THE U. S. WEEKLY MARKETGRAM

Latest Price Quotations Received From the U.S. Bureau of Markets Covering Produce and Feeds

(Washington, D. C., for the week ending October 3rd, 1921.)

Hay

Receipts very light, but demand limited in most markets. Scarcity good timothy caused advance of \$1 at New York, heavy receipts of prairie lowered prices at Kansas City, at New York, heavy receipts of prairie lowered prices at Kansas City, other markets practically unchanged, quoted October 3rd, No. 1 timothy, New York \$31, Philadelphia \$23, Pittsburg \$22.50, Cheinnati \$20, Chicago \$24, St. Louis \$25, Kansas City \$14.50, Atlanta \$28. No. 1 alfalfat Memphis \$23, St. Louis \$28, Kansas City \$18; No. 1 prairie St. Louis \$17, Chicago \$17, Municapolis \$16,50, Kansas City \$18; No. 1 prairie St. Louis \$17, Chicago \$17, Municapolis \$16,50, mediate needs only. Production of mill feeds fairly heavy and that of cottonseed meal increased; prices on many feeds lower, ranging from 50c to \$2 per ton quoted October 3rd spring bran, New York \$21.25, Chicago \$15, Minneapolis \$12.50; standard middlings \$1 above bran; hard winter bran, Kansas City \$10.50, St. Louis \$14; soft winter, bran, Chicinnati \$17, Chicago \$15.25, istandard middlings \$1 above bran; inseed meal, Minneapolis \$38, Philadelphia \$44.50; cottonseed meal affect cent. Memphis \$35, St. Louis office of the weather bureau. Some

week of 1,636,000 bushels.

Corn prices were generally weak
and touched new low points on crop.

and touched new low points on crop. Country offerings were fairly liberal. Visible corn supply placed at 11.—465,000 bushels, a decrease during week of 726,000 bushels. Closing prices in Chicago cash markets: No. 2 red winter wheat \$1.23, No. 2. hard winter \$1.20, No. 2 mixed corn 48c, No. 2. yellow corn 48c, No. 3. 48c, No. 2. yellow corn 48c, No. o. white oats 33 4c. For the week Chihalf c, closing at \$1.18%. Decem-er corn lost 3c at 49%, Minneapolis

Ber com lost 3c at 40%, Maneapolas December wheat lost 11¼c at \$1.20½. Kansas City December wheat lost 7½c at \$1.10½; Winnipeg December wheat lost 10c at \$1.22½. Chicago May wheat closed at \$1.23½. Chicago May wheat closed at \$1.23½; Kansas City May wheat at \$1.29½; Kansas City May wheat at \$1.25; Winnipeg May wheat at \$1.15; Winnipeg May wheat at \$1.15; Winnipeg May wheat at \$1.15; Winnipeg May wheat at \$1.27.

Fruit and Vegetables
Potatoe shipments were heavy, the markets dull and slow, and prices declined. New York sacked round whites lost 25c, closing at \$1.75 per 100 pounds f. o. b. Bulk stock closed at \$2.15 in Philadelphia.
Northerns sacked round whites lost 50c in Chicago, closing at \$1.30 to 50c in Chicago, closing at \$1.30 to

in Chicago, closing at \$1.90 to Maine Irish complers lost 35c in 50c in Chicago, closing at \$1.00 to \$2. Maine Irish couplers lost 35c in New York, closing at \$1.65 to \$1.80, and were 15c to 25c lower in Boston, closing at \$1.75 to \$1.85. Northern round whites lest 20 to 40c at Mich Igan and Minnesota shipping points, closing at \$1.60 to \$1.75, and were 15. to 25c lower at Wisconsup points, closing at \$1.90 to \$1.75, and were 15. to 25c lowes at Wisconsup points, closing at \$1.70 to \$1.80 western rounds started and were 15. to 25c lowes at Wisconsup points, closing at \$1.00 f. o. b. cash track.

Livastock and Meats

Compared with a week ago Chicago Nivestick prices were generally higher. Hogs ranged from 25c to 35c higher with beef steers generally 25c.

restick prices were generally high.

