

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

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EXCHANGE GLEANINGS.

Much Winter Wheat Killed.

Wheat Badly Damaged.

Hay Stack Destroyed.

Standpipe for Silos.

Cows Are Up.

County's Champion Speller.

Big Missouri Land Deal.

HAY FROM CANADA.

CROPS GOOD OVER STATE.

FEVER ON HEELS OF FLOOD.

SMALLPOX ALSO BREAKS OUT IN NEW MADRID DISTRICT.

WOULD CHANGE.

Daddy's Bedtime Story



A Fussy Small Boy and a Rocking Chair

THE time to go to bed had come, and Evelyn did not seem ready to give up her new rocking chair by the chimney. "Evelyn's getting to be a regular old grandmother about that chair," grumbled Jack, who scorned the weakness of swinging on rockers as a girl's habit.

LIVERPOOL'S STOCK TRADE.

United States Still Sent Cattle and Sheep on Hoof Last Year.

Washing, April 15.—Reviewing the live stock and meat trade of Liverpool in 1911.

Many Things Tried Out at the Manhattan Station.

Manhattan, Kan., April 15.—How to make a beef steer fat, or how to make a beef steer fat, are being worked by processes of experiments on the experimental farm of the Kansas state agricultural college at Manhattan.

Many Patients Already Speak in Terms of Highest Praise.

A VERY GENEROUS OFFER.

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SAM KAHN THE STETSON HAT STORE.

Guaranteed Seed Corn.

Advertise in "The Journal."

EASY MONEY FOR FARMERS

Foreign Methods of Financing It to Be Studied by National Commission.

The finance committee has reported favorably to the United States senate the Gromna resolution. It provides for a national commission on farm finance, to be limited to one year.

EXCHANGE DIRECTORY.

Commission Firms.

Butler, James H., rooms 337-33.

Byers Bros. & Co., rooms 202-204.

Clay, Robinson & Co., rooms 329-33.

Cridler Bros. & Co., rooms 303-307.

Daily, C. M. & Co., rooms 317-19.

Drinkard, Emmert & Co., rooms 303-15.

Emmert Com. Co., rooms 392-4.

Kansas City Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 225-31.

Knollin Sheep Commission Co., rooms 219-23.

Lee Live Stock Commission Co., rooms 219-23.

Missouri Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 201-203.

National Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 332-43.

Nichols, Blanchard & Gilchrist, rooms 326-28.

Prey Bros. & Cooper, rooms 318-22.

Stewart & Co., rooms 226-28.

St. Joseph Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 212-14.

Shav. R. O., Commission Co., rooms 205-207.

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; sec'y-treas., E. F. Erwin.

Alkins, J. V. & Co., room 301.

Adcock, George, room 302.

Baker, Joseph, & Son, room 219.

Baker, James, room 216.

with heads almost always bearded, very compact, and much flattened on the two-ridged sides. It is a hardy plant, resists drought and rust, and is recommended by Prof. Carleton in Farm and Home as a valuable grain in the section above mentioned.

The yield is usually from 20 to 40 bushels per acre, although as high as 63 have been obtained. Its average yield probably does not differ much from that of oats, and it is preferable where oats are liable to rust or lodge. Its feeding value is probably less than that of either oats or barley.

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

Butler, James H., rooms 337-33.

Byers Bros. & Co., rooms 202-204.

Clay, Robinson & Co., rooms 329-33.

Cridler Bros. & Co., rooms 303-307.

Daily, C. M. & Co., rooms 317-19.

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Baker, James, room 216.

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Advance Spring Showing Big Sale

Following our usual spring custom, we inaugurate this week an advance Spring Sale in which we will include the cream of our magnificent stock of floor coverings and draperies at most tempting reductions in order to break the force of the spring rush now coming.

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Ask Us About Our Method of Handling Proceeds of Shipments on Day of Sale

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Advertise in "The Journal." It Pays

The Perfect Test

By Annie Hinrichsen

(Copyright, 1911, by Associated Literary Press.)

"Do you really mean that you will give me no explanation?" "I can not explain, Katherine," Carter protested. "My reason is an excellent one. Some time I can give it to you. I ask you to trust me until that time."

"To love me and trust me," Carter broke in. "You did not answer my letter."

