SWIFT AUTO STRIKES GIRL

Ethel Weston of Des Moines Hit by Motor as Steps from Car.

VEHICLE GOES AT FAST SPEED

Woman Going Around End of Vehicle is Dangerously Though Not Fatally Injured as Result of Scorching.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

DES MOINES, Sept. 5.—(Special Telegram.)—Ethel Weston, a girl living in the west part of the city, was knocked down and run over by an automobile driven by Given Chase this afternoon. She had alighted from a street car and passed around behind it when she was struck by the auto, which was going at a terrific rate. She was badly but not fatally injured.

New State Parole Agent.

The State Board of Parole has employed K. G. Lancelot of Greene county to be state parole agent and this week he entered upon his duties in that office. The executive council has authorized this work and provided the funds. Mr. Lancelot will have charge of the paroled persons and care for their reports, and will devote his time largely to finding employment for the men released.

More Paralysis Reports.

More reports of infantile paralysis have been received in the state and as a result Dr. Frost of the United States health bureau has gone to Grundy county to continue investigations. He has reports of fifteen recent cases in that county and three deaths. The state board received word today of one death and two other cases at Dike, in the same county. It is apparent that the epidemic is not decreasing.

Cummins Not to Go West.

Senator Cummins has given up the plan to go to Washington and Oregon for some campaign work. He spent three days in Wisconsin, where he spoke three times each day, and at Madison had a meeting of probably 6,000 people to hear him. He also spoke at Aurora, Ill., and intends to speak next week in Joliet. He is also on the program for the conservation congress meeting in St. Paul.

Objects to Paying the Fee.

T. C. Munger of the Cedar Rapids Building and Loan association appeared before the state executive council today and insisted upon the right of building and loan companies to extend the period of their corporate existence without payment of the customary fee. The council has refused to accept this view and it may be the courts will be asked to decide.

The Citizens' State bank of Dubuque extended its existence today for twenty years with $100,000 capital.

Will Fight a Railroad Order.

The Milwaukee railroad company has gone into court at Marion to secure an order of the court setting aside the decision of the railroad commission ordering the building of a "Y" at Mason City to connect the various roads. The commission today asked the attorney general to appear in court and defend the case, which he will do next week.

Emmet County Pioneer Killed.

ESTHERVILLE, Ia., Sept. 5.—(Special.)—During a thunder storm Saturday Knute Aanonson of Swan Lake township, a pioneer resident of Emmet county, was struck by a bolt of lightning and killed instantly. During the storm Mr. Aanonson had gone into the barn for shelter and it was there he was struck. Very little damage was done to the barn. Deceased was about 57 years old.

Iowa News Notes.

CRESTON—The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Mussmaker of Orient, who has been suffering from infantile paralysis, is improved as far as his general health is concerned, but has no use of his lower limbs.

CRESTON—After settling all bills for the 1910 chautauqua, the association here finds they have a surplus of $100.60. This is quite encouraging to the committee who worked under great difficulties and they now believe the association is on a firm basis and will prove a permanent annual event.

CRESTON—Edward Oshel of Spaulding township lost a valuable horse last week and a post mortem examination revealed that a quantity of ground glass had been taken into the animal's stomach, causing inflammation as far as it had gone through the alimentary canal. The animal was valued at $1,000.

CRESTON—The Union County Bar association adopted unanimous resolutions at the close of district court here Friday, commending Judge Towner, who terminated his judicial relations with the close of the present term. Judge Towner is the republican candidate for congressman in the Eighth district to succeed Congressman Jamison.

CRESTON—Sheriff Mason left for Anamosa Friday with four prisoners sentenced to that institution from here during the last term of court. Mrs. Jennie French, for conducting a house of ill fame, was sentenced for five years. Two forgers, Frank Lewis and A. B. Smith each received a fifteen-year sentence, and U. S. Marshall, a negro convicted of larceny, a ten-year sentence.

CRESTON—A class reunion of the Creston High school of 1898 took place last night here in honor of Clinton Whipple, one of the members of that class, who is on a visit to his mother, Mrs. E. D. Whipple, after seventeen years absence from the city. Out of the twenty-two member of the class, but four were in the city. Mr. Whipple now holds the position of district superintendent of schools at San J. Sidro in the province of Nueza Eeija in the Philippine islands, and with his wife, who is a teacher in the high school there, expects to leave the coming week to take up the work at that place again. They sail from San Francisco on September 13. They will be accompanied by Miss Edith Whipple, a sister, who has been a teacher in the city schools here for some time, and who goes there to take up school work also.

