# STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL.

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## DAILY MARKETS

**Official Receipts, 43 Cars, 1275 Cattle; 87 Cars, 9446 Hogs; 9 Cars, 1396 Sheep.**

### LITTLE CHANGE IN BEEF

### Fair Friday Crop of Steers Cashed in Season at Steady Figures.

### GOOD BEEVES ARE SCARCE

**No New Developments in Cow and Heifer Trade—Common Bologna Bulls Continue in Slack Demand—Calves Slow at Late Declines, Best at $6.25—Stocker Inquiry Rather Dull—Hogs Open 5@10c Higher—Lambs Lower.**

**Receipts from January 1, 1911.**

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

| | 1911 | 1910 | Dec. | Inc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cattle... | 240,192 | 244,767 | 4,575 | .... |
| Hogs.... | 1,027,679 | 755,503 | .... | 272,076 |
| Sheep.... | 360,659 | 238,047 | .... | 122,612 |
| Horses.. | 23,220 | 13,314 | .... | 9,906 |

**Live Stock in Sight.**

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

| | Cattle | Hogs | Sheep |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago.......... | 2,000 | 13,000 | 10,000 |
| Kansas City....... | 4,000 | 9,000 | 3,000 |
| South Omaha...... | 2,700 | 12,600 | 5,700 |
| South St. Joseph.. | 1,300 | 9,400 | 1,400 |
| East St. Louis..... | 2,000 | 9,000 | 3,50[illegible] |
| Totals......... | 12,000 | 53,000 | 23,600 |
| Yesterday .... | 34,500 | 59,300 | 38,000 |
| Week ago...... | 5,900 | 45,100 | 21,800 |
| Month ago.... | 6,700 | 56,800 | 25,600 |
| Year ago....... | 11,160 | 40,400 | 23,100 |

**Receipts by Cars.**

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

| | |
|---|---|
| C., B. & Q. west | 33 |
| C., B. & Q., east | 18 |
| C., R. I. P. | 12 |
| Great Western | 8 |
| Missouri Pacific | 10 |
| St. Joseph & Grand Island | 19 |
| A. T. & S. F. | 7 |
| Total | 182 |

## CATTLE

**Little Change in Prices—Good Beeves Are Scarce.**

Above an ordinary week-end run of cattle put in an appearance, estimates placing the supply at 1,000 head, as compared with 663 last Friday and 589 corresponding day a year ago. The five market total, 11,500, was almost double the number arriving at these points a week ago.

A little better than half the offerings at hands this morning was steers. Receipts were made up largely of a medium and plain class of killers, there being a notable scarcity of the more attractive grades of corn fed steers. As usual toward the close of the week demand for cattle was not urgent and trade did not display much snap but for the most part prices were not materially disturbed. Nothing to equal yesterday's top beeves at $6.50 were on sale, the best steers offered being of a kind salable around $6.25.

The week has witnessed liberal marketing of cattle, especially at the river centers. Continued dry weather over a large section of country has forced a lot of thin and medium fleshed stock on the market and unless rains break the drouth there is very apt to be further liquidation. Medium and low grade beef cattle have been freely offered during the week, while there has been a growing scarcity of well finished dry lot cattle. In spite of the Fourth of July holiday the week's figures show a substantial enlargement is receipts. Locally, arrivals aggregate approximately 12,200 head, standing 4,000 larger than last week and 4,300 in excess of the run for the corresponding week a year ago, which also included a holiday. At the five principal markets receipts for the week foot up approximately 150,000 head, a gain over the six days last week of 17,400 head an an increase over the corresponding week a year ago amounting to 47,000.

There has been a good, healthy demand for the better grades of corn fed steers this week and prices for this class of stock have firmed up to the extent of 10@15c since the closing trade of last week. This appreciation applies to practically everything selling above the $6.00 line. Between $5.75 and $6.00 there has not been much variance in values during the week. The abundance of cheap and medium priced short fed and grassy cattle had a depressing effect on the market for steers possessing less than a $5.75 value and these are quoted 10@20c lower than a week ago, generally. Unevenness has characterized the trade in the lower grades and losses of greater and less extent than that quoted were noted in extremes.

**Dressed Beef and Shipping Steers.**

| No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | 1355 | 6 20 | 6 | 1016 | 5 35 |
| 16 | 1401 | 6 00 | 22Kan | 1209 | 5 30 |
| 75 | 1315 | 5 85 | 3 | 1093 | 5 25 |
| 19 | 1260 | 5 85 | 42Kan | 1175 | 5 25 |
| 1 | 1080 | 5 85 | 20Kan | 1255 | 5 25 |
| 20 | 1138 | 5 80 | 20 | 942 | 5 20 |
| 35Kan | 1326 | 5 75 | 13 | 1019 | 5 15 |
| 18Kan | 1231 | 5 75 | 2 | 925 | 5 00 |
| 19Kan | 1363 | 5 75 | 14 | 1099 | 4 75 |
| 20 | 1182 | 5 60 | 22 | 1164 | 4 75 |
| 21Kan | 1242 | 5 55 | 2 | 940 | 4 75 |
| 21Kan | 1245 | 5 55 | 44Kan | 1061 | 4 50 |
| 20Kan | 1253 | 5 50 | 2 | 1025 | 4 50 |
| 8 | 1077 | 5 40 | 19Kan | 1186 | 4 40 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29s&s | 1381 | 5 35 | 6 | 915 | 4 05 |
| 36 | 1223 | 5 35 | 3 | 900 | 3 75 |

**COWS, BULLS AND MIXED.**

Prices and general tone of the trade in female killers was much the same as on the previous day. Good cows and heifers were scarce and met a vigorous demand, while medium and common grass stock which formed the bulk of supply moved somewhat more slowly but at generally steady prices. There was no particular change in bulls and veal calves.

In general aspects the market for cows, heifers and mixed yearlings has followed along in the course of beef steers. The season for corn fed butcher stock is well advanced. Only an occasional load of dry lot heifers and yearling cattle is showing up now and practically no good corn fed cows are coming. For the few dry fed heifers and yearlings offered during the week the demand ruled strong and prices have been on a good, firm level compared with a week ago. Sales of good dry lot cows were so scarce as to hardly furnish comparisons from day to day. Strictly good grass cows and heifers have also held up well. Medium and low grade grassers, however, have been plentiful and these have been working toward a cheaper level. Packers have bought a good many thin fleshed heifers and young cows that the country was taking recently at considerably cheaper prices than were in force ten days ago. Bulk of the cows coming now are selling at $3.25@4.00, with a good many canners going at $2.25@2.75. As high as $6.30 was paid for choice mixed yearling heifers and steers which indicates the strength of demand for good "baby beef."

Best bulls and stags have sold on about the same basis as a week ago. Medium and plain kinds are fully 10@15c lower with spots 25c off. The decline in calves amounts to 50@75c for the week.

**Heifers.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22mx. | 785 | 5 60 | 1 | 510 | 4 50 |
| 4mx. | 965 | 5 50 | 3 | 720 | 4 15 |
| 2 | 970 | 5 35 | 4 | 880 | 3 75 |
| 2 | 710 | 5 35 | 27 | 628 | 3 65 |
| 1 | 1110 | 5 25 | 15 | 718 | 3 60 |
| 1 | 920 | 5 25 | 6 | 423 | 3 40 |
| 2 | 785 | 5 00 | 3 | 456 | 2 75 |
| 1 | 800 | 4 65 | 1 | 427 | 2 75 |

**Cows.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1240 | 4 75 | 2 | 735 | 3 00 |
| 1 | 1400 | 4 25 | 1 | 1040 | 2 90 |
| 1 | 1160 | 4 25 | 3 | 966 | 2 75 |
| 1 | 980 | 4 15 | 3 | 940 | 2 75 |
| 7 | 1167 | 4 15 | 3 | 1093 | 2 75 |
| 1 | 1100 | 3 75 | 2 | 820 | 2 65 |
| 1 | 1110 | 3 75 | 2 | 875 | 2 65 |
| 1 | 1030 | 3 50 | 1 | 790 | 2 60 |
| 2 | 1045 | 3 50 | 5 | 762 | 2 60 |
| 7 | 933 | 3 50 | 2 | 800 | 2 50 |
| 2 | 1095 | 3 30 | 2 | 770 | 2 50 |
| 1 | 1060 | 3 25 | 5 | 842 | 2 50 |
| 2 | 1250 | 3 25 | 2 | 825 | 2 50 |
| 1 | 950 | 3 25 | 2 | 985 | 2 40 |
| 1 | 870 | 3 25 | 2 | 935 | 2 40 |
| 3 | 726 | 3 20 | 5 | 882 | 2 40 |
| 3 | 793 | 3 15 | 4 | 917 | 2 40 |
| 2 | 710 | 3 15 | 5 | 832 | 2 40 |
| 6 | 973 | 3 00 | 3 | 1003 | 2 35 |
| 2 | 885 | 3 00 | 1 | 690 | 2 00 |
| 1 | 940 | 3 00 | 1 | 690 | 1 75 |
| 1 | 960 | 3 00 | | | |

**Bulls and Stags.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1010 | 4 75 | 2 | 1145 | 3 00 |
| 1 | 1310 | 3 90 | 1 | 1100 | 3 00 |
| 1 | 770 | 3 50 | 1 | 1200 | 3 00 |
| 1 | 1350 | 3 40 | 1 | 1180 | 3 00 |
| 1 | 1310 | 3 35 | 1 | 1380 | 3 00 |
| 1 | 1530 | 3 25 | 1 | 870 | 2 85 |
| 1 | 1420 | 3 25 | 2 | 955 | 2 80 |
| 1 | 1290 | 3 25 | 1 | 770 | 2 75 |
| 1 | 1280 | 3 15 | 1 | 1100 | 2 75 |
| 1 | 1200 | 3 00 | | | |

**Veal Calves.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | 155 | 6 25 | 1 | 250 | 4 75 |
| 1 | 130 | 6 25 | 1 | 220 | 4 50 |
| 1 | 140 | 6 25 | 2 | 200 | 4 50 |
| 1 | 150 | 6 25 | 1 | 160 | 4 25 |
| 2 | 140 | 6 00 | 2 | 175 | 4 25 |
| 1 | 170 | 6 00 | 5 | 310 | 4 00 |
| 5 | 130 | 6 00 | 1 | 220 | 4 00 |
| 1 | 130 | 6 00 | 4 | 217 | 4 00 |
| 2 | 165 | 6 00 | 1 | 360 | 3 75 |
| 1 | 210 | 5 25 | 4 | 247 | 3 00 |
| 1 | 120 | 5 00 | 1 | 230 | 3 00 |
| 4 | 222 | 5 00 | 2 | 205 | 3 00 |
| 2 | 100 | 5 00 | 5 | 300 | 3 00 |
| 1 | 130 | 4 75 | 3 | 160 | 2 25 |
| 1 | 210 | 4 75 | | | |

**STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.**

Buyers of stock and feeding cattle cleaned up today's short run of such material at firm rates as compared with the previous session, although the characteristic week-end dullness was apparent and it required the full morning session for salesmen to make a clearance of the few odds and ends on offer. Country buyers were off the market as usual and it remained for local dealers to take the supply off sellers' hands.