"Of course, I did not. When a man tells a girl he does not intend to see her again she knows it is because he does not want to."

"You need not," Katherine's voice had become suspiciously gracious. "Your affairs are no concern of mine."

"I am not a cad, although you seem to think I am. I could trust you with anything in the world that I could in honor share with you. But I can not tell you this."

"You and I enjoyed for a time a pleasant friendship. You have ended it. Will you please leave me? I do not care to walk with a stranger."

Carter's perplexed, angry eyes met her calm ones. Then he lifted his hat and walked rapidly away.

For several weeks the general assembly had been deadlocked over the election of a United States senator. There were ninety-three Republican members and eighty-eight Democratic ones.

Allerton had never been affiliated with either party. He was the leading lawyer of the state, a man of incorruptible honor and national fame.

One morning Katherine Vane sat in the gallery of the house of representatives. The balloting began. Amidst the wildest bedlam the old had ever heard, George Allerton received the vote of the entire Democratic faction and of the insurgent band and was declared the successful candidate for the senate.

Katherine pushed her way through the crowd toward the elevator. A hand touched her arm. Doane Carter, the leader of the insurgent band, almost as great a hero in that hour as the man whose election he had secured, stood beside her.

the door against a clamoring mob of admirers.

"You know now why I could not come to see you," his voice was cold. He spoke hurriedly as if in haste to dispose of an unpleasant topic. "Your uncle, it was known, was using every means to secure those five votes. The Democratic candidate was also doing his best to get them. Both men are grafters and bribers. We five stood out to elect a good man. I was made chairman of our band. Every act of mine was watched by the spies of each side. Had it been known that I was going to Benton, Sherrill Vane's home, to see his niece I should have been suspected of secretly favoring his candidacy. I could not have made any one understand that he and your father are bitter enemies because your father despises his political methods. My connection with his family would have made me suspicious of my sincerity and they might have been won by one or the other faction."

"There was more at stake than a little glory for ourselves. We were fighting to compel the assembly to elect a great man instead of a boodler. Last night the Democratic leaders agreed, since they could not elect their candidate, to share with us the honor of electing Allerton."

"Now you understand my reason. When I refused to tell you and you refused to trust me, the candidates had not been nominated, and our plans to refuse to support Vane, if he should be nominated, were still secret. I could not in honor tell you the plans of my associates."

"I understand, Doane, and I am sorry—I can't tell you how sorry I am—how much I regret my unkindness. If you were to ask me again to trust you—"

"I shall not. Since I have been proved honorable you are willing to trust me. I have given you the explanation I promised you. I do not ask you to love me. What sort of wife would you be? A woman who would have no confidence in her husband, who would not believe his word of honor unless it was supported by affidavits?"

"Doane Carter sold out for a price," he said deliberately. "His price was Allerton's daughter. He expects to marry her. She is the reason he formed an insurgent band and ejected her father."

"That is not true," There was conviction in Katherine's voice. "He elected Mr. Allerton because he was a great man, an honor to the state and not a boodling politician. Doane Carter is a man whom no price can buy."

"Good for you," laughed Carter behind her. "I hurried after you," he went on when her uncle was out of hearing. "to ask you to forgive me for being such a brute and to love me if you can. I've loved you all the time, Kate, dear, but my pride had been awfully hurt by your lack of confidence in me."

"Lack of confidence? Did I not prove that my trust in you is absolute when Uncle Sherrill could not make me suspicious or jealous by saying you loved another woman? Have I not stood the perfect test? Aren't you sure now that I trust you and—love you?"

PLAYED FOR HEAVIER TIPS

Neapolitan Walter Had Shrewd Scheme to Coax More Money From Generous Tourists.

"I was in Naples when old Vesuvius broke loose the last time," said an American tourist, "and the waiter at the table at my hotel was certainly pleased at the size of the tips I handed him daily. He could speak pretty fair English, and for three or four days he gave me all the information he could. One day, however, when I handed him the usual coin he looked at it in a way to make me see that he was dissatisfied."

"Anything wrong, Josa? I asked. "Hasn't the service been good?" he queried in turn.

"But I had looked for a little increase in the signor's generosity. "Why, because the flow of lava has increased?"

"No; because I had a brother in a village six miles away. "Well?"

"And the lava it overtakes him and his wife and five children and they go up what you call the spout, and I am put to expense to buy mourning for them."