CRESTON—The Creston Mutual Telephone company has the greatest mileage in Union county, 128 miles on which the assessment is $84.80. The Crescent Mutual and the Lenox and Kent Star Telephone companies have the shortest mileage in the county, both having but 20.25 mile each, with an assessment of $12. The Iowa Telephone company, operating only a long distance system has the highest assessment, being required to pay $105 a mile. They have 54.20 miles of lines in the county. The Burlington railroad has 24,779 miles of telegraph lines in the county upon which they pay $80 a mile assessment. The Western Union also pays assessment of $80 per mile on 43.67 miles in the county, and the Postal Telegraph running along the Great Western railroad line is compelled to pay $65 a mile for 22.56 miles of lines in the county.

CRESTON—Additional information has been received here concerning J. O. Hauck, the old man, who committed suicide at Plattsmouth last week. It is learned he has a divorced wife living in Denver, Colo., with his daughter, Mrs. Dora Baily-Hindman, whose husband is a Denver business man. Mrs. Hauck was divorced from the man who drowned himself, about twenty years ago. Two nephews of Hauck have also been heard from. They are Charles Hauck of Kansas City and James J. Hauck of San Diego, Cal. Henry Dolg of this city is also a relative by marriage, and this is where Hauck worked during the summer. Hauck also told Mr. Dolg during the summer that if anything happened to him while he was staying there he wanted Dr. Coakley of this city to have his body. Whether the body will be allowed to remain buried at Plattsmouth, has not yet been determined.

ALTGELD GIVEN NAME OF THE "FIRST INSURGENT"

Four Bronze Memorial Tablets Unveiled in His Memory at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Former Governor John P. Altgeld, received the name of "first insurgent" here today at the unveiling of four bronze memorial tablets under the direction of the John P. Altgeld Memorial association. The life of the former state executive denominated as among the first officials to take up a fight against special privilege was recalled by George Fred Williams of Massachusetts. The dedication was attended by members of Chicago labor organizations in a body.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S LABOR PLATFORM

(Contiued from First Page.)

siderable scale. I believe in the principle of organized labor and in the practice of collective bargaining, not merely as a desirable thing for the wage-earners, but as something which has been demonstrated to be essential in the long run to their permanent progress.

Weaknesses and Defects.

"This does not mean that I unequivocally indorse any or all practices that labor organizations may happen to adopt, or any or all principles that they may choose to enunciate. Labor organizations have the weaknesses and defects common to all other forms of human organizations. Sometimes they act very well, and sometimes they act very badly; and I am for them when they act well, and I am against them when they act badly. I believe that their existence is a necessity; I believe that their aims and purposes are generally good; and I believe that all of them have occasionally made mistakes, and that some of them have been guilty of wrongdoing. Just in so far as they are strong and effective they tempt designing men who seek to control them for their own interests, and stimulate the desires of ambitious leaders who may be clever, crooked men, or who may be honest but visionary and foolish. In other words, in treating of labor unions, as in treating of corporations, or of humanity generally, we will do well to remember Abraham Lincoln's saying that "there is a deal of human nature in mankind." Whether in a man or in an organized body of men, the power to do good means that such power may be twisted into evil, and in proportion as the power grows, so it becomes steadily more important that it should be handled aright. Just in proportion as in its proper function power is important to social progress, so in its improper function it becomes fraught with social disaster.

"Outside critics should appreciate the necessity of organized labor, and understand and sympathize with what is good in it, instead of condemning it indiscriminately. On the other hand, those within its ranks should fearlessly analyze the criticisms directed against it and ruthlessly eliminate from the practices of its organization those things which justify such criticism and attack. This is the path, not only of right, but of wisdom and safety. Public opinion in the United States is daily becoming more alert and more intelligent and more forceful; and no organization, whether trades union or corporation, whether industrial or non-industrial, can endure or permanently amount to a social force if it does not harmonize with a wise and enlightened public opinion. Hitherto we Americans have been over-occupied with material things, and have neglected to watch the play of the social forces about us. But now we are awakening from that indifference; and every form of organization representing an important economic, political, or social force must undergo a closer scrutiny than ever before.

Interest of the Public.

