Ulm and farther west.

Land Proves Salvation. Pursued through Dakota, the Winnebagoes were brought in as prisoners of war and located upon an agency on the Missouri river, near Old Fort Randall, S. D. There they remained for a time and were removed to Oklahoma. This climate did not agree with them and many died. To preserve the tribe, something like thirty-five years ago they were brought back from the south and placed upon their present reservation. There they were practically prisoners of war. The only responsibilities that they were allowed to obey the orders of the agent, who was an army officer, and to draw their semi-monthly rations and annuity goods, the latter consisting of clothing, bedding and supplies. This continued until about fifteen years ago when their tribal relations were broken up and they were urged to take land in severalty, the same being held in trust for them by the government.

Since the date of taking land in severalty the Winnebagoes have developed with wonderful rapidity, but the great progress has come during the past three years. Three years ago they were looked upon as a tribe of worthless and drunken vagabonds. They were the victims of the bootlegging whites who brought liquor to the nearby towns and introduced it upon the reservation, selling it to the simple minded redmen at 50 cents and \$1 a pint. On this liquor they became drunk and often terrorized the community.

Marks Dawn of New Era. A few years ago when F. H. Abbott became assistant commissioner of Indian affairs and when A. H. Kneale came among the Winnebagoes as superintendent, it marked the dawn of a new era for the Indians. These men went upon the theory that the Winnebagoes should be made self-supporting. Prior to that time and for several years, they had been leasing their lands to cattle men, receiving 25 cents to \$1 per acre per year for the same. In this way many of the heads of families had saved quite a sum of money, which had been banked for them by the former agents. Superintendent Kneale felt that the money was not doing them any good so long as it was in the bank, so he introduced a new order of things.

Indians who seemed to be more intelligent than others were taken to the agency and given instructions in agriculture. This year the Winnebagoes have something in excess of 8,000 acres under cultivation on the lands of their reservation. Their wheat has been threshed and in many instances the yield has run as high as forty bushels to the acre. Their corn is fully up to the standard of the raised by the white farmers on land in close proximity and the fields are as well tilled and as well kept.

OUTLOOK GOOD. "No Elements Pointing Toward Panic," Declares Great Northern President

New York, Aug. 22.—Reports that the country is trending toward a severe depression and possible panic were denied here by James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railroad, who has just returned from a trip through the west.

Mr. Hill is satisfied with the business of the northwest also. According to his statement there has been an increase of 15 per cent in car loading since the first of this month over the same period in August last year. He also spoke well of the business of the Northern Pacific.

The idea that the country is facing a panic almost ludicrous to Mr. Hill. He is very optimistic and cannot see anything but an excellent outlook for the United States and her people.

No Sign of Panic. "There is not at present a single element necessary, for bringing on a panic," he said. "Caution is necessary in all business undertakings at this time and it is being observed. Quiet business conditions may continue for some months, but if the next year brings a good crop season you will see activities quickly return."

"Many merchants who took fright at the prospect of partial crop failure and canceled orders for future deliveries have decided that there will be plenty of money in circulation after all and have restored their original orders."

Mr. Hill denied the report that the northwest business men and railroads there are feeling pessimistic. He stated emphatically that generally business is satisfactory, although not booming. Mr. Hill also said that it is still too early to make a good estimate of the crop yield. But that the loss will not be as great as appeared inevitable a few weeks ago.

FRONTIER DAYS

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AUGUST 24, 25, 26 and 27 GRAND ISLAND, NEBRASKA

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Big Band of Sioux Warriors in Gaudy Attire STEER ROPING!

Wild Horse Races Every Day! TWO SETS OF RELAY RACES EACH DAY!

One race for ladies and one for men. 5 horses for each rider, 1-2 mile for each horse

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT ON THE GROUNDS has been arranged for and will be given the first three evenings of the four big days. Don't miss this.

For Further Information Address W. M. PIERCE, Secretary, Grand Island Neb.

BUCKING HORSES GALORE! Scores of champions and ex-champions have entered these events—they will be hotly contested.

SPECIAL PRIZE—Stock Yards Daily Journal, ST. JOSEPH, MO. PRIZE RACE against time. Lady Weaver [2:12-1-4], Guideless Wonder, will race against time each day. This will be one of the many features.

The entire program is to be given each day. Exciting from start to finish. A true production of the life and sport from the early days of the west, with plenty of ginger. Bucking and pitching contests, riding outlaws horses, wild horse races, relay races, early pioneer scenes, roping steers, scenes of cowboys and frontier heroes. Each event will be judged according to the merits of horse or rider for the prizes offered. No discrimination will be shown whatsoever. Every contestant is absolutely guaranteed a square deal. GOOD HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS—You'll be taken care of. Ample room in a comfortable, covered grand stand, and other accommodations will be provided. Clean and sufficient transportation will be provided to and from the grounds. No grafters tolerated in any form.

SHEEP TRADE IN WEST.

Raisers May Suffer As Result of Unfavorable Weather Conditions.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Aug. 22.—Flockmasters of Wyoming are estimating as nearly as possible the profits, or losses, such as the case may be, for the season of 1910.

Shearing is practically at an end. The flockmasters will be able to estimate their profits and losses so far as the clip is concerned, and unless those who stored or consigned their wool receive better prices than offerings to date the average price will be materially lower.

