

## Weekly Market Report

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS

South Omaha, Dec. 12.—Good to choice steers \$5.50@6.30; fair to good cornfed steers, \$5.00@5.50; good to choice range steers, \$4.75@5.40; common to fair range steers, \$3.50@4.00; good to choice cows and heifers \$3.50@4.00; fair to good cows and heifers \$2.75@3.30; common to fair cows and heifers \$1.60@2.75; good choice stockers and feeders \$4.25@4.80; fair to good stockers and feeders \$2.75@4.30; common to fair stockers \$2.75@3.40; bulls, stags, etc., \$2.00@4.00; veal calves \$4.00@6.00.

### Kansas City

Kansas City, Dec. 12.—Cattle—Receipts 21,000; market steady to 10c lower. Choice export and dressed beef steers \$5.75@7.50; fair to good \$4.00@5.50; western steers \$3.40@5.50; stockers and feeders \$2.50@4.50; native cows, \$2.00@4.25; native heifers \$2.75@5.00; bulls \$2.25@4.50; calves \$3.00@6.50.

Hogs—Receipts 19,000; market 7 1-2 cents lower. Top \$6.27; bulk of sales \$6.20@6.27; heavy \$6.25@6.27; packers \$6.20@6.25; pigs and lights, \$5.75@6.25.

Sheep—Receipts \$6,500 head; market strong to 10c lower. Lambs \$6.00@7.65; ewes and yearlings \$4.50@6.25.

### Chicago

Chicago, Dec. 12.—Cattle—Receipts 5,500 head; market steady, but slow. Common to prime steers \$3.85; bulls \$1.75@2.15; common to prime calves, \$2.00@7.50; stockers and feeders \$2.85@4.50.

Hogs—Receipts 28,000 head; market 5@10c lower. Choice heavy \$6.25@6.35; light butchers \$6.25@6.32; choice light \$6.25@6.30; light mixed \$6.15@6.25; packing \$6.00@6.20; pigs \$5.50@6.20.

Sheep—Receipts 18,000 head; market for best, firm; others weak. Sheep \$3.00@6.15; yearlings, \$5.25@6.60; lambs \$5.00@8.00.

### St. Joseph

South St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 12.—Cattle—Receipts 4,212 head; market steady. Natives \$4.00@6.75; cows and heifers \$2.00@4.50; stockers and feeders \$3.00@4.25.

Hogs—Receipts 11,313 head; market 10c lower. Top \$6.30; bulk of sales \$6.20@6.25.

Sheep—Receipts 5,515 head; market strong. Lambs \$7.60; ewes \$5.35.

### GRAIN MARKETS

Omaha, Dec. 12.—Wheat No. 2 hard 69@69 1-2; No. 3 hard 66 1-2@68 1-4; No. 4 hard 65@67; No. 3 spring 67 1-2@70c.

Corn—No. 3 36@36 1-2; No. 4 35 1-2@35 3-4; No. 3 yellow 36 1-2@36 3-4; No. 3 white, 36 1-4@37.

Oats—No. 3 mixed 31 1-2; No. 3 white 32 1-2; No. 4 white 31 1-2@32 1-2.

Rye—No. 2 63 1-2; No. 3 62.

### Chicago

Chicago, Dec. 12.—Wheat No. 2 spring 78@85; No. 3 74@84; No. 2

red 74 1-4@74 3-4.  
Corn—No. 2 45 1-4; No. 2 yellow 47 1-4.  
Oats—No. 2 34c; No. 2 white 36 1-2; No. 3 white 33 3-4@36.  
Rye—No. 2 64 1-2@65.  
Barley—Fair to choice malting, 49@55c.  
Flax seed—No. 1 \$1.14 1-2; No. 1 northwestern \$1.22 1-2.  
Timothy seed—Prime, \$4.35@4.50.  
Clover—Contract grades \$13.75.

### Kansas City

Kansas City, Dec. 12.—Wheat—December 68 1-2; May 72 7-8; July 71 1-2. Cash No. 2 hard 70@70 1-2; No. 3 68 1-2@69; No. 2 red 70@73; No. 3 67 1-2@71.

Corn—December 37 1-4; May 39 3-8; July 40c. Cash No. 2 mixed 38@39 1-4; No. 3 38; No. 2 white 38 3-4.

Oats—No. 2 white 34 1-4@34 1-2; No. 2 mixed 33@33 1-2.

Receipts of wheat 63 cars.

### WEAVING RARE GOBELINS

#### Hard Work and Small Pay for the Men Who Do It

The foreman of the weaving plant stood by while the weavers were being paid off. Some were paid 8 cents a yard, others 10, 11 and 12, according to the number of "picks" in the cloth, or threads to the square inch.

"There's a man who did 114 yards of 60 picks at 12 cents a yard," he said, as the cashier paid over to the weaver \$13.68. "That's a pretty good week's work. And yet there are weavers who turn out only one yard of stuff a year. They are the Gobelins tapestry weavers, who work in the factory in Paris, which is owned by the French government. They average in the year only from one to three yards of goods, according to the fineness of the weave and the intricacy of the pattern.

"These weavers work at hand looms where they put in the filling, or weft, with a shuttle held in the left hand. The back of the tapestry is toward them. A mirror shows them the other side. Baskets of wool in every shade or color surround them. They use 1,400 tones in all. Skilled as these workmen are, their pay is no bigger than that of the ordinary American laborer. They get about \$600 a year on an average, or about \$12 a week. But then it must be remembered that a dollar goes further in France than it does here. These Gobelins tapestries, requiring years in the making, are, of course, very expensive. An offer of \$30,000 wouldn't get some of them.

