

THE DAILY MARKET REPORTS

Corrected Every Afternoon

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, N. Y., July 12—(Spec-
ial to Daily Democrat)—Receipts, 10,
400; shipments, 3,610 today; receipts,
4,000; shipments none yesterday; offi-
cial to New York Saturday, 1,900;
hogs closing steady.

Heavy, \$7.90@\$8.00; mixed, \$8.00@
\$8.10; yorkers, \$8.10@\$8.20; pigs,
\$8.25@\$8.35; roughs, \$6.50@\$6.60;
stags, \$4.50@\$5.50; sheep, 4,000; top
lambs, \$10.00@\$10.25; yearlings, \$8.00
@\$8.25; wethers, \$7.00@\$7.25; ewes,
\$5.00@\$5.50; top calves, \$11.00; cattle,
\$4.500; best steers, steady; others,
25c@\$35c lower; prime steers,
\$9.75@\$10.00; cows, \$6.00@\$7.00;
butchers, \$8.50@\$9.25; heifers, \$7.25@
\$8.25.

S. T. BURR.

Rye	74c
Wool	30c
Wheat	95c
Barley	60c
Timothy seed	\$2.00@\$2.25
Oats	45c
Alaske seed	\$6.75
New corn	\$1.06
Clover seed	\$7.00
Eggs	16c
Butter	15c@\$18c
NIBLICK & CO.	
Eggs	16c
Butter	29c
BERLINGS.	
Indian Runner ducks	8c
Chickens	10c
Fowls	10c

Above prices are for poultry free from feed.

Ducks	10c
Geese	8c
Young turkeys	14c
Old Tom turkeys	10c
Old Hen turkeys	10c
Old Roosters	5c
Butter, packing stock	13c
Eggs	15c

Above prices are for poultry free from feed.

KALVER'S MARKETS.

Wool	21c@25c
Beef hides	11c
Calf	13c
Tallow	5c
Sheep pelts	25c@\$1.00

Above prices are for poultry free from feed.

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKET

Chickens	11c
Indian Runner Ducks	8c
Fowls	11c
Ducks	11c
Geese	8c
Young turkeys	14c
Old Tom Turkeys	11c
Old Hen Turkeys	11c
Old Roosters	5c
Eggs	15c
Butter	16c

Above prices are for poultry free from feed.

DECATUR CREAMERY CO.

Butterfat, delivered	273/4c
Butterfat, in country	244c
Butter, wholesale	273/4c
Butter, retail	31c

Above prices are for poultry free from feed.

Dr. L. K. Magley

VETERINARIAN

Corner Third and Monroe
Streets.

Phones Res. M. 11
Office 186
DECATUR, IND.

Modern House for Rent

A nine room residence on
fifth Street, two blocks west
of Court House has furnace,
electric lights, bath and
cistern.

A. D. SUTTLES,
At Old Adams County Bank

Study Economy

We are living at a time when we
give little thought for the future.
What we want, we buy, with little
thought as to cost.

Do you want to turn over a new
leaf and **SAVE** instead of
SPEND?

We pay 3 per cent compounded
twice each year.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK DECATUR, INDIANA

Members Federal Reserve Association

FOR RENT—Three rooms, with
clothes closet and pantry, and a
good cement cistern. Also a good full
lot, suitable for a late garden, on
South Fifth street. Inquire at 335 So.
3rd St., or 'phone 669. 1401f

STAR GROCERY

Fancy Red Salmon	20c
Deviled Meat	10c
Sweet Pickles, doz.	10c
New Potatoes, pk.	25c
Marrow Fat Beans lb.	10c
Marco Red Kidney Beans	.10c
Marco Fancy Blend Coffee	.30c
Haffners Potato Bread	.10c
Horse Radish Salad Dressing	10c
Snyders Catsup	.15c
Sardines in Olive Oil	.10c
Pure Jelly	.10c

Will Johns, Proprietor
Phone 291

TWO STORIES OF THE OPAL

One Brought Bad Fortune, and the
Other, an Imitation, Was
Readily Parted With.

A husband gave his wife an opal ring. Trouble began. Their two children died. Sickness came to the wife. The husband lost his job. The wife became an invalid. Just before she died she gave the opal ring to her sister. The sister, knowing the history of the ring, pawned it for what it would bring and burned the ticket.

A wife presented her husband with an opal ring. For two years Jones, who owed him money, had walked on the other side of the street. Jones paid him on the first day he wore the ring. His mining stock went up five points on the second day. The third day his salary was raised. Love nor money could not purchase that opal ring.

A man dropped into a Maiden lane jewelry shop the other day and, taking off an opal ring set with pearls, said:

"Do you want the truth?"
The man hesitated at the question.
"Yes," he drawled slowly.

"It isn't an opal; it's merely a
piece of colored glass. The pearls
are imitations."

"Is that the truth?" he said slowly.
"It is," said the jeweler.

The man put the ring into his coat
pocket.

"Much obliged," he said. "If I did
not know the reputation of your house
I would not believe you."

As he passed out of the door a sudden
inspiration came to him.

"Here," he said to the colored atten-
dant who held the door open for
him, "wear this. It will bring you
good luck." And he gave the "opal"
ring to the colored attendant and
walked out.

