COUNTY TAX LEVY IS LESS

Supervisors at Regular Meeting Held In Fort Madison Today, Reduce the Levy for 1916, One Mill.

THE TAXPAYERS SAVE

Various Funds Are In Good Condition and Vast Amount of Permanent Road and Bridge Work Done.

CONSOLIDATED TAX LEVY, 1916.

	1916 Mills	1915 Mills
State Fund	4.33	4.33
Capitol extension	.17	.17
County fund	4.5	5.
Poor fund	2.	2.
Insane	1.8	2.
County insane	.8	1.
County road	1.	1.
County road building	2.	2.
School	1.	1.
Bridge	3.8	3.5
Bridge bond	.7	.55
Soldiers' relief	.3	.4
Railroad bond	3.5	3.55
Court expense	2.5	3.
County bond	.6	.5
Total	29.	30.

Valuations.

Real estate	$ 8,555,335.00
Personal property	1,618,063.00
Railroads	1,695,868.00
Express	4,581.00
Tel., Telg., and Trans. lines	65,593.00
Total	$11,939,440.00
Actual value moneys and credits	$ 2,524,898.00
Approximate amt. tax per mill, M. & C.	167.00
Amt. tax 1916, one mill.	12,106.44
Amt. bridge tax, one mill	8,661.01

At a regular meeting of the board of supervisors held in Fort Madison this morning the board made the tax levy for 1916. Chairman Maxwell says the taxes will be a mill lower over the entire county, but in the city of Keokuk the tax will be 1.45 mills lower. This is due because the city of Keokuk does not pay any tax for county road building, bridges or bridge bonds. Our city tax last year, so far as the county was concerned, was 23.95; this year, 22.50 mills. The 29 mills, being the levy for this year, includes the state tax. The supervisors have been able to increase the bridge fund from 3.5 mills to 3.8 mills which will give them more funds to improve this important part of the county work. The showing made by the supervisors is the best that has been made for many years, and will be a neat saving to the tax payers in the city and county. More than seven times the amount of permanent work has been done in bridges and culverts, having been constructed of re-inforced concrete and steel. The nature of all the road work has been of the kind that can be classed as substantial and will mean in years to come a remarkable saving to the tax payers because of the permanent materials used. The supervisors are to be congratulated on the fine showing, and Mr. Maxwell, the Keokuk member, is recognized as being an active party to the savings that have been made, as well as for the substantial character of improvements made.

All the various county funds are in good shape.

All matters pertaining to the Green Bay drainage district were postponed until September 21.

An Iowa River.

New York Times: We have always liked Des Moines, the amiable Iowa capital, but it is becoming too finicky, too much given to prunes and prisms and "sweet pretty" nomenclature. The Des Moines river and the Raccoon river, long and affectionately known as the Coon, combine their waters for the benefit of Des Moines. Will it be believed that certain misguided citizens, officials and committees of the town of the monks are ashamed of the homely and hearty old name Coon. A greater Des Moines is under way. "Coon" is too humble a vocable for the aspiring creators or boomers of a mightier city. Some of them would have the Coon run under the milk and watery, faded, sentimental, absurdly inappropriate name of "Bonnit Doon." Other boards of Des Moines names propose "Adel" or "Peneuch."

Ugh! The banks of Coon or Raccoon were for ages the haunt of the "American nocturnal progonoid carnivore"—see dictionary—who came down rather than have Colonel Davy Crockett shoot. The irreverent even say that lordly Des Moines itself was once proud to be called Raccoon Forks. Let the Coon keep its historical name, hearty, natural, melodious. Conservative residents of Cox Cob will sympathize with conservative Des Moines. Sound names must be conserved.

REPUBLICAN VICTORIES IN MAINE

(Continued from page 1.)

Mack"—otherwise Congressman Dan'l McGillicuddy—in the second district where twenty-four hours ago they were almost admitting lack of hope of turning out one of the most popular representatives in Maine.

