

BEEF STEERS STRONGER

LIGHT RUN MET PROMPT CLEARANCE AT PRICES MOSTLY 10 CENTS HIGHER.

COWS AND HEIFERS ACTIVE

Prices Steady to 10c Higher—Bulls and Calves Firm—Stockers and Feeders in Small Numbers, Prices Steady.

As was anticipated, the storm of Sunday night, which blocked country roads, held down receipts of cattle at this point today to rather light proportions.

Light receipts locally and a strong demand combined to make an active session of trading and all change in the price range was in favor of the selling and producing side.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

This was a repetition of the same old story of a substantial surplus and a vigorous demand in this department today.

There was good edge to the trade in butcher classes today on a comparatively heavy supply.

COWS, BULLS AND MIXED.

There was good edge to the trade in butcher classes today on a comparatively heavy supply.

HEIFERS.

The following quotations are current on the local market.

Table with columns: No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price. Lists prices for various types of cattle.

Cows.

Table with columns: No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price. Lists prices for various types of cows.

HOGS STILL ON UPGRADE

ANOTHER ADVANCE OF 5@10c PUTS VALUES HIGHEST SINCE LATE IN SEPTEMBER.

TRADE ACTIVE AT ADVANCE

Quality Fairly Good—Top of \$6.75 Scored, With Bulk of Sales Ranging From \$6.60 to \$7.00—Estimate 5,000 Head.

Another advance was scored in the hog trade today, lifting values to a new level for the year.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

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

Table with columns: Options, Open, High, Low, Close, Change. Lists prices for Wheat, Corn, Oats, and Pork.

Representative Hog Sales.

Table with columns: No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price. Lists prices for various types of hogs.

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Pigs—110 Pounds and Under.

Olds, Ends and Wagon Hogs.

Packers' Hog Purchases.

Range of Hog Prices.

OTHER LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO Union Stock Yards, Ill., Mar. 12.—The Live Stock World reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 5000. Market steady, top \$7.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 17,000. Market 10¢ higher, top \$6.95, bulk \$6.75 to \$6.90.

Sheep—Receipts, 12,000. Sheep firm, lambs steady to weaker, top \$7.50.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Mar. 12.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers' Telegram reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 4000. Market strong to 10¢ higher, top \$8.25, cows and heifers strong to 10¢ up, stockers uneven, calves steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 7000. Market 5¢ to 10¢ higher, top \$6.75, bulk \$6.45 to \$6.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 5000. Market steady, lambs \$7.00.

SOUTH OMAHA.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Mar. 12.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers' Telegram reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 5200. Market generally steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 10,000. Market 10¢ to 15¢ higher, top \$6.65, bulk \$6.45 to \$6.55.

Sheep—Receipts, 7000. Market 5¢ to 10¢ higher.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

EAST ST. LOUIS, National Stock Yards, Ill., Mar. 12.—Special to The Journal: The National Live Stock Reporter reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 2,000. Including 500 southern. Market 10¢ higher, native steers \$7.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 7000. Market 10¢ higher, top \$7.00, bulk \$6.65 to \$6.85.

Sheep—Receipts, 4000. Market strong, lambs \$7.35.

FORT WORTH.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Mar. 12.—Special to The Journal: The Daily Live Stock Reporter reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 3200. Market steady, top \$8.

Hogs—Receipts, 1000. Market 5¢ to 10¢ higher, top \$7.00, bulk \$6.40 to \$6.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 400. Market steady, lambs \$7.50.

STEADY, LAMBS \$7.75.

SIoux CITY, Ia., Mar. 12.—Special to The Journal: The Live Stock Reporter reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 1200. Fat cattle steady, stockers strong.

Hogs—Receipts, 7000. Market 10¢ higher, top \$6.60, bulk \$6.45 to \$6.55.

Sheep—Receipts, 200. Market dime higher.

ST. JOSEPH CASH GRAIN MARKET.

Today's cash values: Receipts: wheat, 3 cars; corn, 20 cars; oats, 9 cars.

Wheat: No. 2 red, 1.02 @ 1.04; No. 3 red, 1.00 @ 1.02; No. 2 hard, 1.02 @ 1.04; No. 3 hard, 1.02 @ 1.04.

Corn: No. 2 white, 69 1/2 @ 70 1/2; No. 3 white, 67 1/2 @ 68 1/2; No. 4 white, 65 1/2 @ 66 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 69 @ 70; No. 3 mixed, 68 1/2 @ 69 1/2; No. 4 mixed, 65 @ 66 1/2; No. 2 yellow, 68 @ 69 1/2; No. 3 yellow, 68 @ 69 1/2; No. 4 yellow, 65 1/2 @ 66 1/2.

Oats: No. 2 white, 54 @ 54 1/2; No. 3 white, 53 @ 53 1/2; No. 2 oats, 52 @ 53; Bran, 1.10 @ 1.12; Shorts, 1.10 @ 1.12; Corn above, new, 1.20 @ 1.25.

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

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SHEEP MARKET DULL

PACKERS DEMAND LOWER PRICES AND TRADE DRAGS SLOWLY.

NOTHING SOLD IN FORENOON

Receipts Limited But Small Supply Meets Very Weak Demand—Lambs Made Up the Entire Crop.

Although early estimates were by no means excessive, bailed up railroad service throughout the western feed-

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ITEMS IN BRIEF.

Lawson & Rhodus, big shippers from Bethany, Mo., had a car of cattle on the market today.

Folly & Lair, regular shippers from Ridgeway, Mo., sent in a mixed load of stock today.

Kent & Son, of Albany, Mo., marketed a mixed load of stock here today. This firm is represented frequently on the local market.

Lord & Cook, of Cosby, Mo., marketed a mixed load of cattle and hogs here today.

A. C. Trapp, a well-known stockman of Andrew county, Mo., sent in a mixed load of stock for today's trade.

John Brazwell, of Stewartville, Mo., was in town with a car of cattle of his own feeding.

R. H. Fleming, of Rosendale, Mo., contributed a car of hogs to the day's supply.

Mike Harris, of Phelps, Mo., was a one-car contributor to the day's receipts of cattle.

Champion Feed saves corn.

H. S. Rhodes and W. S. Walker, of Fairfax, Mo., were on the market with Mr. Rhodes having one car and Mr. Walker two loads on sale.

R. E. Cottrell, an extensive shipper of Skidmore, Mo., forwarded in a car of Johny meat for today's market.

Johny meat, of Mound City, Mo., had in a load of cattle today that sold well.

