

DAILY MARKETS

Official Receipts, 93 Cars, 2560 Cattle; 139 Cars, 8877 Hogs; 22 Cars, 3396 Sheep.

MORE FAT STEERS COMING

Market Not as Snappy as on Former Days of the Week But Prices Steady.

SOME GOOD BEEVES OFFERED

All kinds of the stock active and steady—Not enough good fat heifers coming—Stock cattle trade active at steady rates—Hogs open nickel lower but firm up to steady—Sheep open steady but weaken toward finish.

Receipts from January 1, 1911.

The following table shows the receipts from January 1, 1911, and receipts for the corresponding time in 1910:

Table with columns for 1911, 1910, Dec., and Inc. Rows include Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, and Horses.

Live Stock in Sight.

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

Table with columns for Chicago, Kansas City, South Omaha, South St. Joseph, and East St. Louis.

Receipts by Cars.

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

Table with columns for C, B, & Q, west; C, B, & Q, east; and Total.

CATTLE.

Less Active Tone in Fat Steer Trade, Supplies Larger. Steer trade lacked the snap and aggressiveness of former days of the week, although as a general rule late advances in prices were well maintained.

The run today included a good proportion of fat steers, half of the total supply falling into this division. General quality of the offerings was the best of the week.

There was not the snap to the trade at any time that was noticeable earlier in the week but most selling was at prices unchanged with yesterday.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

There is still a good demand for everything coming in the stocker and feeder line as was indicated by the good supply of work.

With Liberal Receipts Market Opens Steady, Top Lambs \$6.00.

Some 18 cars of sheep and lambs were received at the sheep barns this morning, making up a supply that was far in excess of what the trade anticipated.

to fair \$3.75 @ 4.50; stock heifers \$4.00 @ 4.50 for fair to strictly good kinds, stock cows \$3.25 @ 3.75, and stock calves \$4.25 @ 5.50.

Stockers and Feeders.

2,100,000 5.60 16,000 5.50 21,000 5.40 2,000 5.30 4,000 5.20 11,000 5.10 5,000 5.00 2,000 4.90 2,000 4.80 2,000 4.70 2,000 4.60 2,000 4.50 2,000 4.40 2,000 4.30 2,000 4.20 2,000 4.10 2,000 4.00 2,000 3.90 2,000 3.80 2,000 3.70 2,000 3.60 2,000 3.50 2,000 3.40 2,000 3.30 2,000 3.20 2,000 3.10 2,000 3.00 2,000 2.90 2,000 2.80 2,000 2.70 2,000 2.60 2,000 2.50 2,000 2.40 2,000 2.30 2,000 2.20 2,000 2.10 2,000 2.00 2,000 1.90 2,000 1.80 2,000 1.70 2,000 1.60 2,000 1.50 2,000 1.40 2,000 1.30 2,000 1.20 2,000 1.10 2,000 1.00 2,000 .90 2,000 .80 2,000 .70 2,000 .60 2,000 .50 2,000 .40 2,000 .30 2,000 .20 2,000 .10 2,000 .00

Yearlings and Calves.

2,000 6.15 2,250 6.05 2,500 5.95 2,750 5.85 3,000 5.75 3,250 5.65 3,500 5.55 3,750 5.45 4,000 5.35 4,250 5.25 4,500 5.15 4,750 5.05 5,000 4.95 5,250 4.85 5,500 4.75 5,750 4.65 6,000 4.55 6,250 4.45 6,500 4.35 6,750 4.25 7,000 4.15 7,250 4.05 7,500 3.95 7,750 3.85 8,000 3.75 8,250 3.65 8,500 3.55 8,750 3.45 9,000 3.35 9,250 3.25 9,500 3.15 9,750 3.05 10,000 2.95 10,250 2.85 10,500 2.75 10,750 2.65 11,000 2.55 11,250 2.45 11,500 2.35 11,750 2.25 12,000 2.15 12,250 2.05 12,500 1.95 12,750 1.85 13,000 1.75 13,250 1.65 13,500 1.55 13,750 1.45 14,000 1.35 14,250 1.25 14,500 1.15 14,750 1.05 15,000 .95 15,250 .85 15,500 .75 15,750 .65 16,000 .55 16,250 .45 16,500 .35 16,750 .25 17,000 .15 17,250 .05 17,500 .00

Feeding Cows and Stock Heifers.

4,000 7.00 4,250 6.90 4,500 6.80 4,750 6.70 5,000 6.60 5,250 6.50 5,500 6.40 5,750 6.30 6,000 6.20 6,250 6.10 6,500 6.00 6,750 5.90 7,000 5.80 7,250 5.70 7,500 5.60 7,750 5.50 8,000 5.40 8,250 5.30 8,500 5.20 8,750 5.10 9,000 5.00 9,250 4.90 9,500 4.80 9,750 4.70 10,000 4.60 10,250 4.50 10,500 4.40 10,750 4.30 11,000 4.20 11,250 4.10 11,500 4.00 11,750 3.90 12,000 3.80 12,250 3.70 12,500 3.60 12,750 3.50 13,000 3.40 13,250 3.30 13,500 3.20 13,750 3.10 14,000 3.00 14,250 2.90 14,500 2.80 14,750 2.70 15,000 2.60 15,250 2.50 15,500 2.40 15,750 2.30 16,000 2.20 16,250 2.10 16,500 2.00 16,750 1.90 17,000 1.80 17,250 1.70 17,500 1.60 17,750 1.50 18,000 1.40 18,250 1.30 18,500 1.20 18,750 1.10 19,000 1.00 19,250 .90 19,500 .80 19,750 .70 20,000 .60 20,250 .50 20,500 .40 20,750 .30 21,000 .20 21,250 .10 21,500 .00

Packers' Cattle Purchases.

Swift & Co. 800 Hammond Packing Co. 600 Morris & Co. 400 Total 1,800

HOGS.

Market Opens Weaker, Finishes Strong to \$c Higher.

A complete reversal of sentiment took place in the hog market this morning between the opening and closing hours. Late selling was decidedly the best. Opening sales ranged steady to a nickel lower but after a little business had been transacted on this basis a strong demand developed and the market quickly recovered itself and closed strong to 5c higher than yesterday's general price level.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO STOCK YARDS, Ill., Feb. 9.—The Live Stock World reports.

Cattle—Receipts, 7000. Market strong to 1c higher, top \$5.70, cows all steady, hogs steady, feeders slow, 4 to 5c lower, active, top \$7.75, bulk \$7.50 @ 7.65.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 9.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Telegram reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 5000. Market steady, cows and heifers steady, stockers steady to weak, calves firm. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000. Market steady to 5c higher, top \$7.60, bulk \$7.40 @ 7.55.