Dullness has been the leading characteristic of the trade in this division throughout the week and the general trend of values has been lower from start to finish. Daily supplies have been a little larger than recently, the result of the drouthy weather throughout the corn belt which has made it necessary for feeders to cash in as quickly as possible. Quality of the week's offerings has been nothing to speak of, the big end of the week's supply being confined largely to common kinds of thin steers. Country buyers here the early part of the week complained of high prices and were bearish in their views with the result that quite a few went home empty handed. Consequently local dealers accumulated quite an assortment of cattle. However, on Thursday the temperature dropped to the lowest level for some weeks and with prospects of rain outside buyers cut loose a little with the result that dealers made a dent of considerable proportions in their holdings and the close of the week will find few cattle to be held over. For the week prices on all classes of stock and feeding cattle are fully 25@35c lower with instances where sales showed greater reductions. Stock heifer trade has been practically demoralized throughout the week. Supplies have been a little larger than usual with the result that prices are closing up anywhere from 35 to 50 cents lower.

Good to choice steers are quotable at $4.25@5.00, medium to good grades $4.10@4.50; good to fancy stock steers $3.75@4.50, common to fair $3.35@3.65; stock heifers $3.25@3.75; fair to strictly good kinds of stock cows $2.65@3.35; stock calves $3.25@4.00.

**Stockers and Feeders.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | 832 | 3 80 | 3 | 876 | 3 40 |
| 16 | 725 | 3 50 | 4 | 750 | 3 35 |
| 2 | 700 | 3 50 | | | |

**Yearlings and Calves.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | 427 | 3 75 | 8 | 546 | 3 35 |
| 5 | 664 | 3 50 | 15 | 616 | 3 35 |
| 6 | 678 | 3 50 | 4 | 525 | 3 25 |
| 7 | 591 | 3 50 | 13 | 417 | 3 25 |
| 3 | 613 | 3 50 | 3 | 370 | 3 00 |

**Feeding Cows and Stock Heifers.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 710 | 3 00 | 2 | 570 | 2 60 |
| 9 | 539 | 2 75 | 44 | 517 | 2 60 |
| 7 | 504 | 2 65 | 2 | 675 | 2 60 |
| 2 | 440 | 2 60 | 5 | 614 | 2 50 |
| 3 | 490 | 2 60 | | | |
| 17 | 614 | 3 50 | 1 | 650 | 3 00 |
| 3 | 560 | 3 50 | 2 | 360 | 3 00 |
| 7 | 660 | 3 50 | 8 | 504 | 2 90 |
| 7 | 620 | 3 50 | 1 | 520 | 2 75 |

**Packers' Cattle Purchases.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Swift & Co. | 600 |
| Hammond Packing Co. | 300 |
| Morris & Co. | 300 |
| Total | 1,200 |

## HOGS.

**Supplies Drop Off and Hogs Score 5@10c Advance.**

Moderate receipts following the liberal runs of former days of the week had the effect of creating a stronger market for hogs today. The local supply figured in the neighborhood of 8,700 head while the total run at five markets was estimated at 53,400. Trade opened early with a keen demand prevalent, especially for the good butcher classes. Most of the desirable offerings sold around a dime higher than yesterday. The advance on medium and common qualitied stuff was less pronounced, a nickel covering the gain on these in most cases. Toward the close salesmen found it rather hard work landing the premium on offerings lacking merit. Even the good hogs did not sell quite as high on the closing as on the opening rounds and the general market was mostly described as a 5@10c higher affair with the maximum gain on the better grades. Quality is showing a tendency toward deterioration, the presence of light unfinished stuff, thin packing sows and rough heavy stock being more conspicuous in the runs than a short time back.

Prices ranged from $6.20@6.55, with the bulk selling at $6.35@6.50. The bulk yesterday sold at $6.30@6.45, a week ago at $6.40@6.47½, a month ago at $6.05@6.20, a year ago at $8.65@8.90, two years ago at $7.75@7.90, three years ago at $6.35@6.50, and four years ago at $5.80@5.95.

**Heavy and Mixed—200 lbs. and Upward.**

| No. | Av. | Shk. | Price. | No. | Av. | Shk. | Price |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 59 | 203 | — | 6 55 | 63 | 200 | 80 | 6 45 |
| 68 | 208 | 40 | 6 55 | 79 | 200 | 40 | 6 45 |
| 72 | 212 | — | 6 55 | 79 | 206 | 40 | 6 45 |
| 73 | 211 | — | 6 55 | 84 | 219 | — | 6 45 |
| 61 | 254 | — | 6 55 | 71 | 201 | — | 6 45¼ |
| 64 | 228 | — | 6 52½ | 71 | 238 | — | 6 40 |
| 55 | 232 | — | 6 50 | 50 | 225 | 80 | 6 40 |
| 69 | 206 | — | 6 50 | 71 | 221 | 40 | 6 40 |
| 71 | 230 | 40 | 6 50 | 66 | 211 | 120 | 6 40 |
| 72 | 215 | — | 6 50 | 70 | 247 | 80 | 6 40 |
| 77 | 202 | — | 6 50 | 82 | 215 | 80 | 6 40 |
| 81 | 249 | — | 6 50 | 74 | 216 | — | 6 40 |
| 45 | 217 | — | 6 50 | 72 | 278 | 20 | 6 40 |
| 86 | 281 | — | 6 50 | 54 | 265 | — | 6 40 |
| 53 | 315 | — | 6 50 | 73 | 249 | — | 6 40 |
| 71 | 245 | — | 6 50 | 73 | 254 | 80 | 6 40 |
| 60 | 238 | — | 6 50 | 78 | 233 | 80 | 6 40 |
| 45 | 214 | — | 6 50 | 62 | 219 | — | 6 40 |
| 65 | 218 | 40 | 6 50 | 74 | 237 | 80 | 6 40 |
| 62 | 214 | — | 6 50 | 72 | 202 | — | 6 40 |
| 40 | 214 | — | 6 50 | 69 | 203 | 80 | 6 40 |
| 83 | 201 | — | 6 47½ | 74 | 217 | 120 | 6 40 |
| 77 | 308 | — | 6 47½ | 41 | 255 | 80 | 6 35 |
| 78 | 217 | — | 6 47½ | 59 | 201 | — | 6 35 |
| 46 | 231 | — | 6 47½ | 40 | 206 | — | 6 35 |
| 59 | 313 | 80 | 6 47½ | 77 | 236 | 80 | 6 35 |
| 60 | 219 | — | 6 45 | 62 | 285 | 40 | 6 30 |
| 41 | 318 | 40 | 6 45 | 70 | 225 | 80 | 6 30 |
| 59 | 231 | — | 6 45 | 69 | 211 | 80 | 6 30 |
| 65 | 273 | 120 | 6 45 | 45 | 283 | — | 6 25 |
| 73 | 218 | — | 6 45 | 74 | 244 | 120 | 6 25 |
| 61 | 258 | 200 | 6 45 | 48 | 241 | — | 6 25 |
| 41 | 217 | — | 6 45 | 76 | 215 | 200 | 6 25 |
| 41 | 218 | — | 6 45 | 68 | 225 | 160 | 6 20 |
| 62 | 216 | — | 6 45 | 56 | 272 | 200 | 6 20 |
| 79 | 203 | 160 | 6 45 | | | | |

**Pigs and Lights—199 lbs. and Under.**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 58 | 199 | — | 6 55 | 72 | 165 | — | 6 45 |
| 71 | 188 | — | 6 50 | 72 | 165 | — | 6 45 |
| 77 | 189 | 40 | 6 50 | 86 | 187 | 40 | 6 45 |
| 136 | 195 | — | 6 50 | 77 | 163 | 40 | 6 40 |
| 78 | 199 | — | 6 50 | 25 | 190 | — | 6 40 |
| 80 | 181 | — | 6 50 | 46 | 180 | — | 6 40 |
| 55 | 173 | — | 6 50 | 63 | 161 | — | 6 40 |
| 82 | 157 | — | 6 50 | 94 | 193 | — | 6 40 |
| 77 | 198 | — | 6 50 | 58 | 199 | 80 | 6 40 |
| 90 | 174 | — | 6 50 | 91 | 182 | — | 6 40 |
| 75 | 177 | — | 6 50 | 65 | 171 | — | 6 40 |
| 123 | 198 | 320 | 6 47½ | 89 | 183 | — | 6 40 |
| 59 | 168 | — | 6 45 | 80 | 155 | — | 6 40 |
| 74 | 184 | — | 6 45 | 99 | 180 | — | 6 40 |
| 64 | 187 | 40 | 6 45 | 65 | 178 | — | 6 40 |
| 24 | 188 | — | 6 45 | 89 | 157 | — | 6 37½ |
| 72 | 180 | — | 6 45 | 72 | 177 | — | 6 35 |
| 59 | 193 | 160 | 6 45 | 55 | 158 | — | 6 35 |
| 61 | 192 | 80 | 6 45 | 37 | 141 | — | 6 35 |
| 53 | 179 | 80 | 6 45 | 41 | 190 | — | 6 30 |
| 88 | 169 | — | 6 45 | 30 | 138 | — | 6 30 |
| 97 | 195 | — | 6 45 | 45 | 171 | — | 6 25 |
| 70 | 155 | — | 6 45 | | | | |

