

Weekly Market Report

LIVE STOCK

Special Market Letter From Nye & Buchanan Co., Livestock Commission Merchants, South Omaha, Nebraska.

South Omaha, July 18.—There is a wider spread between choice beef and the common now. The farmer has advanced some while the latter has weakened. \$6.25 was paid Monday. A growing proportion of receipts is range beef which is of desirable quality and has sold as high as \$5.35. There is little doing as yet in stockers and feeders. We quote:

Choice steers\$5.40@6.25
Fair to good\$4.50@5.30
Cows and heifers\$3.00@4.60
Canners and grassers\$1.90@3.00
Choice feeders\$3.40@4.00
Light stockers\$3.25@4.00
Bulls and stags\$2.75@4.10
Veal calves\$5.00@5.75

The hog market after touching \$6.75 weakened and is still weak. This is as we predicted a week ago. It may spurt up again.

There have been quite liberal receipts of sheep and market is a quarter lower than a week ago.

Chicago Live Stock

Chicago, July 18.—Cattle—Receipts 5,000; market slow; prices steady; common to prime steers \$4.25@6.30; cows \$2.75@4.50; heifers \$2.75@5.25; bulls \$2.60@4.25; calves, \$5.75@7.00; stockers and feeders \$2.60@4.25.

Hogs—Receipts 18,000 head; market best strong to shade higher; others weak to 5 cents lower; good to prime heavy \$6.75@6.82; medium to good heavy \$6.60@6.75; butcher weights, \$6.80@6.85; good to choice heavy mixed \$6.65@6.75; packing \$5.60@6.60.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 18,000 head; market steady to 15 cents lower. Sheep \$4.75@6.00; yearlings \$5.40@6.50; lambs \$5.50@8.00.

Kansas City Live Stock

Kansas City, July 18.—Cattle—Receipts 15,500 head, including 3,000 head of southern; market steady to strong; top \$6.10; choice export and dressed beef steers \$5.40@6.10; fair to good \$4.00@5.35; western fed steers \$3.75@5.75; stockers and feeders \$2.75@4.50; southern steers \$3.00@5.00; southern cows \$2.00@3.50; native cows \$2.00@4.50; native heifers \$3.25@5.50; bulls \$2.40@4.00; calves \$2.50@6.35.

Hogs—Receipts 15,000 head; market 2 to 5 cents lower; top \$6.62; bulk of sales \$6.50@6.60; heavy \$6.60@6.62; packers \$6.55@6.62; pigs and lights \$5.50@6.62.

Sheep—Receipts 5,000; market 10 cents lower; lambs \$6.00@7.90; few ewes and yearlings \$5.00@6.10; Texas and Arizona yearlings \$5.50@6.25; Texas and Arizona sheep \$4.50@5.90; Texas goats \$3.25@3.60; stockers and feeders \$3.50@4.75.

GRAIN MARKET

Omaha, Neb., July 18.—All conditions contributed to lower prices in wheat. Early cables were a half to five-eighths lower and talk of damage in Russia was not in evidence. Northwest weather was favorable and receipts were large. Opening prices were off and the market dragged until a further decline left the close at one and three-fourths lower for July and three-fourths down for September.

The corn market was quiet, though prices were lower. Weakness in wheat and favorable weather exerted a bearish influence, but this was offset to a large extent by light movement. Trade is very light. Closing prices were

but an eighth lower than the day before.

Omaha Cash Prices

Wheat—No. 2 hard 71@71 1-2; No. 3 hard 68@70; No. 4 hard 64@68; No. 3 spring 70 1-2.
Corn—No. 3 47 1-2@48; No. 4 47; No. 3 yellow 47 3-4@48 1-4.
OATS—No. 3 mixed 35; No. 3 white 35 1-2; No. 4 white 35.
RYE—No. 2 54; No. 3 53c.