Hogs ranged from 25c to 35c gher with beef steers generally 25c 50c higher, butcher cows and helfhigher with beef steers generally 25c to 50c higher, butcher cows and heifers were practically unchanged while 1 feeder steers were weak to 25c lower. Both fat and feeding lambs averaged 25c higher with fat ewes 25c to 50c higher. Vearlings ranged from steady to 25c lower. October 3rd Chicago prices: Hogs, top \$8.45, bulk of sales \$6.60 to \$8.35, medium and good beef steers \$5.85 to \$10, butcher cows and heifers \$3.35 to \$9, feeder steers \$4.65 to \$6.50, light er cows and heifers \$3.35 to \$9, feeder steers \$4.65 to \$6.50, light and medium weight veal calves \$5.50 to \$11.50, fat lambs \$7.25 to \$9, feeding lambs \$6 to \$7.25, yearlings \$4.75 to \$6.75, fat ewes \$3 to \$5. stocker and feeder shipments from eleven important markets during the week ending September 23rd were: cattle and calves \$9.3,564, hogs 5,770, sheep 80,524. Compared with a week ago castern wholesale fresh meal prices ranged from steady to \$2 lower; beef was 50c to \$1 lower and veal generally \$1 lower. Lamb was \$1 to \$2 lower, with mutton and pork loine steady to \$2 lower and parts of the prices was set to \$1 lower and pork loine steady to \$1 lower. October prices

week. Liberal quantities, of Taniah butter have arrived or are affect, but effect on market has been largely sentimental so far. Closing prices for 92 score: New York 456, Philadelphia 46c, Boston 45 %c, Chicago 44 ac. Cheese markets, were steady to firm with trading fairly active at Wisconsin primary markets on many days during week. Bouthern demand fell off. Buying for storage purposes was light. Closing prices at Wisconsin primary markets: Twins 20c, sin primary markets: Twins 20c, Young Americas 20 %c, Longhorns Young Americas 20%c, Longhorn 20c.

cago \$16, Minneapolis \$12.50; standard middlings \$1 above bran; hard winter bran, Kansas City \$10.50; St. Louis \$14; soft winter bran, Cincinnati \$17, Chicago \$16.25; louis \$14; soft winter bran, Cincinnati \$17, Chicago \$16.25; louis \$18; soft winter bran, Cincinnati \$17, Chicago \$16.25; louis soft branch seed meal, Minneapolis \$38, Philadelphia \$44.50; cottonseed meal 36 Per Cent. Memphis \$35, St. Louis \$38.50, Cincinnati \$38.50; gluten feed, Chicago \$28.65; white homity, St. Louis \$21; alfalfa meal, Kansas City \$17.25; beet pulp. New York \$29.25, Cincinnati \$25.90, Kansas City \$17.25; beet pulp. New York \$29.25, Cincinnati \$25.90, Kansas City \$17.25; beet pulp. New York \$29.25, Cincinnati \$25.90, Kansas City \$17.25; beet pulp. New York \$29.25, Cincinnati \$25.90, Kansas City \$17.25; beet pulp. New York \$29.25, Cincinnati \$25.90, Kansas City \$17.25; beet pulp. New York \$29.25, Cincinnati \$25.90, Kansas City \$17.25; beet pulp. New York \$29.25, Cincinnati \$25.90, Kansas City \$17.25; beet pulp. New York \$29.25, Cincinnati \$25.90, Kansas City \$17.25; beet pulp. New York \$29.25, Cincinnati \$25.90, Kansas City \$17.25; beet pulp. New York \$29.25, Cincinnati \$25.90, Kansas City \$17.25; beet pulp. New York \$29.25, Cincinnati \$25.90, Kansas City \$17.25; beet pulp. New York \$29.25, Cincinnati \$25.90, Kansas City \$17.25; beet pulp. New York \$29.25, Cincinnati \$25.90, Kansas City \$17.25; beet pulp. New York \$29.25, Cincinnati \$25.90, Kansas City \$21. Carin \$25.90, Kansas City

and silos blown down.