**Odds, Ends and Wagon Hogs.**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 315 | — | 6 75 | 8 | 155 | — | 5 40 |
| 1 | 310 | — | 6 75 | 4 | 257 | — | 6 40 |
| 3 | 323 | — | 6 75 | 1 | 290 | — | 5 65 |
| 1 | 410 | 80 | 6 75 | 1 | 340 | — | 5 65 |
| 9 | 362 | — | 6 75 | 13 | 420 | 40 | 5 65 |
| 2 | 430 | 80 | 6 75 | 1 | 360 | — | 5 65 |
| 1 | 420 | — | 6 75 | 3 | 416 | — | 5 65 |
| 2 | 255 | — | 6 75 | 16 | 110 | 20 | 5 00 |
| 4 | 360 | — | 6 75 | 26 | 94 | — | 5 00 |
| 4 | 410 | — | 6 75 | 1 | 70 | — | 5 00 |
| 5 | 200 | — | 6 50 | 4 | 122 | — | 5 00 |
| 21 | 208 | — | 6 50 | 6 | 123 | — | 5 00 |
| 10 | 224 | — | 6 50 | 8 | 103 | — | 5 00 |
| 7 | 214 | — | 6 50 | 21 | 109 | — | 5 00 |
| 12 | 209 | — | 6 45 | 1 | 120 | — | 5 00 |
| 6 | 185 | — | 6 45 | 6 | 115 | — | 5 00 |
| 5 | 150 | — | 6 45 | 20 | 111 | — | 5 00 |
| 5 | 148 | — | 6 40 | 3 | 300 | — | 5 00 |
| 8 | 220 | — | 5 40 | 9 | 85 | — | 5 00 |

**Packers' Hog Purchases.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Swift & Co. | 4,600 |
| Morris & Co. | 2,500 |
| Hammond Packing Co. | 2,256 |
| Total | 9,356 |

**Range of Prices.**

| | This Week | | Last Week | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | $6.37½ | @6.72½ | $5.90 | @6.35 |
| Tuesday | .... | @.... | 6.00 | @6.40 |
| Wednesday | 6.25 | @6.57½ | 6.10 | @6.35 |
| Thursday | 6.15 | @6.50 | 6.00 | @6.42½ |
| Friday | 6.20 | @6.55 | 6.00 | @6.50 |
| Saturday | .... | @.... | 6.35 | @6.55 |

## SHEEP.

**Trade Slow With Prices Lower, Market Closing 15@35c Lower for Week.**

Clearing of today's supply of live mutton was a very unsatisfactory deal from start to finish from sellers' standpoint. Supplies were larger than the trade expected and this connected with reports of weak and lower openings at outside points made it an easy matter for packers to let the price schedule down 10@15c as compared with the previous session. Demand was indifferent even at the lower scale of values and sellers had to resort to peddling tactics in order to make a decent noon clearance. Fresh supplies consisted of 10 decks of mixed natives, mostly spring lambs as usual, and from a standpoint of quality included nothing worth mention. Packers had best lambs pegged at $6.60 and that figure took the cream of the day's offerings, while the bulk of the day's delegation went at $6.25@6.50. No sheep of consequence was included in the run and the few odd lots on offer changed hands at steady rates. Ewes went at $3.50 with mixed wethers and yearlings at $4.00.

Marketing of live mutton at this point for the current week shows a slight decrease under the previous six days, but it must be remembered that marketing of mutton this week has been confined to only five days on account of the Fourth of July celebrations. For the week a total of 11,700 sheep and lambs have registered, against 12,200 the previous week and 12,258 for the same time a year ago. At the five markets a supply of 142,900 sheep for the week shows a decrease of approximately 34,000 but is practically the same as received for the corresponding time a year ago. Notwithstanding the fact that the market closed sharply higher last week the market opened the current week with undertone showing considerable strength which continued until Thursday, when discrimination against common qualitied lambs became seller's handicap, packers forcing a decline of 10@15c on such offerings and this connected with decline noted today puts prices for such stuff fully 35c lower, while good lambs are in the neighborhood of 15c lower for the week. Spring lambs, which have made up the bulk of the week's offerings, have sold consistently in a range of $6.50@7.00, with several lots of extra good kinds bringing premiums of $7.15, the top for the week. Several branches of the trade have been practically barren notably wethers and yearlings and the few sales of such stuff were hardly of volume to give a comparative line on quotations, although these are quoted nominally steady for the week. The supply of ewes outside of one full load have been largely cut-offs from lamb shipments and have sold largely at $3.50, with tops at $3.60.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 112 | spring lambs | 62 | 6 60 |
| 90 | spring lambs | 64 | 6 60 |
| 55 | spring lambs | 62 | 6 60 |
| 32 | spring lambs | 62 | 6 50 |
| 81 | spring lambs | 54 | 6 50 |
| 139 | spring lambs | 59 | 6 50 |
| 76 | spring lambs | 58 | 6 25 |
| 52 | spring lambs | 66 | 6 25 |
| 43 | spring lambs | 88 | 6 25 |
| 17 | sheep and yrls | 128 | 4 00 |
| 11 | nat sheep | 97 | 4 00 |
| 18 | nat sheep and yrls | 129 | 4 00 |
| 28 | nat ewes | 117 | 3 50 |
| 7 | nat ewes | 100 | 3 50 |
| 37 | nat sheep | 99 | 3 40 |
| 97 | cull lambs | 48 | 3 30 |
| 15 | spring lambs, culls | 58 | 3 25 |
| 70 | spring lambs, culls | 48 | 3 25 |
| 45 | spring lambs, culls | 50 | 3 25 |
| 50 | spring lambs, culls | 50 | 3 25 |
| 126 | spring lambs, culls | 53 | 3 25 |
| 78 | spring lambs, culls | 52 | 3 15 |
| 54 | spring lambs, culls | 43 | 2 50 |

**Packers' Sheep Purchases.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Swift & Co. | 1,032 |
| Hammond Packing Co. | 220 |
| Morris & Co. | 175 |
| Total | 1,427 |

### OTHER [illegible] STOCK MARKETS

**CHICAGO.**

CHICAGO Union Stock Yards, Ill., July 7.—The Live Stock World reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 2000. Market steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 13,000. Market 5@10c higher. Top $6.85, bulk $6.50@6.80.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,000. Market steady, best lambs 25c lower, common 50c to $1 lower.

**KANSAS CITY.**

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 7.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Telegram reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 4000. Best steady to weak, top steers $6.25, grassers firmer, cows and heifers steady to 10c lower, canners active, stockers steady to higher, calves weak.

Hogs—Receipts, 9000. Market 5@10c higher, closed with advance lost. Top $6.57½, bulk $6.35@6.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 3000. Market 10@25c lower, spring lambs $7.

**SOUTH OMAHA.**

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., July 7.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Journal-Stockman reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 2700. Best steady, others 10c lower.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,600. Market 5@10c higher. Top $6.45, bulk $6.25@6.35.

Sheep—Receipts, 5700. Market steady to stronger.

**EAST ST. LOUIS.**

EAST ST. LOUIS, National Stock Yards, Ill., July 7.—Special to The Journal: The National Live Stock Reporter reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 2000, half southerns. Market steady, top native steers $6.40.

Sheep—Receipts, 3500. Market shade lower.

**GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.**

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

| Options | Opened | Highest | Lowest | Close | Close Yes'y |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHEAT— | | | | | |
| July | 88¾ | 90 | 88⅝ | 89¾ | 88¾ |
| Sept | 90⅝ | 92 | 90⅛ | 91⅝ | 90¾ |
| CORN— | | | | | |
| July | 63¼ | 64 | 63⅛ | 63¾ | 62⅛ |
| Sept | 65 | 66¼ | 64¾ | 65¾ | 64⅛ |
| OATS— | | | | | |
| July | 44¼ | 45⅜ | 44⅛ | 45¼ | 44⅛ |
| Sept | 45⅛ | 46⅛ | 45⅛ | 46⅜ | 45⅛ |
| PORK— | | | | | |
| July | 15.60 | 15.87 | 15.60 | 15.80 | 15.50 |
| Sept | 15.70 | 15.87 | 15.62 | 15.85 | 15.60 |
| LARD— | | | | | |
| July | 8.32 | 8.40 | 8.30 | 8.40 | 8.25 |
| Sept | 8.37 | 8.47 | 8.37 | 8.47 | 8.35 |
| RIBS— | | | | | |
| July | 8.40 | 8.50 | 8.40 | 8.50 | 8.35 |
| Sept | 8.47 | 8.60 | 8.45 | 8.57 | 8.42 |

**ST. JOSEPH CASH GRAIN [illegible]**

Today's cash values: Receipts wheat, 18 cars; corn, 4 cars; oats, 0 car.

**Wheat.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 2 red | 87 @ | 87¾ |
| No. 3 red | 85 @ | 86 |
| No. 2 hard | 87½ @ | 92 |
| No. 3 hard | 86 @ | 91 |

**Corn.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 2 white | 70½ @ | 72 |
| No. 3 white | 71 | |
| No. 2 corn | 71 | |
| No. 3 corn | 70½ @ | 71 |

**Oats.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 2 white | 49½ @ | 50 |
| No. 3 white | 48½ @ | 49 |
| No. 2 oats | 47 @ | 48 |
| No. 3 oats | 46½ @ | 47½ |
| Bran | 1 02 @ | 1 05 |
| Corn chops | 1 30 @ | 1 35 |
| Shorts | 1 05 @ | 1 15 |

The above cash quotations are based on actual sales each day and are furnished by T. P. Gordon, 1005-1008 New Corby-Forsee Building, St. Joseph, Mo.

**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 Stock Yards Daily Journal readers:

Timothy—Choice, $18@19; No. 1, $16.50@17.50; No. 2, $13@16; No. 3, $8@12.

Clover mixed—Choice, $15@15.50; No. 1, $14@14.50; No. 2, $10.50@13.50; No. 3, $8@10.

Clover—Choice, $13@13.50; No. 1, $11.50@12.50; No. 2, $8@11.

Prairie—Choice, $14.25@15; No. 1, $13@14; No. 2, $10@12.50; No. 3, $6@9.50.

Lowland prairie—No. 1, $8.75@9; No. 2, $8@8.50; No. 3, $4@7.50.

New Alfalfa—Choice, $15.50@16; No. 1, $14@15; No. 2, $12@13.50; No. 3, $9.50@11.50.

Packing hay—$3@4.

Straw—$4@4.50.