"I think that the next quarter of a century will be important politically in many ways, and in none more so than in the labor movement. Not only are the benefits of labor organizations more clearly understood than ever before, but any shortcoming or vice displayed in connection therewith is also more clearly understood and more quickly resented. The public is growing more and more to understand that, in a contest between employer and employe—a corporation and a trades union—not only the interests of the contestants, but the interests of the third party—the public—must be considered. Anything like levity in provoking a strike, on the one hand or on the other, is certain more and more to be resented by the public. Strikes are sometimes necessary and proper; sometimes they represent the only way in which, after all other methods have been exhausted, it is possible for the laboring man to stand for his rights; but it must be clearly understood that a strike is a matter of last resort and of course violence, lawlessness and mob rule must be promptly and sternly dealt with, no matter what the cause may be that excites them.

Strikes Sometimes Necessary.

"Our social organization is too complex for us to fail quickly to condemn those who, with levity or in a spirit of wanton brutality, bring about far-reaching and disastrous interference with its normal processes. The public sympathizes cordially with any movement for a good standard of living and for moderate hours of employment. (I personally, for instance, cordially believe in an eight-hour day, and in one day in seven for complete rest.) Where men and women are worked under harsh and intolerable conditions, and can secure no relief without a strike, or, indeed, where the strike is clearly undertaken for things which are vitally necessary—and then only as a last resort—the public smypathy will favor the wageworkers, but it will not favor them unless such conditions as these are fulfilled, and it will condemn them if they resort to lawless violence. Therefore, it is becoming more than ever important that the labor movement should combine steady, far-seeing leadership with discipline and control in its ranks. Dishonest leadership is a curse anywhere in American life, and nowhere is it a greater curse than in the labor movement. If there is one lesson which I would rather teach to my fellow Americans than any other, it is to hound down the dishonest man—no matter what his condition—and to brush aside with impatient contempt the creature who only denounces dishonesty when it is found in some special social stratum. There are dishonest capitalists, dishonest labor leaders, dishonest lawyers, and dishonest business men; dishonest men of great wealth and dishonest poor men; and the man who is a genuine reformer will decline to single out any one type for exclusive denunciation, but will fearlessly attack the dishonest man as such, whenever and wherever he is to be found.

"For many years I have been more or less closely associated with representative leaders of labor organized and unorganized. Some of these men are among my close friends, whom I respect and admire as heartily as I do any men in America. There are some of them to whom I go as freely for assistance and guidance, for aid and help, in making up my mind how to deal with our social problems, as I go to the leaders of any business or profession. I cannot pay too high a tribute to the worth and integrity of these men—to their sincerity and good judgment as leaders. But no movement—no leadership—however earnets and honest, can endure unless the rank and file live up to their duties, and search for such leadership, and support it when they find it. If the best men in a labor union leave its management and control to men of a poorer type, the effect will be just as disastrous as when good citizens in a city follow the same course as regards city government. The stay-at-home man in a union is just as much responsible for the sins of omission and commission of his organization as the stay-at-home man in a city is for the civic conditions under which he suffers and about which he complains.

Higher Standards of Living.

"All that can properly be done should be done by all of us to help upward the standard of living and to improve the ability of the average man to reach that standard. There are still in the United States great masses of skilled and unorganized labor, whose conditions of work and living are harsh and pitiable. It is a shocking indictment of our industrial condition to be told in a matter-of-course way in a government report that thousands of workers in this country are compelled to toil every day in the week, without one day rest, for a wage of $45 a month. Such a condition is bad for them, and, in the end, bad for all of us. Our commercial development should be heartily encouraged; but it must not be allowed to commercialize our morals.

"It is not merely the duty of the wage earner, but it is also the duty of the general public, to see that he has safe and healthy conditions under which to carry on his work. No worker should be compelled, as a condition of earning his daily bread, to risk his life and limb, or be deprived of his health, or to have to work under dangerous and bad surroundings. Society owes the worker this because it owes as much to itself. He should not be compelled to make this a matter of contract; he ought not to be left to fight alone for decent conditions in this respect. His protection in the place where he works should be guaranteed by the law of the land. In other words he should be protected during his working hours against greed and carelessness on the part of unscrupulous and thoughtless employers, just as outside of those working hours both he and his employer are protected in their lives and property against the murderer and thief.