The democrats, on the other hand, pointed to the fact that Maine formerly was republican by 25,000. Governor Oakley Curtis, in a statement at Portland, admitting his own defeat by Carl E. Milliken, republican, summed up the democratic view when he remarked:

"If the republicans don't get a majority of 15,000, Wilson is upheld."

Maine democrats were pointing today to the fact that they have materially reduced the usual Maine republican majority on national issues and to the figures for 1892 when a republican plurality of 12,500 in September did not "point the way" to the election of Grover Cleveland in November.

Summarizing from the latest figures obtainable today the Maine vote was as follows:

For United States Senator (long term) (returns from 593 precincts out of 635) Frederick Hale, republican, 78,044; Chas. F. Johnson, democrat, 68,273.

For United States senator (short term.) (Returns from 593 precincts aut of 635) Bert M. Fernald, republican, 79,368. Kenneth C. M. Sills, democrat, 66,832.

For governor, (returns from 593 precincts out of 635) Carl E. Milliken, republican, 79,902; Oakley C. Curtis, democrat, 66,547. The same precincts in 1914 gave Haines, republican, 57,932; Curtis, democrat, 61,375; Garner, progressive, 18,019.

Congressional returns, first district, 88 precincts out of 89: L. B. Goodall, republican, 19,732; L. A. Stevens, democrat, 16,103.

Second district, five precincts missing, W. H. White Jr., republican, 19,157; D. J. McGillicuddy, democrat, 18,770.

Third district, twenty-five precincts missing, John A. Peters, republican, 21,820; John E. Bunker, democrat, 18,277.

Fourth district, twenty-eight precincts missing, Ira G. Hersey, republican; 15,066, L. A. Pierce, democrat, 11,013.

Majority Over 12,000.

[By Perry Arnold, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 12.—Return of progressives to the republican fold will make the G. O. P. majority in Maine's elections yesterday over 12,000 plurality, practically complete returns today showed. The reunited party made a clean sweep of it in the pine tree state—gubernatorial, senatorial and congressional. It increased republican strength in the state legislature.

Two years ago the progressive gubernatorial candidate polled a trifle over 18,000 votes and the democrats won by about 3,000. The difference is about 15,000 votes. There were only a few scattered precincts to be heard from at noon, and the republicans claimed 15,000 would be practically the total of their majority.

In other words they claimed that practically 100 percent of the bull moose had returned to the old party.

The republican victory was made impressive in the fact that their fight and the democratic defense was waged exclusively on national issues—it was really Wilsonism vs. Hughesism.

Headquarters for both parties here tabulated figures showing that the majority attained by the republican gubernatorial rominee Carl E. Milliken was 13,400 ahead of Governor Curtis. Colonel Fred Hale, who opposed probably the strongest democratic candidate in the state—Senator Charles F Johnson—and the man whom democracy above all others sought to re-elect, since he typified the Wilson policies, had a majority of 9,500 votes, according to virtually complete figures.

For the short term as United States Senator Bert M. Fernald, republican, won from Kenneth C. W. Sills with 12,000 to spare.

The four republican congressional nominees were elected with votes to spare with the exception of the second district where Danl. McGillicuddy whose election had been practically conceded by the republicans, was turned out by a bare 528 votes.

"The result leaves no doubt in my mind as to the election of Hughes in November," Frank J. Ham, republican state campaign manager, declared to the United Press today. "Our majority will reach more than 15,000 by the time the border vote now reported in the missing precincts is heard from."

The republican committee exhibited a message from Governor McCall of Massachusetts declaring:

"The result of the Maine election is an unmistakable indication of a strong trend, which I believe is nation wide, toward the republican presidential candidate."

Attorney General Pattangall, campaign manager for the democratic state committee said:

"The vote does not represent the majority the republicans have had in this state in past presidential years. A similar republican majority in 1892 was followed it may be remembered, by a sweeping victory by Cleveland."

"Then you do not think Maine will 'point the way' this year?" he was asked.

"Maine is normally republican—and look what happened in 1892," the democratic leader rejoined.