SOUTH OMAHA.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 9.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Telegram reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 4200. Market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 10,500. Market steady to 7c higher, top \$7.25 @ 7.40, bulk \$7.00 @ 7.15.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

EAST ST. LOUIS, National Stock Yards, Ill., Feb. 9.—Special to The Journal: The National Live Stock Telegram reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 9000. Market steady with Wednesday's close. Top \$7.75, bulk \$7.50 @ 7.70. Hogs—Receipts, 13,000. Market strong to dime higher.

ST. JOSEPH CASH GRAIN MARKET.

Today's cash values: Receipts wheat, 2 cars; corn, 14 cars; oats, 1 car.

Table with columns for Wheat, Corn, and Oats, showing prices for No. 2 red, No. 3 red, No. 2 hard, No. 3 hard, No. 2 white, No. 3 white, No. 2 oats, No. 3 oats, and Corn chops.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

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

Table with columns for Options, Open, High, Low, Close, and Close Yesterday.

Olds, Ends and Wagon Hogs.

Table with columns for No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, No. 13, No. 14, No. 15, No. 16, No. 17, No. 18, No. 19, No. 20, No. 21, No. 22, No. 23, No. 24, No. 25, No. 26, No. 27, No. 28, No. 29, No. 30, No. 31, No. 32, No. 33, No. 34, No. 35, No. 36, No. 37, No. 38, No. 39, No. 40, No. 41, No. 42, No. 43, No. 44, No. 45, No. 46, No. 47, No. 48, No. 49, No. 50, No. 51, No. 52, No. 53, No. 54, No. 55, No. 56, No. 57, No. 58, No. 59, No. 60, No. 61, No. 62, No. 63, No. 64, No. 65, No. 66, No. 67, No. 68, No. 69, No. 70, No. 71, No. 72, No. 73, No. 74, No. 75, No. 76, No. 77, No. 78, No. 79, No. 80, No. 81, No. 82, No. 83, No. 84, No. 85, No. 86, No. 87, No. 88, No. 89, No. 90, No. 91, No. 92, No. 93, No. 94, No. 95, No. 96, No. 97, No. 98, No. 99, No. 100.

Packers' Hog Purchases.

Swift & Co. 4,000 Hammond Packing Co. 2,445 Morris & Co. 2,173 Total 8,618

Range of Prices.

Table with columns for Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

SHEEP.

With Liberal Receipts Market Opens Steady, Top Lambs \$6.00.

Some 18 cars of sheep and lambs were received at the sheep barns this morning, making up a supply that was far in excess of what the trade anticipated.

cars were reported back, and these had not arrived at a late hour. As usual, lambs were in largest proportion, a total of 14 cars out of the day's receipts.

RURAL SCHOOLS.

Should Be Improved to Meet Urgent Demands of the Advancing Times.

LIFE LACKS ATTRACTIVENESS.

Speaker at Grain Dealers' Convention Tells of Needs in the Rural Districts.

FARM INDUSTRY'S FUTURE.

Professor O. H. Benson, Former Iowa College Superintendent, Outlines Changes That Are Needed—Discontent Among Young People on Farms May Be Largely Eliminated by Better Methods in Schools—Farm Subjects Should Be Taught.

WHEAT PROSPECT GOOD.

"Tim" Potter Talks on Conditions in the Vicinity of Potter, Kan.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

E. H. McChuey of Kellerton, Ia., marketed one load of hogs here today. L. D. Dowling & Son, regular patrons of this market of Hopkins, Mo., were represented at the market today with one load of hogs.

Change of management at Transit House. Try our meals.

W. F. Deering of Axtell, Neb., had one load of mixed cattle of his own feeding on sale today.

Don't buy a harness until you get DUVES catalogue, 311 So. 7th St.

Reader & Son of Mt. Airy, Ia., a name that is well known to the fraternity who operate pig farms today, was here today with one load of hogs.

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Chicago, Feb. 9.—The future of the farming industry in the United States depends on renovation, improvements and better methods in the rural schools of the country, according to Professor O. H. Benson, former county superintendent of schools in Iowa, and recently appointed head of the bureau of plant industry of the department of agriculture, in his talk at the morning session of the council of the North American Grain Exchange yesterday.

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PLEASE NOTIFY US.

Journal readers would confer a favor upon the publishers if they would promptly notify this office of any irregularity in the receipt of their paper. The paper should reach its readers promptly in order to be of the most value. We will consider it a favor if prompt notice of any irregularity in delivery of the paper is sent us.

The Journal Publishing Co.

THE SPRING PIG CROP.

The spring pig crop will soon begin to appear and the reports from farmers who arrive at the stock yards indicate that more sows have been bred for spring farrowing than has been the case for several years. With a favorable spring the coming summer and fall should see a material increase in the number of hogs in the whole country.

WILL BUY A GEN.

Indications this morning are that Thomas Van Nostrand, who buys the Swift hogs at this market, will buy a gun and refuse hereafter to leave his domicile after the roosters have closed their peepers. Thomas went to a show last night (or was it prayer meeting?) and while he was gone burglars broke into his home and escaped with all of the jewelry of which Thomas and his wife were possessed.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

An emergency has arisen and Missouri will be called upon to vote for or against the appropriation of a sufficient fund for the erection of a new capitol building. At the election of last fall a proposition for an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the erection of a new capitol building for the state went down to defeat. It is likely that the defeat of the new capitol proposition at that time was due to several other amendments that were submitted at the same time and proved unpopular with a majority of the voters of the state. However, this is not germane at this time. Missouri is now face to face with the necessity of a new building for the home of state government, and it is not unlikely that the referendum may be called into requisition within a short time, and the state be asked to vote a sufficient sum for the erection of a new capitol building. The question of a location may also come up at the same time. But this will not be the all important question. It may or may not be advisable to remove the capital from Jefferson City.

The greatest question with which Missouri should now concern herself is the erection of a building commensurate with the importance of this state as one that is fast forging toward a leading place in the galaxy of greatest states in the union. No other state in the union is so richly endowed by nature for the upbuilding of an empire within herself as is this state of Missouri. She should have a capitol building that will be a lasting monument to her diversity of natural resources. Missouri should have the best capitol building in the union, and she should have one erected entirely with materials taken from her own mines, her own quarries, her own forests and her own clay beds. Let it be an enduring structure, made from Missouri materials. The loss of the old structure is not to be deplored so much as is the loss of valuable records, and in this it now appears that the loss was not so great as at first reported. The old rolls of 1837 went up in smoke just at a time when a new Missouri is awakening.