"This opens a vastly important field of legislation to the national government and to the state alike. It is humiliating to think how far we of this country are behind most of the other countries in such matters. Practically all civilized countries have, for more than a decade, prohibited by the strictest regulations the poisonous match industry, yet we had not done anything at all until very recently to protect the laborers against this horrible danger. The national government made an investigation a year ago into this industry, which showed a condition of things unspeakably shocking and revolting. Legislation to prevent these abuses was introduced in congress, which was not passed. Since then the companies in fault have ostentatiously announced that they have done away with the objectionable conditions. I hope so; but whether they have or not, a law should be passed in stringent form to prevent any possible backsliding.

Care for Injured Employes.

"So it is in the matter of injuries to employes. In what is called 'employers' liability' legislation other industrial countries have accepted the principle that the industry must bear the monetary burden of its human sacrifices, and that the employe who is injured shall have a fixed and definite sum. The United States still proceeds on an outworn and curiously improper principle, in accordance with which it has too often been held by the courts that the frighful burden of the accident shall be borne in its entirety by the very person least able to bear it. Fortunately, in a number of states—in Wisconsin and in New York, for instance—these defects in industrial life are either being remedied or else are being made a subject of intelligent study with a view to their remedy. In New York a bill embodying moderate compensation for accidents has already been passed. Other states will undoubtedly follow in the same path. The federal government has, so far as its own employes are concerned, been the first to recognize and put into shape this principle. However, this pioneer law was not made comprehensive enough; it does not cover all the employes of the federal government that ought to come within its provisions, and the amount paid for permanent disability or death is entirely inadequate. Nevertheless, it was a great step in advance to have this principle of workingmen's compensation accepted and embodied in the federal statutes, and the recent action in congress in providing for a commission to study and report upon the subject gives promise that the same principle will soon be applied to private firms that come within the jurisdiction of the federal government.

"Women and children should, beyond all question, be protected; and in their cases there can be no question that the states should act, and no question that the government should act. They should be particular objects of our solicitude; and they should be guarded in an effective fashion against the demands of a too greeey commercialism. On my recent trip in the neighborhood of Scranton and Wilkesbarre every one I spoke to agreed as to the immense improvement that had been wrought by the effective enforcement of the laws prohibiting children under the age of 14 years from working and prohibiting women from working more than ten hours a day. Personally, I think ten hours too long, but, be this as it may, ten hours a day was a great advance.

Labor Planks Endorsed.

"Among the planks in the platform of the American Federation of Labor there are some to which I very strongly subscribe. They are:

1. Free schools, free text books and compulsory education.

2. A work day of not more than eight hours.

3. Release from employment one day in seven.

4. The abolition of the sweatshop system.

5. Sanitary inspection of factory, workshop, mine and home.

6. Liability of employers for injury to body or loss of life.

"(I regard the demand in this form as inadequate. What we need is an automatically fixed compensation for all injuries received by the employe in the course of his duty, this being infinitely better for the employe and more just to the employer. The only sufferers will be lawyers of that undesirable class which exists chiefly by carrying on lawsuits of this nature.)

"7. The passage and entire enforcement of rigid anti-child labor laws which will cover every portion of this country. Similar laws limiting women's labor should be enacted.

"8. Suitable and plentiful playgrounds for children in all the cities.

Prevention Better Than Cure.

"Inasmuch as prevention is always best, especial attention should be paid to the prevention of industrial accidents by passing laws requiring the use of safety devices. At present the loss of life and limb among the industrial workers of the United States is simply appalling, and every year equals in magnitude the killed and wounded in a fair-sized war. Most of these casualties are preventable; and our legislative policy should be shaped accordingly. It would be a good idea to establish in every city a museum of safety devices from which the workers could get drawings of them and information as to how they could be obtained and used.

"The matter of compensation for injuries to employes, is, perhaps, more immediately vital than any other. The report of the commission which has begun to look into this matter on behalf of the New York legislature is well worth reading. The bill presented by the Federation of Labor in Wisconsin on this subject seems excellent. In all dangerous trades the employer should be forced to share the burden of the accident, so that the shock may be borne by the community as a whole. This would be a measure of justice in itself, and would do away with a fruitful source of antagonism between employer and employed.

"Our ideal should be a rate of wages sufficiently high to enable workmen to live in a manner conformable to American ideals and standards, to educate their children, and to provide for sickness and old age; the abolition of child labor; safety device legislation to prevent industrial accidents; and automatic compensation for losses caused by these industrial accidents."

At St. Paul Tomorrow.

President Taft, in St. Paul today, is only 251 miles from Ex-President Roosevelt. The ex-president starts for St. Paul tonight, but as the president also leaves for the east in the evening, they will not meet. Colonel Roosevelt is to address the conservation congress at St. Paul tomorrow.