**WHOLESALE BEEF PRICES.**

Following are today's wholesale prices for beef cuts as given out by Swift & Company:

**Dressed Beef.**

| | No. 1 | No. 2. | No. 3. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ribs | 15 c | 12 c | 10½c |
| Loins | 16 c | 14 c | 12½c |
| Rounds | 10½c | 10 c | 9 c |
| Chucks | 8¼c | 7½c | 6½c |
| Plates | 7 c | 6 c | 5½c |

## GARDEN TRUCK HIGH.

**Costs to Fill Market Basket Now—Potatoes 65c Peck.**

The thrifty housewife is still up against it when it comes to providing green stuff for the table. Potatoes and other vegetables show no inclination to come down, and the drouth continues. Spuds are selling for 65 cents a peck now, and the indication is that they will hang close around that figure until fall, when the northern potatoes come in. There are few old potatoes, and what there is are selling for a half dollar a peck. The new ones are small but solid.

Other vegetables are nearly as scarce and high. Cabbage, fair quality, small but solid, is bringing 10 cents a head; home grown tomatoes are selling for 20 cents a pound, and shipped ones at two pounds for a quarter. Beets are selling three bunches for 10 cents. Cauliflower is about gone, the hot sun having practically burned up the crop. Sweet corn is plentiful now, but rather wormy. It is selling for 15 and 20 cents a dozen ears. Late lettuce is selling three bunches for a dime, and head lettuce, small and rather poor, is going for a nickel a head.

Fruits are a little better. Blackberries and cherries are on the market, the former, three boxes and the latter two boxes for a quarter. Watermelons are 1¾ cents a pound, and good quality. Canteloupes are 10 cents and three for a quarter. Lemons are high now, 30 cents a dozen, and bananas are 15 and 20 cents. California peaches are 25 and 30 cents a dozen. California plums and apricots will be in next week.

## CORN DEMANDS RAIN.

**Crop Now in Critical Stage, Says Judge Jackson, Here With Fat Steers.**

Among those at the yards yesterday with stock was Lee R. Jackson, former judge on the Buchanan county bench, who marketed three loads of cattle from his farm near Gower, Mo. The offerings, 51 head in number, averaged 1,393 lbs and sold at $6.30, a price that proved very satisfactory to the judge. Judge Jackson purchased this bunch of cattle on the local market three months ago and they made a splendid gain during the feeding period, putting on seventy-five pounds per head per month.

In regard to the drouth situation around Gower, Judge Jackson said:

"There is urgent need for immediate rain for corn and pastures. The early planted corn has reached the tasseling stage when the most urgent need for moisture is felt. Some damage has already been done, perhaps, but if we get rain soon we will stand a very good show for a good, or at least a fair crop. The later planted corn has not been hurt yet and rain at this time would greatly benefit it. Pastures are dry and need rain badly. Water for stock is getting scarce, too. Many of the smaller creeks and streams are drying up. I would not have had this string of cattle on the market but for the fact that water was so scarce on my place and there have been a number of shipments of stock made lately solely on this account."

## PINE TREE GROWS A CROSS

**Peculiar Landmark in Pennsylvania Mountains.**

Lewiston, Pa., July 7.—The "cross of the mountains," one of those peculiar tricks which arouse superstition, has been discovered in the Lewiston narrows. The cross is the lone pine, the tallest, and located on the highest point for miles around and overhangs the scene of the holdup of the Pittsburg express by the lone bandit two years ago.

The tree at first grew straight as an arrow, with no evidence of a limb except those hairy little sprigs growing close to the main trunk, until a short time ago, when four branches shot out, one above the other, on either side, which now forms the crossing of what is almost a perfect cross. Automobilists passing through the narrows have looked upon and marveled at the crosslike tree

## MERCURY DROPS

**Generally Cooler Weather Over the Country and Showers in Many Quarters.**

### SUFFERING IS LESSENED

**But Many Cases of Prostration on Wednesday Result in Death.**

### ST. JOSEPH IS STILL DRY

**Local Showers in Prospect According to Weather Forecaster—Eighty-nine Degrees Highest Temperature Registered in This City Yesterday—Probably Higher Range After Today—Heavy Showers in Kansas and Oklahoma.**

Heat deaths yesterday............219

The cool spell, general all over the country yesterday, came too late in many cases, and incomplete returns showed that there were 219 deaths due to the heat, mostly from cases of prostration the day before. In Chicagi the deaths numbered forty-six.

The great suffering, which had marked the period from July 1 to 5, was lacking generally and there were but few additional cases of heat prostration. The torrid period is one of the most severe through which the country has ever gone.

Warmer weather is not far ahead again but much of the drouth has been broken or is expected to be broken before today is over, as general showery conditions will continue to prevail.

The maximum temperature yesterday in St. Joseph was seventeen degrees lower than the day before, but even at that it was higher than usual for this time of the year.

The maximum yesterday was 89 degrees, which was sustained during a at that figure at 7 o'clock. The normal for that hour would have been 82 degrees.

Although there were plenty of clouds, obscuring the sun most of the morning and much of the afternoon, the humidity was much higher than the day before, which gave an uncomfortable feeling, but there was a good breeze which helped to keep things cool. The humidity at 7 o'clock alst night was 53, about twice as much as the day before.

Although there was a decided moderation in the weather yesterday one death, that of an infant, was indirectly caused by the heat.

Francis, the six-months' old son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Schonberg, died at 5:30 o'clock last evening at the family home, 501½ South Sixth street. The heat is given as a contributory cause.

The heat victims of Wednesday were reported yesterday as doing fairly well, and with one exception are thought to be out of danger. Elijah Bowen of 509 Hamburg avenue, 80 years old, who was stricken about noon Wednesday, was reported but slightly improved yesterday. On account of his age his condition is thought to be critical.

Much disappointment was expressed on account of the lack of rain, but W. S. Belden, weather observer, said last evening that there is likelihood of showers before the day is over.

More heat is in sight, however. Conditions in the northwest indicate a warm spell in this part of the country after today.

Light rains in Kansas and Missouri brought great relief to heat sufferers.

The heaviest rainfall was reported from Arkansas City, Kan., 1.19 inches Seven-eights of an inch fell at Junction City. The rain caused a general fall in temperature throughout Kansas.

In Oklahoma the temperature fell. The high mark at Muskogee was 103, but at 6 o'clock the mercury had fallen to 90, the low mark at that hour for two weeks.

In Kansas City the temperature did not rise above 84.

The excessive humidity and high temperature which has prevailed at Enid, Okla., since July 1 was broken yesterday afternoon by the heaviest rain that had fallen there in recent years.

Thunder showers in the North Atlantic states last night drove the heat wave from what was practically its last stronghold, and the country generally is freed from the sweltering conditions of the last five days, showers mainly bringing the longed for relief.


**PIMBLEY PAINT AND GLASS CO.,**
**213 South Sixth street, St. Joseph, Mo.**


## WORK ON EXHIBIT.

**Glass Containers for Government Exhibit Are Received.**

The glass jars which will be used in the exhibit of the bureau of animal industry at the coming Interstate Live Stock show next September, arrived yesterday and work of getting up the exhibit, which will be done under the direction of the local bureau, will start at once. The exhibit will form one of the entirely new features of the show this year and it is expected that it will prove very interesting to visitors to the show.

**AMUSEMENTS.**


**At the Majestic—Best picture show in town with two first class vaudeville acts.**

**Subscribe for The Journal.**


### ITEMS IN BRIEF.

Pat Reardon, of Clarksdale, Mo., contributed one car of hogs.

Harris & Boyd, big feeders and shippers of Cameron, Mo., contributed a car of cattle to today's receipts.

Ferguson & Spence, big feeders and shippers of Hanover, Kan., sent in a car of hogs for today's market.

C. A. Man, a regular patron of this market, had a car of hogs on sale today from his feedlots at Sutten, Neb.

Wise feeders use Excello Feeds.

Harper & Owens, extensive shippers of Union Star, Mo., marketed a car of hogs.

T. Schmale of Helney, Neb., was here today with a car of hogs.

J. E. Clark of Diller, Neb., was

J. E. Clark of Diller, Neb., was among those who had hogs on today's market.

Champion Feed the best fat producer.

Havenden & Hagerty, represented Westboro, Mo., today with four cars of cattle.

Champion Feed a balance ration on grass.

Bard McMullen, of Tarkio, Mo., had one car of cattle on today's market.

Transit House caters to stockmen.

Joe. Wendle of Salem, Neb., increased today's hog receipts with one car.

Osborn, Mo., was represented today by O. W. Goodman, with a car of hogs.

Best meals, best rooms, Transit House.

Kern Dice, of Osborn, Mo., sent in a car of hogs today.

W. H. Ruyle & Son, who operate around Campbell, Neb., sent in a car of hogs for today's market.

There is a profit in feeding Excello Feeds.

A. E. Sharp, of Fairfax, Mo., marketed a car of hogs.

Change of management at Transit House. Try our meals.

J. B. Brown of Westboro, Mo., rated as one of the largest shippers of that section, had two cars of cattle here today.

J. M. Lee of Skidmore, Mo., had a car of cattle here today.

Prices right. Champion Feed Co., Tarkio, Mo.

H. S. Rhodes, well known shipper of Fairfax, Mo., contributed a car of hogs to today's receipts.

## HAD TOP HOGS.

**Iowa Man Markets Shipment of Butcher Hogs at Good Figure.**

Among the Iowa shippers here today was J. P. Steen, a successful feeder and shipper of Blockton, who accompanied a one-car consignment of light butcher hogs to the market. There were 59 hogs in the shipment, averaging 203 lbs., and sold at $6.55, the highest price paid by local packers for hogs on today's market. They were a well finished lot of porkers and deserved the figure realized. "Am pretty well pleased with the treatment accorded shippers at this market," remarked Mr. Steen, "and am satisfied that I got as much for my hogs here as I could have gotten at any market on the river. In speaking of the crop situation in his section of the country, Mr. Steen made the statement that all grain done as well as could be expected with the dry weather. "Corn is looking exceptionally well considering the lack of moisture, although the situation is gradually becoming more serious as the drouth continues."

## MAY VISIT AMERICA.

**Queen of Holland's Wish to See This Country Likely to Be Gratified.**

The Hague, July 7.—Queen Wilhelmina of Holland has completed preparations for the series of visits she will pay to her royal neighbors this month and next. Accompanied by her husband, Prince Henry, and the little Princess Juliana, the ruler of the Netherlands will leave in a few days for Brussels, where the party will be the guests of the king and queen of the Belgians. At the end of the month the queen and her consort will go on to Norway and Sweden. England will be visited in the autumn.