Let the new structure be one that harmonizes with the spirit that has recently begun pushing the state to a grander destiny. Let it be a Missouri capitol, made from Missouri materials.

Daddy's Bedtime Story—The Disobedient Kitten



"Look at These Letters, Tommy"

"He was a pretty gray kitten with a white spot right in the middle of his back," said daddy, after telling the name of the story to Jack and Evelyn. "The little girl to whom he belonged ought to have called him Spot, of course, but she thought Tommy was a prettier name for a kitten, so she called him Tommy."
"The little girl, whose name was Ruth, was a sweet little girl, who was just beginning to read and write. She thought nothing would take her able to write her name and read little words. Sometimes she would take her daddy's newspaper and try to spell out the big words, but they had so many letters they made her head ache so she had to stop. Of course when it came to the pictures in the books and newspapers that was easy. She liked to look at pictures and to try to draw for herself."
"Well, little Ruth one day thought it would be nice if her kitten Tommy would learn how to read. Tommy's getting to be quite a big pussy now," she said to her mamma, "and I think it is time for him to be learning something." So Ruth took her spelling book in one hand and put her arm around Tommy's neck. "See here, Tommy, you naughty pussy," she said, "look at these letters. Here's an A, and here's a B, and here's a C. C is the first letter in your name—Cat. The other letters are A and T. That makes a very easy word—cat, cat. Now, Tommy, spell it after me. Cat, cat."

"Little Ruth waited a few moments for Tommy to begin, but Tommy only opened his mouth wide and said, 'Mew'."

"That is no way to spell cat, by saying 'Mew,'" said Ruth. "If you do not spell 'cat' after me you shall have no milk." But Tommy only opened his mouth wider and wider and said 'Mew' again.

"Perhaps, Tommy, 'cat' is too hard for you to spell," said Ruth. "Let us try an easier word. Try 'a.' I'm sure there can't be any easier word than 'a.'" Say "a," Tommy. But all Tommy would say was 'Mew, mew'."

"Oh, dear, I'm afraid I'm not a very good teacher, mamma," said Ruth to her mother. "I'm trying so very, very hard to get Tommy to spell just the tiniest, weakest words, and all he can say is 'Mew, mew'."

"Mother did not want to laugh at little Ruth for fear of hurting her feelings, but of course she had to tell her little girl that there was no use in trying to teach a cat how to read and spell."

"You know, dear," she said to little Ruth, "the reason cats cannot learn how to spell and read is because they do not know how to talk. Cats do not need to know these things in order to live, while persons must have this knowledge. Knowledge how to talk would not help cats in catching mice."

and let it not be a structure that shall speak of an old-time sentiment that for too long held the state back. This state should have the proudest structure for its seat of government to be found in the whole of the United States, because her geographical position and her natural endowments entitle her to set the pace for all comers. The proposition that was defeated last fall called for \$5,000,000 to be used for the erection of a new capitol structure. Now that the emergency has arisen, let there be no stinting the amount to be put into a new building. There is no economy in a cheap structure.

SHOULD BE PURE-BRED.

Freedom From Unsoundness and Disease Also a Requisite in Mares.

A stallion should be pure-bred, recorded, certified as regards breeding and an excellent individual, says Dr. A. S. Alexander of Wisconsin. It is of as great importance to be sound as to be free from all forms of unsoundness or disease that are hereditary, transmissible or communicable to offspring. It is equally important and necessary that the mares bred to him should be sound in the same way, and not until both mares and stallions used for breeding purposes are free from all unsoundness such as we have indicated can we confidently hope to raise the average excellence of our horse product to the high plane possible as the result of intelligent breeding and development.

Many imported and home-bred stallions are unsound and transmit to their progeny the predisposition to like unsoundness. This is equally true of the mares used for breeding purposes throughout the state, for many farmers have fallen into the grievous error of considering any broken-down, halt, maimed, blind or otherwise unsound mare fit for breeding purposes when no longer able to work in harness.

Every breeder should have a clear understanding of the diseases and unsoundnesses that may correctly be deemed hereditary and transmissible, either in fact or as a predisposition. On general principles it may be confidently stated that blemishes and deformities due to accidental causes are not hereditary or transmissible, and do not, therefore, render the individual animal unfit for breeding purposes. In this category may be set down unsightly scars from barb wire injuries, or similar accidental causes; blindness, due to accident; lameness, due to injury; united fractures, not implicating the pelvis; causes, apart from disease, unfitting animals for labor. The greatest possible care must, however, be exercised in deciding those matters, and, where possible, it is much the better policy to select for breeding purposes animals in the best of health and free from every form of blemish or unsoundness, on the principle that breeding material should be of the best procurable character and quality.

ACCUSED OF WIFE MURDER.

Springfield Woman Was Thought to Have Burned to Death.

Springfield, Mo., Feb. 9.—Following the finding of a number of small shot in the heart of Mrs. Jack Bass, who was burned to death when her home was destroyed near here a week ago, Prosecutor Mason filed information in the criminal court today charging the woman's husband with murder. Bass disappeared soon after the fire. A coroner's jury which examined the woman's body soon after it was taken from the ruins of the home, decided Mrs. Bass was burned to death. A few days after the inquest Bass placed his children in the care of his sister and left the community without designating his destination.

MEXICAN GOLD AND SILVER.

City of Mexico.—The silver production of Mexico for the fiscal year 1909-10 was practically the same as for 1908-09. The production for the past year was 2,254,362 kilos 956 grains, having a value of \$7,495,754.15. The gold production continued to advance in importance. During 1909-09 the gold production of Mexico was 33,761 kilos 244 grams, having a value of \$45,014,924.25, while for the year 1909-10 the production amounted to 36,321 kilos 722 grams, valued at \$48,475,547.71, an increase of \$3,419,837.

GAME FARMS SUCCESSFUL

Two of Them Established and More Promised in Iowa.

Keokuk, Ia., Feb. 9.—With two game farms started a year ago in an experimental way, and showing very promising conditions, and prospects good for the establishing of several more during the present season, State Game Warden Lincoln of Georgia, of Lincoln believes that he has solved the problem for restocking Iowa's fields and forests with wild birds—providing he is given the necessary support from the farmers and sportsmen throughout the state. The funds that have been collected from the hunters through the license system have made it possible to carry on the work on a comparatively large scale in making the necessary experiments in the propagation of wild birds through the game farm system, and excellent results are expected during the coming season.

