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A RUSH TO BUY CORN

Killing Frosts in the Corn Belt Causes Great Activity in the Corn Market

COMMISSION HOUSES SOLD

Shorts Were Eager to Cover and the Price Went Up Rapidly at the Start

Wheat Opened Higher, But a Reaction Followed—Cattle Lower—Hogs Higher.

Chicago, Sept. 16.—Influenced by the strength in corn and continued bad weather wheat opened higher, with December wheat 4 1/2% to 1/2% of a cent at 82 1/2 to 83 1/2.

The weather news from the northwest was by no means sensational and sentiment developed that the damage was not as great as expected.

Large receipts and predictions of clearer skies in that region, coupled with heavy selling on the part of leading local commission houses, caused a drop to 82 1/2, where the price held fairly steady. Receipts were ninety-nine cars.

A break of 4 cents in September wheat at Minneapolis affected this market, but the influence was offset to a degree by the southwest taking off, ferings freely, and the result was only a further decline of 1/4 of a cent in December, and there was a recovery to 82 1/2 to 82 3/4.

Wheat closed unchanged. There were killing frosts in the corn belt and this cereal led the market, with prices up 3/4 to 1 1/4 cents for December at 52 to 52 1/2.

There was a general rush to buy and a big trade with shorts the best buyers and selling by commission houses and local houses. During the opening hour December sold at 52 1/2, followed by an easing off to 52 1/4 to 52 1/2, due to heavy selling. Receipts were 223 cars.

There was a quick recovery, however, from an early break and December under a good demand from local traders on October frost predictions sold up to 52 1/2 to 52 3/4. The close was strong and 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 cents higher at 52 1/2 to 52 3/4.

On bad weather and in sympathy with corn, oats opened higher. The market started 1/4 to 3/8 of a cent better at 38 1/2 to 39 1/2.

With very little on the market and some good buying by local shorts the price strengthened to 38 1/2 to 39 1/2 early. Receipts were eighty cars.

Strength in corn and higher prices at the yards helped provisions and the opening was strong.

Chicago Grain. Chicago, Sept. 16. Wheat—No. 2 red, 82 1/2; No. 2 hard, 81 1/2; No. 2 hard, 79 1/2; September, 80 1/2; December, 82 1/2 to 83 1/4; highest, 83 1/2; lowest, 82 1/2; closing at 82 1/2 to 82 3/4.

Corn—No. 2, 56; No. 2 white, 52 1/2; No. 2 yellow, 52 1/2; No. 2 yellow, 54 1/2 to 54 3/4; No. 2 yellow, 54 1/2 to 54 3/4; September, 52 1/2; December, 52 1/2 to 52 3/4; highest, 52 3/4 to 53 1/4; lowest, 52 1/2; closing at 52 1/2 to 52 3/4.

Oats—No. 2, 36; No. 3, 35; No. 2 white, 36 to 40; No. 3 white, 35 1/2 to 39 1/2; No. 4 white, 37 1/2 to 38 1/2; standard, 39 to 39 1/2; September, 37 1/2; December, 38 1/2 to 39 1/2; highest, 38 1/2 to 39 1/2; lowest, 35 1/2; closing at 38 1/2 to 39 1/2.

Range of Prices. The following quotations upon the range of prices upon the Chicago board of trade today were furnished by the Western Grain Company: W. A. Wasson, manager:

Table with columns: Open, High, Low, Close. Rows for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, Ribs, October, January, December, Chicago Produce.

Wheat—September, 9.37 1/2; January, 7.40 to 7.42 1/2.

Ribs—September, 8.95; January, 7.12 1/2 to 7.15.

Flax—Cash, 1.04 to 1.09; October—7.75; Barley—45 to 60.

E. H. Prince's Grain Letter. Chicago, Sept. 16.—Wheat—The early strength in wheat did not hold.

Weakness of September at Minneapolis affected all markets. There were better advices from the northwest on the crop situation and foreign conditions continued bearish.

Early strength was in sympathy with corn. Lack of export demand is a depressing factor. Trade is watching Armour closely and local traders follow brokers supposed to be acting for big elevator concerns.

There was buying and selling for their account today. Local traders and commission houses sold on advance. Trade was large and late market showed firmness. Cables were stronger, market closed a fraction lower.

Corn—Frosts in the corn belt as far south as Kansas, caused a big bulge in corn and part of the advance was lost on profit taking, but the market was a strong one. Trade was large and hard to follow. Shorts and commission houses were early buyers.

