

WORLD'S MARKET

Cotton.			
GALVESTON SPOTS.			
Ordinary	7 3/4	Middling	10 1/2
Good Ordinary	8 3/4	Good Middling	10 3/4
Low Middling	10	Middling fair	11 3/4
NEW ORLEANS SPOTS.			
Ordinary	7 3/4	Middling	10 1/2
Good Ordinary	8 3/4	Good Middling	10 3/4
Low Middling	9 3/4	Middling fair	10 7/8

Grain.		
KANSAS CITY.		
WHEAT.		
No. 2 red	\$ 1 07	\$ 1 00
No. 2 hard	1 03	1 04
CORN.		
No. 2 mixed	48	43
No. 2 white	48	—
OATS.		
No. 2	31	31 1/2

CHICAGO.		
WHEAT.		
No. 2 red	1 14	—
No. 3 red	—	—
No. 2 hard	—	—
CORN.		
No. 2	51 1/4	52 1/2
No. 2 white	50 3/4	52 1/2
No. 2 yellow	50 1/4	54 1/4
OATS.		
No. 2	32 1/2	—
No. 2 white	33 1/4	33 1/2

Live Stock		
KANSAS CITY.		
CATTLE.		
Steers—best	\$ 5 00@	\$ 10
—fair to good	4 —@	5 25
Western fed steers	8 —@	4 25
Stockers and feeders	2 25@	3 85
Southern steers	4 —@	5 50
Western steers	1 40@	4 35
Native cows	1 40@	4 35
Native heifers	—@	—
Bulls	2 —@	4 25
Calves	3 —@	6 —
HOGS.		
Heavy	\$ 5 65@	5 75
Packers	5 00@	5 75
Pigs and lights	5 00@	5 80
SHEEP.		
Native lambs	\$ 4 25@	5 00
Native sheep	3 25@	4 —
Native ewes	3 —@	3 75

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE.		
Beeves	\$ 5 00@	\$ 6 10
Cows and heifers	2 50@	4 75
Stockers and feeders	2 25@	3 75
Texans	4 —@	5 50
Westerns	3 —@	4 25
HOGS.		
Mixed and butchers	\$ 5 50@	6 05
Good to choice heavy	5 75@	6 —
Rough heavy	5 75@	6 10
Light	5 50@	6 10
Bulk of sales	5 00@	5 80
SHEEP.		
Sheep	\$ 3 25@	4 25
Lambs	3 25@	3 00

FORT WORTH.		
CATTLE.		
Steers—top	\$ 3 50	—
—bulk	2 00@	—
Cows—top	2 30	—
—bulk	1 80@	2 30
Calves—top	8 75	—
—bulk	—@	3 —
HOGS.		
Top	\$ 5 72 1/2	—
Bulk	5 50@	5 65

BROUGHT BACK FROM INDIANA		
Steers—top	\$ 3 50	—
—bulk	2 00@	—
Cows—top	2 30	—
—bulk	1 80@	2 30
Calves—top	8 75	—
—bulk	—@	3 —
HOGS.		
Top	\$ 5 72 1/2	—
Bulk	5 50@	5 65

A Woman Charged With Receiving Stolen Goods at Chickasha

CHICKASHA: Mrs. Fredonia Faulkner has been given a preliminary hearing before Commissioner Payne on the charge of having received stolen goods from Rock Island cars, alleged to have been taken by conductors and brakemen. This is another chapter in the story of systematic theft which Rock Island detectives have been unearthing during the last few months. A number of the employees of the road have been discharged and several are under indictment.

Mrs. Faulkner conducted a rooming house here, in which a number of railroad men made their home. She claimed that the men gave her the goods, and she had no knowledge of their having been stolen. She was arrested in Evansville, Ind. The commissioner bound her over to await the action of the grand jury.

