

## Weekly Market Report

### LIVE STOCK

#### South Omaha

Cattle Fat cattle of all kinds generally slow to 10 cents lower. Hogs advance 2 1-2 cents. Sheep and lambs in light receipts, with demand active. Prices strong to 10 or 15 cents higher.

The following will show the prices paid for the different kinds of cattle on the South Omaha market:

Good to choice corn fed steers, \$4.90 @5.50.

Fair to choice corn fed steers, \$4.65 @4.90.

Common to fair corn fed steers, \$4.00@4.60.

Good to choice cows and heifers, \$3.75@4.50.

Fair to good cows and heifers \$3.00 @3.75.

Common to fair cows and heifers \$1.50@3.00.

Good to choice feeders \$4.00@4.65.

Fair to good stockers and feeders \$3.50@4.00.

Common to fair stockers, \$2.75@3.50.

Bulls, stags, etc., \$2.50@4.00.

Hogs—The trade was a little slow in opening but when once under way values were all of 2 1-2 cents higher than yesterday. The trade was active at the advance, everything changing hands in good season notwithstanding the fact that the receipts were large. The bulk of the hogs sold at \$6.50@6.52 1-2, as against \$6.42 1-2@6.50 yesterday. Some of the common and inferior loads possibly did not get the full amount of the advance, but the market as a whole was nevertheless in very satisfactory condition and entirely to the liking of the selling interests.

#### Chicago

Cattle—Market slow; prices steady; common to prime steers, \$4.00@6.35; cows \$3.25@4.60; heifers, \$2.75@5.35; bulls \$2.60@4.25; calves \$2.75@6.50; stockers and feeders \$2.75@4.75.

Hogs—Receipts 11,000 head; market strong to 5 cents higher; choice to prime heavy \$6.75@6.82 1-2; medium to good heavy \$6.75@6.75; butcher weights \$6.75@6.80; good to choice heavy mixed, \$6.67 1-2@6.75; packing, \$5.90@6.70.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 14,000; market 10 to 15 cents higher; sheep, \$4.25@6.30; yearlings \$5.00@6.25; lambs \$4.75@6.75.

#### Kansas City

Cattle—Market steady to 5 cents lower; choice export and dressed beef steers, \$5.25@5.90; fair to good \$4.25 @5.15; western fed steers, \$3.75@5.25; stockers and feeders \$3.00@4.75; southern steers \$3.75@5.25; southern cows \$2.50@4.25; native cows \$2.50@4.60; native heifers, \$3.50@5.00; bulls, \$3.00@4.25; calves, \$3.00@5.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 13,300 head. Market a shade higher; closed weak. Top \$6.60; bulk of sales \$6.45@6.55; heavy \$6.55@6.60; packers, \$6.42 1-2@6.57; pigs and lights \$5.40@6.45.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 12,000 head. Market 10 to 15 cents higher. Top for lambs \$6.65.

### GRAIN MARKET

Chicago, Ill.—The wheat market today was strong and active. Prices were higher at Liverpool and there was a good buying demand by shorts and commission houses. May opened an eighth to a fourth higher at 79-12 @89 5-8c, sold up to 80 1-8@80 1-4c. Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago reported receipts of 222 cars.

In sympathy with strength in cash May wheat advanced to 0 3-4@80 7-8 and closed strong.

The corn market was firm, but offerings were light. Cables were firm, the local receipts were smaller than had been expected and the shipments

from Chicago were liberal. May corn opened unchanged to an eighth higher at 46@47c, and for a time held at this figure.

The market in oats was easy. The feature of the market was continued liquidation by a prominent bull. May oats were a shade to an eighth lower at 31 5-8@31 3-4 to 31 3-4 and sold at 31 5-c and then advanced to 31 3-4 @31 7-8.

More than 1,500,000 bushels of corn have been shipped from the elevators in this city during the last two days and this fact was the basis of an active demand by shorts and commission houses that resulted in a firm corn market for the greater part of the day. Minor influences that strengthened prices were small local receipts firm cables and the strength of wheat. Late in the session the market eased off on profit taking. The close was steady, with prices very close to the closing quotations of yesterday.