Through the efforts of Warden Lincoln and the two men in charge of these farms, one of which is in Pottawatomie county, and the other in Black Hawk, it has been demonstrated that pheasants can be propagated in sufficient numbers to restock each of the counties in the state within a few years; with the stock now on hand at present, at least 5000 birds will be raised to maturity on these two farms during the coming summer, and additional farms are to be established as rapidly as possible.

The very extensive investigations that have been made by Warden Lincoln during the past three years have led him to believe that the large game farms that are maintained by some of the sportsmen in the state, and his intention is to establish small farms in several of the counties, each to be in charge of a man who is thoroughly competent to do the work. In this way the birds will be distributed over practically the entire state and there will be a greater interest taken.

Have Raised Many Birds.

The first game farm in Iowa, was established last spring on the farm of B. F. Siglen, near Crescent, in Pottawatomie county, and is partly under the charge of W. H. Ware, a professional sportsman, and William Benton, sportsman of Council Bluffs. Mr. Siglen's farm is admirably suited for the purpose, the ground being of a very rough nature and the greater part of it being timber. Warden Lincoln furnished him with eggs from Oak Park, Ill., and from a prominent breeder in Oregon and from the eggs furnished by Warden Lincoln, and raised about seventy-five birds to maturity. The majority of them were liberated in that county, and several pairs were given a home in the county.

CLEANING.

To Clean Lace.—To wash or clean linen or cotton lace make a suds with warm water and some good white soap and add a few drops of ammonia, or a little powdered borax. Put the lace in this and let stand for half an hour, then spat with the hand until the dirt is well removed. Be careful not to rub, as it destroys the texture. If much soiled use two waters. When clean rinse twice and in the last water put a little clear boiled starch, about a tablespoonful to two quarts of water. Then squeeze dry. Cover a round glass bottle with clean white cloth and put over this the lace, using small pins to keep your points or scallops in position, set away, and when thoroughly dry, set away, and until the pins are removed. These instructions are carefully followed the lace will look as good as new.

CLEANING FEATHERS.

To Clean Feathers.—Cover the feathers with a paste made of pipe clay and water, rubbing them one way only. When quite dry shake off all the powder and curl with a knife. Grebe feathers may be washed with white soap in soft water.

Cleaning Compounds.

Mix one ounce of borax and one ounce gum camphor with one quart boiling water. When cool add one pint of alcohol. Bottle and cork tightly. When wanted for use shake well and sponge the garments to be cleaned. This is an excellent mixture for cleaning dyed black cashmere and woolen dresses, coat collars, and black felt hats.

Stains on Leather.

Stains on leather.—Stains on leather. A piece of cloth dipped in spirits of wine and rubbed on soiled leather will remove every spot on it.

LAUNDRY HELPS.

Little helps.—Tack a piece of oil-cloth over the bottom of your clothes basket to keep dirt from clogging the wicker work and soiling the clothes.

Never wring linen from a clothes wringer. It makes wrinkles that are hard to iron out. Starched clothes are easier to iron if sprinkled with hot water half an hour before ironing.

Starch for a black lawn or organdy dress. That will make it look new and will not show on the surface of the dress goods, can be made in this way. Take black dye, dissolve as you would for coloring and keep it hot. Make the starch quite thin, strain the dye and mix a little of it with the starch. Proceed as usual and the dress will look like a new one when laundered.

Do not pad the ironing board with wool blankets, which hold moisture and make your clothes hard to iron dry. Cover the top with a thick layer of cotton batting—one pound will be sufficient—the cover over with one thickness of cotton flannel, drawing the cloth tightly and securing on the top with the under side. Cover this in the same way with one thickness of smooth muslin, and you will find an excellent surface for ironing clothes.

For a handy and convenient clothes steamer to lift clothes from the boiler to the tub have one made as follows: It is two and a half feet long, round and one and one-quarter inches in diameter through most of its length, but the end used to lift the clothes is widened to three and one-quarter inches, and made thinner so that it is like a paddle. A "V" shaped cut is made in the end of the blade, leaving two prongs, which are also "V" shaped, with blunt points about one and one-half inches thick. A thrust and a slight twist into the boiler will draw something out easily and quickly.

HOMEMADE EXTRACTS.

Vanilla.—These extracts may be relied upon. The oils must be pure and fresh or the extract will have a turpentine taste. Always use deodorized alcohol. Take one ounce of fresh vanilla beans, cut fine and rub thoroughly with two ounces of granulated sugar, put in a pint bottle, pour over it four ounces of pure water and let stand 95 percent deodorized alcohol. Set in a warm place and shake occasionally for fourteen days, when it is ready for use.

Rose.—Put one ounce of red rose leaves in one of deodorized alcohol; let stand eight days, press out the liquid from the leaves and add it to half dram of attar of rose.

SCOPE OF WORK OF STATE COMMISSION

WATERWAYS BODY HAS MUCH BESIDES WATERWAYS TO DEVOTE ATTENTION TO.

OTHER GREAT PROJECTS

Consistent Building of Levees, Reclamation of Inundated Lands, Benefits to Be Secured From Waterway Development, Etc.

The officers of the Missouri Waterway Commission have for the past two weeks been busy correcting a false impression concerning their work, which seems to be more or less prevalent. Since the discussion of the water law, and the continuance of the life of the commission has become one of increasing interest, the members of the commission have discovered that many people think the work of the body is merely to aid the projects of navigating the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. This, while among the subjects to be investigated, is far from being the most important branch of the commission's work.

The commission was created by an act of the last legislature, which defines the duties of the commission in the following language: "The duties of this commission shall be to investigate the various problems associated with the navigable waterways of the state and the reclamation of lands subject to overflow or inundation; the construction of practical and substantial levees; the reclaiming of lands now subject to inundation of rivers; the increase from the benefits to be derived from these proposed developed navigable waterways and reclamation of lands subject to overflow and inundation, and such other statistics and data as will intelligently enable the general assembly to properly formulate and devise means and ways whereby legislative enactment may be had to carry out and put into effect the benefits to be derived by the creation of the navigable waterways, etc."

With the language of the act in mind, the commission, under the direction of its consulting engineer, Mr. M. L. Holman, divided its work into four heads, being Drainage, Navigation, Water Power and Water Supply, and the report of the commission has conformed to this scheme.

The state press has shown itself to be actively in favor of the work of the commission, and has hastened to lend its aid in correcting any mistaken idea concerning it.