W. W. McDaniel, who ships from Rockport, Mo., on an extensive scale, had two cars of cattle on sale here today.

At noon packers were still holding out stubbornly for lower prices, and salesmen just as determinedly refusing to liquidate with the result that trade was in a deadlock with no prospects of getting movement started at any time well toward the closing hour.

Salemen were bitter in their denunciation of packers' actions, while buyers argued that they were justified in taking off some of the frothy advance of last week and in view of the fact that their coolers were pretty well populated with the dressed product.

Goodly quantities of western lambs are quotable at \$6.75 to \$7.15; fair to good fed western lambs at \$6.25 to \$6.50; fed western ewes at \$4.25 to \$4.50; western wethers at \$4.50 to \$5.50; good western yearlings, light weight, at \$5.50 to \$6.00; good western yearlings, heavy weight, \$6.25 to \$6.50; good to prime native lambs at \$4.25 to \$4.50; fair to good native lambs at \$3.90 to \$4.25; native ewes at \$4.00 to \$4.25; native yearlings, light weight, at \$5.00 to \$5.25; native yearlings, heavy weight, at \$5.25 to \$5.50; culled lambs at \$3.25 to \$3.50.

The moisture generally containing many bacteria, the eggs become infected, and their quality is reduced. If eggs are washed at all, they should be rinsed in clean water and then dried before they are put away. Sudden changes from lower to higher temperatures are also deleterious to the keeping quality of eggs. Eggs should be stored in a cool, dry place, and the covering mucous film, thereby favoring infection and hastening decay.

The deterioration of eggs that are already infested with bacteria, if they are checked by the proper handling. Cold is about the most effective means to the keeping quality of eggs. The system of banking the period of storage, always be kept as cool as possible (that is, of course, not below freezing point), not only because decomposition is checked, but because the shrinking proceeds much more slowly than at ordinary temperature. The amount of shrinking, which is caused by the evaporation of water from the egg contents, is generally considered as an index to the age of the eggs. Cold also prevents further infection of the eggs because it makes it difficult to check the growth of bacteria.

The commercial cold storage of eggs has become a very important industry. The public generally knows that the production of the profits derived from it and of the length of time for which the eggs are stored. Stimulated by sensational newspaper articles, the producers and consumers developed much prejudice against the cold storage industry. However, this industry has exerted a most important influence upon the poultry business, and much of the recent phenomenal growth of this industry is due to the application of cold storage to its products. During the period of heavy production large numbers of eggs are placed in cold storage for preservation until the supply goes down. This system of banking the period of storage, always be kept as cool as possible (that is, of course, not below freezing point), not only because decomposition is checked, but because the shrinking proceeds much more slowly than at ordinary temperature. The amount of shrinking, which is caused by the evaporation of water from the egg contents, is generally considered as an index to the age of the eggs. Cold also prevents further infection of the eggs because it makes it difficult to check the growth of bacteria.

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W. E. WARRICK, Editor and Manager.

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ECONOMIZING ON CORN.

Dressed beef men say western farmers are learning how to economize on corn in feeding operations, says the Omaha Journal-Stockman. Not so very many years ago the problem of the farmer was to get as much of his corn as possible to market in the form of cattle, hogs and sheep. Today this is reversed and the farmer's problem seems to be to market his cattle, hogs and sheep with as little corn as possible.

WESTERN CATTLE PROSPECTS.

Breeder's Gazette: Winter has been rigorous in the west and the season is here when the owner of stock on the open range experiences attacks of insomnia that only the lapse of time will remedy.

COOPERATION WITH FARMER

Campaigns Being Conducted in Wisconsin and Illinois.

Homestead: Recently we called attention to the good work being done by the Wisconsin Bankers' Association which has conducted, during the past winter, a series of agricultural exhibits and contests, the aim being to give the element of competition to farming and thus produce larger crops, and incidentally, to bring the farmer and the banker into still closer relationship.

PACKERS' PROFITS.

The New York Commercial says: Has a man the right to fix the price of the article he owns and offers for sale? If he has, does a joint stock company enjoy the same right? These seem to be the issues raised by the government in the prosecution of the meat packers of Chicago.

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The New York Commercial says: Has a man the right to fix the price of the article he owns and offers for sale? If he has, does a joint stock company enjoy the same right? These seem to be the issues raised by the government in the prosecution of the meat packers of Chicago.

COOPERATION WITH FARMER

Campaigns Being Conducted in Wisconsin and Illinois.

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Daddy's Bedtime Story - The Little Pig That Went To Market

"I DON'T know what story I shall tell you tonight," groaned daddy. Jack and Evelyn looked grave.

"Let me see. I'll tell you the story of the little pig who went to market. He started out very gayly, clean and nice as a little pink pig could wish to be.

"When he got to the corner he stopped to get out of the way of a farmer's wagon, and that splashed mud all over him.

"Dear me!" cried the little pig. "Now I must take a bath."

"There was no nice spring, and the puddles in the road did not look big enough for a pig of his size to bathe in.

"By and by he came to one he thought would do, and he jumped into it and rolled over and over. Then he got up and shook himself.

"My, but he was a sight! A muddy little pig was never seen. Not knowing how funny he looked with his face covered with mud and his sides streaked and spotted with it, he trotted along. Going to market on his own four feet he found to be a more tiresome trip than he had thought. He came to a field where the gate stood wide open.

"If I could run across that field it would make quite a short cut to market," he said, and he darted in, not being any too careful whether he stepped on the turnips and cabbages and peas and other things that the farmer had planted.

"The farmer and his boys were working at the other end of the field, and when they saw the pig tramping down all their crops they laid hold of whatever was handy and threw it at the pig. One of the farmer's boys was painting the fence, and he threw his green paint. The farmer was gathering tomatoes, and he threw tomatoes. The other son was on his way home from the barn, with a basketful of eggs, and he was so excited that he hurled some of the eggs after piggy. Before he reached the road the pig ran into a nest of wasps, and they rose and stung him furiously.

"Just a little beyond the field he met his mother driving home from market. She had sold all her garden stuff and had a stick of candy as a reward for each good little pig who had stayed at home and behaved himself.

"Oh, mother, mother, take me home!" cried the pig as soon as he saw her. "But his mother merely touched up the donkey with her whip and drove home. She could not believe that the awful looking green and red and yellow striped, spotted, blotched and zigzagged pig was any one she knew. So the little pig had to turn right round and trot home on his tired little toes, and when he got home his mother took him out into the woods and gave him a whipping he never forgot."

bankers. These answers report a most progressive spirit of the times, advocating the better methods and road laws such as are employed by other states. Our committee has enlisted the support of the Illinois Federation of Commercial Clubs and will work and co-operate with them and others to get action from the legislature in the direction of better road laws."