Despite the strength in corn and wheat, the oats market was barely steady throughout the day. The demand was light and conditions continued favorable for seeding, causing free selling by prominent bulls.

Provisions were firm early in the day on a firm general demand, based on a 5 cent advance in the price of live hogs. Later the market eased off on profit-taking by a prominent bull. The close was steady.

### ALCOHOL BETTER THAN

#### KEROSENE OR GASOLINE

Gives More Light and Heat—Extinguishable With Water.

Washington—Chairman Payne of the ways and means committee today submitted the report of the committee favoring the passage of the free alcohol bill.

"In Germany," Mr. Payne said, "the bulk of the denatured alcohol is used for light, fuel and heat. They use a lamp with a mantle which produces a very strong, steady and high-grade light lasting twice as long as kerosene. The Germans have also adapted gasoline engines to the use of alcohol."

Another advantage of alcohol is that in case of fire, water may be used to quench it, as it mixes with the alcohol and puts out the fire, whereas it simply spreads a gasoline fire. "Alcohol, he said, "will produce 10 per cent more power than gasoline."

"For heating," Chairman Payne said, "alcohol has proved an entire success in Germany, and there is no doubt that alcohol heating stoves will be put into immediate use." He estimated the actual cost of alcohol at something less than 12 cents a gallon.

### HOW ARMY MEN FEEL ABOUT IT

(Washington Dispatch to the New York Evening Post.)

Army officers who have fought in the Philippines tell their friends that they have lost heart in such enterprises. Killing savages is not a very pleasant business, nor one, they feel, reflecting glory and honor upon the profession of arms. Some of the officers stationed here have received the news of the fight with heavy hearts. Fighting in the Moro country they know is not child's play, but it is no worse than the Indian campaigns that the elder officers went through, and the indiscriminate killing is difficult to explain. Report of a fight shows no items of wounded or captured among the enemy's forces means a bitter day's work. "Six hundred killed to make a complimentary telegram" is one summing up of the affair.

This winter, when the country is watching as never before all the activities of the national government, and when a clearer knowledge of our duty

toward the Philippines is becoming general, a wide-spread response is expected to this latest specimen of "pacification" and "benevolent assimilation."

### A WAR FOR CIVILIZATION

When civilization proceeds "to stagger humanity," it calls in Francisco Pizarro or "Hell-roaring Jake" Smith, Hernando Cortez or Leonard Wood, all experts at the business. It is an old trade. Ahab practiced it on Naboth, the Jezreelite, and the Lord wreaked vengeance on that same plot. The king ordered a Te Deum for Cortez's "victory;" the president congratulated Wood on his "victory."

We have always believed that the American people will put an end to the Philippine question whenever they shall be given a good lick at it unincumbered with any other political question. It is un-American, un-republican, undemocratic—this thing of holding people in subjection on the other side of the planet. Our country has tolerated it; never approved it.

"Hell-roaring Jake" Smith shocked all Christendom when he made proclamation to kill everybody over ten years old. If the question could have been made paramount at the succeeding election, we would have been out of the thing by this time. General Wood says the latest butchery of men and women was because they fought so fiercely; and yet they killed but sixteen of his men, while he killed 600 of theirs.

The fact is that General Wood is civilizing the Moros on the idea that there are no good Moros but dead ones. That is the way Claus Marius performed when he was down in Jugurtha's country. Lucullus, Pompey the Great, Crassus, Vespasian, Titus, Trajan, and one hundred Caesars acted on the same principle. We have not improved on it a particle. A Roman proconsul before the birth of Christ acted precisely as General Wood acts nearly two thousand years after Christ expired on the cross for Mofo as well as for American.

There is no authority in the constitution to shoot civilization into savages on the other hemisphere. If it must be done, there are empires and kingdoms over there that believe in it and are accustomed to it. Let them do it. If we can not govern the Moros without murdering women, better that we withdraw and let them govern themselves.