It is generally believed by the close friends of Colonel Roosevelt that if a fight develops against the conservation policies endorsed by him at the conservation congress at St. Paul, the colonel will support his friends, Gifford Pinchot and James R. Garfield.

He will, it is said, fight to a finish.

Reports that have reached Colonel Roosevelt here have been to the effect that the plans of Pinchott and Garfield for the conservation of national resources will be opposed and that a strong combination has been effected to nullify the influence in the convention of Colonel Roosevelt's friends.

ROOSEVELT LAYS CORNERSTONE

Colonel Talks of Educational Problems at Fargo College.

FARGO, N. D., Sept. 5.—Mr. Roosevelt today laid the cornerstone of a library building for the Fargo college, money for which was subscribed by Andrew Carnegie.

Governor Burke of North Dakota spoke in complimentary terms of Theodore Roosevelt, as did Representative Hanna, who declared:

"It is lives of men like Abraham Lincoln, George Washington and Theodore Roosevelt that young Americans will look up to in the future. The lives of such men are a great inspiration to us."

In introducing Colonel Roosevelt, President C. C. Creager of Fargo college spoke of the influence of his early life on a cattle ranch in North Dakota on his entire political carreer. He told of a meeting with Mr. Roosevelt in New York City, twelve years ago, when the colonel had told him of the answers by a big policeman to questions submitted to him in an examination for a place on the police force. He was asked to name the three greatest American statesman and replied: Benjamin Harrison, Richard Croker and Teddy Roosevelt.

That answer was given while Mr. Roosevelt was police commissioner and time had made good the answer of the big policeman in respect to Roosevelt. Expressing the gratification of the people of North Dakota in having Mr. Roosevelt with them, Dr. Creager declared that if the colonel would stay in North Dakota, the "people would make you our king." It was, he said, North Dakota that had made Roosevelt president, because had he not lived on a cattle range there, there would have been no rough rider regiment and the events that followed Colonel Roosevelt's career in that regiment would not have taken place.

Received with great enthusiasm by the thousands of people who crowded about the new library site and looking on from the windows of the college, Colonel Roosevelt spoke at some length on educational and economic questions and on the events of his own life.

"I never would have been president if it had not been for my experience in North Dakota," he said, referring to the remarks of President Creager. "I do not care a rap for holding an office. What I care for is what the man does while he is in office. When I met some of those who were with me on the Dakota ranch in this city, they remarked they did not object to working with me because 'I did my share of the work.'"

"While I was police commissioner New York became for a time, rigidly virtuous," continued Colonel Roosevelt. "There are many of my fellow citizens of New York who ever since that time had a most ardent desire to elect me to some office that would take me a good distance from New York. There were moments during my career as police commissioner when the vast majority of the daily papers of that city were able to unite in their disapprobation of me. They have kept up the habit at intervals ever since."

Referring to a remark by Dr. Creager, that if he grew tired of Wall street, he might return to North Dakota and resume the business of a cattle raiser, Colonel Roosevelt replied:

"There seems to be more likelihood at this time that Wall street may first grow weary of me."

Then, speaking of the need for scholastic education, he warned the faculty of the college to be careful to keep in view the practical side of the education needed by every man and woman, if the exceptional man in literature and science is to continue to do great work for the benefit of the nation.

"We cannot afford to be without the great leaders," added the colonel. "We must have men like Emerson, Hawthorne and Poe, like the scientific leaders, the great historians, in short, all of the men who because of exceptional ability do exceptional work, which, when done, is of the utmost value to us all, and which makes one of the most important assets a nation can have. We have produced such a large proportion in the day of our youth, that we must continue to do it. While keeping popular education in mind, we must never lose sight of the need of higher education. Above all, let us work to have the colleges turn out men, whose character and good works will influence the life of the nation."

Speaking of the industrial development of the country, Colonel Roosevelt declared that he had no quarrel with the captains of industry, who desired large rewards.

"I am glad to see the captains of industry rewarded," he said, "but I would make their reward subject to the condition that the reward shall be for actual services rendered, that it shall be a reward for having served the public and not for having swindled the public and that it shall bear some proportion to the service rendered. As to whether it shall be enough, I am always ready to solve that question on his side. I am willing to make a big margin of error and to give him four or five times as much as he has earned, but not one hundred times as much as he has earned.