We have no doubt but that equally valuable work is being carried on by the bankers of other grain-belt states. The spirit of the day is one of co-operation toward the common end of mutual profit. Banker and farmer, and railroad man and farmer, are working together to increase the crops and make it possible for all classes to have more money for their own personal comforts, and for the luxuries of life and for investment. It may be that there is a selfish interest in this helping the farmer to help himself, but in this case certainly the end justifies the means. In our opinion, the bankers and the railroad men who are doing what they can to help the farmer are entitled to great credit and the fact that they see increased prosperity for themselves just around the corner should not minimize the credit which ever, the farmer is the source of all wealth and any man who helps the farmer to make this wealth greater and surer is doing a good work and one which is entitled to public recognition and commendation. Both the Illinois and Wisconsin associations are working along the right line.

CONSIDER A GRAIN OF WHEAT

Interesting Facts About How Seeds and Stalks Multiply.

M. Phillipari, professor of botany, in 1842, cultivated at Versailles, near Paris, France, successfully 372 varieties, from combination of the following standards: Five main kinds, one Egyptian, two spelter wheat, one polish wheat, four single grain wheat, five common bearded wheat, three general kinds, hard, soft and Polish ordinary.

M. Desionchamps reported that he counted four hundred and fifty grains from one seed, and that he also saw one hundred and fifty stalks coming from one grain.

Mr. Shaw of St. Louis received once from a governor of an Algerian province a plant of eighty stalks, and mentions one of one hundred and twenty stalks in possession of a pasha of Egypt.

Sir Humphrey Davis, mentions one of one hundred and thirty stalks.

Daharned speaks of one seed which produced one hundred and forty stalks and six thousand grains.

At Kerinon, near Brest, France, in 1817, one hundred and fifty ears from one root were reported.

D'Albert, chief gardener of Louis Philippe (1830-48) reports of a plant near Hivroux of fifty ears with two thousand two hundred and forty grains.

The Chinese, by planting single seeds frequently obtain twenty to thirty ears from one seed.

Charles Miller of the Botanical Gardens at Cambridge, England, in June, 1776, selected a grain ready to branch out, pulled it up and August 8 divided it into eighteen parts. Each was carefully replanted, which sprouted again, and in September were divided and replanted, making seventy-six separate plants, which went through the winter and were divided during March and April and gave in all five hundred plants, from which came 71,129 ears, producing forty-seven pounds and a half of grain, or, just think of it, 4, 768,949 seeds.

Sir William Symonds of Hampshire, England brought a few grains from Thebes, Egypt, which must have been about three thousand five hundred years with the mummy from which they were taken in his possession. One seed only was planted and produced fifteen stems, with more than one thousand six hundred grains.

TELLING THE AGE OF A HORSE.

The age of a horse is readily told by the cups in the teeth. At 4 years there will be permanent front teeth. At 5 there are deep black cavities in the centers of all lower nippers. At 6 these cavities disappear in the two center lower nippers. Two more years these cavities for each year to the 8th, and then the two center upper nippers lose their cavities, and each year two more, until at the age of 10 the teeth are all smooth, or retain only a slight roughness. After the age of 10 the length of the teeth and spaces must be judged; even then the age can be determined only approximately.

In an ostrich farm each bird has an individual valuation based mainly on the quality of feathers yielded.

HATCHING TIME.

Some Light Upon the Incubator and Why It Fails.

Fort Collins, Colo.—It is now in order to condemn the incubator and breed of fowls we have, and make a change, often for the worse. If the machine is tight, and all there, brush it up, clean it out; and if it did not do good work last season, change the location and have the thermometer tested or buy a test one. The thermometer is the cause of much trouble; so be sure it is accurate, writes W. E. Vapion, of the Colorado Agricultural college.

Perhaps you don't know what good work is and expect too much; a chick from two eggs is good enough.

Changing from the cellar to a living room, or from the barn, or providing better ventilation in the cellar, often changes luck.

Ventilation in the machine is as much or more important than moisture; so ventilate without sending a current of air over or through the machine. A constant current of air over or through the machine means much evaporation of the egg moisture; so prevent this as much as possible.

After the first week or so, eggs can stand a great deal of cooling off, but cooling by chilling in a cold room is a bad thing. If the room is cold, better cover the eggs with a soft cloth, or several thicknesses if necessary. Cool slowly.

Changing incubators every time we read of a better one is poor business, and means more dissatisfaction. On the other hand, one machine may suit your location, condition or personality better than some other, but if you have tried two or three, and cannot manage any one of them, better get it up and go back to the old hen, she is the only incubator that is self-regulating.

Likewise, do not change breeds every time a "better" one springs up. If you have "run out" run it out. For years you have used the early maturing pullets and most vigorous hens as hatchers, because they have laid all winter and gone broody. You have given them eggs laid by those of the flock that were slower to do business, the slower maturing or later hatched pullets and the long resting hens, and so have been perpetuating the poorer quality of the flock. To build it up, select a breeding pen of the best and use only the eggs from this pen for hatching.

Get rid of "rotters" not needed for this pen and produce for market infertile eggs—better keeping eggs, which will mean much less loss on the market.

TWO MORE KANSAS TOWNS

Being Established on Santa Fe's Col-mor Cut-Off in the Southwest.

Hutchinson, Kan., March 12.—In addition to the three towns already laid out on the Santa Fe Railroad's Col-mor extension through Gray and Haskell counties, Montezuma, Ensign and Santa Fe Junction, two more are to be started.

One of these will be located in the west side of Gray county, near the Haskell county line, and not far south of the old town of Dodge. A Pratt corporation is going to build an elevator there, and a number of other business houses will go up there this spring.

The other new town will be located in the east side of Gray county, at the present town site of Santa Fe, or possibly one mile east. No intimation has been given of the probable location of the new town. It will be about six miles south of the present county seat town, Santa Fe.

Speaking of the activity already toward building up the new towns on the cut-off the Dodge City Globe says: "The work now is merely to establish the boundaries of the towns. When that is done the towns will be platted, and by about the 1st of April the company will be ready to offer lots for sale."

"Ensign is the first of the towns out from Dodge. It is just across the Gray county line. The Santa Fe will establish a water station there, and already a farmers' elevator company has been organized to put up an elevator."

"Montezuma, at about the middle of Gray county, is expected to be quite a town. Drew Evans of Cimarron will establish a big general store there. Luther Sons of Cimarron will open a real estate office there. This firm has already arranged to bring quite a colony of Montezuma to the community. A Pratt corporation is going to build an elevator there, and a number of other business houses will go up there this spring."