Evidently General Wood is a man after the order of Strafford, and believes in "Thorough." Neither Pizarro nor Cortez could have done it more signally than he. Indeed, General Wood gave us in the shambles what "Hell-roaring Jake" ordered in a proclamation.—Post, Washington, D. C.

### THE SUN SPOKE TOO SOON

The attempt, by means of a distortion of chronology, to misrepresent the president as excitedly telegraphing to Manila that the indiscriminate killing of men, women and children was a brilliant feat of arms, honorable to the flag, is nothing short of infamous.—New York Sun.

It was grossly unfair, and only a few newspapers in the country permitted themselves to do it. All the greater pity that with the full official account of the deplorable slaughter of women in his hand he could think only of the "brilliance" of the troops' works, which he had openly complimented before he knew of the actual details of the tragedy. It is error of the gravest sort to suppose that even those who believe our presence in the island carries with it often stern military duty, can feel exultation over such an incident. It is not an honor to the ag—it is at very best a most disheartening incident of our "civilizing."—Herald, Boston, Mass.

### Edison's "Fake" Cigars

A friend of the inventor says that Thomas A. Edison is very fond of smoking, but that sometimes he becomes so absorbed in work that he

even forgets that he has a cigar in his mouth.

Mr. Edison once complained to a man in the tobacco business that he, the inventor, could not account for the rapidity with which the cigars disappeared from a box that he always kept in his office. The "Wiz-ard" was not inclined to think that he smoked them all himself. Finally, he asked the tobacco man what might be done to remedy the situation.

The latter suggested that he make up some cigars—"fake" them, in other words—with a well-known label on the outside.

"I'll fix 'em with horsehair and hard rubber," said he. "Then you'll find that there will not be so many missing."

"All right," said Mr. Edison, and he forgot all about the matter.

Several weeks later, when the tobacco man was again calling on the inventor, the latter suddenly said:

"Look here! I thought you were going to fix me up some fake cigars!"

"Why, I did!" exclaimed the other, in hurt surprise.

"When?"

"Don't you remember that flat box with a green label—cigars in bundle form, tied with yellow ribbon?"

Edison smiled reflectively. "Do you know," he finally said, in abashed tones, "I smoked every one of those cigars myself!"

### An Opie Read Story

Opie Read had luncheon with the president a few days ago and told him a story about a recent horseback trip he took through Arkansas. Read rode up in front of a shanty and found a native sitting on the end of a log in the broiling hot sun.

"Why don't you move over in the shade?" asked Read.

"Tain't time yet; fever ain't come on," answered the Cracker.

"What's the matter?"

"Chills."

"How long have you been living here?"

"About thirty years."

"How long have you had the chills?"

"About thirty years."

"Why in thunder don't you move if you have chills that bad?"

"And catch some other disease I don't know nothing about? Not much, mister. When you've got chills, you know what they are. I want to tell you something, mister. I've had the chills so long and shook so much I ain't fit for nothin' 'cept to sift meal and shake down persimmons."

### OLIVE OIL COMPLEXION CURE

English Beauties Find That It Will Make Skin Fair and Clear

London.—"What shall I do for my complexion?" a reigning beauty in British aristocratic society asked Sir Thomas Barlow, physician to King Edward's household, the current number of a medical paper reports.

"Take olive oil," Sir Thomas answered. "Live on it; live in it; live with it; eat it; drink it; dress your food with it and don't do without it—lubricate your system."

As the result of following this advice the woman in question achieved her desired clear skin. Then she began to give beauty luncheons in which olive oil was very prominent, and these luncheons became popular.

"Olive oil, though incapable of supporting life if taken alone, nevertheless lends itself," the periodical explains, "to a diminished meat diet, as it prevents waste of tissue. The warm, rosy complexion of the Italian and Sicilian women is due to the free use of olive oil as much as to the air and climate of their country."

"From one to two tablespoonfuls spread over the day in different ways is quite sufficient to achieve the results hoped for by the king's physician."