World's Largest Lighthouse.
The most important lighthouse at
the present time, so far as actual op-
erations are concerned, is the light of
Helgoland, from the fact that it is
centered in the very heart of the
naval war zone. Helgoland was ceded
by Great Britain to Germany in 1890,
in return for concessions made to Brit-
ain in East Africa.

The Helgoland light is an electric
one, and the most powerful in Ger-
many, and is claimed by the Germans
to be the most powerful light in ex-
istence. The light consists of a clus-
ter of three revolving lights, having a
lighting power of 40,000,000 candles,
a magnitude of light which from fig-
ures alone is hard and difficult to
realize. The lights are on the search-
light principle, and the cluster is sur-
mounted by a single light of the same
kind and size, that can be revolved
independently and three times as fast
as the three lights. The single light
is put into use in case of accident to
the cluster of three. The electric
power is generated by two steam en-
gines and boilers, running belt-driven
electric generators.

I asked him how the American
workman compared with his fellow
workmen from Europe.

"Well," he answered, "I have a good
many foreigners under me from one
year to another; they are not all born
here. Neither was I. Naturally I
would favor Germans, all other things
being equal, but the foreigner, no mat-
ter what his nationality, who comes to
this country a skilled laborer already
can never compare with his brother.
Let us say, who emigrated in his youth.
He cannot catch up. He makes sev-
eral motions where his brother makes
one to accomplish the same thing, and
so loses time."

New Shoes Saved British.

Chiropodists in uniform as a neces-
sary and honored part of the British
army is proposed by a London paper,
inspired by the marching record of a
Lancashire regiment, which boasts of
well-known chiropodist among its
ranks. This regiment has made the
hardest practice marches without a
man dropping out. The reason is the
fine shape the regimental feet are in.
Detached from the humdrum routine
of duty, the soldier-chiropodist spends
his day peeling and paring. If every
regiment had the same advantage
such things as retreats from Mons
might be made without discomfort.
Besides, the thing which saved the
British on that occasion was the bad
state of the German feet, due to new
boots. The National Society of Chi-
ropodists, which has a clinic in Lon-
don for the free treatment of soldiers
and sailors, is enthusiastic over the
idea of a chiropodist corps, wearing
khaki and bearing the corn and razor
or some other appropriate insignia on
their caps.

Lived Long Under Water.

A resuscitating machine, such as is
used by the United States government
in mine-rescue work, recently kept a
young woman alive under water for
one hour and ten minutes.

This remarkable feat was performed
during the session of the safety and
sanitation exposition in New York.
Conducted under the direction of a former
surgeon of the United States bureau
of mines, the test was performed for
the purpose of illustrating the effi-
ciency of mechanical respiration.

The breathing mask, which has a
double rubber tube extending to a
hand-operated lung apparatus, was
strapped over the girl's nose and
mouth, and she was then placed in a
large glass-front tank.

Though submerged for one hour and
ten minutes, she did no breathing of
her own accord.

Making Flags of Wool.

Flags used in the American navy
have hitherto been made of imported
wool. A new process of carding and
weaving American cotton is being put
to the test on two revenue cutters,
and it is believed by the inventors
that the cotton flags so made will be
superior to the old ones in that they
will not fray so quickly.

AMERICAN LABOR BEST

FACT THAT EMPLOYERS ARE
QUICK TO RECOGNIZE.

Foreman Makes Assertion That the
Fastest Workmen Are Found in
New York—Plasterers Men-
tioned as a Case in Point.

"I can readily understand," said an
employer of labor, "that the Glasgow
strike was, as it is reported, caused
by American workmen speeding up
the machines and so turning out more
work than their British fellows; also
that their superior garments worn
while going to and from the shops
caused some dissatisfaction to the
same people. Without going into the
psychology or sociology of the situation
every employer in this country
recognizes the fact.

"I do not mean, however, that every
best workman is a native son. Far
from it. Some of the best were born
in other countries, but they learned
their trades here or arrived from their
home lands before they had become
settled in their habits of labor. Thrown
among fast workers, they develop
the same speed of operation and
become fine examples of American
workmen."

"And of all America the city of New
York turns out the best and fastest
of the skilled labor. While on my
way to Detroit recently I met in the
smoking compartment of the Pullman
a German foreman of plasterers
and got into conversation with him.
He was going to the same city to take
charge of a gang of New York plaster-
ers who had been sent there to work
on a mansion that was being built
by a wealthy man.

"I asked him why his firm sent men
from New York to Detroit, paying
their traveling expenses, instead of
selecting men in that city, and he told
me it was because they could do the
work much better and much faster.
He himself, he said, had been sent to
a number of other cities during his
experience as a foreman and had
never been able to secure from local
men the same efficiency he could
from a New Yorker.

"If you want to get the same
amount of work from them," he said,
"you have to keep driving them all the
time. What is an ordinary day's stint
for a New York plasterer is at least
top speed for the outsider. As a rule,
when he is forced to keep up such a
rapid gait he doesn't do the work
well, and sometimes it has to be done
all over again. There is no profit in
that."

"I asked him how the American
workman compared with his fellow
workmen from Europe.

"Well," he answered, "I have a good
many foreigners under me from one
year to another; they are not all born
here. Neither was I. Naturally I
would favor Germans, all other things
being equal, but the foreigner, no mat-
ter what his nationality, who comes to
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so loses time."

Wireless Lighthouses.