"Santa Fe Junction, near the southwest corner of Haskell county, probably will be another good town. The Pratt corporation, which will build an elevator at Montezuma, also will build one at Santa Fe Junction."

Pennsylvania tobacco fields yield 1100 pounds to the acre, not the top of the list of the states by any means.

The Favored Modes in Tailored Suits Arriving Daily

Superb showing for this week, both in the severely tailored and the more dressy models.

The new one-sided effects are slated to be prominent in many of the smarter lines and, of course, find their highest and best expression in this mammoth display. The uniform tendency is to give long lines to the figure. Coats are 24 to 28 inches long. The new "Princess Pat" model, the Russian and Rounded Cutaway are the hits of the season. See them tomorrow.

The following lines will be found of special style and value interest to this week's store visitors:

At \$15.00 The most complete assortment ever attempted in the way of styles and materials; grays, tans, blues and fancy mixtures; in all this season's most attractive models, at only \$15.00

At \$20.00 The plain tailored models, the new cutaway, the stylish effects in the one-sided or double-breasted garments, shown in thirty different models, at only \$20.00

At \$25.00 A choice assortment at this popular price, the strictly tailored model in twenty different styles. The smart, dressy suit with the double draped collar, three-quarter sleeves. The new tunic skirt with high bodice shape, shown in thirty different models, at only \$25.00

At \$30.00 The new "Princess Pat" model with shirred back, both on coat and skirt; also the new straight box coat and the high belt Norfolk. The latest models in twenty different styles, at only \$30.00

Members Retail Merchants' Association. Railroad Fares Rebated.

Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Co. advertisement with logo and contact information.

Blair Horse and Mule Co. advertisement for horse and mule sales.

Colonist advertisement for Pacific Coast Points, featuring a \$25 ticket offer.

Imported Percheron Horses advertisement from Calvert & Randall.

Wanted to Buy advertisement for horses and mules, including contact for John Hann.

Seaman & Schuske Metal Works Company advertisement for sheet metal, fire doors, and shutters.

The Exchange Cotton & Linseed Meal Co. advertisement for live stock exchange and meal products.

March Clearing Sale of Our Entire Drapery Stock at 65 cents on the Dollar advertisement.

The Brady Carpet & Drapery Co. advertisement for Missouri's largest dealers in drapery goods.

Avoid Blends! Send us your order for Hayner BOTTLED-IN-BOND Whiskey You KNOW it is good and pure—the Government's Green Stamp over the cork is your protection.

NO MATTER what others may promise—no matter how tempting their offers may seem—see if they offer Bottled-in-Bond Whiskey—and remember—there is only one way you can be sure of getting pure, straight whiskey—and that is to insist on Bottled-in-Bond.



WE WANT you to TRY this whiskey on our guarantee you will find it all we claim—as fine as you ever tasted—and the best value you ever saw—or you may send it back at our expense—and we will return your money.

That's what we offer you—Hayner Private Stock Bottled-in-Bond Whiskey—rich, pure and delicious—shipped in sealed cases—Direct from Distillery—and all it costs you is \$3.20 for FOUR full quarts—express charges paid.

There's no question about a whiskey like this—the Government's Green Stamp over the cork is your assurance that it is Bottled-in-Bond—fully aged, full 100% proof, full measure—and a guarantee that it comes to you just as it left the distillery, in all its original purity and goodness.

Note the price—only 80 cents a quart—delivered. Where else can you buy a Bottled-in-Bond whiskey of this magnificent quality at this price.

THE HAYNER DISTILLING COMPANY, Dept. G-102

KANSAS CITY, MO. DISTILLERY TROY, OHIO Established 1856

PAPER BAG COOKING

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

PERFECT ROAST MUTTON.

By Martha McCulloch Williams. Writing so much of cakes and sweets and formal dinners that can be cooked in paper bags has brought me almost to the pass where I feel surfeited of such fare. It has made me wonder, too, if my readers will not be likewise glad to get back to homelier fare, at least for one day, and that fare possibly perfect roast mutton.

Choose a saddle, if you want the very best. Buy it a day ahead of the cooking, have the ribs cut short and neatly rounded, wash it quickly, salt it very, very lightly, brush over with melted butter and vinegar—a teaspoonful of each mixed—and keep in a cool, airy place until ready for cooking. If it is hanging outside, it should be well wrapped in damp cheese cloth and hence will need no more washing when brought in for cooking. Grease a bag that will be a loose fit, very thickly, clarified drippings answering for this better than butter. Sprinkle fine herbs in powder lightly over the meat, also a very little more salt, red and black pepper, and a few drops of tobacco, chili vinegar or Worcestershire sauce. Melt a teaspoonful of tart jelly, currant or crabapple, in a spoonful of claret, lemon juice or vinegar, add a teaspoonful of good butter, mix well, and brush the meat well over with the mixture. Save any remainder for the gravy later on. Slice an onion very thin and lay upon top of the meat. Place it in your greased bag with a little more butter, seal, cook in hot oven five to seven minutes, then slack heat half and finish the cooking, allowing eighteen to twenty minutes to the pound.

Liver beef is hearty, tasty and not too costly. Get as much round meat as you need, have it cut in thin slices and the slices divided lengthwise into strips. Make a square or oblong mold for a paper bag, butter it well, upon the bottom either toasted breadcrumbs or thinly sliced potatoes and onions, dot with butter and cover with a layer of beef, cut to fit the mold neatly, and seasoned with salt and pepper. Butter the meat on both sides if you like things very rich. Repeat the layers until the mold is full, then pour over a little milk and enough tomato catsup to moisten the upper layer. Dot with bits of butter. Set the mold inside a greased bag, put on trivet in the oven, using either upper or lower shelf, and cook thoroughly, allowing twenty minutes to the pound.

Liver and bacon are not beyond the paper bag. Slice the liver thin, season it as for frying, put it in a well greased bag, lay bacon slices all over it, seal and cook for fifteen minutes—five in a hot oven; ten after slackening heat. Keep the heat full five minutes longer if you like it very crisp. (Copyright, 1911, by the Associated Literary Press.)

CUTLETS FOR THE NURSERY.

By Nicolas Soyer, Chef of Brooks' Club, London.

Every mother is aware of the nourishing properties of barley, but not every child can be got to take the barley in the shape of porridge. The appended recipe solves the difficulty by giving the barley at dinner instead of at breakfast time.

Soak four ounces thoroughly washed pearl barley for twenty-four hours. Have ready a well greased bag, six small peeled whole onions (select those about the size of a tangerine), and the requisite number of cutlets. Free the cutlets from all but the smallest quantity of fat, dust them with salt and place them in the bag. Add to them the onions and the barley, salt to taste, and if any of the water in which the barley was soaked remains, add this also. If not, add half a pint of chicken stock. Fold and clip the bag, place on broiler and cook gently in only moderately hot oven for an hour and a half.