The queen has often expressed a wish to see "that wonderful America," and it is barely possible that the advisers and diplomats who rule her life may permit their royal charge to gratify her desire within the next year or two.

## ICE CREAM MAKING.

**Iowa Experiment Station Issues Bulletin on Frozen Dainties.**

Ames, Ia., July 7.—Americans are a nation of ice cream eaters, and yet, when the waiter brings us a dish of some frozen dainty most of us do not know whether we are getting Nabisco Bisque, Walnut Parfait, Aufait, Neapolitan, or plain Philadelphia ice cream. Commercially there is also great lack of uniformity among ice cream products. The Iowa experiment station has prepared a classification of ice cream and a score card to be used in judging and inspecting ice cream. These, together with formulae for making nearly 200 kinds of delicious ice creams, parfaits, frozen puddings, aufaits, lactos and ices on a commercial scale, have been published in bulletin 123, which may be obtained free by writing to the Iowa Experiment Station at Ames, Iowa.

**WEATHER FORECAST.**

For Missouri: Generally fair tonight and Saturday with rising temperatures.

Kansas: Unsettled and probably local showers tonight or Saturday; warmer in south portion tonight.

Nebraska: Unsettled with probably local showers in east portion tonight or Saturday.

Iowa: Unsettled and probably local showers tonight and Saturday; warmer in east portion tonight.

## STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

City Office—Rooms 2 and 3, Rock Island Building, corner Sixth and Edmond streets.

The St. Joseph Journal Publishing Co., Publishers.

W. E. WARRICK, Editor and Manager.

Largest Outside Circulation of Any Paper Published in Buchanan County, Mo.

Entered at the Postoffice in St. Joseph, Mo., as Second Class Matter, September 3, 1897.

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### MORE "HAWG" MEAT NEEDED.

Journal-Stockman: When hogs score a sharp advance the latter part of June it is time for the pork bears to sit up and take notice. There are lots of hogs in the country, but the population is steadily increasing and with it the appetite for more pork.

### MISSOURI AS A COTTON STATE.

Few people think of Missouri as a cotton producing state, yet her cotton crop last year amounted to nearly $3,000,000, says an exchange. Large parts of Texas are now being planted in cotton, and it has proved a successful crop in Oklahoma and even in some parts of Kansas and New Mexico. New cotton producing areas are constantly being sought and, while the United States is likely to hold its lead for some time to come, it is possible that new cotton lands with their cheap foreign labor may yet threaten our supremacy in this regard.

### DRY FARMING GETS A TEST.

"Prof. Campbell still demonstrates that dry farming is capable of producing results when properly applied," comments the editor of the Sioux City Record. "The weather this year will determine with a vigorous hand whether the system has been properly applied or not. The proper method evidently has to be learned. Not every man can become a dry farmer out of hand any more than he can become a wet farmer. It will take more than one year to test whether the system is practical or not. For the sake of that semi-arid country let us hope that it may be entirely so."

### ENGLISH SPARROW MALIGNED?

The prejudice against the English sparrow is largely based on superstition. We have had some years' experience with the sparrow and with other birds at close range observation, says the St. Joseph Gazette. We have known from our four or five to ten species of song and other birds associating daily with sparrows upon the same premises and we could never see any signs of enmity anywhere. Thrushes, mocking birds, robins, wrens, jay birds, sparrows and other birds lived in apparent harmony for several seasons in succession. It should be remembered, too, that no country having the same climate has a greater profusion or greater assortment of song and small plumage birds than England, and in that country no one ever hears of the sparrows being quarrelsome with other birds.

### GOOD STEERS IN REQUEST.

Prices for well fattened, corn fed cattle have not been adversely affected by the heavy inflow of thin and medium fleshed stock being forced to market on account of the hot, dry weather and dried up pastures. In fact, the market for choice dry lot beef cattle is fulfilling the prediction that this class of stock would sell higher during the summer period. There has been a steady upward movement in prices for choice cattle during the past few weeks and yesterday a drove of high class Missouri fed beeves sold at the local stock yards at $6.50 per hundred pounds, the highest price paid for full load lots since the early part of April, last.

The crop of cattle fattened in corn belt feed lots is about all in, according to traders at the yards, and scarcity of the desirable grades is responsible for the recent advance in prices for the best stock.

Grass cattle from the south and southwest are being marketed freely and a lot of thin stock from the corn belt country is being sent forward because of the shortage of pasture. Thus there is a plethora of common and medium beef but a gradually decreasing supply of the class of cattle that goes to fill the high class demands of the dressed meat trade.

W JONES

Too Much of a Kicker to Stay a King

## Daddy's Bedtime Story—Grasshopper Green, Who Was Once an Old King

"AN old grasshopper flew right into the window awhile ago, daddy," said Jack as his father sat down beside him. "It sat right up on the window sill and looked at us."

"Envying you your comfortable naps in cozy beds perhaps."

"No; grasshoppers like the grass best," explained Evelyn. "This was quite a nice grasshopper, though. He crawled around and amused us for quite awhile."

"Perhaps old Tithonus was paying you a visit."

"Who is he, daddy?" asked the children. "Do you know him?"

"I don't say that he is at all. The tale, though, handed down from the days of those wonderful story tellers, the old Greeks, is that Tithonus was the husband of Aurora, goddess of the Dawn. Tithonus was a son of the king of Troy, and when she married him she begged her father, the god Jove, to give her husband the gift of living forever like the gods.

"She forgot to ask, though, that he might always stay young, and after awhile Tithonus began to grow gray. He grew grayer and older, while Aurora herself remained always young and lovely. By and by she tired of her old husband, and at last when he grew so old that he could not get about she shut him up in her palace.

"No doubt Tithonus then wished heartily he had been content to marry some nice mortal princess instead of thinking only a goddess could be good enough for him. He complained a good deal, and Aurora wasn't very patient. She was a pretty busy goddess anyway, driving her chariot every morning before the sun to put out the stars and tint the skies with red. Aurora drove a winged chariot and seems to have been the first lady motorist on record.

"Finally Aurora thought she could stand complaining old Tithonus no longer, and she is accused of having used her magic to turn him into a grasshopper. If she did, no doubt glad to be free, he flew joyously out of her palace window and as far as he could from his goddess wife. That is the way the Greeks accounted for the first grasshopper. After awhile Aurora may have repented or had some other troubles, for the Greeks said that the dew was the tears she shed at dawn."

"I should think if Aurora felt so awfully sorry about it she would have turned him back to a man," said Evelyn.

"Well, the gods were supposed not to change their minds. Even the lady gods had not the liberty in that respect that is accorded to ordinary ladies, and so poor [illegible] her mischief."

## GREATEST FRUIT COMPANY

### United Company of Boston Monopolizes Business in Caribbean Sea.

Washington, July 6.—The following review of a great business is sent to Daily Consular and Trade Reports by United States Consul Julius D. Dreher, Port Antonio, Jamaica:

"Th largest corporation of its kind in the world is the United Fruit Company of Boston, which extends its operations from year to year by purchasing and leasing lands in Jamaica, Central Amerika and Colombia, and by increasing the number of ships owned or chartered for its fruit and passenger business.

"In the early part of last year it added 4 freight and passenger ships, the Almirante, Metapan, Santa Marta and Zacapa, of 5000 gross tons each, to its New York-Jamaican-Central American line, and last fall secured full ownership of the 12 steamships of the Elders & Fyffes Company (Limited) of London, all except 3 of the ships having a tonnage of 5000 gross tons each. These 12 vessels are engaged in the passenger, fruit and general freight trade between the United Kingdom and the West Indies, Central America and Colombia. The United Fruit Company has quite recently increased the number of its chartered fruit steamships to 35 by the addition of 2 new ships, the Manchioneal and the Mandeville, which are employed in the Jamaican fruit trade. Including 3 new ships of 5000 gross tons register each, almost completed, the company owns 39 steamships, of which only 7 are of less than 5000 gross tons each. These 3 ships, La Senora, Peralta and Sixola, built by Workman & Clark, Belfast, will in a few months be put into commission between New Orleans and Colon and other Central American ports; but during the tourist season it is expected that they will be transferred to the lines running between Boston, New York, Port Antonio, Kingston, Colon and other ports.

"During the tourist season all of the company's large steamers, as well as those of the Hamburg-American Line and of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, stop at Port Antonio on both the outward and the homeward voyages. The 30 ships owned by the United Fruit Company all fly the British flag. Of the 35 chartered ships, which are of smaller size, a large majority sail under the Norwegian colors, a few are British or German vessels, while only 3, the "Admirals" (Dewey, Farragut and Schley), carry the American flag.

**Stock, Profits and Holdings.**

The authorized capital stock of the United Fruit Company has been increased from $25,000,000 to $35,000,000. According to the eleventh annual report of the company for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1910, the stock issued amounts to $23,474,000, which is owned by 6,181 stockholders. The net earnings for that year from fruit and other tropical products amounted to $5,912,294 and the miscellaneous profits to $640,292, making a total net income of $6,552,576, or nearly 28 per cent on its capital stock. Of the net earnings $3,943,803 was derived from fruit, chiefly bananas, and $1,968,491 from sugar manufactured at Nipe Bay, Cuba. After paying the regular dividend of 8 per cent, an extra dividend of 10 per cent interest to the amount of $260,583 on bonds, and writing off $500,000 to account of profit and loss for depreciation of property, the company carried over $1,780,521 to its surplus, which now amounts to $13,787,326.

In addition to its large surplus, the company owns property in Cuba, Jamaica, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Panama, and Colombia valuer at $24,708,500, of which the value of lands and plantations (454,465 acres) is $14,171,714; railways (373.68 miles), $5,326,886; houses and buildings, $1,380,304; sugar mill in Cuba, $1,287,533; live stock (18,104 cattle, 3553 horses and mules), $799,354; merchandise (stocks carried), $632,163; material on hand, $437,601; wharves, lighters, etc., $383,365; tools and machinery, $193,503; and telephones, $96,075. Besides the lands owned, the company leases 26,382 acres, of which 12,420 are under cultivation. Of the 454,465 acres owned, 161,434 are improved. Of the 161,434 acres of improved lands, 75,477 acres in bananas, 24,476 in sugar cane, 3271 in cocoanuts, and 44,958 in pastures. Of the 90,270 acres of land owned in Cuba, 46,767 are improved. The company finds its fruit business most profitable in Central America, where it owns extensive acreage—in Costa Rica, 175,844 acres; in Guatemala, 80,549, and in Panama, 43,588. Lands recently purchased in Jamaica and Colombia are not included in the foregoing summary. The extensive tract of land bought in the Republic of Colombia, where the company already owned 30,032 acres, is situated near Santa Marta, in a district noted for its fine bananas.