"The point seemed to be well taken," said the tourist, "and I doubled the tip, but later on, as I found all the other waiters playing the same game, I wasted no more tears on the family that went up the spout and came down well roasted."

Good Meal Won Husband. Newspapers from Canton, Ohio, report a romantic wedding of a poor Norwegian cook to a local millionaire, Mr. Edward Langenbach. The cook, whose name is Rosa Jansen, won her husband through her skill in the culinary art. Mr. Langenbach engaged Miss Jansen as cook, and was so delighted with the first meal she prepared that he proposed to her on the spot. The new cook was considerably astonished, but accepted him with equal promptitude. The millionaire lost no time, but immediately took out a marriage license, and the ceremony was performed an hour after the satisfactory meal had been placed on his table.—Exchange.

HIGHWAY BUILDING

FARMER NOT A SUCCESS AT ROAD MAKING BECAUSE OF RUSH OF WORK.

NEED TRAINED MEN FOR WORK

Importance of Passable Roads in Farming Communities Merits Earnest Consideration and Aid of Expert Workers.

Years ago farmers used to stand around in each other's way waiting for a job working the roads. There also was some rivalry as to who should be the road overseer in each road district. All that has changed, and the change has been so great that now a condition exists that is exactly opposite to that of a few years ago; instead of men wanting road work or the job of overseeing, it is now quite an impossible job to get farmers to do anything at all with road work, at least at a season of the year when road work should be done.

The average farmer has always been rather a poor road builder, not because he may have lacked the knowledge of how to put up a good grade or build a good culvert, but because he has always made road work secondary to his own work on the farm. The farmer, if he has worked for any considerable length of time building or repairing grades, has always put that work off until there should come a "slack time" in farm work. We all know such a time comes on the farm until after harvest or until well on into the fall. It is then a case of hurry to get the work done before farm work calls the help in. So as long as farmers have had road work as long as they ever will it has and will be a case of doing good to the roads when there is no good to be done on the farm, instead of being treated in a secondary manner, the people of this day realize that the roads are important enough to be treated with the first consideration of good men who put in all their time and best talent to that work alone.

The farmer as a road builder is better situated than anyone else however, to perform one part of road building, a part which is most important after a grade has once been put up. This is road dragging. It is most fortunate that road dragging should be done just at a time when the farmer has the time in which to do it a little before the fields have dried enough so work in them can be resumed after the rain. At such a time, when the surface of the grade begins to crumble and to pack rather than roll up on the wheels of the passing vehicles, the drag men should be kept busy, and every farmer living where road dragging is done or should be done ought to be allowed to work out his poll tax, at least, by dragging the roads. A great many road officers now hiring farmers to drag certain roads, allowing them pay by the hour or by the mile, and in this way more good is obtained from the road in any other way, and the farmers are able to do the work and do it at the exact time when it needs to be done.

The farmer as a road builder cannot expect to be successful that a road builder should be, because he cannot afford to neglect his own work to build grades and culverts when such work should be done. But as a road maintainer he certainly is successful when armed with a road drag. Hereafter, the work of putting up the grades and building the culverts should be kept in special hands for that work, while the farmer will find his place to fill in maintaining the grades that have been built by a persistent use of the road drag, for which work he should, of course, be paid.—Farmer and Stockman.

FATTENING SPRING PIGS.

Appetites Should Carefully Be Watched for Best Results.

Before the pigs are weaned, they may be fed about the same sort of slop as is given the sow. An excellent mixture at present prices is: Corn 70 pounds, shorts 10 pounds, meat meal or tankage 10 pounds, bran 5 pounds, oil meal 3 pounds, and salt 2 pounds. The young pigs relish this best when it is in a thin slop about the consistency of buttermilk. After the pigs are weaned, the same slop should be continued for several weeks, provided they are on good blue grass, alfalfa or clover pasture. If they are on timothy pasture or in a dry lot, the proportion of shorts, bran, oil meal and tankage in the ration should be increased slightly by adding a pound of each of these feeds to the mixture. After the pigs have been weaned for several weeks and have become used to getting along without their mother's milk, we would, with feeds at the right prices mentioned, gradually reduce the bran, shorts and oil meal in the ration and increase the corn. While doing this we would watch the appetites of the pigs, and if we found that reducing the shorts, bran and oil meal led to a decreased appetite, we would make the reduction more gradually. Our aim would be, so far as the pigs' appetites would allow it, to make the ration consist of corn and tankage.