Veal can also be cooked this way, and for invalids the dish can be most highly recommended, as it contains nothing to upset the most delicate stomach.

This dish should be selected when there has been roast fowl the day before, as the stock can be made from the cooked carcass of the fowl, as follows: Break up the carcass into small pieces. Add any pieces of skin remaining, an onion stuck with a clove, a tiny bit of mace, and a good-sized sprig of well washed parsley. Add rather more than half a pint of water. Bring to the boil, then simmer very slowly, and do not let it boil away or reduce at all for three-quarters of an hour. Strain off. Add salt to taste.

Cutlets a la indienne: For those who like hot things the following may be recommended: Take a teaspoonful of salted flour, mix with it thoroughly a heaped large teaspoonful of good curry powder—two if liked. Grease a bag very thoroughly. Have ready four or six cutlets trimmed as directed above. Dust these with the flour, put them into the bag and add to them a heaped dessert spoonful of finely chopped spring onions and half a pint of chicken or other well flavored stock. Fold and cook gently for three-quarters of an hour. (Copyright, 1911, by Sturges & Watton Company.)

DESERT OCEAN IN AFRICA

Sahara to be Covered With Ships and Surrounded by Fertile Fields and Forests.

The project of converting the desert of Sahara into a vast inland sea, one-half the size of the Mediterranean, is again being agitated, chiefly by Prof. Göttschewski, a distinguished scientist. He believes he has worked out a satisfactory plan for the engineering work necessary, and is now urging that France add this to its other Northern Africa enterprises.

About one-fourth of the great desert is below the sea level, and by his plan of cutting a canal some 50 miles long to the north coast of Africa, the whole region would be covered with a sea from 10 to 60 fathoms deep and navigable by steamers, thus producing a flourishing traffic between French West Africa.

ARE WEDDED IN WHISPERS

Voiceless Oregon Couple Engage Clergyman Similarly Afflicted to Perform Marriage Ceremony.

The first wedding ceremony conducted in whispers, so far as is known, occurred at Vancouver, Wash., when a Portland dentist married a pretty young woman from that city, the wedding taking place at the home of Rev. Walter I. Eck, of St. Paul's English Lutheran church.

Mr. Eck was at the church, when two stylishly gowned young women appeared and informed him that his services would be necessary for the happiness of Miss Martha Frances Owens, who was to become the bride of Dr. Hugh Charles Smith, both of Portland. The witness was Miss Fay Forbes Gibson, also of Portland.

Two weeks ago, when ending a prayer in church, Rev. Mr. Eck suddenly lost his power of speech, and since then he has conversed in whispers.

Trying to recover his voice in vain, he whispered: "I can't talk; all I can do is whisper."

Touched by sympathy, the determined bride-to-be whispered back: "That will be all right. Just so long as it is quiet we don't care. We came over here to have a quiet wedding and you will do fine."

Going to the pastor, the two to be married answered in whispers the whispered questions asked by the voiceless pastor.

Queer Burial Customs. The attempt made by thieves to plunder the grave of a famous Parisian actress reminds a writer in the Journal des Debats that the ancient custom of depositing valuables in tombs still prevails in France. But it is not only jewels and the like that are buried with the dead.

A few years ago it was the custom in La Vendee to put a polished stone within reach of the corpse. This was supposed to guide the dead to their new journey. In the district of Dinan a piece of consecrated bread was used for the same purpose. The people of the Bordeaux district place in the coffin a sprig of myrtle blessed at Easter. This is considered to insure entry into paradise.

Women Students in Berlin. The educational statistics of Berlin show that the number of women students is increasing there. The theological department alone shows a falling off, there being only one woman registered, while there were several last year. Besides the 258 women who attend lectures without matriculating, there are 12 women in the school of jurisprudence, 172 medical students and 659 in the department of philosophy. There are in all about 1,115 women students, of whom the majority are in the philology and history departments. The record shows that many of the important professors have student daughters and that these do not, as a rule, aim to perfect themselves in the branches taught by their fathers. Among the representatives of the official class is the daughter of Dr. Reickes, mayor of Berlin, who has matriculated in the department for the study of German.

Getting the Value of Coal.

The scientific method of buying coal, not by weight, but by thermal value, is likely to be adopted by the St. Paul city government. The "B. T. U." system, it is called, the initials standing for British thermal units. The school board estimates that it will save six per cent, or \$2,600, on 9,000 tons, the year's consumption. Many railroads are buying their coal, not for what it weighs, but for what it can do.—Springfield Republican.

EXCHANGE DIRECTORY.

Following is a list of the commission firms and stock cattle dealers engaged in business at the St. Joseph stock yards:

- Commission Firms. Butler, James H., rooms 337-38. Byers Bros. & Co., rooms 202-204. Clay, Robinson & Co., rooms 329-32. Cridder Bros. & Co., rooms 303-307. Daily, G. M. Co., rooms 317-19. Davis & Son, rooms 206-17. Drinkard, Emmert & Co., rooms 309-15. Emmert Com. Co., rooms 392-4. Kansas City Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 229-32. Knollin Sheep Commission Co., rooms 213-25. Lee Live Stock Commission Co., rooms 210-13. Missouri Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 291-293. National Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 333-49. Nichols, Blanchard & Gilchrist, rooms 325-28. Prey Bros. & Cooper, rooms 318-22. Stewart & Co., rooms 226-28. St. Joseph Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 212-14. Shey, G. O., Commission Co., rooms 295-297. Wood Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 312-14.

Officers of Exchange.

- The officers of the St. Joseph Live Stock Exchange are as follows: President, A. F. Daily; vice-president, W. True Davis; secretary-treasurer, E. F. Erwin. The board of directors is composed of A. H. Baker, M. W. Wyatt, J. G. Adams, L. E. Cooper, M. F. Blanchard, R. L. Denham and M. E. Stewart. Stock Cattle Brokers. Alkins, J. V. & Co., room 391. Adcock, George, room 392. Baker, Joseph, & Son, room 319. Baker, James, room 316. Dawson & Reynolds, room 291. Gillette, M. H., room 318. Maxwell, Spayde & Co., rooms 396-8. Morlock, W. H., rooms 234-35. Milby, John, room 319. Roundtree, W. R., room 316. Rockwood, Geo., room 319. Timmerman, W. O. Stock, James. Sheep Dealers. Lyon, J. E., room 219. Order Buyers. Morlock, W. H., rooms 236-34. Maxwell, Spayde & Co., rooms 396-8.