FOR TEN-CENT COTTON

An Enterprise the Object of Which is to Fix the Price of Cotton

WASHINGTON: Colonel E. S. Peters of Texas, president of the Cotton Growers' Protective association, has succeeded in floating an enterprise which, he says, will mean ten cent cotton always. He is on his way home for New York, where he has been for some time in conference with financial men of national reputation, whom he has succeeded in interesting in his scheme.

Colonel Peters is one of the incorporators of the Southern Cotton corporation, just formed with abundant capital for the purpose of controlling the cotton output of the southern states. The corporation will establish warehouses throughout the cotton states and give the farmers receipts for all the cotton received. These receipts will pass current, and "will be as good as gold," says the colonel.

The corporation will hold the cotton for a price fixed, regulated by the supply and demand.

"It is our purpose," said Colonel Peters, "to fix the price of our cotton, instead of allowing it to be fixed in Liverpool and New York by spinners and speculators. It will be impossible for us to get our scheme in operation in time to handle this year's crop, but we will be ready for business before the cotton is picked next year, and in two or three years we are confident of being able to control the output. It will be a blessing to the cotton planters of the south."

Colonel Peters said that among the men who are interested with him in the enterprise is a New York financier, whose check is good for \$100,000,000. The matter is to be discussed at the convention of the Farmers' congress, the Cotton Growers' association and the Cotton Growers' Protective association of the 20th inst. Colonel Peters says there is not the least doubt that the enterprise will be in operation before next year, and will prove very beneficial to the growers of cotton.

GOING AFTER THE BUSINESS

Checotah Has a Novel Way of Establishing a Cotton Market

MUSKOGEE: The business men of Checotah have decided upon a novel plan to induce the farmers to market their cotton in that town. Every time a farmer sells a load of cotton in Checotah he gets a ticket bearing a certain number. About Christmas time, after the cotton is all marketed, a public drawing is to be held. Duplicates of all the numbers given out to the cotton raisers will be put in a box and shaken up and three of them will be drawn out by a little girl, who is to be blindfolded. The three men holding the lucky numbers will receive prizes amounting to \$300 in gold, contributed by the merchants. The drawing brings thousands of people to town every year, and is a big mid-winter event.

Fairmount Postoffice Robbed

ENID: Safe blowers broke into the Fairmount postoffice and robbed the safe of \$500. The robbers forced an entrance through the rear door of the building and used a heavy explosive to force the safe door. A portion of the money taken belonged to the government and a portion to individuals. J. N. Smith, the postmaster, refused to disclose the amount of money taken, but stated it was nearly the amount given above. Deputy Sheriff Morrison and a posse of men are in pursuit of the robbers, who are supposed to be headed toward Guthrie or Oklahoma City.

"To be happy," advises a magazine writer, "fill yourself with sunshine." You will get the same effects by letting someone else fill you with hot air.



NO MONOPOLY OF PATRIOTISM.

Englishmen, and by Englishmen we mean also Irishmen and Scotchmen, have died as bravely as any Japanese soldier ever died. The same is true of Americans, of Freshmen, and of every nationality. There is no braver soldier or fiercer fighter than the Abyssinian. Englishmen know how bravely the Matabeles can die. In the recent slaughter of Tibetans they died like stoics, fighting as best they could. Physical courage is a fine quality, but it is quite a common quality. Moral courage is a finer quality, but not so common. Every war has its heroes. The war between the state abounded in heroic deeds and unsurpassed exhibitions of fortitude. Patriotism is indigenous, so to speak, to all lands—though more highly developed in some than in others. The mother of the Gracchi has had her counterpart in all ages and climes.—Nashville American.

PERILOUS TRIPS OF LITTLE VALUE.

Just what contribution to science Miss Annie S. Peck has made by climbing one of the loftiest of the Andean peaks to a height of 20,000 feet is not made altogether clear. Perhaps it is important that the exact elevations of these towering points of land should be accurately determined, but beyond the addition of that bit of information to our stock of knowledge mountain climbers of the type of Miss Peck do not seem to accomplish much more than the gratification of their own love of adventure and their desire to be first at the summits of the ice-clad rocks at the "roof of the world."—Philadelphia Ledger.