OLD METHODS TO BE REVIVED

WATER POWER ONCE ABANDONED NOW VERY VALUABLE.

WAS FORMERLY IN USE

Missouri Waterway Commission Finds Changed Industrial Conditions Interior of State—Reports Great Awakening of Interest.

The officers of the Missouri Waterway Commission report that a great awakening of interest has taken place during the past year in the water-power sites of the state. Inquiries are being made by people with capital to invest and by engineers and surveyors from all parts of the country for information as to the location of prospective sites. This information, however, is being withheld by the commission until the submission of its report to the legislature in January, when legislation on this subject is anticipated.

A great number of water mills of various kinds were built in this state many years ago, but they have since been abandoned. The commission has records of one hundred and twenty-three of these abandoned sites. Of this number a few were relinquished because of the failure of the streams, but most of them because of a change in industrial conditions. Grist and saw mills are no longer necessary in even isolated communities, it being far easier for the farmer to sell his grain and buy his flour or to sell his timber and buy his lumber.

With the greater development of electrical appliances of recent years, especially the transmitting apparatus, it has become a simple matter to have the source of power and the point of consumption widely separated, hence there is no need to have a populous community either at or near the precise site of the water power to make the plant profitable. The awakening of interest, therefore, is due to the fact that it has been discovered that Missouri abounds in water power sites, many of which are either approximately or reasonably close to power-needing communities. It is thought the state legislature will soon take steps both to encourage and regulate the use of the abundant water power now available in this state.

SHOES TO BE HIGHER.

Action of Tanners Said to Threaten Advance to Shoe Dealers.

Chicago, Feb. 9.—A conference was held in Chicago which may presage a higher price for shoes, particularly of the cheaper grades. It was between the conference committees of the Shoemakers' National association and of the Shoemakers' organization.

Recently the tanners announced the terms which had existed for many years, but which shoemakers got 25 percent off on four month payments, would be discontinued and discount of 2 per cent for the same period would be granted. The shoemakers claiming this would cut their profits nearly in half, on the premise that the profit on a cheap shoe was only six to eight cents a pair. Tonight a conference to reestablish the old rate, but the leather makers refused to reestablish the old rate.

Notices were sent out today to shoemakers to reduce to buy leather from those who would not sell at the old rate. Curtailment of output will be the first weapon used to force the old rate. After that, if it fails, an application for federal action will be sought. It was said, under the Sherman law, that the leather makers were the last and most formidable weapon of the shoemakers claim to have, is that of tariff-free leather, which they claim they will bring about unless the leather makers yield.

Another meeting will be held in New York soon at which a last effort will be made to have the old discount rate restored.

IMPORTS AT GALVESTON.

Galveston, Tex.—During the year 1910 there were received at the port of Galveston imports from foreign countries, both dutiable and free, merchandise to the value of \$2,908,294. Of this amount the imports classed as dutiable were valued at \$1,162.43, and those classed as free, or which there is no import duty, \$1,745,781. The above is an increase over the year 1909, the official figures for that year being \$2,739,493, while the year 1908 was exceptionally large, the figures being \$3,357,877.

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Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday February 13, 14, 15 and 16

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON

in high-class silks of every description.

- Cheney, 25-inch Shower Proof Foulards, regular \$1.00 and 85c lines sale price per yard... 78c
23-inch French Foulards, regular \$1.25 value, sale price per yard... 88c
20-inch Foulards, regular 65c value, sale price per yard... 48c
45-inch Novelty Foulards, regular \$2.50 value, sale price per yard... \$1.98
40-inch Novelty Foulards, regular \$1.85 value, sale price per yard... \$1.29
42-inch Turkish Tussah Silks, Novelty bordered effects, sale price per yard... 98c
40-inch Fancy Foulards, regular \$1.65 value, sale price... \$1.25
24-inch and 26-inch Messalines and taffetas in Novelty Stripes, checks block effects, etc., regular \$1.00 quality, sale price per yard... 68c
18-inch Silk Bengaline in plain and Jacquard designs, all colors, sale price per yard... 39c
19-inch Persian Silks, sale price per yard with beautiful Dresden patterns in all colorings, regular \$1.25 value, sale price... 88c
19-inch Fancy Silks, novelty designs and colorings in great variety, regular 85c quality, sale price per yard... 68c
25-inch Black Taffetas, at special sale prices, per yard... 88c, 92 1-2c, \$1.12 1-2
35-inch Black Peau de soie, at special sale prices, per yard... 92 1-2c, \$1.12 1-2, \$1.25
35-inch Black Peau de Cygne, special price per yard... 98c
36-inch Black Imperial Wash Taffeta, per yard... \$1.19
27-inch Black "Jap" Silks, at special reduced prices, per yard... 39c, 52 1-2c, 68c, 78c, 91c, \$1.18
27-inch Colored "Jap" Silks, per yard... 39c
26-inch Natural Silk Pongees, sale prices... 58c, 88c, 78c, \$1.12 1-2
24-inch Novelty Jacquard Crepe, regular \$1.35 value, sale price per yard... 98c
40-inch Cashmere Crepe, sale price per yard... \$1.68
24-inch Cheney Crepe de Chine, sale price per yard... 92 1-2c
26-inch Rough Silk (all pure silk) sale price per yard... 58c
25-inch Louise Shepherd Checks, blue and white, and black and white, sale price per yard... 88c
36-inch Striped Taffeta Silk Skirting, regular \$1.50 quality, sale price per yard... \$1.12 1-2
27-inch Genuine Rogers & Thompson Silks, regular \$1.25 quality, sale price to close, per yard... 98c
24 to 27-inch Tussah Silks, \$1.25 and \$1.35 values, sale price per yard... 98c
24-inch Changable Bengalines, per yard... 78c
26-inch Twilled Coating Silk, black and colors, extra quality per yard... \$1.79
26-inch Kashmir Satin, one of the latest novelties, regular \$1.00 value, sale price per yard... 88c
32-inch Tub Silk, sale price per yard... 88c

Write for samples and try to have your order here by the opening day of the sale so it can be filled before the styles you select are all sold.

Try to make first, second and third choice in ordering.

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Friday Feb. 10 Last Discount Day

Pay your gas bill tomorrow and save the discount. No discount after Friday.