With corn at 60 cents a bushel, we would consider a good proportion between the corn and tankage on blue grass, alfalfa or clover pasture to be ten or fifteen parts of corn to one of tankage. If the corn were cheaper or the tankage were more expensive, we would use slightly less tankage and vice versa. We would feed just enough at all times to keep the pigs gaining rapidly, but would be careful not to overfeed. On pasture we would feed enough to keep the pigs gaining at about the rate of three-fourths of a pound per hundred pounds of live weight. This means a daily ration of about two pounds of grain for the ordinary spring pig during May and June—about four pounds during July and four or five pounds during August—the exact amount depending largely on the appetites of the pigs and the condition of the pasture. While the pigs are young, we would feed most of the corn ground in a slop, but even while the pigs are only three or four weeks old, small amounts of corn may be fed to advantage shelled. After the pigs are weaned and are on pasture, corn may be fed either on the ear, shelled and soaked, or ground. Experiments at the Iowa station indicate that ear corn on pasture is the most profitable for pigs under 200 pounds in weight, while at the Missouri station the shelled corn was found to be the most profitable for hogs between 100 and 200 pounds in weight.

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ARCHITECT. Rudolph Meier, ARCHITECT, Fifth Floor, Ballinger Building.

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J. C. Whitten, Professor of Horticulture,
 College of Agriculture, University of Missouri.
 Of all the places, the farm home possesses the greatest opportunity for beautiful effects in ornamental planting. As a rule this fact is not sufficiently appreciated. In many cases practically no attention whatever is given to planting about the home. One reason for this frequent neglect is that the owner is under the impression that good landscape gardening about his place cannot be effected without elaborate plan and large expense. This is a mistake, for as a matter of fact, it very frequently happens that nature herself has given to the country home all the main essentials of landscape beauty. Practically any farmer could make the grounds about his home a thing of beauty with no greater expense than a little effort now and then on the part of the family. The results so obtained in a few years would grow an effect which would make the farm not only a better place to live, but worth more on the market. The first essential is to make use of the natural beauty which the place already possesses. The country home is usually surrounded by broad natural landscape across which there are beautiful natural views. In many cases almost no planting at all is necessary. It frequently happens that the main problem lies in opening up vistas so one can see out over the surrounding landscape. In a wooded country a beautiful view may be opened up by cutting out a few trees in order to allow the eye to range across the adjacent valleys or the distant hills. Not infrequently a fence-row continuously overgrown with trees and bushes may obstruct some beautiful distant scene. An opening cleared in such an obstruction will give a vista through so as to bring into view from the house, hills, valleys or green pastures which make up the surrounding landscape. Occasionally the low-growing limbs of a few shade or forest trees may obstruct a view of cultivated fields or green pastures. In such a case it may be desirable to prune off some of these lower limbs in order to open up an attractive scene. Land which is used for pasture, when cleared, should have occasional groups of shade trees left here and there. This not only gives grateful shade to livestock in the heat of a summer day, or shelter from the wind in bleak places, but it makes the surrounding country more beautiful. In selecting trees to be left standing, valuable species should be considered. Often nut trees are cut down, which, if allowed to stand, would supply nuts for the family or even for market. Species like the oak, hickory, or black walnut, which contain valuable timber, may be allowed to grow and the older specimens harvested for timber when they have reached full maturity. In one pasture known to the writer, more than \$100 worth of such timber was taken out in a single year by removing only such mature trees as could be spared without destroying the shade or the landscape effect. If brushy pastures are mowed once or twice a year with a mowing machine, their unsightly weeds may be removed and a green blue grass cover encouraged in place of the unsightly brush. This has an economic value as well, for frequently enough grass can be secured to more than pay for the mowing. In addition to this securing views of the broad surrounding landscape, some individual planting may be done immediately about the buildings. The first thing to do is to clean up the place. This may consist in placing the woodpile in some inconspicuous corner in the rear; gathering together under protection; defining the drive so the traffic will be confined to a given entrance-way rather than driving promiscuously about the place. In addition to this, inexpensive planting will help to screen away certain unsightly objects, especially in the rear. A back fence behind the place may be covered with vines; the woodpile or chicken house may be sheltered from direct view from the road by massing shrubbery in front of it. The feeding lot or chicken yard may be screened off by a planting of grape vines which in addition to their cover as a screen, may furnish fruit for the family. A main essential is to secure a green grass lawn before the house. Next to securing a good sod, it is essential that the lawn should have an open center. It should never be broken up by scattering and promiscuous flower beds or isolated shrubs. A green, open, sunlit lawn suggests restfulness and quiet, while scattered shrubs or flower beds produce an idea of fidget and distraction. In placing shade trees it is desirable to use a row of them along the road; others may be grouped in curves of the driveway, or about the borders, or in the rear of the home grounds. Enough may be grouped around the house to give necessary shade to hot sunny porches or south windows. Native forest trees may be used, where desired. Fruit trees often may be planted about the poultry runs or feeding lot in order to take away their barrenness and offer inviting shade. Shrubs should, for the most part, be