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When you want to buy or sell Hay write or wire J. L. Frederick Grain & Hay Co. Office, 1011-13 Corby-Forscey Bldg. Phone 1225 Main. St. Joseph, Mo. Warehouse, 7th and Olive Sts.

We make shipments of straight and mixed cars of mill feeds, all meals, corn-cob meal and alfalfa dairy products and cattle fattening. Don't fail to get our prices before buying.



Save Teeth, Pain and Money. It will pay you to learn more about this way which so many prize so highly.

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513 FELIX STREET ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI

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Best Northwestern Nebraska Seed, graded. Prices and samples free.

Seed Corn!

From Missouri farm direct to purchaser. Eight varieties. Quality considered, cheaper than any. Write for catalog.

EVERMAN & EVERMAN. R. F. D. No. 5. Gallatin, Mo.

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for sale cheap. Perfect condition and does splendid writing. Could ship on approval and trial. Write to CHARLES W. RICKART, Rosedale, Kan.

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of all kinds to us and get the best results. Carlisle Com. Co. Rooms 746-49 Live Stock Ex. Kansas City, Mo. SELLEYS GET OUR BIDS

Hay Wanted!

Will purchase on your track or handle on commission. Write us what you have. NORTH BROTHERS 750-57 Live Stock Ex., Kansas City, Mo.

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No Dose to Measure. No Liquor to Spill. No String to Rot. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. WRITE FOR FREE CIRCULARS.

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY

DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY. DETROIT, MICH., U.S.A.

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We guarantee Old Keebros to be the best whisky made at the price. You'll agree with us if you try it. On account of its strength and purity it has no equal for medicinal purposes. Distilled expressly for us.

Per Quart, \$1. Four Full Quarts, \$4. Kegan's Old Monogram Whisky \$3 Special Price, Per Gallon

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RIEGER'S PURE OLD MONOGRAM WHISKEY

At Wholesale Prices. Send us an order for Rieger's Monogram—test it for flavor, smoothness, and all the essential qualities of good whiskey—use half of it and satisfy yourself. If you are not thoroughly convinced that it is the finest whiskey you ever used, return the balance at our expense—your money will be returned without question.

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We Prepay The Express 8 Ots. Rieger's Monogram Private Stock \$5 4 Ots. Rieger's Monogram Extra Fine \$3 FREE With Each Order :: Two sample bottles of Rieger's Fine Monogram Whiskey, Gold tipped Whiskey Glass and Patent Corkscrew.

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All Rectal Diseases cured without a surgical operation. No Chloroform, Ether or other general anesthetic used. CURE GUARANTEED to last a LIFETIME. EXAMINATION FREE. WRITE FOR BOOK ON PILES AND RECTAL DISEASES WITH TESTIMONIALS DR. C. Y. CLEMENT, 411 MARQUARDT BLDG., DES MOINES, IOWA

FREE WOOL TO FOLLOW.

Bill Similar to One Voted by Taft Now Planned.

Washington, March 11.—Free raw wool to follow free sugar was reported today to be on the program of the house Democrats. Although Chairman Underwood, of the ways and means committee, has been for a downward revision bill, such as was passed last summer and vetoed by the president. It is declared that a majority of the Democrats of the committee believe that a free raw wool bill will be submitted to the caucus and indications are that such a bill will be ratified.

With the \$22,000,000 revenue which would be lost from sugar provided for by the proposed excise tax, the Democrats are free to provide a duty on raw silk of 15¢ per lb. for the \$29,000,000 estimated loss by placing raw wool on the free list.

STORAGE CHEAPENS PRICE

Kansas City, Mo., March 11.—It is the cold storage men who insure

cheap eggs instead of high priced ones as some legislators would have us believe," said F. W. Brockman of St. Louis, addressing the second day's session of the fourth annual convention of the Missouri Association of Wholesale Egg, Poultry and Butter dealers here.

"Were it not for cold storage," he continued, "eggs would go to \$1 a dozen in winter, and in some places would be absolutely unobtainable. Of course it boosts the price occasionally in summer but if it did not farmers in that season could not get more than two or three cents a dozen for eggs."

Hundreds of produce dealers from Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska are attending the Missouri meeting. The convention will close today with the election of officers. St. Louis is a prominent bidder for next year's meeting.

Maud Ballington Booth says she can not explain why there are comparatively so few women in prisons, not being able to decide whether it is due to the high character of the woman or the presence of men on the juries. The care of women prisoners does not give her the concern occasioned by the vast number of men in prisons.

Winter Hog Feed

Should be appetizing, concentrated, readily digestible and highly nourishing. Corn is the cheapest and best foundation feed. It makes Heat and Fat, but does not make hogs grow. Corn and

Swift's Digester Tankage

make the ideal ration for rapid, economical growth and attractive market finish. Sold in any quantity from a hundred pound sack to a carload. Try it.

For prices, free sample and complete information address,

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Kansas City Omaha St. Louis
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The Hammond Packing Co.
St. Joseph, Mo.

SHAMROCK WHISKY DISTILLED FOR MEDICAL USE
10 YEARS OLD ASSORTED PURE
M. J. SHERIDAN, PROPRIETOR,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
Importers and Dealers in
WINES and LIQUORS
Established 1878.

Shamrock Whiskey, jugs or bottles, \$4.00
Tennessee Eye, jugs or bottles, \$4.00
McCrayer, jugs or bottles, \$4.00
Marshall's, jugs or bottles, \$4.00
Tennessee White Corn Whiskey, \$4.00
Old Anderson Whiskey, \$4.00
Best Kentucky Bourbon Whiskey, \$4.00
Holland Gin, jugs or bottles, \$4.00 to \$4.00
Brandy, triple, apple, peach, \$4.00 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
ANGELIC WINE, \$1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 3.00 and 4.00
THIS IS AN OLD, RESPONSIBLE HOUSE
Mail orders shipped promptly. Remit with order. We carry everything in the Wine and Liquor order. Price list mailed on application. Address
M. J. SHERIDAN,
223 South Sixth Street, St. Joseph, Mo.

We Buy and Sell
All kinds of the
BEST
FIELD AND GRASS
SEEDS
Alfalfa, Mt. St. Cane, Clover, Timothy,
Raffin, Popcorn, Seed Corn,
Grass Seed, etc.
Write for prices on any quantity.
J. G. PEPPARD SEED CO.
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Any tumor can be cured without a surgical operation by using the...
ANTISEPTIC TEAT OPENER
Easy to Adjust. No Danger.
No Inflammation. No more hard milking time to be killed. Helps sprinklers. Saves time and sore bands. Makes a hard milker easy. Half your feed requires them. First operation improves the cow or money refunded. Even a boy can adjust them.
\$1.00 Buy a Dozen.
DR. J. B. DWIGHT, DES MOINES, IA.
514 Walnut Street.