While belittling Maine's infallibility in forecasting the election two months hence, democratic leaders were plainly disappointed at their poor showing at the polls. Democracy poured its strongest campaigners into the Pine Tree state. They started a fire under Hughes' labor record, they preached eloquently how Wilson "kept the country out of war" and they stood pat on his Mexican policy. Five cabinet members did missionary work.

The fact that the state issues were subordinated for national questions in the fight, made republican politicians here believe that the republican victory really does mean something nationally in the way of a trend back to the party which was ousted from power four years ago. They pointed to the fact that Ralph D. Cole, chairman of the republican national committee's speakers bureau concentrated former bull moose speakers in Maine, Roosevelt, Medill McCormick and others of that type—and made a particular bid to welcome "the party that was" back into the G. O. P. Maine voters, they said, used their heads, because while the general state and national tickets were overwhelmingly republican, the down easterners elected democratic sheriffs, county attorneys and other county officers in all but two counties. They elected these officers at home on local issues according to the republican view—and they chose others who were to represent them at the state capital and in congress on the issues of national importance.

GREECE IS ABOUT TO ENTER WAR

(Continued from page 1)

lieved of further responsibility. King Constantine is making every effort to persuade him to reconsider.

Turks Have Joined.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—Turkish troops have joined the Germans and Bulgars in the invasion of Rumania, an official statement from the Turkish war office revealed today.

"Near Dobric (Rumania) the enemy on Friday made a new sortie, but was again defeated by the Turks and their allies," said the Turkish statement.

Resignation Accepted.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—It is generally understood that the resignation of Premier Zaimis has been accepted, although no official announcement has been made, said a Reuter dispatch from Athens today.

Bulgars Retreating.

ATHENS, Sept. 12.—After a thirty-six-hour battle, the Bulgars, retreating, were pursued by the allies. Bulgarion losses have been very heavy, said dispatches received here today.

Heavy Fighting.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—Heavy fighting is going on in Greece along the Struma front, but thus far the Bulgarians have been successful, it was officially stated today.

The German-Bulgarian advance in southeastern Rumania continues.

BULGARIANS ARE ROLLED BACKWARD

(Continued from page 1)

The Bulgarian and German war offices thus far have had little to say about the new allied offensive. The German official statement reported heavy fighting along the Struma, but declared the Bulgars have been successful.

On the southeastern Rumanian frontier and on the western and eastern battle fronts, no events of great importance have occurred in the past twenty-four hours. The Turkish war office made known the presence of Turkish troops with the German-Bulgar armies invading Rumania and the German office claimed further progress for the invaders.

The loss of the village of Ginchy to the British in the Somme operations, was admitted officially at Berlin this afternoon. The French claimed the capture of more German trenches south of the Somme and the repulse of German attacks.

Trenches Captured.

PARIS, Sept. 21. — Allied troops have captured Bulgarian trenches north of Majadan, onu a two-mile front to a depth of half a mile, it was officially announced this afternoon.

Southwest of Ostrovo lake, the Serbs repulsed a Bulgarian attack, the Bulgars suffering heavy losses.

A violent artillery struggle is going on around Doiran lake.

The French bombarded Bulgarian organizations of the Vardar.

Arctic Party Returns.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 12.—Bringing 1,000 scientific specimens of Arctic biological life and news that vast copper deposits are waiting at Coronation gulf, an Arctic expedition arrived in Seattle today. They leave immediately to report to their government at Ottawa. Dr. Rudolph M. Anderson heads the scientists. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, head of the exploring division is still somewhere in the north. The natural scientists worked independently of the exploration division.

Drafting Season.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 12.—With the Federal league dead and buried, the drafting season, organized baseball's annual lottery with minor league players as the prizes, this year will again be held out in the open, Chairman Herrmann of the national commission announced today. The drawing will take place here next Friday and the result will be announced the same day.

Hanged Himself.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, Sept. 12.—Uriah Bittner, 61, a laborer, killed himself today by hanging. He was despondent over sickness.