massed about the borders of the grounds or in the rear. Occasional low masses of them may be placed at the angles of drives and walks. Vines frequently may be used over porches to keep out the hot sun, or as previously suggested, to screen away back fences or unsightly objects. For roadways there are probably no better shade trees than the native elm, sugar maple, or oak. Native species are already acclimated and at home, hence they grow well. They are in keeping with our natural surroundings. Among our native shrubs, the dogwood, wild crab apple, various species of hawthorn or thorn tree, silver bells, buckbush, red bud, elderberry or sumach are good. Aside from these native shrubs, if desired, one may employ the old-time lilac, snow balls, syringa, spirea, weigela or hydrangea. Among native vines, the trumpet creeper, five leaf ivy or Virginia creeper, and even wild grapes may be used. If small flowering plants are used, it is better to plant them at the outer edge of sheltered borders than to put them in isolated beds. The peony, iris, lilies and hyacinths are desirable, and require little care. One may add to such home plants year by year by bringing in handsome plants from the wild. When one once begins looking for ornamental plants in the woods or along creek banks, it is surprising how many beautiful species are brought to our notice. Planted out about the home where they are removed from their struggle for existence, they take on an added beauty so that we would hardly recognize them as wild plants. Not infrequently a visitor will ask, "What beautiful shrub is this?" without recognizing it as a wild species which he has tramped over in the woods all his life. All this puts us more in love with the home. It gives us a greater pride in living, and it thereby makes farm life worth living. It furthermore brings us into a better understanding of and love for our native plants and enriches our capacity for enjoyment of country surroundings.

PREVENTING HOG INFECTION
USE OF SERUM MUST BE SUPPLEMENTED BY OTHER MEASURES.

Dr. J. W. Connoway, Professor of Veterinary Science,
 University of Missouri.
 The results of our rather extensive work with the "immunizing serum" for hog cholera justify us in the belief that it is destined to play an important part in the eradication of the disease. However, the use of the serum must be supplemented by other measures in which every hog raiser and shipper has a part. We should confidently expect that at no very distant time the large and small stock yards will be kept free from cholera infection, so that stock hogs may be purchased at said yards at any season, for stocking up the farms which have an abundance of feed but are short on hogs. At present the great stock yards are considered to be permanently infected with cholera, and hogs that enter are not permitted to be shipped out, but are sold for immediate slaughter, no matter how unfit they are in weight and condition, for packing purposes. Stock hogs can, however, be purchased in the interior of the state and collected in the local stockyards of the towns and villages and shipped to distant parts of the state. These small yards are scarcely less dangerous than the large stock yards of the great packing centers; and some of them are, no doubt, more dangerous, as they have dirt floors and have been collecting cholera infection for many years. In many of these yards are a menace to a farming community, as points for distributing cholera infection. The cost of paving these small yards with non-porous brick or rough concrete, and providing hydrants and hoses so that they can be kept in a clean, sanitary condition, would not be expensive. The saving to the farmers in a season or two would more than pay the cost. It would improve the business of these yards and the railroads to maintain sanitary stock yards in the small towns, especially in sections where many hogs are sold as "stockers," to be shipped to other sections where corn is the principal crop, and where numbers of hogs must be bought for feeding. The local trade among farmers would also be stimulated, since there is a real need of clean, sanitary stock yards where farmers can bring their surplus stock hogs, that are unfit for shipment to large markets, but are needed by other farmers of that community who would readily buy, if it were safe to take pigs to their farms from the stock yards. The maintenance of clean stock yards would lessen to a considerable extent the need of the thorough disinfection of the stock cars. The cars in which swine are shipped should, under present conditions, be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before they are returned to the country districts—they are otherwise a means of spreading infection, through the litter that falls from the cars en route, or is thrown out at the end station. The tagging of cars that are known to contain infected hogs should be required, to call attention to the necessity for thorough disinfection, before other hogs are shipped in same car. Grow sunflowers in the rear yard. They will hide the fence and make good chicken feed.