St. Louis Grain

St. Louis, July 18.—Wheat—Lower; No. 2 red cash elevator, 75c; track 75 1-2@76 1-2; September 74 7-8@75; December 77 5-8; No. 2 hard new, 75 @77 1-2; old 78 1-2c.
Corn—Lower; No. 2 cash 52 1-2; track 53 1-2; September 50 7-8; December 46 7-8@47.
Oats—Lower; No. 2 cash 36 1-2; track 37 1-2; September 34 5-8@34; No. 2 white 39 1-4@40.

Kansas City Grain

Kansas City, July 18.—Wheat—July 69 5-8; September 70 1-4; December 72 1-8; cash No. 2 hard 71@72; No. 3 71@71 1-2; No. 2 red 72 1-2@73; No. 3 71 1-2@72.
Corn—July 48 7-8; September 48c; December 44 3-4; cash No. 2 mixed 51; No. 2 white 51 @51 3-4; No. 3 51 1-2.
Oats—No. 2 white 40 1-2; No. 2 mixed 35 1-2.

Minneapolis Grain

Minneapolis, July 18.—Wheat—July 76 1-8@76 1-4; September 76 7-8; December 77 5-8; May 81 1-4; No. 1 hard 79 3-8; No. 1 northern 78 5-8; No. 2 northern 77c; No. 3 northern 75 1-2@76 1-2.

SHERIFF'S SALE

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the District Court of the Third Judicial District of Nebraska, within and for Lancaster County, in an action wherein J. L. Kellogg and M. L. Williams are plaintiffs and the unknown heirs and O. M. Colby, widow of O. P. Colby, deceased, now intermarried with Henry Holt et al, defendants, I will at 2 o'clock p. m., on the 21st day of August, A. D., 1906, at the east door of the court house, in the city of Lincoln, Lancaster County, Nebraska, offer for sale at public auction the following described lands and tenements, to wit:

Lots 3, 4, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 25 and 26 in block five (5) and lots 5, 6, 7 and 8 in block eight (8), all in Lincoln View subdivision of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 11, town 10, range 6 east, in Lancaster County, Nebraska.

Given under my hand this 18th day of July, A. D., 1906. NICHOLAS RESS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the District Court of the Third Judicial District of Nebraska, within and for Lancaster County, in an action wherein J. L. Kellogg and George W. Young et al, defendants, I will at 2 o'clock p. m., on the 21st day of August, A. D., 1906, at the east door of the court house in the city of Lincoln, Lancaster County, Nebraska, offer for sale at public auction the following described lands and tenements, to wit:

Lots 1, 2, 5, 6, 19, 20, 21, 22 in block five (5) in Lincoln View Subdivision of northeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 11, town 10, range 6, east, Lancaster County, Nebraska.

Given under my hand this 18th day of July, A. D., 1906. NICHOLAS RESS, Sheriff.

A CONVENTION PRIMER

Railroads Bent on a Continued Extortion

(From Nebraska State Journal)

What's all this noise about anyway?

The money question.

What! The old 16 to 1 question up again?

No, Old 16 to 1 is dead and buried forever. But there is another question of money, very important to Nebraska people. The Nebraska railroads are exacting for their services about \$10,000,000 annually from Nebraska people in the way of freight rate extortion.

How do you make that out?

The official reports of Iowa show that the Iowa roads get about \$1,500 per mile net profits while the Nebraska reports show that the Nebraska roads get twice that amount. In other words, if the Iowa rates and Iowa regulation was in force in Nebraska, the net profits on the Nebraska business would be the same per mile as in Iowa, or about \$1,500 per mile. The extortion practiced in Nebraska is about \$1,500.

Well \$1,500 is not much.

No, but \$1,500 per mile on 5,600 miles is \$8,400,000 per annum. The very latest reports on Nebraska business indicate that this extortion would now reach about \$10,000,000 annually. That means about \$10 per capita.

Why, that's robbery!