LANGUAGE SPOKEN BY FEW

Shelta Tharl is a language used seand principally to be met with in Sco and and Ireland. Its use was first dis Charles K. Leland, an American anti-quarian, and Prof. John Sampson of Laverpool. One day, while walking by the seashore at Aberystwyth; they encountered a tramp who addr them in an unknown tongue. were versed in the Romany or

were versed in the Romany or gypsy language and were much surprised to meet one who spoke a tongue of which they knew not a word.

They collected a number of phrases from this man and found on inquiry that he had acquired this strange speech from his wife, who was a tinker. The tinkers, he said, kept their knowledge of the language a secret, speaking it only among themselves. Later Lelend encountered many other persons who spoke Shelts. many other persons who spoke Shelts. He found that in many of the drinking

that is, the gypsy language in its pure

The dialect of Shetland, although its grammar is Lowland Scotch, very largely Norse and as spoken very ingery norse and is spoken by the Shetlanders among themselves is scarcely understandable by the aver-age Scotsman. On the Isle of Man, & Celtic tongue different from Gaelle or Welch is still used by a number of the lohabitants.

What is claimed to be the most mar-What is claimed to be the most mar-relous of Veree grews-in-Brazil. It is the carminuba palm, and can be em-ployed for many useful purposes. Its roots produce the same medicinal effect as sarsaparilla. Its stems afford strong, light-fibres, which acquire a beautiful luster, and serve also for joists, rafters and other building mate-rials, as well as for stakes for fences. From parts of the, troe wince and vine-ear are made. Its viettes ulso a sacchagenerally \$1 lower. Lamb was \$1 th \$2 lower, with mutton and pork loins steady to \$1 lower. October price ince substance, as well as a starch steady to \$1 lower. October price ince substance, as well as a starch steady to \$1 lower. October price ince substance, as well as a starch steady to \$1 lower. October price incession upon the steady to \$1 lower. October price incession state, and the nut, which is a lotent with the start of the start of the steady to \$1. It is \$1.

GREAT SHOCK AFFECTS HAIR ASSATICS HAVE SOLK TAKE

Well-Autherstated Cates or Mile Willtaning Dve; the More Imper There has been some inter

carrespondence in the Scientific Agerican can about the controlling of a paragram hair turning write over-night, and now Eimer G. Still of Livermore. Cal., contributes a letter from the Cal., contributes a letter from the viceopoint of a phresologist. Massive were that there are many classe our record in which a great shock to a specially sensitive smotton was followed at once by whitening of the hear title owner the monday of the hear title owner the monday. hair just over the region of the brain in which this emotion is sit-

He cites one case of a man with a targe bump of cautioneness, who was upset from a sail boat and clung all night to its bottom. In the morning night to its bottom. In the mornin his hair had turned grey in two tuff the size of a half dollar on each sid of his head, right over the centers of

Captiousness,
Another was the case of a woman Another was the case of a woman whose hair fell out over the region of conjugal love white her husband was undergoing a serious operation. The hair grew in again, but quite white. The region of conjugal love is situated about two inches directly, back hort-contaily from the measure of the ear.

Another is that of a man with a strangillar way of which has that the heavy the contains the part was the low. triangular tuft of white hair just helow triangular tutt of white half, hist neity the center of the back of the head, over the region of philoprogenitiveness, or love of children, and on inquiry Mr. Still found that he was a man remarkably fond of children.

BELIEVE THEY HOODWINK GOD

Chinese Seemingly Have Little Respect for the Intellectuality of Their Deitles.

One of the strangest things about the religion of the Chinese is the reverence they hold for their gods, despite the helief, that the gods are guilbie as a man of interior intellect. Instead of attributing infallibility to the delties they worship, as all other races have done, the Chinese resort to tricks or childish simplicity and are sure they have deceived the god.

Usually the tricks employed are to make sure they god does not betray the sins of a Chinese to the higher delties. An amating example is the treatment of the kitchen god just before he is to start on one of his periodic visits to heaven. This time One of the strangest things about

is limited, because the kitchen god

is limited, because the kitchen god may be absent only seven days.