"I want to give the best possible chance also to the ordinary man. I don't mean that I want to carry any man. But the ordinary man should be fully compensated for what he produces."

Then remarking that these were his policies, he added:

"It is technically correct to describe these policies as anarchism, which is the habit of some of those who live in the shadow of Wall street."

A silver trowel was then handed to Colonel Roosevelt, who performed the final ceremony of laying the cornerstone. Among other things placed in the metal box deposited in the stone was an article written by Colonel Roosevelt on rural life and portraits of Colonel Roosevelt and President Taft.

People witnessing the ceremonies of laying the cornerstone stood in a drizzling rain over two hours.

Leaving Fargo college, Colonel Roosevelt went to his hotel for luncheon.

The Key to the Situation—Bee Want Ads.

OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKET

Cattle Receipts Are Largest in History of Stock Yards.

ONLY MODERATE RUN OF HOGS

Demand Is Reasonably Active and Values Are Ten Cents Higher—Sheep Prices Steady on Heavy Receipts.

SOUTH OMAHA, Sept. 5, 1910.

Receipts were.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Estimated Monday	16,281	1,725	26,000
Same days last week	11,816	2,129	31,310
Same day 2 weeks ago	10,453	3,327	33,737
Same day 3 weeks ago	9,246	2,888	11,913
Same day 4 weeks ago	8,187	3,204	15,042
Same day last year	9,829	3,443	11,560

The following table shows the receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at South Omaha for the year to date, as compared with last year:

	1910.	1909.	Inc.	Dec.
Cattle	714,108	627,672	86,586	.....
Hogs	1,466,496	1,715,598	.....	249,132
Sheep	1,285,095	1,025,607	258,488	.....

The following table shows the average prices of hogs at South Omaha for the last several days, with comparisons:

Dates.	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.
Aug. 26	8 67½	7 60	6 38	5 77	*	5 57	5 23
Aug. 27	8 68¾	7 62	6 41	5 77	5 85	*	5 24
Aug. 28	8 91	*	6 47	5 68	5 70	5 53	5 32
Aug. 30	9 00½	7 72	*	5 71	5 66	5 77	5 27
Aug. 31	8 94½	7 77	6 53	5 72	5 78	5 72	5 18
Sept. 1	8 79½	7 82	6 45	*	5 85	5 62	5 12
Sept. 2	8 84½	7 80	6 43	5 67	*	5 47	5 27
Sept. 3	8 63½	7 87	6 52	5 66	5 85	*	5 33
Sept. 4	*	7 85	6 57	5 69	5 76	5 46	*
Sept. 5	.....	*	6 61	5 75	5 67	5 23	5 25

*Sunday.

Receipts and disposition of live stock at the Union Stock yards, South Omaha, Neb., for twenty-four hours ending at 12 o'clock yesterday:

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
C., M. & St. P.	2	6	..
Union Pacific	100	5	39
C. & N. W., east	1	8	..
C. & N. W., west	188	5	2
C., St. P., M. & O.	1	2	..
C. B. & Q., east	1	1	..
C., B. & Q., west	296	12	21
C., R. I. & P., east	2	1	..
Chicago Great Western	..	1	..
Total receipts	592	41	102

DISPOSITION.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Omaha Packing Co.	635	216	1,182
Swift and Company	1,031	418	1,202
Cudahy Packing Co.	1,506	606	3,580
Armour & Co.	560	587	1,975
W. B. Vansant Co.	304	....	....
Stephens Bros.	493	....	....
Hill & Son	455	....	....
F. B. Lewis	421	....	....
Huston & Co.	207	....	....
J. B. Root & Co.	88	....	....
J. H. Bulla	82	....	....
L. F. Husz	160	....	....
L. Wolf	157	....	....
McCreary & Carey	488	....	....
S. Wertheimer	720	....	....
H. F. Hamilton	315	....	....
Sullivan Bros.	44	....	....
Lehmer Bros.	10	....	....
Lee Rothchild	318	....	....
Missouri-Kansas Calf Co.	43	....	....
Sol Degan	43	....	....
Cline & Christy	30	....	....
Other buyers	1,592	....	13,826
Totals	1,955	2,147	21,766

CATTLE—Receipts of cattle this morning were very large, 993 cars being reported in. This is not only the largest run of the year to date, but it is the largest for any one day in the history of the market. In spite of the fact that receipts were so large, most of the trains arrived in fair season and the bulk of the cattle had been yarded by the middle of the forenoon. The most of the cattle were western rangers and in consequence there was a large amount of sorting and shaping up to be done. This naturally delayed the opening of the market, so that the forenoon was very well advanced before enough business had been transacted to really make a test of values.