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All kinds Farm, Garden and Flower Seed to select from. Best quality fruit trees, large varieties, grafted stock, not scions. Peach, Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum, etc. Fruit trees, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 years old. Fruit trees, 2 1/2 to 3 years old. Fruit trees, 3 to 4 years old. Fruit trees, 4 to 5 years old. Fruit trees, 5 to 6 years old. Fruit trees, 6 to 7 years old. Fruit trees, 7 to 8 years old. Fruit trees, 8 to 9 years old. Fruit trees, 9 to 10 years old. Fruit trees, 10 to 12 years old. Fruit trees, 12 to 15 years old. Fruit trees, 15 to 20 years old. Fruit trees, 20 to 25 years old. Fruit trees, 25 to 30 years old. Fruit trees, 30 to 35 years old. Fruit trees, 35 to 40 years old. Fruit trees, 40 to 45 years old. Fruit trees, 45 to 50 years old. Fruit trees, 50 to 55 years old. Fruit trees, 55 to 60 years old. Fruit trees, 60 to 65 years old. Fruit trees, 65 to 70 years old. Fruit trees, 70 to 75 years old. Fruit trees, 75 to 80 years old. Fruit trees, 80 to 85 years old. 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CADGING IS COMMON

Even Wealthy English Peers Borrow Little Things.

Number of Remittance Men is on Increase as They Are Being Shipped to Colonies to Get Rid of Their Presence.

London.—Is the "cadging" spirit—the desire to get something for nothing from somebody else—becoming increasingly common among Englishmen of all classes?

A case at the West London police court, in which a housemaid was charged with stealing money (in order, it was ascertained, to give it to her sweetheart, a Scots guardsman) gives rise to this question.

Mr. Fordham, the magistrate, addressed some stern remarks to the Scots guardsman, who was in court, on the meanness of this form of cadging.

"This is a dirty, mean, scurvy thing," he said. "A meaner, more scurvy thing could not be. How a man, a creature, an animal calling himself man could take money from a poor girl working as a housemaid I cannot understand.

"In my view, you are simply a parasite animal creeping about and getting money anywhere you can. It is perfectly disgraceful, and if I saw my way to give you six months' hard labor I would be pleased to do it."

According to opinions gathered from prominent business men, social reformers and others, the "cadging creature" is to be found in all walks of life, particularly amongst the upper classes.

"The case of the guardsman who would borrow money from a woman has its parallel in higher circles of society," said a well known city man.

"The young, lazy, ne'er-do-well who is well educated, but lives on his friends and relations, practices just the same kind of meanness as this particular Scots guardsman.

"His acts, however, are gilded over by good manners and polish. He cadges money from his friends—he calls it a loan—but never intends to pay it back.

"The ultimate end of this cadging creature is that he is packed off to the colonies by his people, where he becomes a remittance man—a gentleman of leisure, who is paid by remittances sent out from home to keep away from home.

"In South Africa, Australia and Canada the number of remittance men is always increasing.

"Where does the fault lie? What is wrong with our system of education that it breeds such men?

"In my opinion, there is too much softness and kindness in the public schools and home life of the present day.

"Men who live on somebody else and complain that they 'do not know what to do with themselves' are the products of this gentle system of education."

"There are various forms of cadging," said a West End clubman who is keenly interested in all social problems. "Men nowadays do not hesitate to accept presents in the form of cigars or wine from more acquaintances.

"Well to do men make a habit of cadging cigars and dinners, leaving you to pay the taxicab and performing other little acts of meanness.

"Twenty years ago the spirit of English society was one of sturdy independence and insularity; today a lord will cadge cigarettes from another man.

"The only method of exterminating the 'cadging creature' is a more rigorous, disciplined education for our British youth."

"SPITE" FENCES IN GOTHAM

One 85 Feet High Blankets Windows of 12-Story Building—Serves as a "Fire Stop."

New York.—Skyscraping fences may be found on the upper West side and on the upper East side, on Fourth avenue, in the new retail district, and on Fifth avenue, in Millionaire row. How some of them came to be built may be inferred from this story of a citizen of Harlem named Harry Goldstein. He lives at the corner of Manhattan avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth street, in a low brick house. Directly in back of him a tall flat building rears its bulk skyward. Goldstein conceived a dislike for the tenants in the flat building and for the general appearance of the hulking rear extension itself. Complaints did no good; he could not alter the flat building and he did not want to move. So he built on the rear of his lot a corrugated iron fence, 66 feet high and 13 1/2 feet wide, which effaced the objectionable outlook completely. The fence cost \$200, but it made Goldstein happy. This Harlem fence, with its height of 66 feet, held the record for altitude for three years. It was eclipsed somewhat more than a year ago by the brick fence, or, more properly, wall, 85 feet nine inches high, built by the American Lithographic company around the rear courtyard of its big printing house at the southeast corner of Fourth avenue and Nineteenth street. The wall effectually blankets the windows of the 12-story business building erected on the site of the old Hotel Belvedere, next door.

It is built in the form of a triangle, one side being 50 feet long and the other 24. The wall is of skeleton steel frame construction, anchored to the main south wall of the printing house and filled with a curtain of brickwork a foot thick. It cost \$5,500 to build. The only public explanation given for its erection was that it would serve as a "fire stop."

CLEVER CITY WOMAN

Lady of the Robes Is Title of Ingenious Worker.

Simply Advises and Helps Rearrange Wardrobes of Rich and Poor—Those Who Must Economize Work Her Wits Hardest.

Chicago.—"You say you want to make money? I'd pay you well to come and look over my wardrobe and advise me how to freshen it up and what to get. You've so many clever good ideas about dress and such ideas don't come naturally to me."

"That's how my business started," explains a young woman who suddenly found herself in reduced circumstances. "The friend who gave me my first job was so enthusiastic over the help that I was to her that she talked me up to other women. They liked what I did for them and passed my name on to still others. So the ball kept on rolling, and now I've a regular clientele of women whose wardrobes I manage.

"I don't know yet quite what to call myself. 'Lady of the Robes' my friends call me, but of course I've got to get a more businesslike name than that for my calling. The fact of the matter is that most women do not understand how to manage their wardrobe and I am able to help them.

"When my patrons have plenty of money my task is not difficult. I look over the clothes that they have, talk with them about their plans for the coming season and tell them exactly what they need. I suggest the styles that I think will be becoming and the styles that I think it would be wiser for them to avoid.

"I have to find out the peculiarities of each of my patrons and deal with them. Each patron is an individual study. I always put myself in the woman's place—try to become that woman, and considering her appearance, her pocketbook and her walk in life, advise her just what I should wish for myself were I she.

"In some instances I have to use a lot of patience and tact, but in most I have no trouble at all, because the women are glad to have me help them. My deep interest, which fortunately is not assumed for trade's sake, pleases and flatters them. They're confident that I've taken their interest to heart.