Selling was scattered while receipts are still large. Oats—The market was a strong one with light offerings and fair demand from shorts and commission houses. Trade was of fair proportions. Strength was due to weather conditions and

THE LIVESTOCK REVIEW.

Cattle Supplies Are Enormous and Prices Are Weak—Hogs Higher.

Chicago, Sept. 16.—Cattle—Supplies are enormous, receipts the first half of the week being 70,400 against 56,100 the same time last week.

With estimated receipts today of 21,000 buyers were in no hurry about loading up and prices were weak and on an average at least ten lower, except for best.

Hogs—Supplies are falling off, receipts the first half of the week being 58,400 against 71,500 the same time last week. General demand continues active and with estimated receipts of 20,000 today prices were strong at an average advance of 10.

Sheep—Arrivals today are about 19,000 and buyers with big orders.

Chicago Livestock. Chicago, Sept. 16. Cattle—Estimated receipts for today, 20,000; lower; good to prime 5.50 to 6.00; poor to medium, 4.00 to 5.25; stockers, 2.50 to 4.15; cows, 1.50 to 4.50; Texans, 3.00 to 4.40.

Hogs—Estimated receipts for today, 20,000; 6 to 10 higher; mixed butchers, 5.60 to 6.35; good to choice heavy, 5.90 to 6.00; rough heavy, 5.00 to 5.55; light, 5.70 to 6.25; bulk sales, 5.75 to 6.05.

Sheep—Estimated receipts for today, 25,000; steady to lower; 2.00 to 3.75; lambs, steady to lower; 3.50 to 5.75.

THE DAY BEFORE. (For Comparison.) Chicago, Sept. 15. Cattle—Estimated receipts for today, 6,500; steady; good to prime, 5.50 to 6.10; poor to medium, 4.00 to 5.25; stockers, 2.50 to 4.15; cows, 1.50 to 4.50; Texans, 3.25 to 4.50.

Hogs—Estimated receipts for today, 12,000; good steady, others slow; mixed butchers, 5.50 to 6.20; good to choice heavy, 5.00 to 5.10; rough heavy, 5.50 to 5.75; light, 5.70 to 6.25; bulk of sales, 5.65 to 6.00.

Sheep—Estimated receipts for today, 15,000; steady; 2.00 to 3.65; lambs, steady; 3.50 to 5.75.

Representative Hog Sales. Chicago, Sept. 16.—A few representative hog sales were made today in the following lots:

Table with columns: Average, Price. Rows for 57 mixed butchers, 60 mixed butchers, 58 mixed butchers, 62 heavy hogs, 66 heavy hogs, 59 heavy hogs, 63 heavy hogs, 75 light hogs, 65 light hogs, 73 light hogs.

Cattle Sales. Chicago, Sept. 16.—Some of the cattle sales were made in the following lots:

Table with columns: Average, Price. Rows for 26 steers, 18 steers, 22 steers, 16 steers, 18 steers, 19 steers, 17 steers, 19 steers, 16 steers.

Kansas City Live Stock. Kansas City, Sept. 16. Cattle—Estimated receipts for today, 17,000; weak to 10 cents lower; native steers, 4.00 to 5.50; Texas and Indian steers, 2.50 to 3.35; Texas cows, 1.75 to 2.50; stockers and feeders, 2.50 to 4.00; western steers, 3.55 to 4.40; western cows, 1.75 to 2.55.

Hogs—Estimated receipts for today, 6,000; strong to 10 cents higher; heavy, 5.85 to 6.00; packers, 5.95 to 6.05; medium, 5.85 to 6.10; light, 5.90 to 6.05.

Sheep—Estimated receipts for today, 5,000; strong; muttons, 2.60 to 4.00; lambs, 2.90 to 3.15; range wethers, 2.25 to 3.80; ewes, 2.30 to 3.75.

Peoria Grain. Peoria, Sept. 16. Corn—Higher; No. 3, 51 1/2. Oats—Firmer; No. 3 white, 37 1/2 to 38 1/2.

Minneapolis Grain. Minneapolis, Sept. 16. Wheat—December 81 1/2; May 82 to 83 1/2; track, No. 1 hard, 90 1/2; No. 1 northern, 89 1/2; No. 2 northern, 84 1/2 to 85 1/2; No. 3 northern, 78 to 82.

Duluth Grain. Duluth, Sept. 16. Wheat—To arrive, No. 1 hard, 88; No. 1 northern, 85; No. 2 northern, 82; on track, No. 1 northern, 85; September, 85; December, 81; May, 83 1/2.

Milwaukee Grain. Wheat—Firm; No. 1 northern, 91 to 93; No. 2 northern, 89 to 90 1/2; New December 82 1/2.