RHUBARB, OR PIE PLANT

SHOULD BE GIVEN THOROUGH CULTIVATION DURING SUMMER.

By Dr. J. C. Whitten, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri.

Pieplant is one of our oldest, best known, and most highly prized garden vegetables. It is one of the earliest to appear in spring, and consequently comes at a time when succulent or acid plants are appreciated. As prepared for the table, it partakes in character of the nature of a fruit, being sprightly and acid like the berries. Its greatest use comes before the strawberry begins to ripen to take its place.

The soil requirements are similar to those of asparagus; that is, the richer the soil the better. Heavy manuring is essential, and a dressing of manure should be put on every year.

The best varieties of pieplant are Linnaeus, Victoria and Mammoth. The Linnaeus is the first to produce in spring. It has smaller stems, however, than the Victoria or the Mammoth. For that reason, Linnaeus is usually planted for the first early crop, to be followed later by the Mammoth and Victoria.

Plants may be secured from seed or by dividing the crowns of old plants. Plants do not come true to variety from seed. The seedlings are very variable, some of them having small slender leaf stalks, and occasionally one having the large desirable leaf stalks. On account of this variability, new varieties are occasionally secured from seed.

Ordinarily it is best to secure divisions of old pieplant crowns for planting. These may be secured from the nurseryman, or by dividing any good plants from an adjacent garden.

The plants may be set either in autumn or in early spring. They should be set so the crowns are barely covered by the soil. If planted deep, the crowns are almost sure to rot during the hot weather of the first season. Plants should be set two feet apart in rows four feet apart, for the home garden. In large commercial areas where it is desirable to cultivate the plants both ways, they may be set in check rows 3 1/2 feet apart each way. Like asparagus, pieplant should be given thorough cultivation during the summer and liberal manuring every winter.

In pulling the leaf stalks for the table, care should be taken to pull out the base of the leaf stalk. Not infrequently, the leaf will be broken off at the surface of the ground, leaving a short piece of its base attached to the parent plant. The base of the leaf left in the ground will die, and frequently will begin to rot. This may induce a disease known as stem rot which attacks the stem and destroys it. Stem rot is the most serious disease of pieplant in this section. The two ways to prevent it are (1) to plant the pieplant near the surface, and (2) to be sure to get the entire leaf stem in pulling the product. Pieplant usually tends to go to seed shortly after its leaves are produced in the spring. These seed stalks should be kept broken off close to the ground as fast as they form. If the plants are allowed to go to seed their strength tends to go to the seed rather than to the formation of leaves.

After the pieplant has stood for two or three years, the crowns become broad and many leaves are produced. If allowed to become crowded in this way, the leaves in a few years will be small and spindling, owing to their struggle for a food supply. To prevent this, crowns should be divided every few years. This division may be accomplished by cutting out some of the outer sections of the crown and root system. These sections make good plants to set out elsewhere. Handled in this way, pieplant should be a very productive and a profitable crop.

Manure is best applied before a cultivated crop, according to Professor Miller of the Missouri Experiment Station. This is because it then becomes worked into the soil and decayed, and helps to loosen the soil more. And in this way it is out of sight and the ground is clear. If left on the surface of a pasture or a grain crop, manure is liable to be lost by washing which would destroy much of the fertility.

Incubator Chickens.
Expert poultrymen in the west claim that in the west after several generations, incubator-hatched chickens lose the instinct to sit upon their eggs, and it is believed that in time all chickens will have to be hatched by artificial means.

The ground for the garden patch should be deeply plowed and heavily manured. Most vegetables need to be started well and pushed rapidly throughout their whole growth. Especially root crops need a rich soil so that they will grow rapidly.

Why leave the harness on the peeps until plowing begins? Every season there are some home-staples that break, and some straps that pull in two. If this is left to happen while there is lots of work to do, valuable time will be lost.

If stock is allowed to run on wet ground it may take several years to restore it to good physical condition. Good tilth is one of the most important factors in good crops, and it is impossible in land that is puddled.

THINGS WE'RE ASHAMED OF

Why is It That Women Always Seem to Have Something to Apologize For?

Isn't it queer the sort of things we are ashamed of? queries a western woman writer. How often do we hear people apologizing profusely because they happen to live in an unfashionable part of town. They will explain and explain ad nauseam how they came to be living in that house and how very awkward it is having that class of neighbors.

I have come to the conclusion it is little short of a crime not to live in the fashionable part of the city.

And then relations. Everybody seems to be ashamed of at least one relation. In most cases the only ones they are proud of are dead ones, a long time dead, and very remote relations at that. But the living relations always seem to be a cause of shame—they never will live in the right districts, build the right kind of house, bring up their children stylishly or indulge in the right kind of trade. Female relations will insist upon marrying undesirable husbands, and male relations always manage to acquire vulgar or dowdy wives.

One stylish lady is wont to sigh elegantly as she murmurs "poor dear George—peculiar wife, you know; I've tried, but I really can't include them in my social affairs, you know."

But of all the shameful shame producers the behavior of our babies is the shamiest.

Our babies always will dirty their pinnies, ask for candy, wipe jammy fingers on the visitor's coat, demand attention persistently and vociferously, knock over the tea cups, spread the cake crumbs all over the best carpet and perpetrate all the other hundred and one misdemeanors that the dear lambs are heir to. They all do it sometimes and they all do it always on the days we earnestly yearn for them to make a good impression.

So why are we ashamed of them for being normal? Why do we all explain at great length how Tommy never behaves like this on ordinary occasions and why do we persist in being mortified so poignantly?—Exchange.

HILL WANTED FAIR CHANCE

Wouldn't Race Train With Boat if Craft Was Going to Stick to River.

One day, the story runs, when Jim Hill was going in the railroad business and the Great Northern was not the fine system it is today, he was met in St. Paul by the head of a big steamboat company doing business on the Great Lakes.

"Jim," said the steamboat man, "I'll match one of my boats against one of your trains in a fair race for \$1,000 a side."

Mr. Hill hesitated. "I don't know," said he, "some of your boats are pretty fast."

"I'll race you upstream," added the steamboat man, as a further inducement.

"Oh!" exclaimed the other in a disgusted tone, "if you're going to stick to the river then you might as well give up the notion of any race. I thought you meant you'd bring your boat out on the prairie alongside the track and give me some show."