LASSA NO LONGER SACRED.

The romance of the forbidden city has expired. The Caucasian has set his foot in the city of the grand lama. The European is gazing upon the white palace with the golden roofs that crowns the sacred hill from which for centuries the Buddhist pope has reigned. In other centuries a few Europeans managed to reach Lassa. These straggling adventurers were agents of religion; they wanted Lassa for Christianity. They were easily driven away. The present invaders are agents of political ambition—they will stay.—Philadelphia Ledger.

NEW ATMOSPHERE ON THE FARM.

In a broad sense the farm is becoming more attractive every year. The telephone and the rural delivery service, the greatly improved machinery for cultivation and handling of crops, the dawn of the township high and the consolidated district school, the formation of debating clubs and women's societies, the building of better churches, and the advent of the inter-urban road—all of these influences have created a new atmosphere for the farmer. The day when the average farmer was a lout has passed.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

SPEED THE TIME.

When the American public gets to the point where it can see that a "solid citizen"—namely, a man of wealth and influence—who breaks the law is as much a criminal as the individual who steals that he may eat, the American public will cease to be vexed by financial schemes that are frauds and by automobiles that exceed the legal speed limit.—Washington Times.

THE RIGHT OF PRIVACY.

The public have a right to the pictures of public men under proper conditions and limitations. The employment of the caricature is legitimate under similar restrictions. The caricature is the pictorial editorial and is entitled to equal privileges with that which is written. The spreading broadcast of the picture of the criminal undoubtedly assists in his apprehension. But the private citizen, unless an offender against the laws, should be permitted to say whether or not his likeness should be made public for the scrutiny of thousands.—Boston Transcript.

RAILROAD AS PEACEMAKER.

At a recent meeting of the international arbitration conference at Lake Mohonk considerable emphasis was put upon the fact that the railroad is often the most effective of peacemakers, inasmuch as it develops the social and commercial conditions and brings into closer touch neighboring countries that have heretofore been at enmity. It oftentimes materially aids in dissolving those barriers and prejudices which have tended to keep the different peoples apart and to convince them that "all the world's akin." This is especially true among the South and Central American countries and when the railroad becomes more of a factor there than it is at present there will be fewer revolutions and a far greater spirit of fraternity and fellowship.—New York Tribune.

TURKO-ARMENIAN ATROCITIES.

For ages the Armenians and the Turks and Kurds have been the bitterest of enemies and have waged upon each other a warfare exceeding in barbarity the conflicts of savage African or American Indian tribes. Each seeks to outdo the other in atrocity. Neither can have the world's unmixed sympathy. Protests by other powers will avail little. There will be constant Turkish aggressions in Armenia and barbarous reprisals by that country's people until sometime and somehow the province is placed under control of a power strong enough to repress Turk and Armenian alike. Just now the world is too busy.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"INVESTMENT" FOOLISHNESS.

Until mankind have developed the sense of intuition to a point far above and beyond present abilities in that direction, the public will probably continue to be deceived into parting with its hard-earned dollars for the enriching of keen-witted and unscrupulous individuals. There should be no relaxation of the law with regard to unworthy business schemes. Indeed, the law should be made more stringent, if it is altered at all. But it is evident that the law can never render the public entirely immune to erratic and spasmodic attacks of foolishness with regard to investment schemes.—Worcester Gazette.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S INCOME.

The total annual income of the people of the United Kingdom, as estimated by Sir Robert Giffen and Prof. Bowley, approaches \$10,000,000,000. Our population at this moment is as nearly as possible 43,000,000. Dividing \$10,000,000,000 by 43,000,000, we get nearly \$235 as the annual income per head of the British people. Taking a family as five persons, we see that the average income per family is about \$1,175 per annum.