St. Louis Grain. St. Louis, Sept. 16. Corn—Cash, 56 to 57; December, 85 1/2. Corn—Cash, 48 1/2; December, 48 1/2. Oats—Cash, 37; December, 37 1/2.

Kansas City Grain. Kansas City, Sept. 16. Wheat—September, 71; December, 71 1/2; cash, No. 2 hard, 74 to 75 1/2; No. 3 hard, 72 to 73; No. 4 hard, 65 to 69; rejected, 64 to 65; No. 2 red, 63; No. 3 red, 79 to 80.

Corn—September, 46 1/2; December, 45 1/2; cash, No. 2 mixed, 47; No. 2 white, 47; No. 3 white, 46 1/2 to 46 3/4; No. 2 mixed, 38 to 38 1/2.

New York Produce. New York, Sept. 16. Wheat—December, 88 1/2. Corn—58 1/2. Poultry—Alive, steady; chickens, 13 1/2; fowls, 13 1/2; turkeys, 13. Dressed, 15 to 16 1/2.

Butter—Firm; extra creamery, 20 1/2; common to choice, 15 to 20. Eggs—Unsettled; western extras, 23; thirds, 17 to 18; seconds to firsts, 19 to 22; refrigerated, 17 1/2 to 20.

Liverpool Grain. Liverpool, Sept. 16. Wheat—Quiet; spot, 6s 2 1/2d; September, 6s 5d; October, 6s 5 1/4d; December, 6s 6 1/4d. Corn—Quiet; spot, 4s 6 1/2d; September, 4s 6 1/2d; October, 4s 6 1/2d.

Money Market. New York, Sept. 16.—Prime mercantile paper, 6 1/2%; sterling, exchange firm; bankers' bill, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; demand, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; sixty days, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; ninety days, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; three months, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; six months, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4.

GOAT SKIN INDUSTRY

Twenty-Five Million Dollars' Worth Annually Imported Into United States

FARMERS' GREAT OPPORTUNITY

They Could, By Following This Industry, Put a Large Share of This Sum Into Their Own Pockets, As Manufacturers Are Now Obligated to Send Long Distances for the Skins.

Special to Times-Republican. Washington, Sept. 16.—A new industry is offering itself to the farmers and manufacturers of the United States.

The fact that \$25,000,000 worth of goat skins are now annually imported into the United States, and that heretofore the skins have been imported from the United States, is now being imported from the United States, is now being imported from the United States.

A statement just presented by the department of commerce and labor through its bureau of statistics shows that the importations of goat skins into the United States are now running at the rate of \$25,000,000 per annum, and that a large share of these are brought from India, China, Arabia, and southeastern Russia.

The increasing popularity of certain classes of kid leather for footwear, as well as gloves, has increased very greatly the demand for goat skins in the United States within recent years. In 1885 the value of goat skins imported was about \$4,000,000; by 1890 it had grown to \$9,000,000; by 1895 it was \$15,000,000, in 1900 it was \$22,000,000, and in 1903, \$25,000,000 in round numbers.

Of this large sum of money sent out of the country to purchase goat skins, \$7,000,000 went to India, nearly \$2,000,000 to China, \$2,500,000 to France, \$1,500,000 to Russia, \$1,500,000 to Brazil, \$1,000,000 to Argentina, \$200,000 to Mexico, \$1,000,000 to Arabia, from India, which took less than \$5,000,000 worth of merchandise of all kinds from the United States last year, and has increased her purchases from us less than \$2,000,000 in a single year, \$1,000,000 of our importations of goat skins alone for \$2,000,000 in 1892 to \$7,500,000 in 1902. From Brazil, which has reduced her imports from the United States from \$15,000,000 in 1885 to \$10,000,000 in 1902, the United States has secured the largest share of our purchases of goat skins last year were \$1,500,000, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia, Arabia, China, southern Africa, Argentina, and Mexico contribute liberally to the supply of goat skins to make up the \$25,000,000 worth imported last year, it would be seen that the supply from the United States could have formed but a small share of the total consumption. Yet the fact that a large share of our supply of this important import comes from India, China, France and Mexico suggests that there are large areas in the United States which might produce goats successfully and in large numbers to supply the entire home demand.

The following table shows the value of the goat skins imported into the United States since 1895:

Table with columns: Dollars. Rows for 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903.

