

Weekly Market Report

Internal trade movements for January showed in the aggregate a decided improvement over those for January, 1905, this being particularly true with regard to the receipts and shipments of live stock, grain and coal.

According to reports received by the department of commerce and labor through its bureau of statistics, 3,652,254 head of live stock were received at six important interior markets during January. This was 163,438 head more than in January, 1905, and 375,184 head more than in January, 1904. Of the total, 1,609,314 head were received at Chicago, 671,583 at Kansas City, 446,395 at St. Paul. Although there was a slight decrease in the receipts both at Chicago and St. Paul, it was more than offset by the increase at the other four markets. The number of hogs received at these markets during January, 1906, was 1,918,656; sheep, 880,557; cattle, 755,131; horses and mules, 61,613 and calves, 36,297. As compared with January, 1905, there was an increase in the receipts of cattle, calves, sheep, horses, and mules, and a slight decrease in the receipts of hogs.

Shipments of live stock from Chicago during January amounted to 439,291 head; Kansas City, 136,492; Omaha, 58,429; St. Louis, 118,346; St. Joseph, 25,079, and St. Paul, 83,011, making a total of 860,459 head, compared with 695,466 head shipped from these markets during January, 1905, and 667,981 head during January, 1904. Compared with January, 1905, there was an increase in the shipment from all of the markets named.

An indication of the increased demands upon the railroads by heavier live stock movements is the fact that over 5,600 more cars were required to handle January's receipts at these markets in 1906 than in 1905.

At fourteen primary grain markets the receipts of grain during January aggregated 71,308,914 bushels—over 17 million bushels in excess of those in January, 1905, and 9 million bushels more than in January, 1904. Of the fourteen markets—Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Duluth, Kansas City, Little Rock, Louisville, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Omaha, Peoria, St. Louis, and Toledo—only Cleveland, Louisville, and Toledo sustained losses as compared with the receipts of January, 1905. The grain shipments from these cities during January, 1906, totaled 47,432,490 bushels, compared with 36,292,062 bushels in January, 1905, and 35,363,812 bushels in January, 1904. The increase in both the receipts and shipments was due largely to greatly increased arrivals and withdrawals of oats, although the movements of wheat, corn, barley, and rye all showed improvement when compared with like receipts and shipments in the preceding year. Oats arrivals at these markets during January amounted to 19,668,983 bushels, a gain of over 9 million bushels when compared with similar movements in 1905, while by a like comparison shipments which totaled 18,204,424 bushels presented an increase of nearly 8 million bushels.

Wheat receipts at the four spring-wheat markets of Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Duluth, and Chicago, from August 1, 1905, to January 31, 1906, reached a total of 118,339,372 bushels, compared with 106,357,442 bushels received during the corresponding months in 1904-5, and 111,111,853 bushels in 1903-4. Of the movement for the present season, Minneapolis received 64,293,310 bushels, Duluth 11,132,020 bushels, Chicago 17,580,132 bushels, and Milwaukee 5,423,750 bushels. At the winter wheat market of Toledo, wheat receipts from July 1, to January 31 totaled 4,287,700 bushels; at St. Louis, 17,999,000 bushels; at Detroit, 1,744,347 bushels and at

Kansas City 32,272,000 bushels, making a total of 55,493,047 bushels in contrast with 47,253,477 bushels received during the corresponding period in 1904-5, and 57,171,408 bushels in 1903-4.

The east bound movement of grain from Chicago and Chicago points during January aggregated 14,075,000 bushels, nearly 3 million bushels more than during January, 1905, and over 4 million bushels more than in January, 1904. East bound flour shipments from these points totaled 484,523 barrels in January, 1906, 475,342 barrels in January, 1905, and 746,825 barrels in January, 1904.

Chicago Grain

Chicago, March 6.—Scalpers were in control of the Chicago wheat market after the noon hour today, and wrought an advance of nearly a half cent in values over the initial quotation. Liberal buying on the part of big bulls was also a factor in the bulge. The presence of Valentine in the pit yesterday stimulated the bulls greatly and, though the big trader did not appear today, the boosters for higher prices put up a strong fight against their opponents, and the bulge was recorded. Foreign news, though a big budget was received in Chicago early this morning, failed to interest the traders and had practically no effect on the course of the market. May was first quoted at 78 1/2c, and finished the day at 78 7/8c.

Shorts covered in the corn pit, and the market bulged more than a half cent over the opening. Light receipts are said to have been the cause for the interest manifested in the market by the shorts. Trade was extremely heavy after the noon hour, and there seemed nothing able to stop the march of the bulls to higher values. May was first quoted at 43c and closed at 43 5/8c.

The oats market bulged one-eighth of a cent. Trade was light and the gain in prices was due to the influential wheat and corn markets. The export demand has fallen off slightly within the past few days, it is reported, and with this as a big bear factor nothing short of a break could be anticipated. The strength in wheat and corn, however, upheld the oat values. May was first quoted at 30 1/8c, and finished the session at 30 1/4c.