The fouseholder thinks he must pre-vent the god from reciting his sins to the delites. So it is the general cus-tom, before the god is to depart on randy. The kitchen delty has a very small throat. When the candy, of which he is extremely fond, is placed before him, the Chinese say the god stuffs his mouth with it, being too gluttonous to leave any behind. He small throat prevents awallowing the confection, and thus when he appears hefore the ruling delities he is unable to talk, and the householder's sins remain a secret.

"Apple-Pie Order."

Few persons take time to trace expressions they use every day. When a thing is in "apple-pie order." for example, you mean, of course, that it is clean and neat and generally everything that it should be. The expression originated under somewhat different circumstances, observes the New York Sun.

"Apple-pic, order" is an old New England phrase, and is well grounded in the blue laws of several centuries ago. Formerly the New England ago. rormers the New England housewife did little work on Sunday and among the many things also didn't do was baking. Everything of that nature was finished Saturday night. on the litteben shelf. With the flour still on her hands and apron, the good flousewire wound come out with a smile on her face ready for the Sab-bath. Everything was in "applepte order."

Birds That Dive

tic birds that are ordinaril float high an the water ca also sink at will by expelling the air that is inclosed within the film of feathers surrounding their bodies, thus making them heavier than water. This mechanical trick on the part of diving birds is probably familiar to all who have watched the king-

to all who have watched the king-fisher at close quarters and have boted the sudden contraction in the bird's apparent size as it takes the plunge. This is much more easily observed in the case of the starling, which some-times initiates the kinglisher by plung-ing into the water. The shrinkage of the bird's very apparent when, after hovering above the surface, it turns downward to dive. downward to dive.

Some bundreds of years also there lived in Agahelin, a little town in Asia Minor, an imam, or village parson, the Khoja Nasr-ed-Din Effendi, concerning

who had never seen a camel, before

might be.

"Don't you know what that is?" said the khois, who also had never seen a camel, but would not betray his ignorance. "That is a hare a thousand years old."

A great man once gave a feast, to which, with much, condescession, he caused the khoja-to be bidden. Accordingly, on the appulnted day the khoja repaired to the great man's house and found himself in the midstof a fashionable and richly clad company, which took no notice of the poor ham in his threadbare black gown. No one greated him or spoke to him, and eventually he was shown by a servant to the lowest seat. After a little while the khoja slipped away unobserved, and went into the shall, where some of the mighty ones hal unobserved and went into ine-mail, where some of the mighty ones had left their outer garments. Selecting a magnificent gown richly lined with fur, he put it on and refurned to the room. Nobedy recognized this reroom. Nobody recognized this re-splendent personage, whose arrival expany rose to salute him, and the host, who had previously ignored him, ap-proached, bowing, and inquiring after his honorable health.

The khoja stroked the sleeve of his borrowed garment, "Answer, far," he said.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

COLD IN HIGHEST ALTITUDES

Why Volume of Heat Decrease as One Leaves the Immediate Sur-face of the Earth.

You would have thought that the nearer you get to the sun, the warmer hearry ym get 10 the sun, me warmer, the température becomes, wouldn't yog? But this is by no means the case, for it is much colder closer to the sun when the latter is shiring its brightest than it is on the earth.

This is proved by the fact that the highest, means link, eyen in trapical countries, are perpetually snow-

countries, are perpetually snow-capped. Were the air there even of the same temperature as that of the plans beheath, the snow would soon disappear.

Tou know, too, that the higher an airman files the more warmly clad he must be if he is not to suffer from cold.

The reason for this strange phenomenon is that the rays of sunshing plerce through the upper layers of His resistance to them. The earth, on the warmth, both as the rays strike the

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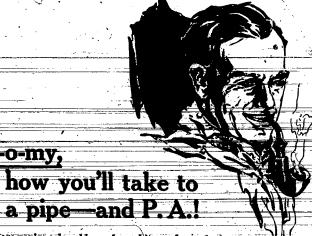
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A. 6.

By Glasses will pe and comfort. Do i

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