Protestantism in France.
According to an article in the Revue the number of Protestants in France is decreasing. They now number 700,000. The Lutherans, who numbered more than a quarter of a million in 1870, can now boast of a membership of only 80,000 in France. The Calvinists are the most numerous sect left, numbering over half a million. But they are losing ground. At the same time the political influence of the French Protestants is out of all proportion to their numbers. This the writer attributes to their superior system of education, and above all to their great wealth. Their wealth has, however, tended to sap their exclusiveness. They now pay less attention to their religion, and the result is, says the writer in the Revue, that Protestantism in France will in the near future be a thing of the past. This is a rather bold conclusion, and it would be interesting to know if this alleged decrease in the Huguenots is correct. —Westminster Gazette.

Herring on Maine Coast.
It is now fully evident that no more herring will be caught on the Maine coast until spring. There have been practically none landed within the last three weeks, but the recent snow will stop any that might be along this way.

It is a singular fact, but the herring are not found after there has been a good fall of snow. It is reasoned that the snow causes the feed to sink and so the small fish do not show themselves on the surface after it has fallen into the water.—Portland Press.

In Deep Mourning.
Patron—Waiter, what is the matter with this establishment? This steak is burned black!
Waiter—Yes, sir. Mark er respect, sah. Our chef done died yestiddy!—Fuck.

Where Ignorance is Bliss.
"He married the girl he first saw drying her hair in the back yard."
"Love at first sight, eh?"
"Not much! He never knew it was the same girl!"—Judge's Library.

Consignment HIDES STEADY

WE are not after your scalp, but your skins. Market is easy with indications still pointing to lower prices, but it is somewhat uncertain yet which way the cat will jump.

SALT CURED HIDES	No. 1	No. 2
Natives.....	12c	11c
Side brands, over 40 flat.....	11c	
Side brands, under 40 flat.....	10c	
Bulls and stags.....	9 1/2c	8 1/2c
Bulls, side branded flat.....	8c	
Green salt cured glu flat.....	6c	
Green salt cured deacons, each.....	50c@35c	25c@15c
Shunks, each.....	50c@35c	25c@15c
Green uncured hides 1 1/2c less than same grade cured. Green frozen hides bought as No. 2's.		
Green half cured 3-4c less than cured.		
Horse hides, green, No. 1.....	\$3.50@33.00	
Horse hides, No. 2.....	\$2.50@23.00	
Green pony hides and glue.....	\$1.50@75c	
Sheep pelts, green.....	\$1.00@25c	
Dry, according to wool, per pound.....	9c@7c	

FURS	FURS	FURS
MINK —Central	MUSKRAT —Continual	CAT —Continual
No. 1, large.....	No. 2.....	No. 2 Wild.....
No. 1, medium.....	No. 3.....	No. 3 Wild.....
No. 1, small.....	No. 4.....	No. 4 Wild.....
No. 2.....		No. 1 House, large, black.....
No. 3.....		No. 1 House, medium, color.....
No. 4.....		
RACCOON —Central	FOX —Red and roy.	CIVET —Central
No. 1, large.....	No. 1, large, Red.....	No. 1, large.....
No. 1, medium.....	No. 2, Red.....	No. 1, medium.....
No. 1, small.....	No. 3, Red.....	No. 1, small.....
No. 2.....	No. 4, Red.....	No. 2.....
No. 3.....	No. 1, large, Grey.....	No. 3.....
No. 4.....	No. 1, medium, Grey.....	No. 4.....
SKUNK —Central	No. 2, Grey.....	OTTER —Central
Black prime.....	No. 3, Grey.....	No. 1, large.....
Short prime.....	No. 4, Grey.....	No. 1, medium.....
Narrow prime.....	WOLF —Prairie and Timber.	No. 1, small.....
Broad prime.....	No. 1, Prairie, large.....	No. 2.....
Best upprime.....	No. 1, Prairie, medium.....	No. 3.....
Four upprime.....	No. 1, Prairie, small.....	No. 4.....
	No. 2, Prairie.....	BEAVER —Central
OPUSSUM —Central	No. 3, Prairie.....	No. 1, large.....
No. 1, large.....	No. 4, Prairie.....	No. 1, medium.....
No. 1, medium.....	No. 1, Timber, large.....	No. 1, small.....
No. 1, small.....	No. 1, Timber, medium.....	No. 2.....
No. 2.....	No. 1, Timber, small.....	No. 3.....
No. 3.....	No. 2, Timber.....	No. 4.....
No. 4.....	No. 3, Timber.....	BADGER
MUSKRAT —Central	No. 4, Timber.....	No. 1, large.....
No. 1, large.....	CAT —Wild and House.	No. 1, medium.....
No. 1, medium.....	No. 1, Wild, large.....	No. 1, small.....
No. 1, small.....	No. 1, Wild, medium.....	No. 2.....
	No. 1, Wild, small.....	Others worthless.

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Free a Quart OF OUR CHOICE WHISKEY

By reason of its Age, Purity, Flavor and Uniform Goodness, "Our Choice" Whiskey won its Universal Popularity.

If you have never used this particular brand, now is the greatest opportunity you will ever have to become acquainted with it.

We offer you, EXPRESS PREPAID:

4 Full Quarts.....	\$3.00
8 Full Quarts.....	\$5.00
12 Full Quarts.....	\$7.50
24 Full Pints.....	\$8.00

Not a Sample, but a Large Bottle of Fine Wine Included with each order, also a Whiskey Glass and a Corker.

SEND us your order for "Our Choice" Whiskey, open a quart. Taste it. Test it. Then if you are thoroughly satisfied that it is the best Whiskey you ever used, keep the shipment. If not, keep a Full Quart Absolutely Free, return the balance at our expense and we will, without question or comment, return your money in full.

D. FELTENSTEIN
315-317-319 Edmond St. ST. JOSEPH, MO.

NO LETTER IS NECESSARY—CUT OUT AND USE THIS COUPON

D. FELTENSTEIN—Enclosed find \$_____ for which send me _____ quart of "Our Choice" Whiskey—Express Paid. It is understood that if the Whiskey is not entirely satisfactory I may return it at your expense—keep a full quart and all of my money is to be returned without question or comment. \$141

Name _____ Address _____

HIGH-GRADE OFFERINGS AT LOW PRICES

4 Full Clover Lawn.....	\$3.00
8 Full Clover Lawn.....	\$5.50
12 Full Clover Lawn.....	\$8.25
4 Full Old Hayward.....	\$3.50
8 Full Old Hayward.....	\$6.90
12 Full Old Hayward.....	\$9.50
4 Full Old Dyer.....	\$4.00
8 Full Old Dyer.....	\$7.00
12 Full Old Dyer.....	\$10.00

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