Wheat—May 78 7/8c, July 79 3/8c, Sept. 79 3/8c.
Corn—43 3/8c, July 43 3/4c, Sept. 44 1/4c.
Oats—May 30 1/4c, July 29 3/8c, Sept. 28 1/4c.
Pork—May \$15.72, July \$15.65.
Lard—May \$7.85, July \$7.95, Sept. \$8.07.
Ribs—May \$8.30, July \$8.32, Sept. \$8.40.

Kansas City Grain

Wheat—May 73 3/8c, July 72 1/4@3/8c.
Corn—May 38 3/4c, July 39 1/2c.
Oats—May 28 1/2@5/8c; July 27 1/2@5/8c.
Pork—May \$15.57, July \$15.57.
Lard—May \$7.80, July \$7.87.
Ribs—May \$8.17, July \$8.30.

Chicago Live Stock

Chicago, March 6.—Cattle—Receipts 4,500 head; market steady; common to prime steers \$3.85@6.40; cows, \$3.65@4.50; heifers, \$2.50@5.00; bulls, \$2.40@4.35; calves, \$1.00@7.75; stockers and feeders \$3.00@4.75.

Hogs—Receipts 19,000 head; market weak; choice to prime heavy \$6.45@6.55; medium to good heavy, \$6.35@6.45; butcher weights \$6.45@6.50; good to choice heavy mixed \$6.35@6.47 1-4; packing \$6.00@6.45.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 16,000 head; market steady; sheep \$4.00@6.15; yearlings \$5.50@6.25; lambs, \$6.25@7.15.

Kansas City Live Stock

Kansas City, Kan., March 6.—Cattle—Receipts 5,000 head; market higher. Steers \$4.25@6.00; stockers \$3.90@4.90.

Hogs—Receipts 10,000 head; heavy, \$6.30@6.35; packers \$6.22 1-2@32 1-2; pigs \$5.60@6.25.

Sheep—Receipts 7,000 head; market steady; mutton \$4.75@6.00; lambs, \$5.50@6.85.

WEALTH IN CEMENT INDUSTRY

Professor Barbour Shows What It Will Do for Nebraska

Professor E. H. Barbour of the University of Nebraska has this to say regarding the possibilities of cement manufacture in Nebraska:

"Nebraska has almost inexhaustible beds of impure limestone which is the material used in the manufacture of cement, but at the present prices of fuel, this wealth of building material cannot be manufactured with great profit. The process of manufacture is very simple. Impure limestone, mixed with sand, is ground up and enough water added to make a thick paste. This flows through an iron pipe heated to a white heat so that the paste becomes dry and finally emerges from the end of the pipe as clinkers. These clinkers fall into a stone crusher and then pass between rollers, the dust falling into the sacks ready for market.

"Cement is rapidly becoming one of the prime building materials. Fence posts, sidewalks, porches, houses, and department stores are made from it and in every instance the article manufactured becomes almost immune to wear and tear of weather usage. The western cowboy rears a warm and substantial cabin from cement and the city contractor builds a house of beauty from it. It is every year becoming more essential to the commerce of the world.

"Let gas or oil or coal be discovered in Nebraska and a hundred cement manufacturing establishments will spring up in the state. Glass factories and every kind of industry will be seeking location in our state."

NOTED REFORMER DEAD.

Hugo Preyer, who died in Cleveland, O., Feb. 19, was born in Bullay, Germany, in 1847. He came to this country and settled in Canton in 1857. Attended English schools and graduated from high school at Canton. Published the Ohio Staats Zeitung at Canton from 1872 to 1878. Accepted position as associate editor with M. M. (Brick) Pomeroy who was publishing "The Great West" at Den-

ver, Colorado. Shortly after arriving in Denver, which was in the early 80's, he established the first newsboys home in the west. He also published a weekly and Sunday German paper "The Colorado Staats Zeitung" up to 1886. While in Denver he became associated with David Cook and they established the "Rocky Mountain Detective Association," which participated in all of the famous Chinese riots in Denver and at which Mr. Preyer was at the head.

On account of the death of his father he returned east and settled in Cleveland where he became connected with the Cleveland Press.

At all times since his youth he had been an active participant in all political affairs, especially those of reform movements and had been a campaign speaker for the Greenback Labor party, the Peoples Party, the Populist Party and Liberal Democracy in almost every state in the union. He was for eight years a member of the Peoples Party National Committee and for four years was chairman of the party in his state.

He was candidate for lieutenant governor on the Greenback Labor ticket in Ohio in 1888. He was an active fighter in the last two Bryan campaigns and spoke with Mr. Bryan in many of the cities of the middle west. During the last five years of his life he had been retired and devoted all his time to writing. He had written on many subjects; among others religion. He was also a strong opponent to the famous infidel, Robt. Ingersoll and at one time debated with him on a religious subject.

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