St. Joseph Stock Yards Co.
 St. Joseph, Mo.
 We Are in the Market Every day for Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.
 WE are especially bidding for Range Cattle and Sheep, both for slaughter and feeding. Located on fourteen railroads, and in the center of the best corn and live stock district in the United States, we are prepared to furnish a good market for all kinds of live stock.
 Our packers furnish a daily market for all kinds of cattle, ranging from Canners to Export Cattle. Look up your R. R. connections, you will find them in our favor.

SKUNK WORTH HALF MILLION
 Wisconsin Year's Crop More Valuable Than Some Aristocratic Animals.
 Madison, Wis., April 15.—You will not find it in the report of the State Board of Immigration, nor in the literature of Wisconsin Advancement Association, but nevertheless one of Wisconsin's commercially important products is the despised skunk. It is estimated that in a single year skunks to the value of nearly half million dollars are sold in this state. State Game Warden John A. Shotts has compiled some figures on this not too pleasant subject. Estimates based solely upon statistics and observations of men in the department who have occasion to note the facts, give the number sold annually as 300,000. At an average of \$1.50 each, these animals have a total value of \$450,000. The magnitude of this particular branch of the industry in fur-bearing animals is realized by comparison with others. Seventy-five thousand mink are estimated to have been sold last year. At an average price of \$5 their total value is \$375,000. Muskrats numbered 750,000, and at 45 cents apiece sold for \$337,500. It is also figured that \$100,000 worth of coons, weasels, wildcats, fishers, martins, otters, foxes, etc., were sold, and that the total annual revenue to hunters from all these animals was \$1,262,500. Although, doubtless, few know it, mink's handsome "ragby" coat and muff are often nothing more than the worked-over skunk skin. The odiferous victims of the Wisconsin hunter's

rifle or traps find a ready market in the furriers' shops in large cities. After being put through a clipping machine they are subjected to other processes which make them easily resemble black snake, and as such are converted into cold-weather garments for women. In spite of their undoubted financial value and their economic desirability in that regard, no one in any Wisconsin legislature has ever yet gone so far as to propose a protected season for the skunk. Mrs. Nancy Flack Keaton Dies Near Rantoul, Kan., Aged 92. Ottawa, Kan., April 11.—Mrs. Nancy Flack Keaton is dead at the home of her daughter, Mrs. M. Reed, near Rantoul, in this county. She was 92 years old. A long list of relatives survive her. Among them are three children, twenty-three grandchildren, seventy-three great-grandchildren and five great-great-grandchildren. The youngest great-great-grandchild is about six months old. Mrs. Keaton had lived in this county eleven years. Her husband died fourteen years ago in Cass county, Mo. A CALAMITY. "My son, remember this: Marrying on a salary has been the salvation of many a young man." "I know, dad. But suppose my wife should lose her salary?" You see this ad. So will others see yours.

THE HAYNER DISTILLING COMPANY, Dept. G-102
DISTILLERY TROY, OHIO
 Established 1866
KANSAS CITY, MO.
 Offices and Shipping Depots also at
 St. Louis, Mo. St. Paul, Minn. New Orleans, La. Bayton, O. Boston, Mass. Jacksonville, Fla.
CAPITAL \$500,000.00
Full Paid

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 essentials 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 refunded without question.
J. Rieger & Co.,
 1513 Genesee Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Consignment HIDES STEADY

There is no special change in the hide market since our prices went to press a week ago and we leave quotations the same for another week. Prices in general fairly steady and we think they will be pretty well sustained.