"It is with the women who have to economize that I have to work my wits the hardest. My own experiences in economy help me here. It is these women who depend upon me most. They say that the money that they pay me for my pains is the best investment that they make.

"One such woman when I went to her for my first visit was in despair. Accustomed to spend money as she pleased, she had suddenly had her dress allowance cut down. I begged her not to spend another cent until we had investigated all the clothes that she had, and not only all the clothes but all her boxes of ribbons, artificial flowers, pieces of satin, velvet, lace, etc.

"She had everything spread before me. I found out exactly what she wanted to do through the summer and then I looked over all her things with an eye that she could not have for them, because she was too familiar with them and too discouraged over them.

"I stayed in the room all afternoon and came back the next day for another long session with her things. Then I went home and wrote out my scheme for her wardrobe. I took it to her the next day. I shall never forget her little cries of pleasure and relief.

"Many of the clothes with just the right refreshing touch here and there could be made as up-to-date visions of beauty as they were when they were bought. I explained to her just when money must be spent at all. I showed her where the seamstress could help and the 'little dressmaker' also the 'little milliner,' and just where she would have to resort to more competent help. She agreed to all I said, and in her new courage thought of many clever ideas herself. I watched over the growth of that summer wardrobe with all the pride of an artist. It turned out entirely satisfactory."

YOUNG SPINSTERS MAKE VOW

Six San Francisco Maidens, Fearing Divorce, Agree Never to Enter Matrimony.

San Francisco.—Society was surprised the other day by the announcement that six debutantes of last season—Miss Agnes Tillman, Miss Dorothy Van Sicken, Miss Lillian Van Worst, Miss Anna Olney, Miss Marion Davis and Miss Josephine Johnson—had vowed with solemnity, ceremony and seeming sincerity that never would they consent to be shackled with the bonds of marriage.

In a season's whirl they say they have observed that glamor fades and romance passes away; that the prince cuts a sorry figure in a divorce court. The days of chivalry are no more, they sadly assert.

It was on the eve of her debut that one of the social favorites learned of the ways of the matrimonial mart. She chanced to read an attack on the marriage market of society, in which it was set forth that girls were as plentiful like wares to be disposed of as soon as possible, at high figures at first, then at reduced rates that become lower each year until the premium of a dowry may be offered.

MAKE NEW AND CHEAP FUEL

Papyrus Weed is Now Compressed into Briquettes to Replace Coal in Egypt.

Cairo.—The announcement that good fuel can be made out of the raw material of which the ancient Egyptians manufactured their paper may strike one as odd. An Anglo-German syndicate has just been formed to compress into briquettes the rank growths of papyrus and other weeds, locally known as "sudd," which cover an area of 35,000 square miles on the Upper Nile and a tributary navigation.

The Sudan government has to maintain a service of dredgers to keep channels open through the morass, and for some 200 miles it is impossible to get fuel of any kind, as the river channel has no banks and the dredgers depend for their coal supply on Khartoum. Coal or coal briquettes at Khartoum cost \$18.50 a ton, while wood is but little cheaper.

Now the obstructing material itself, the sudd, is going to be cut, chopped up and compressed into slabs on the spot at the rate of fifty tons a day. The promoters declare that the sudd fuel, being 35 or 40 per cent cheaper, will almost immediately replace coal on the Nile steamers and the Egyptian railroads.

ITALY WILL USE WIRELESS

Government Asks \$100,000 for Network of Stations for Communication With Rome.

Rome.—The government asked an appropriation of \$100,000 to complete a network of wireless stations throughout Italy by which all points on the frontier and Italian coast will be able to communicate among themselves and with Rome.

The last station is of such power as to be able to maintain communication with a man-of-war in any part of the Mediterranean.

It is also arranged for these stations, which are chiefly for military purposes, to be open to private service so as to be not only a means of protection, but also as a public utility.

JAPAN GETS CHERRY TREES

Emperor Orders Large Consignment Shipped from Nurseries in Washington State.

Toppenish, Wash.—Six hundred cherry trees of different varieties were sent to Seattle recently for shipment to the Imperial gardens in Tokyo, Japan. The emperor ordered the transplanting of some western cherry trees for his private orchard, and for three months special envoys have been scouring the Pacific Northwest from Bellingham, Wash., to Medford, Ore.

The trees were at last picked from several nurseries near here and shipped to the seaboard. The varieties were Royal Anne, Black Republican and Bis.

FINDS OLD WHITTIER POEMS

Samuel T. Pickard Says "Whole Nest" Revealed by Study of Periodical Poet Edited.

Amesbury, Mass.—Samuel T. Pickard, the biographer of John Greenleaf Whittier, and now living in the old Whittier home here, tells of his recent discovery of a "whole nest of poems by Whittier, never before recognized as his."

In commenting on his study of a volume of the New England Review of 1830-31, Mr. Pickard says:

"While it was edited by Whittier, I find much that has escaped me hitherto. I have found a whole nest of poems by Whittier never before recognized as his. The signature was the old one 'Feramorz.'"

"I find the 'Feramorz' poems are Whittier's, and that he used this signature before and after he became editor of the Review."

PRIZES OFFERED FOR FLYERS

Aeroplane Races From Paris to Berlin Planned for Spring—May Extend to London.

Berlin.—Prizes of \$15,000,000 and \$10,000,000 have been offered by the proprietors of the "Berliner Morgenpost" in connection with an aeroplane race from Paris to Berlin next spring. The larger of the two prizes will be open to men of all nationalities, while the other will be open only to German aviators flying on aeroplanes made in Germany.

It is hoped that it may be possible to extend the race from Berlin to Brussels, from Brussels to London, and from London back to Paris, although the prizes will be given to the winners of the Paris to Berlin flight.

"Made in America" Now.

Rome.—America's industrial invasion of Italy is on the increase, and the craze for American goods has alarmed the German exporters who, up to date, have had almost no competitors in the Italian market. The old signs "made in Germany" are disappearing, and in their stead the "made in America" appears now in nearly every shop window.

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We have listed with us a number of the best farms and ranches in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. If you are looking for a good farm or ranch, write us at once. Eagle Investment Co., Suite 734, Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

CROP FAILURES ARE UNKNOWN.

In the celebrated "Silkeston District" in Southeast Missouri. Corn, wheat, clover, alfalfa, cow-peas, all flourish here as nowhere else. Two to three crops each season on same land. Write for literature and map. Free. If you mention this paper, C. F. Burton Real Estate & Investment Co., Silkeston, Mo.

NEBRASKA

JEFFERSON COUNTY BARGAIN.