The following table shows the value of goat skins imported from the principal countries where they were the largest supply in 1902, the detailed figures for 1903 being not yet available:

Table with columns: Dollars. Rows for British East Indies, Mexico, Chinese empire, Russia, Brazil, United Kingdom, Argentina, Germany, Turkey, Venezuela, Austria-Hungary, Monaco, Netherlands, Peru.

INTERURBAN TO AMES. Polk Said to Have Purchased Right of Way Already. Special to Times-Republican.

Des Moines, Sept. 16.—From Des Moines to Ames will be the next extension of the Des Moines Interurban railway. It is said that the road will be built next year. Right of way is now reported to have been purchased by agents of the company from Des Moines as far north as Ankeny, and arrangements completed with the Ames street Railway Company where-by it will extend the Walker street line in East Des Moines a distance of one mile at once from the corner of East Des Moines street to the proposed to build this line along Fourteenth street, in time extending it to the county poor farm. It is then proposed that the Interurban company take up the work and build the line through the Ames street Railway Company, Crocker, Polk City, Shelbina, Slater and Kelly to Ames.

The plan of the company to parallel the Northwestern is the result of state-ments that citizens in Polk City, Orolin, and other towns are dissatisfied with the service and the treatment they are given by the Northwestern.

In Polk City this is known to be a fact. The residents of that place, several years ago, helped to make the little

MURDER REMAINS MYSTERY.

Killing of J. O. Palmer, an Iowan, in the West Puzzles Authorities.

St. Paul, Sept. 15.—Mr. M. S. Palmer arrived here Sunday afternoon on No. 8 of the Santa Fe, from Raton, N. M., with the body of his son, J. O. Palmer, who, it will be remembered, was found murdered in a freight car in that city, Sunday, September 6, an hour after which was given in these dispatches.

The remains were taken to the undertaking parlors of F. E. Sternberg and identified by a committee from the Mutual Protective League, of which Palmer acknowledged the receipt of one of the side doors and fastened the end doors inside with a hook, but as the car remained in the yards a day, the theory is that the end doors were broken open and the car entered by traps, as J. O. Palmer, having decided to save what little money he had also entered the same car in the same manner, and was shot and robbed by the tramps, his watch and money both being missing from the body.

His wife and one child, father and mother, several brothers and sisters, who deeply mourn his terrible fate.

SHeldon BOYS ENLIST. Three Young Men Answer to the Call for Additional Recruits.

Special to Times-Republican. Sheldon, Iowa, Sept. 15.—Sheldon, Iowa, was the first town near Sioux City to help meet the demand for soldiers for the United States army. Yesterday morning three sturdy young fellows from there appeared at headquarters in the Bolton block and applied for enlistment. They are Frank M. Myrick, son of Dr. E. B. Myrick, of Esterville; Clyde D. Vanderbeck, son of H. G. Vanderbeck, a retired merchant at Sheldon; and Thomas C. Hurd.

"Ge" whizz," said one, "if your Uncle Samuel needs men to do a few sparring stunts with those daggers down on the Mediterranean, we'll help him. Guess they wouldn't be no standing army if it wasn't for Sheldon. Three more boys said that they would enlist at the end of the week. They'll be here unless they get cold feet."

The three passed fine physical examinations in order to "wallow all minor defects" were not needed. The men will likely be sent to Fort Leavenworth.

The Grinnell News. Grinnell, Sept. 16.—G. O. Arnold who has been a guest of his brother, David, left last evening for New Mexico, where he enters the State University to take a course in mining engineering.

Pearly Pilgrim, Jake Weber, Jack Carroll, Fred Smith and Thade Mehlis are in Langdon, South Dakota, viewing the land with a view to locating in the future.

Lawrence Qualife of Nashua, is in the city for a few days, a guest of his friends. Mr. Qualife expects to enter the University of Nebraska.

Mr. Christopher McNally and family of Marengo, hope to make their future home in Grinnell. Mr. McNally will also open up meat market in J. P. Harvey building on Main street.

The "handy man" wears a broad smile on his face, thinking of the way he has outwitted the newspapers. To the T-R he corresponds he exultingly chuckles. "We've got a red headed boy at the house for ten days now and the papers haven't gotten the item yet."

Rev. Walter P. Stoddard will go to Centerville as pastor of the M. E. church, having been appointed by the Oklahoma conference. Rev. J. M. McClelland of Marengo, will take his place here. Rev. J. C. Willis has been re-appointed elder of the conference district.

Professor W. W. Davis, who was former director of the men's gymnasium, is visiting his brother, Irving, and renewing his Grinnell acquaintances. Professor Davis goes to Lehigh University as physical director this next year.