The supply of desirable beef steers was not very large, in spite of the fact that the total receipts of cattle were so heavy. As a result the market was about steady on the best grades of cattle, but other kinds were naturally more or less neglected, with the tendency of prices downward.

The best kinds of cows and heifers did not show so much change, but the general run of the medium to common kinds and everything lacking quality was lower, and the day was well advanced before a clearance was effected.

Right good feeders opened up active and steady, but the medium kinds of feeders and all common and light cattle and everything on the trashy order was both slow and lower.

Quotations on native cattle: Good to choice beef steers, $7.25@8.00; fair to good beef steers, $6.25@7.25; common to fair beef steers, $6.00@6.25; good to choice cornfed grassers, $5.50@6.50; good to choice cows and heifers, $4.50@5.50; fair to good cows and heifers, $3.50@4.50; common to fair cows and heifers, $2.50@3.50; good to choice stockers and feeders, $4.75@5.00; fair to good stockers and feeders, $4.00@4.75; common to fair stockers and feedrs, $2.25@4.00; stock heifers, $2.75@4.75; veal calves, $3.50@6.50; bulls, stags, etc., $3.25@6.00.

Quotations on range cattle: Choice to prime beeves, $6.00@6.75; good to choice beeves, $5.40@6.00; fair to good beeves, $4.60@5.30; common to fair beeves, $2.75@4.50; good to choice heifers, $4.25@6.00; good to choice cows, $4.00@4.65; fair to good grades, $3.30@4.00; canners and cutters, $2.25@3.25; good to choice feeders, $4.90@5.60; fair to good feeders, $4.30@4.80, common to fair breeders, $3.25@4.25.

Representative sales:

COWS.

No.	Av.	Pr.	No.	Av.	Pr.
6	1013	3 10	11	851	3 65
14	866	3 10	3	1008	3 65
20	893	3 10	6	933	3 70
2	765	3 50			

BULLS.

2	1135	3 50	1	1400	3 75
2	1250	3 60			

CALVES.

2	275	5 00	1	140	6 25
9	182	6 25	1	160	6 25

WESTERNS.

Arthur Morecrofts—Neb.

33 feeders	1088	5 30	25 feeders	925	5 10
15 steers	1090	4 75	1 steer	1300	4 75
1 steer	900	4 25	28 cows	1024	3 90
3 cows	1024	3 40			

Burkley Bros.—Neb.

6 steers	1061	4 20	19 steers	994	4 60

SOUTH DAKOTA.

42 calves	284	6 00	12 calves	175	6 00
5 calves	422	4 50	36 cows	717	3 25

F. J. Blanchard—S. D.

4 steers	1107	4 85	8 steers	1036	4 85
7 steers	1054	4 85			

R. Tetrault—S. D.

16 calves	365	5 75			

D. Lorange.

24 steers	1063	4 85	2 steers	1210	5 00
13 steers	828	4 25	2 steers	828	3 70

HOGS—There was a very moderate run of hogs this morning as is to be expected on a Monday. More than that, some of the trains were late in arriving, so that there were very few hogs on sale at any one time. The demand on the part of local packers was very good and the market reasonable active at prices that were a big 10c higher than Saturday's general market. As compared with Saturday's close there was more gain even than that, rough heavy hogs having sold late Saturday as low as $8.60. On the other hand there were very few light hogs in sight and nothing that could be compared with the best light loads here last week. As a result of this the top did not show up nearly so good as on Saturday, but the fault was not in the market, but was due to the right kind of hogs not being here.

Early arrivals were all disposed of in very good season in the morning.