430 acres, 1 1/2 miles to good town, 1 1/2 miles to school, 150 acres cultivated, 20 acres alfalfa, 50 acres prairie hay land, balance pasture; 5-room house, other improvements, light; good well and mill. Price \$39 per acre. Nider & Henrichs, Fairbury, Nebraska.

BUY THIS FARM QUICK!

250 acre farm; all bottom land, one mile from Orleans, Neb., in thirty German Lutheran and Catholic settlement; 60 acres alfalfa, 140 acres corn, made 60 bu. per acre, 6-room house, good barn, all fenced, well and windmill, plow, timber, price \$19 per acre. Write for terms. Meyer Bros., Alma, Neb.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

70 acre hog ranch, mostly in alfalfa, all fenced hog tight, yards and sheds for 75 hogs, good well and pump, barns for 2 horses, 700 bushels grain, mow above, crib 400 bu., all made in last 4 years, 4-room house, new. Price \$3,500; \$2,000 in farm land, balance cash. Town of 500 or 600, 2 railroads, M. E. church, good public school, good Catholic church and school, M. F. Pugh, owner, Lawrence, Neb., Nuckolls Co.

TO EXCHANGE.

160 Acres Lincoln Co., Neb., for exchange. Price per acre... \$12.50

160 Acres Sedgwick Co., Col., for exchange. Price per acre... \$15.00

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KANSAS

2000+ acres, when alfalfa lands, that grow all farm crops in abundance, at prices ranging from \$10 to \$30 per acre, according to location and improvements. You will find the best farm and ranch land values here by writing for information and price list to The Great Western Land Co., Sharon Springs, Kansas.

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Chosen sites when alfalfa lands, that grow all farm crops in abundance, at prices ranging from \$10 to \$30 per acre, according to location and improvements. You will find the best farm and ranch land values here by writing for information and price list to The Great Western Land Co., Sharon Springs, Kansas.

OUT THERE IN KANSAS.

200,000 acres of the finest ranch and farm land to be found in North-west Kansas and Eastern Colorado; best water, soil and climate in the United States. Tracts of from 1000 to 20,000 acres, ranging in price from \$8 to \$25 an acre. Write for price list and illustrated circular. G. L. Calvert, Goodland, Kansas.

Finest 320 Acre Stock Farm in Lyon County. 9 miles from R. R. station; 220 A. pasture, 15 A. alfalfa, 20 A. horse pasture, 45 A. plow land, 15 A. meadow; feed lot for 200 head cattle, 1 well, windmill pumping water to house and tank in feed lot and hog pasture, stable for 9 horses. Reason for selling, want larger place. Apply to owners, Stone & Jones, Emporia, Kansas.

EXCELLENT STOCK AND GRAIN FARM.

150 acres, 70 acres of fine bottom land, 30 acres good alfalfa, \$2,999 worth of new improvements, large well fenced and cross-fenced, living water, large barn for 18 head of stock, chicken house, granary, etc. 5 miles of two small towns, 5 miles of another, on main line of Santa Fe, near Topeka. For a short time, \$65 per acre. Reasonable terms. Kaw Valley Land Company, Mulvane Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

COLORADO

WOULD YOU HAVE TO HURRY!

Or clear land or vacant opportunities, 540 acres smooth, best of soil, 4 mi. from Genoa, Lincoln county; 4 mi. water at 25 to 50 feet, \$14 per acre. 7000 ac. of 5 mi. of timber, perfectly level, best of soil; \$15 per acre. 150 acres, 6 1/2 mi. town, all smooth and rich soil; \$14. Here are three of the best bargains to be found in the west. Black & Hicks, Genoa, Colo.

Kit Carson County Farm Ranch.

1250 acres, 15 mi. from Burlington, 950 acres deeded land, 320 acres homestead relinquishment, with \$3000 improvements. Practically all smooth, rich soil, shallow to water, all fenced; 200 acres bottom, alfalfa land. One of the best farm ranch bargains in the west. Price \$15 per acre. Write for information on this and other bargains. Flesher-Hill Realty Co., Burlington, Colo.

Ranch, consisting of 1,412 acres, considered one of the finest ranches in this part of the country, all good farm land, all fenced and cross-fenced, plenty of running water, 25 to 30 never failing springs on land, comfortable buildings, 25 acres of alfalfa, close to school and church, good neighborhood and a fine location. A big value and will double in value in a short time. Price \$15 per acre, one-third to one-half cash, balance long time at six per cent. Limon Investment Co., Limon, Colo.

IOWA

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

For clear land or vacant opportunities, lumber plant in Arkansas, well located, in heavily timbered portion of the state, where there is an abundance of pine and oak, planer, 3 saw mills, lumber yard and sheds, store building and valuable timber lease. No encumbrances. Write for information. Simmons Bros., Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PANHANDLE RANCH

6,400 acres, solid body; two miles good new town on Santa Fe; well fenced and cross-fenced; plenty of running water, 25 to 30 never failing springs on land, comfortable buildings, 25 acres of alfalfa, close to school and church, good neighborhood and a fine location. A big value and will double in value in a short time. Price \$15 per acre, one-third to one-half cash, balance long time at six per cent. Limon Investment Co., Limon, Colo.

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on St. Francis River, 12 miles east of Piedmont, Wayne Co., Mo., 2 1/2 miles east of good inland town, post office, 3 good stores, 2 blacksmith and wagon shops that can manufacture and repair anything needed by the farmer, 100 acres in cultivation, over 200 acres under good plank and wire fence, 55 acres of best bottom land, all in corn, and this season with the highest rise in several years, but a small portion overflowed. There is 50 acres in pasture, good bottom, 3-story frame house, painted, 2 large barns, 20 and 4000 with granaries and cribs and other necessary out buildings. One other good 4-room box house, 4 cisterns, plenty of running water in every hold for stock, 50 acres virgin timber, will cut about two thousand feet to the acre. This is one of the finest combination farms in the county and very healthy, the owner hasn't had a doctor on the place in 15 years. Reason for selling—old man. This is a large and I court a personal inspection. Price, \$2,000. Let me sell you something that will not only make you a living, but will increase your bank accounts each year. Write for my list and further information. E. D. Shattuck, Piedmont, Mo.

FINE KANSAS RANCH FOR SALE!

BEST IN THOMAS COUNTY

1,280 acres, 5 miles south of Colby; 1,050 of it in cultivation and 230 now in wheat. Splendid improvements. Fine large school house on this farm. Will be sold at a reasonable price and on favorable terms. For information write

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