**Jamaica Property—Shipments.**

The property owned in Jamaica by the United Fruit Company is valued at $2,496,402, distributed as follows: Lands and plantations (34,182 acres), $1,698,446; wharves, lighters, etc., $224,060; houses and buildings, $193,226; live stock (4538 cattle and 959 horses and mules), $184,128; merchandise (in stores), $90,220; railways for handling fruit (17.36 miles), $82,153; tools and machinery, $49,410; material on hand, $48,229, and telephones, $16,524. Of the 34,182 acres of land owned 14,257 are improved and of the 21,593 acres leased 8904 are improved.

The Titchfield Hotel, erected by this company in Port Antonio last fall for the accommodation of tourists, is not included in the value of houses and buildings, as stated above. This hotel, including its furnishings and commanding site, represents an investment of about $175,000. In Port Antonio the company also owns a large shop with a steam planing machine; a yard for building lighters and boats for loading of fruit; an electric light and telephone system, an ice factory, a dairy and a livery. From this ice factory the ports on the northern side of the island obtain their supplies of ice. The company's chief offices in Jamaica are in Port Antonio.

It is estimated that the United Fruit Company ships annually to the United States and the United Kingdom 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 bunches of bananas, of which Jamaica furnishes 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 bunches. This company ships every year to the United States 900 to 1000 cargoes of fruit, chiefly bananas and cocoanuts, of which 350 to 375 cargoes are furnished by Jamaica, a large proportion coming from the Port Antonio consular district, embracing the parishes of Portland and St. Mary, with the two ports of Port Antonio and Port Maria, from which three other fruit companies also make regular shipments to the states throughout the year. The United Fruit Company sends its cargoes of fruit to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston and New Orleans, the shipments to the last-named port from Central American countries amounting to as much as the shipments from all countries to New York and Philadelphia combined. During its last fiscal year this company produced in Cuba 137,196,740 pounds of sugar and 2,870,334 gallons of molasses.

## IOWA DROUTH DAMAGE.

### State Weather and Crop Report Not Very Optimistic.

Des Moines, Ia., July 6.—The Iowa weather and crop report for the week ending July 2 is as follows:

Following the showers on the evening of June 25 and the morning of June 26, the weather was much cooler until the 28th, but the last four days of the week were intensely hot; the maximum temperature at many stations exceeding 100 degrees on three days. The drouth continues with increased severity over the larger part of the state notwithstanding the fact that the showers of a week ago were more extensive and in many places the rainfall much heavier than was indicated in the last bulletin. Some stations in the northwestern counties reported two to over 3.50 inches of rainfall, while in the southern and southwestern counties, there was no rain during the week and only light showers in the eastern section. Except in the northeastern counties, where showers were frequent prior to last week, and in localities in the northwestern counties, where the rainfall was the heaviest on the 25th and 26th, the conditions are becoming serious. Pastures are dry and brown, garden truck and early potatoes are nearly a failure and the water supply is failing in many localities. Practically all of the winter wheat and rye is in shock and gives promise of fair to good yields of excellent quality. Much of the early oats, spring wheat and barley have also been cut and most of the remainder will be harvested during the coming week. The yield of oats has been seriously reduced by the dry, hot weather, and reports indicate that the quality of most of the small grain will be only fair. Over the larger part of the state corn is still holding its own, but in many localities is beginning to show the effects of the drouth and in a few sections the crop has already been damaged. Much of the early planted corn is beginning to tassel and most of it must have rain within the next week or 10 days to make an average crop. Considerable damage was done by rain, wind and hail storms in portions of Pocahontas and adjacent counties on June 25. Favorable weather has prevailed for securing light hay crops in good condition and this work has been vigorously pushed. The drouth and intense heat are also injurious to apple and other late tree fruits.

The following is a summary of reports from crop correspondents, showing the estimated condition of staple crops, July 1, 1911, as compared with the average condition on that date in past years: Corn, 102 per cent; oats, 72; winter wheat, 88; spring wheat, 80; rye, 89; barley, 79; flax, 84; hay, 57; pastures, 60; potatoes, 53; apples, 85; plums, 78; grapes, 87. On July 1, 1910, the conditions were as follows: Corn, 89 per cent; oats, 92; winter wheat, 87; spring wheat, 92; rye, 92; barley, 90; flax, 85; hay, 68; pastures, 70; potatoes, 86; apples, 6; plums, 4; grapes, 30.

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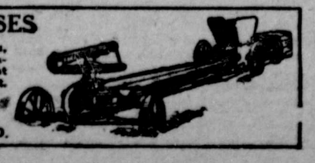

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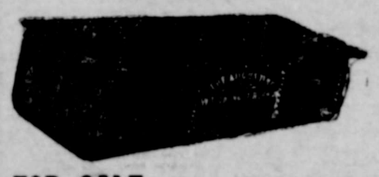

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# *Testing Milk On the Farm*

## How to Use Apparatus

By H. E. McNatt, Assistant in Dairying, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri.

Margins are so close these days, and money so easy to lose, that the dairy farmer has had to get better acquainted with the profits from his cows than he could by just milking and feeding. It is important that the dairy cow be carefully fed and cared for. But if she is not producing a profitable quantity of milk or butter, she is making more work and less profits.

The amount of milk she gives is of vital importance. But if the milk is very low in butter fat, even a large bucketful may not contain much cream. The farmer who is in the business for profit should know. The following directions for testing milk on the farm have been prepared by Mr. H. E. McNatt, an assistant in dairying in the Missouri College of Agriculture:

Taking the Sample.—The milk of every cow varies in fat from day to day and from milking to milking. For this reason a mixed sample covering several days is necessary to give a fair average of her milk. The sample tested should be an average of at least six milkings, and better, even more. In taking the samples from the individual cows, proceed as follows: Procure as many sample jars (ordinary pint Mason fruit jars are good) as there are cows being milked. Paste a label upon each jar, upon which is written the name or number of the cow. Be sure the jars are provided with the usual rubber rings to make them air-tight. Drop 15 drops of formalin into each jar to preserve the milk. Formalin may be obtained from nearly any druggist. Put the jars with lids screwed on tightly in a safe place convenient to where the milk is strained.

After a cow is milked, mix the milk in the pail by stirring or by pouring into another vessel. Take a sample out with a small dipper made by soldering a piece of wire to a brass shotgun shell. Be sure the dipper is full of milk. Pour the contents of the dipper into the jar bearing the name of the animal whose milk is being sampled. Screw the lid on tightly. Do the same with each cow's milk. Repeat the process during at least six consecutive milkings.

Shake the jars gently each day so as to prevent the cream from hardening and sticking to the sides of the jar. Do not, however, shake hard enough to churn the milk.

Testing.—The apparatus necessary to make a test is as follows: A testing machine or centrifuge; a milk pipette of 17.6 cc capacity; milk bottles; an acid measure of 17.6 cc capacity, and a pair of dividers. An entire outfit large enough for a herd of not more than 20 cows can be purchased for $4.00 to $9.00. In using the pipette it will b efound convenient to push a piece of pure gum rubber tubing over the large end of the pipette about half an inch, leaving about one inch projecting. Ordinarily no rubber tubing is used, the pressure of the finger on the end of the pipette regulating the outflow of the milk.

Thoroughly mix the sample to be tested by pouring back and forth from the sample jar to a clean cup or jar at least six times and until no fat is left adhering to the walls of the sample jar. Be careful not to spill any of the milk. Draw the pipette nearly full of milk by sucking with the lips. Squeeze the rubber tube above the glass until the milk is held when the lips are removed. Allow the milk to escape until the mark on the pipette is reached, by varying the pressure on the rubber tube. Transfer the milk carefully to one of the test bottles. Mark the number of the cow on the bottle. Be sure all the milk runs out of the pipette.

It is a good plan to measure out two samples for each cow, in case one should be broken while making the test. The reading on the two bottles should not vary more than one small space, or .2 per cent.

Have some scalding hot water convenient.

Adding the Acid.—Commercial sulphuric acid is used. This may be obtained from any druggist, or in larger quantities from a creamery supply house.

Fill the acid measure up to the mark and pour into the test bottle. Hold the bottle slanting so that the acid will run down the neck and under the milk. Rotate the bottle slightly while pouring in the acid to wash down any milk that adheres to the inside of the neck. When the acid is added, mix the milk and acid with a gentle rotary motion, taking care to prevent slopping the mixture into the neck. Mix until all the white curd has been dissolved, and the liquid in the bottle is of a brown color.

When the acid has been added to all and mixed, the bottles are placed in the centrifuge, arranging them so as to balance. Whirl at the speed given in the directions that come with the machine. Nearly all hand machines are made to run from 80 to 100 turns of the crank per minute. Whirl for five minutes. Stop the machine gradually. Add hot water to the bottles with the pipette until each is full to the base of the neck. Whirl again for two minutes and stop. Add more hot water until the neck of each bottle is full to within an inch of the top. Whirl again for one minute.

Reading the Test.—The neck of the standard milk test bottle is divided into ten large divisions, and each of the latter into five small divisions. Each large division is one per cent, and each small division two-tenths of one per cent.

If the butterfat fills three large spaces, there is three per cent of fat, or three pounds of fat to the hundred of milk, and would be written 3 per cent. If the fat column covers five large and two small spaces, the reading would be five and four-tenths, written 5.4 per cent.

The dividers are used to conveniently measure the length of the fat column. To do this, the extreme length is taken by placing one point at each extremity of the fat column. Then without disturbing the "spread" of the dividers, one point is placed at the line on bottle marked with 0, and the reading made where the other point touches the scale. This method enables one to read the per cent of fat easily and accurately.

Cautions and Remedies.—If a sample curdles before testing, start a new one, adding a few more drops of formalin than at first.

Sulphuric acid destroys clothing and burns the flesh, so handle it with care. If spilled on the hands, wash off with water at once.