It is estimated by persons closely identified with the situation that the decline in the price of the Wyoming output will fall from 6c to 10c and even 12c below the prices obtained for the same clips a year ago.

Last Year's Prices High. In 1909 the 4,878,125 sheep of Wyoming produced 40,000,624 pounds of wool, which returned to the owners the gross sum of \$8,576,133.

The fleeces averaged 8.2 pounds, shrinking 47 per cent, and the scoured product aggregated 12,800,199 pounds. Range conditions were ideal last year and owners received the highest prices in the history of the range sheep business.

But what a difference in the present year is noted, for instead of ideal range conditions favorable weather and high prices for wool and mutton, just the reverse has obtained, and unless all signs fall many flockmasters will be years recovering from the effects of the unfavorable conditions of the last nine months.

Worst Storms in Years. Last fall the Wyoming flocks never looked better, and with range feed galore the flockmasters looked forward to a profitable season, but early in December the worst storms in the recollection of the oldest pioneers visited the state, covering the ranges with snow and ice and accompanied by temperatures that seldom rose above zero. This continued for nearly ten weeks, and when good weather finally did prevail and owners counted the sheep left it was found that the winter had been disastrous in the extreme to many owners.

Aside from the actual losses in numbers of sheep, the storms came during the breeding season, with the result that in some instances less than half a lamb crop was secured last spring, and the lamb crop for the entire state would not average more than 50 per cent. During the storms the owners were compelled to feed hay and grain, and this additional expense made profit impossible, even where the actual loss in sheep was small.

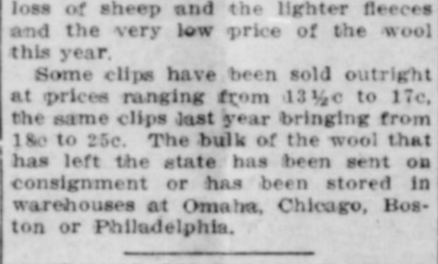
Feed Shipped From East. It is estimated that in the three counties of Converse, Natrona and Fremont owners paid out more than \$650,000 for hay and grain, and the freight hauled from the east and delivered at towns along the Chicago & Northwestern railway.

This summer range conditions appeared to be ideal and the flockmasters thought they would recuperate their winter losses, but a drought soon set in and continued until a few days ago, with the result there is no food for fall and winter, and owners are shipping their holdings to market, there to obtain whatever the greedy packers choose to pay for the animals.

Lambs are bringing a fair price, but other classes of sheep are off. With conditions continuing another thirty days there will be witnessed the heavy, last shipments of sheep from Wyoming in the history of the industry, for owners must either market their stuff or see it starve.

What Clip Will Aggregate. It is estimated that Wyoming's wool clip for 1910 will aggregate about 25,000,000 pounds, as against 40,000,000 pounds for 1909. And for this clip the growers will probably not receive more than one-half as much in the aggregate as they did for the 1909 clip, the difference being due to the loss of sheep and the lighter fleeces and the very low price of the wool this year.

The Arizona Bridle



WARNING ON INDIAN CATTLE Interior Department Says Purchase of "I. D." Branded Steers Is Illegal.

Stock Yards, Chicago, Aug. 20.—In a notice sent out by the Department of the Interior cattle men on the range are warned against the purchase of Indian cattle branded "I. D." from the Indians since they cannot pass title to steers bearing this brand.

Superintendent John R. Sherman of the Pine Ridge agency in South Dakota has issued the following notice:

"Indians cannot pass title to stock branded as above, 'I. D.' The title to this stock remains in the United States and is subject to section 17, act of March 2, 1859 (35 Stat., 888) which reads, in part as follows:

"The secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to purchase, from time to time, for use of said Indians, such and so many American breeding cows of good quality, not exceeding 25,000 in number, and bulls of like quality, not exceeding 1,000 in number, as in his judgment can be under regulations furnished by him, cared for and preserved, with their increase by said Indians: Provided, that each head of family or single person over the age of 18 years shall be provided with two milch cows, one pair of oxen, with yoke and chain, or two mares, as the secretary of the Interior may deem advisable; no sales, barter or bargains shall be made by any persons other than said Indians with each other, or any of the personal property herebefore provided for, and any violation of this provision shall be deemed a misdemeanor and punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court."

"I. D." stock can be followed wherever it may be found and restored to the United States, as well as making the purchaser liable under the act quoted above.

TO IMPROVE CANAL, \$250,000 Ogden, Utah.—The Weber-Davis County Canal Company is to spend \$250,000 in cementing its great irrigating ditch from the intake at the mouth of Weber Canyon on to the sand ridge where the first main branches are diverted. The contract has been let to the Gillis Construction Company of Salt Lake City. It calls for the concreting of five miles of the ditch, both bottom and sides, and involves an expenditure of \$150,000. A similar amount will be spent in other improvements looking to the prevention of the loss by seepage along the canal.

TO IRRIGATE 100,000 ACRES. Guthrie, Ok.—Secretary Frank Field of the State Board of Agriculture, who is ex-officio state engineer, has received an application from the Bell & White Land Engineering and Development Company for permission to take water from the Cimarron river, in Cimarron county to irrigate 100,000 acres of land. The company proposes, according to its application, to construct a plant worth \$4,000,000.

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