No.	Av.	Sh.	Pr.	No.	Av.	Sh.	Pr.
10	342	120	8 80	49	250	160	9 00
63	327	520	8 85	43	304	80	9 00
38	253	...	8 85	56	185	...	9 00
33	259	...	8 90	58	237	40	9 00
53	328	80	8 90	49	294	...	9 00
56	247	...	8 90	19	303	...	9 00
52	317	...	8 90	63	279	...	9 00
45	280	40	8 90	65	292	...	9 00
8	280	...	8 90	67	249	40	9 05
70	274	80	8 95	64	252	80	9 05
22	312	...	8 95	55	281	120	9 05
77	285	80	8 95	67	261	...	9 10
56	331	...	8 95	64	258	...	9 10
57	331	...	8 95	35	272	120	9 10
46	288	...	8 95	55	253	160	9 10
42	277	20	8 95	73	215	120	9 15
53	233	...	8 95	35	210	120	9 15
54	247	...	8 95	57	240	160	9 20
62	294	160	9 00	64	259	...	9 20
54	271	...	9 00	72	201	40	9 30
64	279	40	9 00	69	218	...	9 37½
57	250	...	9 00	32	200	...	9 40
52	215	...	9 00				

SHEEP—The big barn was full of sheep and activity this morning. The sheep and the buyers were both present and the result was a splendid market for feeding sheep and lambs. Prices paid looked about the same as those prevailing at the close of last week and the trade was sufficiently active to clean up the offerings about as fast as they came in and were put in shape to be shown. It was, in fact, a very satisfactory market as viewed from a seller's standpoint so far as feeders were concerned, and it might be aded that feeders constituted the bulk of the receipts.

Fat sheep and lambs were not so active for the reason that packers were not operating to any extent on account of its being Labor day and their requirements were by no means urgent. For this reason the trade on killers was rather dull and the feeling weaker.

Quotations on grass stock: Good to choice lambs, $6.50@6.75; fair to good lambs, $6.15@6.50; feeder lambs, $6.00@6.35; handy weight yearlings, $5.00@5.40; heavy yearlings, $4.60@5.00; feeder yearlings, $5.00@5.40; good to choice wethers, $4.20@4.40; fair to good wethers, $3.90@4.20; feeder wethers, $3.90@4.35; feeding ewes, $4.25@4.75; feeding ewes, $3.35@3.75; fat ewes, $3.75@4.25.

33 Wyoming feeders	89	3 30
119 Wyoming feeders	95	4 15
263 Wyoming feeders	95	4 15
454 Wyoming feeders	96	4 15
500 Wyoming feeders	96	4 15

St. Joseph Live Stock Market.

ST. JOSEPH, Sept. 5.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,500 head; market slow and lower; steers, $4.50@7.25; cows and heifers, $2.50@5.00; calves, $4.00@8.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,500 head; market opened steady to 10c higher; top, $9.75; bulk of sales, $9.10@9.60.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,000 head; market steady; lambs, $6.25@6.90.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5.—CATTLE—Receipts, 6,000 head, including 2,300 Texans; market steady; native beef steers, $7.75@8.25; cows and heifers, $3.50@6.75; stockers and feeders, $3.75@5.75; Texas and Indian steers, $4.25@5.50; cows and heifers, $3.00@4.50; calves in carload lots, $5.50@9.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,000 head; market 15c higher; pigs and lights, $8.50@9.00; packers, $9.00@9.80; butchers and best heavy, $9.25@9.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,500 head; market strong; native muttons, $4.00@4.25; lambs, $6.00@6.75.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET

Cattle Are Lower—Hogs and Sheep Higher.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—CATTLE—Receipts, estimated at 29,000 head; market, 10c to 15c lower; beeves, $4.40@8.25, Texas and Indian steers, $4.00@6.20; western steers, $3.75@6.00; cows and heifers, $2.45@6.50.

HOGS—Receipts, estimated at 14,000 head; market, 5c to 10c higher; light, $9.20@9.95; mixed, $8.80@9.65; heavy, $8.70@9.65; rough, $8.70@8.95; pigs, $8.75@9.65; bulk of sales, $9.10@9.40.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts estimated at 18,000 head; market 10c higher; native, $2.95@4.75; western, $3.25@4.75; yearlings, $4.75@5.85; lambs, native, $5.25@7.20; western, $5.25@7.15.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 5.—CATTLE—Receipts, 20,000 head, including 2,000 southerns; market, 10c lower; native steers, $4.75@8.15; southern steers, $3.50@5.25; southern cows, $2.75@4.25; native cows and heifers, $2.60@6.50; stockers and feeders, $3.00@7.25; western cows, $3.00@5.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,000 head; market, 10c higher; bulk of sales, $9.40@9.70; heavy, $9.30@9.70; packers and butchers, $9.40@9.70; light, $9.00@9.70.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 12,000 head; market, strong; muttons, $4.00@4.75; lambs, $6.00@6.75; fed wethers and yearlings, $4.00@5.60; fed western ewes, $3.50@4.