Keep the bottles hot while testing, and they must be hot when the reading is taken. If they become cold, place them in hot water up to within an inch of the top of the neck and leave for five minutes before reading.

If the test has been properly conducted, the fat column will be clear with no sediment present, either below or above. If a white cheesy sediment shows under the fat column, use a little more acid next time. White foam on top of the fat column is usually caused by using hard water, and may be avoided by using rain water.

If the fat column is dark, or has black sediment below the fat, use less acid or cool the milk. Keep the acid bottle tightly stopped with a glass or rubber stopper, as sulphuric acid absorbs water from the air and becomes weaker.

## TO IMPROVE SUBSOIL

The very latest development in Missouri is the use of dynamite in the ground to do deep subsoiling. This work was started and encouraged by one of the large powder companies, and now seems to be an important possibility for the improvement of some Missouri land.

The flat prairie lands in central, northeast and southwest Missouri have a heavy subsoil which "holds water like a jug." They are poorly drained, and therefore do not become as productive as they otherwise would. If something could be done to break up the solid subsoil, underground drainage would be increased, and the ground would become more workable and a better place for plants to grow.

The dynamite is placed in holes about three feet deep and set off. The result is a breaking up and cracking of the solid clay all around the blast. These are set close enough together so that the whole subsoil is partly broken up.

It is claimed by the promoters of this plan that the drainage thus established will last for about eight years, when it will have to be done over.

The first report of success with dynamiting was from a farmer in the southwest part of the state. He had no records, but stated that there was a considerable increase in the crops.

The Agronomy Department of the Missouri College of Agriculture has taken up an investigation of this work and will keep accurte records of the cost and increased crops. This department has many such experiment fields all over the state, determining various problems in crop production. It is estimated that the average cost of dynamiting is about $10 an acre, and it would require an increase of five bushels of corn per acre to make it pay.

### Save Moisture and Increase Corn Crop

This is the kind of a season when the one-horse drag is going to pay its way in the corn field. When the other cultivators have done as much as possible and the corn is almost "laid by," the sun keeps pumping water out of the soil. And the corn needs this water.

Actual results in this part of the country have shown that especially in a dry season the drag increases the yield of corn. That last bit of moisture which will make the ears a little better filled out and the kernels plumper, will add a good many bushels to the whole field. And the expense of operating it is not great.

Director Thorne of the Ohio Experiment Station has shown that the yield of wheat in England has increased in direct proportion to the increase of the number of animals per cultivated acre. If it is true that the productiveness of the acre of land is maintained and often increased by the large use of domestic animals, this is a sufficient reason for large attention to live stock farming.—F. B. Mumford, Dean of College of Agriculture, University of Missouri.

## BRITISH PEER'S BAD HAT

### Exciting Experience of a Penurious Nobleman Preparing for Coronation Ceremony.

At the time of the queen's coronation the peers all sent their hats to Storr & Mortimer's, the court jewelers, that the measurements of their heads might be taken for the coronets which they were to wear at the ceremonial.

"Lord Bunborough's" hat was sent too, but it was in such a lamentable condition of naplessness, greasiness and batter that a shopman, finding it on the floor, where it had rolled off a counter, thought it must be a headdress that had been thrown there for fun by a shopboy of facetious turn and had it kicked into the dusthole. By and by "Lord Bunborough's" valet returned for his master's hat, which was hunted for in vain, till his description of it led to its being identified with the hat in the dusthole. The valet was rather glad, for he hoped the misadventure would induce my lord to purchase a new headdress; but he little knew the close-fisted peer, who, on hearing what had happened, said: "Have the hat picked out of the dusthole and take it to be cleaned—but at the jeweler's expense, mind." — Grenville-Murray: "Side Lights on English Society."

## HOW TO HAVE A GOOD TIME

### There Was Once a Man Who Thought Getting Drunk Was Great Joy.

How men differ as to their ideas of having a good time! There was a man once who thought that getting drunk was having a good time; another, that playing cards until 2 o'clock in the morning was the thing; another that lying around a club smoking cigars and drinking liquor was a fine experience; another that gadding about the country all day Sundzy was a great joy, or that loafing about hotel lobbies for hours watching people come and go—and so on ad infinitum.

Tastes differ as to what a good time is, but there is no question that an experience of low and driveling talk and deed, that leaves the mind empty, the soul stale and the body weak, is not, in the long run, having a good time. A low brow may think he is having a good time when he is blinding his hope and shortening his days. His heart hurrahs, but it lessens its beats.

"The joy that all men crave lies within the invisible circle of the heart," said Hamilton W. Mabie, and he who scours through the jungle of outside indulgences to find it, may find fitful and sputtering gleams of it for the moment, but it soon changes into a phantom and a regret.

### Old New Zealand Ways.

Rev. Francis Rawei, a Methodist minister in Auckland, New Zealand, talked before a meeting of the Cook County (Ill.) Teachers' association on "From Cannibalism to Culture."

"I think this is a magnificent custom," he said, as he caused to be thrown on the canvas a picture of a New Zealand woman thus tattoed: "These marks are put on the chin in order that the young men may know that a woman is married. When I go to Washington I am going to suggest this to President Taft as a convenient manner of conveying information of women's married state."

Another innovation that the speaker suggested was the former New Zealand method of greeting, namely, the rubbing of noses together. Mr. Rawei's wife, Mrs. Hine Taimoa Rawei, and their daughter, Piwa (Eva) Rawei, gave an exhibition of this manner of greeting.

### Louis Napoleon in America.

It is noticeable that Princess Caroline, who subsequently knew the emperor so intimately, makes no reference to the visit of Louis Napoleon to America in 1837.

He was for two months in New York, where he lived at the Washington hotel, Broadway.

It is interesting to know that he made the acquaintance of Washington Irving, whom he visited at Sunnyside. Irving had also met Mlle. Montijo.

On the occasion of the emperor's marriage, in 1853, he wrote: "Louis Napoleon and Eugenie de Montijo, emperor and empress of France; one of whom I have had as a guest at my cottage on the Hudson; and the other of whom, when a child, I have had on my knee at Grenada."—Footnote to Princess Murat's Memoirs.

### When One Has Fever.

In case of excessive thirst that arise from feverish conditions the use of half a lime poured over cracked ice or mixed with charged waters will give relief if slowly sipped a little at a time.

It is often found that very hot water taken by the tablespoonful will satisfy thirst more quickly than any other drink. The effect is heightened if a few drops of orange or lemon or lime juice is added, or a half tablespoonful of baking soda.

The main thing in thirst quenching is not to gulp down great quantities of liquid, to take nothing too sweet or too rich and to avoid ice water, which, contrary to usual belief, increases rather than decreases thirst, and against which all doctors fight.

### More Than Poetic License.

He—And aren't you fond of Omar Khayyam?

She—Do you know, I'm not quite sure. It's so silly of me. I always mix him up with Hunyadi Janos.

## CLASSIFIED
# REAL ESTATE ADVERTISING

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We have a few exceptional bargains in first class farm lands situated in eastern Coolrado (in the rain belt) which we are selling to actual settlers in any sized tracts to suit at $15 to $25 per acre. None of this land is over ten miles from a good city and some of it is not over three miles out. Write us for particulars or take advantage of our special excursion rates which are in effect on the first and third Tuesdays.

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### KANSAS

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**ALFALFA WANTED FOR EARLY SUMMER DELIVERY TO THE DAIRY TRADE**
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Maxwell Hay Co., Station A, Kansas City, Mo.


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**WE WANT HAY**
Write us what you have. Will inspect and buy on your track or handle on a commission.
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Write for prices on small quantities or on car lots.


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MODERN PLUMBING, STEAM and HOT WATER HEATING
Telephone 899. 115 North Third Street.

Hot Weather
Hog Feed

Don't waste your hogs' time filling them up with coarse, bulky, indigestible feed. In summer-time they need shade, pasture, plenty of pure water, a little corn and

Swift's Digester Tankage
(60 per cent Protein)

Feed them half a pound a day and Watch Them Grow. For prices, free sample and complete information, address

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10 YEARS OLD ABSOLUTELY PURE
M. J. SHERIDAN, PROPRIETOR.
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Importers and Dealers in
WINES and LIQUORS
Established 1878.

| | Per Gallon |
|---|---|
| Shamrock Whiskey, jugs or bottles | $4.00 |
| Tennessee Rye, jugs or bottles | 4.00 |
| McBrayer, jugs or bottles | 3.50 |
| Maryland Rye, jugs or bottles | 3.00 |
| Tennessee White Corn Whiskey | 3.00 |
| Old Anderson Whiskey | 2.50 |
| Kentucky Bourbon Whiskey | 2.25 |
| Holland Gin, jugs or bottles | $3.00 to $4.00 |
| Brandy, grape, apple, peach | $3.00 to $4.00 |
| Port Wine | $1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 3.00 and 4.00 |
| Sherry Wine | $1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 3.00 and 4.00 |
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Mail orders shipped promptly. Remit with order. We carry everything in the Wine and Liquor order. Price list mailed on application. Address
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No existing proposition offers such flattering inducements or such a field of opportunity for the man looking for a vocation or for the man looking for an investment. No other business can net you such profits on the amount of capital involved, and no other business has such an unlimited future.

Just think of a business paying from 30 to 50 per cent on the investment, the very first season, and subsequently from 50 to 150 per cent, then ask yourself the question—Is it worthy of investigation?

Complete details regarding the tile business will be sent you free upon request.

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Journal Advertising Pays

## MEETS UNUSUAL COMBINATION

**Late Archie Williams Hands Jolt to President Cleveland's Attorney General.**

Jim Orr, representative from Atchinson, and the late Archie Williams, one of the noted Western lawyers and for many years a Union Pacific attorney, were in Washington one time, and Williams decided to call on Attorney General Olney. The latter was a great stickler for dress and appearance. Williams didn't give a hang about clothes, and preferred a flannel shirt to the hard-boiled variety. He was also a devotee of corduroy pants.

Williams walked into Olney's office and introduced himself.

Olney looked him over, taking particular inventory of Williams' clothes. He utterly failed to offer the famous Kansan a seat.

"So your name is Williams, and you are an attorney for the Union Pacific?" asked Olney.

"Yes, sir," said Williams, and he stated his mission concerning some Union Pacific land grant and the law and ruling about it.