Mrs. M. E. J. Higgins and sister, Miss Mattie Jacobs, left for Carroll yesterday, where Mr. Higgins has provided a home.

Mrs. Fred Grosscup, of Brighton, N. J., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. C. Armstrong.

Mrs. L. R. Sargent left this morning for Cedar Falls.

Because the ladies' cottage is not completed arrangements have been made to begin boarding students in the basement of the M. E. church. Everything will be in readiness to feed the hungry at the end of the week or at least early next week.

Miss Mary Jaeger left for California this morning. She will visit friends at Kansas City and Leland Stanford before she returns to San Francisco.

STAR ROUTE SERVICE

Congressman Marshall Evolves Better Rural Route Scheme Than Bristow's Ruling

MORE PEOPLE BENEFITTED BY IT

If Marshall's Plan Were Allowed, One Carrier Could Serve on Two Routes, Delivering Mail Every Other Day to Patrons of Each—System Will Prove Boon to Farmers.

Oakes, N. D., Sept. 16.—Congressman Marshall, who has a well-established reputation for doing things, is trying to get ahead of Mr. Bristow, the fourth assistant to Postmaster General Payne.

The ruling of the department that no free rural route would be established unless serving at least 100 families, effectively tied up sixty or seventy petitions duly presented to the department thru the congressman. This is a poser, but Mr. Marshall has no thought of surrender. He is not a quitter.

Some time ago he wrote Mr. Bristow suggesting that in cases where two routes were asked for, and neither having the required number of families, an every-other-day service be provided over each, the same carrier to carry the mails on both routes. Mr. Bristow acknowledged the receipt of the letter and stated that the suggestion was of so much importance that it had been referred to the postmaster general himself. Nothing has yet been heard from the latter, but when the opportunity presents itself the matter will be pressed by Mr. Marshall and it is believed with a fair prospect of success.

The service suggested by Mr. Marshall would be a sort of star route service and more persons would be benefited by it than under the 100-family plan. Every route would have from fifty to seventy-five families and as the country settles up the list would steadily grow. The farmers would be satisfied, for they would get their mail every other day and have it brought to their doors, and, besides, there would be the certainty that in a short time, by reason of new immigration and settlement, their routes would soon have a hundred families for patrons and that a daily service would then in all probability be established.

Before this point was reached there would be no decrease, but rather an increase, in revenue for the government, and the law would be doing just what it was devised to do, serving the largest number of patrons at the minimum of expense.

It is not generally known, but it is a fact that the system suggested and advocated by Congressman Marshall is in use at two points in this state. One of these is Valley City. The every-other-day service is a boon to farmers on these routes, and if Congressman Marshall can get a ruling providing for its establishment at points which have petitions pending he will make a terrific strike with a goodly part of his constituency and will pretty well have solved the problem so far as this state is concerned.

Poley's Kidney Cure makes the diseased kidneys sound so they will eliminate the poisons from the blood. Sold by B. A. Morgan.

Salt Lake City.—With \$1,500 subject to his check Henry Hacom, of Sioux City, Iowa, was unable to get a check cashed here and came near starvation for want of money.



Monarch The "Stay Satisfactory" Range. "The length of time a fire box will last," says the Monarch man, "depends largely upon the amount of fuel burned. Monarch fire boxes have heavy linings and plenty of air space back of them. Most important however, is the malleable iron top and malleable frames to make and keep the seams and joints tight and save the fire box by saving in fuel."

To Intending Purchasers Only: Postal Card us for our new booklet, "Hints for Range Buyers or how to cut kitchen work in two." It's worth reading. If you state about how soon you expect to purchase a range, we will send you Free a Toy Monarch Range, 6 inches high, 2 1/2 inches wide, 2 1/2 inches front to back. Address MALLEABLE IRON RANGE COMPANY, Beaver Dam, Wis. (Formerly of St. Louis, Mo.) For Sale by MILLER & CRARY, Marshalltown, Iowa.

D. C. Wilbur

NEW LINE OF IRON BEDS, DRESSERS, and CHEFFONIERS

Undertaking.....

D. C. Wilbur

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A.B.C. BOHEMIAN KING OF ALL BOTTLED BEERS

NEW GOODS FOR THE NEW STORE. New Hardware and Tools. New Kitchen Utensils. Sporting Goods of All Kinds. Jackson's—The Best Cutlery. Buck's Stoves and Ranges. Lamb Field Fencing.

Let's Get Better Acquainted MILLER & CRARY

The Kerosene That Gives a Light Equal to Gas and Don't Smoke is The MARSHALL OIL CO., Marshalltown, Ia.