SALT CURED HIDES		No. 1		No. 2	
Natives	120		110		
Side brands, over 40 flat	110		102		
Bulls and stags	95c		85c		
Bulls, side branded flat	80		70		
Green salt cured glue flat	60c		50c		
Green salt cured deacons, each	60c@35c		25c@15c		
Slunks, each	25c@15c				
Green uncured hides 1 1/2 less than same grade cured. Green frozen hides bought as No. 2's.					
Green half cured 3-4 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				

FURS		FURS		FURS	
No. 1, large	\$7.50@8.00	No. 1, muskrat	30c@25c	No. 2, wild	\$1.00@75c
No. 1, medium	6.00@6.50	No. 2, muskrat	20c@15c	No. 3, wild	50c@35c
No. 1, small	4.50@5.00	No. 3, muskrat	10c@5c	No. 1, house, large, black	20c@15c
No. 2, large	5.00@5.50	No. 4, muskrat	5c@3c	No. 1, house, medium, color	10c@5c
No. 2, medium	3.50@4.00	No. 1, large, red	7.00@5.00	No. 1, large	75c@55c
No. 2, small	2.50@3.00	No. 1, medium, red	5.00@3.50	No. 1, medium	50c@35c
No. 3, large	4.00@4.50	No. 1, small, red	3.00@1.50	No. 1, small	35c@25c
No. 3, medium	3.00@3.50	No. 1, red	1.50@1.00	No. 2	30c@25c
No. 3, small	2.00@2.50	No. 1, large, grey	1.75@1.45	No. 3	20c@15c
No. 4, large	3.00@3.50	No. 1, medium, grey	1.25@1.00	No. 4	10c@5c
No. 4, medium	2.50@3.00	No. 1, small, grey	75c@50c	No. 1, large	\$10.00@14.00
No. 4, small	1.50@2.00	No. 2, grey	75c@50c	No. 1, medium	\$12.00@16.00
No. 5, large	2.00@2.50	No. 3, grey	50c@35c	No. 1, small	\$8.00@12.00
No. 5, medium	1.50@2.00	No. 4, grey	50c@35c	No. 2	\$6.00@10.00
No. 5, small	1.00@1.50	No. 1, Prairie, large	4.00@2.75	No. 3	\$4.00@7.00
No. 6, large	1.50@2.00	No. 1, Prairie, medium	3.00@1.75	No. 4	\$2.00@5.00
No. 6, medium	1.00@1.50	No. 1, Prairie, small	1.50@1.25	No. 1, large	\$6.50@5.00
No. 6, small	50c@35c	No. 2, Prairie	1.00@.75	No. 1, medium	\$4.50@3.50
No. 7, large	1.00@1.50	No. 3, Prairie	50c@.35c	No. 1, small	\$3.00@2.50
No. 7, medium	75c@50c	No. 4, Prairie	50c@.35c	No. 2	\$2.00@1.50
No. 7, small	50c@35c	No. 1, Timber, large	5.00@3.50	No. 3	\$1.50@1.00
No. 8, large	1.00@1.50	No. 1, Timber, medium	3.50@2.50	No. 4	50c@35c
No. 8, medium	75c@50c	No. 1, Timber, small	2.50@1.50	No. 1, large	\$1.00@.75c
No. 8, small	50c@35c	No. 2, Timber	2.00@1.25	No. 1, medium	75c@.50c
No. 9, large	1.00@1.50	No. 3, Timber	1.50@.75c	No. 1, small	50c@.35c
No. 9, medium	75c@50c	No. 4, Timber	75c@.50c	No. 2	35c@25c
No. 9, small	50c@35c	No. 1, Wild, large	\$3.00@2.00	No. 3	25c@15c
No. 10, large	1.00@1.50	No. 1, Wild, medium	\$2.00@1.50	No. 4	15c@10c
No. 10, medium	75c@50c	No. 1, Wild, small	\$1.50@1.00	Others worthless	
No. 10, small	50c@35c				

James C. Smith Hide Co.
 St. Joseph, Mo. Bell Phone 995
 Branches: Wichita, Kan.; Topeka, Kan.; Grand Island, Neb., and Joplin, Mo.

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Oliver Visible Typewriter
 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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No. 8, medium	75c@50c	No. 1, Timber, small	2.50@1.50	No. 1, large	\$1