Olney again looked Williams over, noting his clothes particularly, and still failed to proffer a chair or show the usual little courtesies of that kind.

"Mr. Williams," said Olney, "I am familiar with the ruling you quote, and you are wrong."

"Well," said Williams, "I have met men who were gentlemen and not lawyers; and I have met men who were lawyers and not gentlemen, but I never before met the unusual combination of a man who is neither a lawyer nor a gentleman."

While Olney gasped, Williams motioned to Orr, and cheerfully said: "Come on, Jim," and out they went."

## FLOWERS PREVENT SUICIDE

**Missionary Says Roses and Carnations Have Saved Downcast From Self-Destruction.**

Flowers are the most persuasive influence in preventing suicide, in the opinion of Mrs. E. M. Whittemore of New York, founder of the Door of Hope, through which more than 5,000 women and girls have passed. She is manager of the women's branch of the anti-suicide department of the Salvation Army in New York. Suicide is not an evidence of insanity, but the result of a detailed plan formed when the victim's condition in life becomes unbearable, according to Mrs. Whittemore.

"Pink roses and white carnations are the most effective flowers in shattering th plan by reaching the remaining spark of love in the heart of the downcast person," she said. "These blossoms bring back memories of childhood and rekindle love of life. They silently perform a mission the human voice cannot accomplish."

Mrs. Whittemore is a granddaughter of the late Dr. Valentine Mott, one of the foremost surgeons of New York. She was reared in affluence, was a leader in social circles, and her home has been the scene of many receptions and entertainments. For thirty years, since she was cured of a long illness, she has devoted her life and wealth to aiding helpless and downcast women and girls. Discarding her costly gowns, she donned the uniform of the charity worker and sought the unfortunate.

### Artists' Blunders.

"I never saw an artist yet who could correctly paint a horseshoe," remarked a friend of mine pausing before a Broadway picture store.

"They invariably paint it with an equal number of nails on each side, sometimes three, sometimes four and even five nails. As a matter of fact, there are four on one side and three on the other, the extra nail being on the inside of the foot, where the greatest strain comes."

Which reminds me of the lines of a distinguished American poet in which he sweetly depicts the drowsy cattle on a summer's day lazily lapping the cooling waters of the crystal stream. The same peculiarity is also poetically attributed to the horse and other animals, the model of the poet habing probably been the house cat.—From an Old Scrap Book.

### Words They Missed at Spelling Bee.

Dr. Herbert Cunningham, who was reputed to be one of the best in the bunch at the spelling bee, balked at the first word given out and was sent to his seat when he failed to spell the third word put to him. Press Atwood could not spell Chicago, and John King put an "i" where the "e" should have been in bullet. John Lawrence put the "l" before the "e" in nickel; Arthur Burnett put a "u" for "w" in frown, and Harper Boyd spelled pew "pue." Mrs. W. H. Jefferson, who was the best speller for the town side, missed the word cuckoo, while Prentice Thomas, Mrs. Robert Crenshaw and others missed words equally simple.—Cadiz Record.

### Down Comes a Dog Statue.

The borough council of Battersea, England, has decreed that the famous "brown dog" statue be destroyed.

The "brown dog" statue was erected several years ago in Battersea park to commemorate the sufferings of a little dog used for months in vivisection experiments in a London hospital.

It was the cause of scores of demonstrations on the part of medical students, and finally was removed by order of the borough council. The donor of the statue, however, recently brought suit to compel the council to restore it.

## BLACK CATS IN BIG DEMAND

**Fur Is Used in Making Ladies' Cloaks, Hats, Muffs, Capes and Other Articles.**

The market value of black cats is rising rapidly, owing to the fact that their fur is greatly in demand for the making of ladies' cloaks, hats, muffs, capes and other articles of dress. In the London fur market attractive prices are being paid for black cat skins; in fact, the price is so very attractive that organized gangs of cat thieves are going from town to town on the south coast of England in search of dusky felines.

Within the past week or two the "Lost" columns of newspapers in New York and elsewhere have recorded the disappearance of some fine black cats, family pets, for the return of which large rewards and "no questions asked" were offered. Of course there may be no connection between the increasing value of black cats and the disappearance of family pets, but the owners of black cats may be acting wisely in keeping an eye on "Topsy" or "Smut" until the market price for black cat fur touches rock bottom.

## LATEST MODEL WORKABOUT

**Farmer Creates Some Excitement by Appearing on Streets With Rig of Own Invention.**

Walter Lanfair, a farmer living on Dewey street, Tatham, created some excitement by riding through the town in a "workabout" of his own invention. It consisted of a body placed on four rubber tired wheels with a single seat on which he rode. This rig was propelled by the occupant working his arms back and forth after the manner of a person on a hand car, and that was the only apparent source of power in the movement of the "workabout." There was a sort of a gear arrangement under the body of the rig, but just to what extent it operated was not visible to the onlooker. Mr. Lanfair coasted down hills and seemed to experience no difficulty in climbing others, so that the machine worked to advantage both ways. At all events he was the envy of a small army of school children who ran after him and his "workabout" until he disappeared over the hill.—Springfield Republican.

### A Dignified Function.

George Ade was out walking with a guide in Kioto, Japan, when he observed a great procession approaching, and he paused while it passed. The people wore gay apparel, and carried banners with Japanese inscriptions. Their faces were grave. They were mournfully chanting to the accompaniment of tomtoms, cymbals and drums. It was a long procession. Ade took off his hat with due respect to the unknown dead. Finally he turned to his guide and asked:

"Buddha?"

The guide shook his head.

"Shinto?" inquired Ade.

Again the guide shook his head.

"Was not that a funeral procession?" asked Ade.

"No," said the guide. "That's the way of advertising. It is tooth powder for sale."—The Sunday Magazine.

### Bitterly Disappointed.

Here's a story in the week's annals of Maine merchants, this time from Portland. A Portland tradesman was visited by a friend from the country and among attempts to entertain took the visitor to the theater. When the lights were low the merchant quietly drew forth a pair of opera glasses and handed them to his guest. A contented "Ah" slipped from the man from the country and then his arms in the air were faintly discernible. "What's the trouble?" asked the host. The answer came in a distressingly plain whisper of disappointment: "Oh, nothing, only the thing's empty."

### Vacations for Cattle.

In western Australia one farmer may be heard to inquire of another whether he has as yet sent his cattle on their vacation, and what is meant is just what is asked. Those farmers who live anywhere near the coast—and in Australia "near" might mean a distance that would startle dwellers in other lands—send their cattle for a month or six weeks' holiday at the seashore each summer. The change of air and food is said to be extremely beneficial. The grass on the coast is impregnated with salt and has the effect of a tonic on the animals.—Harper's Weekly.

### Father of His Country Had the Grip.

As the Father of His Country had the grip it is not surprising that it should run through all the family. Oh, yes, George had it. Witness the proceedings of the Lexington Historical society, Vol. I, page 50: "And how thereby he incurred a most vile grippe, which his loyal subjects thereupon took to themselves, being only too happy, so they declare, to share even the infloowenza with the noble Washington."—Boston Transcript.

### Lace From St. Helena.

It is pleasant to read that the work of the St. Helena government lace school has met with the approval of her majesty the queen. Since the withdrawal of the garrison a few years back the historic little island has passed through a period of severe depression. The lace school was started with a view to improving things. It will be a godsend to the island if its lace becomes fashionable in London.—London Globe.

Hides Steady,
Slightly Easier in the East
Wool Steady

| SALT CURED HIDES | No. 1 | No. 2 |
|---|---|---|
| Natives, Short-Haired | 12c | 11c |
| Side brands, over 40 flat | 10c | |
| Side brands, under 40 flat | 9c | |
| Bulls and stags, flat | 9½c | |
| Bulls, side branded flat | 9c | |
| Green salt cured glue flat | 6½c | |
| Green salt cured deacons, each | 50c@35c | |
| Slunks, each | 25c@15c | |

Green uncured hides 1½c less than same grade cured.
Green half cured 3-4c less than cured.

| | |
|---|---|
| Horse hides, green, No. 1 | $3.50@$3.00 |
| Horse hides, No. 2 | $2.50@$2.00 |
| Green pony hides and glue | $1.50@75c |
| Sheep pelts, green | $1.00@25c |
| Dry, according to wool, per pound | 9c@7c |

DRY HIDES

| | |
|---|---|
| Dry flint butcher, heavy | 17c |
| Dry flint fallen, heavy | 16 |
| Dry flint, under 16 pounds | 16c |
| Dry salt, heavy | 13c |
| Dry culls | 10c |

TALLOW

| | |
|---|---|
| Tallow, No. 1 | 5c |
| Tallow, No. 2 | 4c |
| Beeswax | 15@25c |

WOOL

Missouri, Iowa and Similar

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice medium combing | 18@20c |
| Medium clothing and combing, mixed | 16@18c |
| Low and braid | 14@15c |
| Light fine and fine medium | 15@12c |
| Heavy fine | 13@12c |

Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma

| | |
|---|---|
| Bright medium | 15@13c |
| Dark medium | 14@12c |
| Light fine | 14@11c |
| Heavy fine | 11@10c |

Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Texas

| | |
|---|---|
| Light medium | 15@13c |
| Light fine | 14@11c |
| Heavy fine | 11@10c |

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

Angora mohair, 12 months, 17@20c; common, burry and defective, half price.

James C. Smith Hide Company
Branches: Wichita, Kan.; Topeka, Kan.; Grand Island, Neb.; Joplin, Mo.
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*Quality* and *Purity* have made it the King of All Bottled Beers. The exclusive use of Saazer Hops, its mildness and low percentage of alcohol makes it the favorite *EVERYWHERE.*

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ANHEUSER-BUSCH BRANCH, Distributors,
Hugo Grebel, Mgr. St. Joseph, Mo.

### GOLD STRIKE IN OREGON.

Salem, Ore.—A strike of free gold in white quartz was made Friday, eleven miles northwest of Selma, in Josephine County. The strike was made by Henry T. Brazile, on a quartz claim recently located and owned by Brazile and John C. Shade, both old-timers in this region. Several hundred pounds of quartz were taken out Saturday, and it is permeated with free gold, showing the rock to be worth many thousands of dollars a ton. A part of the quartz is on exhibition in a Grant's Pass bank.

Get the horseradish into the ground just as soon as possible. Plant the roots two or three inches deep with the thick end up. The soil must be very rich.