It is. It is one of the most aggravated examples of cold blooded robbery ever known in all the history of the world. Because our people are energetic and our soil is fertile, these transportation companies can plunder us with an extortion that amounts to \$10 per capita, and still leave our people a margin of profit that makes them prosperous as compared with the people of other states where they are less intelligent, less energetic, and where the conditions are less favorable. Do the Nebraska producers know that they are being plundered in this way?

Yes. They see this steady drain from their pockets. They feel the weight of the railroad yoke upon their necks. For the railroads not only rob them of these millions in money annually, but by a systematic use of bribes they corrupt politics and rob the people of their control in the government of the state.

It is easy to see why the railroads want this extortion, this \$10,000,000 annually, if they can get it, because this \$10,000,000 is money and it swells the coffers of the railroad kings of Wall street who own the Nebraska railroads. They want money. But why do they want political control?

They want political control to back up their control of transportation rates. They must keep their political yoke on the necks of the people and crack the bosses' whip over the party conventions in order to prevent rate reduction laws by the legislature and in order to prevent the election of independent men to the national congress.

Well, how do they get this control over our state politics and over our public offices?

They buy it.

With what?

With a free pass system.

What is a free pass system?

It is a systematic distribution of free passes issued by the railroads, scattered out among the people where they will do the most good all under the direction of hired pass distributors whose business it is to get from the people for the railroads—

What—?

Control over the politics of the

state. Control of politics means control of caucuses. Control of caucuses means control of conventions. Control over conventions means control of nominations. But after the nominations are made the people get a chance with their ballots, don't they?

No. The free pass system is kept in operation in all the parties alike. The voter, when he gets into the booth has no choice but to vote for a railroad candidate. The free pass machine is the railroad police force with which the people are bullied at the caucuses and manipulated at the conventions out of an expression of their will.

Do the people see this pass machine and do they understand what its business is?

Yes. Then why do they submit to it? They do not submit. They resist.

But their resistance is an unorganized and scattered force while the pass machine is like the old guard of trained men that Napoleon could throw upon his enemies' lines at the critical moment and beat them down.

But, still, a political party, like the republican party, for example, under Roosevelt, must have among the rank and file a settled hatred for this railroad police force, and this sentiment cannot be entirely disregarded by the railroad bosses.

No, they cannot ignore the anti-pass sentiment, but they can appear to humor it for a time and then at the critical moment cheat the people and fool them at the last.

How? They can give them anti-pass resolutions and then put up pass propped candidates.

Can they do that this year? They can and they will unless the rank and file republicans fight.

When Old Horatius looked back across the Tiber he saw the white porch of his home. He knew the marauders if they crossed the bridge and got into the city would burn his house and ravish his wife and murder his children. This thought, in his mind, that he must defend his city and his home at whatever cost made him face his enemies with the strength of steel in his muscles and with the courage of a lion in his heart. It's a poor spirited man that won't fight for his home. The republican party was born in a battle for human rights. Its courage has never weakened when the enemies of free government have appeared in sight.

Do the Nebraska republicans hesitate now in this conflict with the free pass machine?

No. They were a little slow at the first. They were fooled in Hall county with a favorite son. They were fooled in Valley county and Boone county with a favorite son and favored free pass ring. But an independent republican press is turning the searchlight of publicity into the dark places and the whole situation is lighting up with the prospect of a victory for the white porch and for independent and unbribed citizenship.

TOO MUCH FOR HIM

Mills Thompson Meets a Formidable Story Teller

There's a human being in Washington who can tell you more about the travels he never took than a fisherman can about the fish he never caught.

He is what may be called a Christian Science traveler, only his imaginary experiences are handed out in good old-fashioned allopathic doses.

Mills Thompson came across this walking Baedeker yesterday morning on F street and Mr. Thompson only wishes now he had not. The dose came near being too much for the artist's constitution—which only goes to show that it takes something more substantial than conversation to tickle an artist's palate.

"Beg pardon," said the stranger, "but can you direct me to the Capitol?"