"New Gobelins you can't buy at all. The French government has them made to give away as presents to its friends—people of power and position. It was Gobelins tapestry, you remember, that France gave to Miss Alice Roosevelt as a wedding present."—New York Press.

### TOOTHPICK LED TO FORTUNE

#### Charles M. Schwab's Story of Man Who Overheard a Tip

At the Waldorf the other night Charles M. Schwab was seated with a party of friends when he happened for the moment to have his attention

directed to a toothpick which he held in his hand, and remarked:

"I scarcely ever take a toothpick without being reminded of the time, when an acquaintance of mine made \$30,000, and it was a toothpick that did the trick.

"You see," he continued, "it happened in the spring of 1904, when on the day in question my friend was taking luncheon at this hotel, and after he had finished and paid his check he directed his steps toward Broadway. He had proceeded scarcely half a block, however, when he found himself greatly annoyed by a particle of food very firmly wedged between two of his teeth, and, finding himself without a toothpick, he retraced his steps to the hotel to get one.

"On his way out of the hotel he chanced to pass a table at which were seated John W. Gates and a friend, and just as he reached the table he heard Mr. Gates remark:

"I feel very positive that you will see steel (common) selling at 10 before the end of the summer."

"Now, my friend did not happen to make a regular business of trading in the market, but knowing it was Mr. Gates who made the remark, and also the great weight his word carried in such matters, he decided to take advantage of the tip, and it did not take him long to place his order with a broker to sell 1,000 shares of steel at 42.

"Well, you all know what steel did during the summer of 1904, going down below 9, but my friend ordered his trade to be closed around 10, and he cleaned up a profit of \$20,000, which he never would have made had it not been for the little toothpick."—New York Press.

### CATTLE BARONS FIND PARADISE

#### Ranchmen of Old Mexico Now Shipping Feeders to Kansas

Chihuahua, the new paradise of the cattle barons, its broad acres quivering with resources, its picturesque beauty heightened by the glint of Mexican mountains, is vividly pictured by Frank J. Hagenbarth, general manager of the Wood-Hagenbarth Cattle company.

After a visit of inspection at the company's immense property and an eventful trip homeward, Mr. Hagenbarth arrived home recently.

Most of the time in Mexico was spent in looking over the Wood-Hagenbarth ranch, consisting of two and a fourth million acres in Chihuahua and a fourth million acres in Sonora. This is probably the largest individual cattle ranch in the world.

"We have about 4,000 square miles," Mr. Hagenbarth said quietly, as though referring to a back yard potato patch, "and we found things in excellent shape, with an abundance of cattle, water and grass, and some of the fattest cattle ever seen on the range. Cows with calves by their sides were fine and dandy.

"We shipped out about 1,200 calves to Kansas for an experiment in making baby beef for the eastern market. These calves will be fed for ten months on a diet of chopped corn, cotton seed and alfalfa. If the experiment is a success we shall dispose of our entire output in this way. We have about 25,000 head of cattle and are using high grade Durham bulls for breeding purposes.

"We decided to build an additional 100 miles of fence, inclosing 600,000

acres. This will give us a total inclosure of over two million acres.

"At present it is strictly a cattle proposition, but we decided to put in a large reservoir and are beginning to plan farming on a large scale. We have 100,000 acres of fine farming land and plenty of water. The project includes the erection of a beet sugar factory, which will operate the year round. We never have frosts down there to amount to anything.

"I brought back some samples of corn raised without irrigation. The corn grows ten to fifteen feet high, with firm, well rounded ears, two to four ears to the stalk. Trees set out last year have grown twelve feet in a single summer.

"We have access to two railroads, one bordering the property for 150 miles and the other going through it for a short distance. We have government telegraph service and three government gendarmierie posts located on the ranch.

"The entire zone traversed by Chihuahua has an elevation ranging from 3,000 to 6,000 feet, not including the mountain area. The country is remarkably healthful. Wheat, corn, fruit and fig trees grow side by side.

"I believe that in the near future Chihuahua and Sonora will be entirely Americanized. Nine-tenths of the area of both states is now controlled and operated by American capital and talent. Don Luis Tarrazas may be aptly called the last of the Mexicans in that part of the country. He is one of the largest individual land owners and cattle raisers in the world.

"The Mormon colonists are developing the resources of the country with great pioneering.

"It is a wonderful region and its possibilities are almost unlimited."—Salt Lake Herald.

### A Mean Man

As a ship was nearing the harbor of Athens a woman passenger approached the captain, and, pointing to distant hills covered with snow, asked: "What is that white stuff on the hills, captain?"

"That is snow, madam," answered the captain.

"Is it, really?" remarked the woman. "I thought so; but a gentleman has just told me that it was Greece!"—Ex.

### NOTICE OF EXECUTOR'S SALE

In the district court of Lancaster County, Nebraska. In the matter of the estate of Peter S. Schamp, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a license of Hon. Lincoln Frost, Judge of the District Court of Lancaster County, Nebraska, made and issued on the 28th day of November A. D., 1906, for the sale of the real estate described as north eighty-two feet of lots one (1), two (2) and three (3), and all of lot four (4) in block four (4) of the village of Malcolm, Lancaster County, Nebraska, the undersigned, executor of the will of Peter S. Schamp will sell at the east door of the court house in Lincoln, Lancaster County, Nebraska, on the 24th day of December, 1906, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day at public vendue the real estate above described, such sale to be on the following terms, the highest bidder for cash, subject to all liens and incumbrances.

Said sale will remain open for one hour.

Dated December 6, 1906.

ASA P. SCHAMP.

Executor of the will of Peter Schamp, deceased.