Pennsylvania boasts of a mining town named Japan, but its situation is not a happy one. The bored bowels of abandoned shafts are collapsing and the town's streets are sinking into the cavities.

Burlington Man's Body.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—The body of John Snyder, moulder, Burlington, Ia., was found floating in the Calumet river at South Chicago, today. The body had evidently been in the water only a short time, as Snyder's watch was still running.

Only Ten Killed.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

QUEBEC, Sept. 12.—Ten workmen lost their lives when the central span of the Quebec bridge collapsed yesterday as it was being lifted into place, the St. Lawrence Bridge Co., contractors, anounced this afternoon after completing a roll call of their employes.

U. S. BULLETIN ON PARALYSIS

Government Gives Some Good Advise to Citizens—Prevention and Control Discussed.

The United States public health service is concerning itself with the epidemic of infantile paralysis and is giving out the following:

To control the present epidemic of Infantile paralysis is probably causation between persons harboring germs of the disease and the well members of the community should be broken. Infantil eparalysis is probably caused by a very minute organism found in the nasal, mouth and bowel discharges of those who have the disease or who are carriers of the germ without themselves suffering from the ailment. All of the steps in the spread of the infection are not known, but if this germ can be prevented from passing from the infected to the well person the disease will cease.

Infantile paralysis is not a disease of recent origin. Sporadic or scattered cases have occurred throughout the country for many years, but it is only during the last decade that the infection has assumed epidemic proportions in the United States. The present epidemic in New York City, on account of its magnitude and virulence, has awakened the residents of many communities to the danger of the importation of the disease into their own midst. This danger is real, but if due precautions are exercised it is believed that the epidemic will subside.

The actual control of the present epidemic must be left to the city, state and federal health authorities. These organizations will probably quarantine and care for affected persons, prescribe sanitary measures and limit as may be necessary the travel of individuals in order to protect neighboring districts from the infection. Individuals and communities, however, can do much toward their own protection.

How It Spreads.

Poliamyelitis is probably spread directly or indirectly, through the medium of infective secretions. Account must therefore be taken by communities of every means by which such secretions are disseminated. Promiscuous expectoration should be controlled. The common drinking cup affords a method for the interchange of material of this nature and should therefore be abolished. Rigid cleanliness of glasses and utensils at soda fountains, in saloons and other public places should be enforced. Flies, roaches and other vermin, by coming in contact with infective secretions, may possibly convey them to our food and thus directly bring about the development of disease. Therefore eliminate insects. Street and house dust bear a definite relation to the spread of many infections and it is not unreasonable to presume that they may be a factor in the dissemination of infantile paralysis. Maintain strict cleanliness of streets, yards and alleys in order to prevent the breeding of other vermin. See that all garbage and waste are properly cared for and collected at regular and frequent intervals. Guard all food supplies, especially milk and other perishable products. Digestive troubles of children arising from the indigestion of food of questionable quality may lower resistance. Assemblies of children in infected localities are to be discouraged, if not actually forbidden. While the above measures are in a sense general and applicable to many epidemic diseases, their importance should not be overlooked.

Measures for Defense.

Individual preventive measures may be thus summarized:

Summon a physician at once and immediately notify the health officer of the presence of the disease. If the disease is present in the community, medical aid should be sought whenever a child is sick, no matter how light the filness; many cases of infantile paralysis begin with a slight indisposition. Should the filness prove to be infantile paralysis isolate the patient, place a competent person in charge and reduce all communication with the sick room to a minimum. Hospital care is preferable, not only for the child, but in order to better safeguard against the spread of the disease. The sick room should be well ventilated and screened. Nasal and mouth secretions should be received in cloths, placed in a paper bag and burned. The clothing of the child, the bed linen and the secretions should be disinfected in the same manner as for typhoid fever, that is, by boiling, the long continued application of 5 percent carbolic, or other well recognized disinfectant. The same is true for dishes and drinking vessels. Nurses should exercise cleanliness of hands in caring for infantile paralysis patients as for those afflicted with other infectious diseases.

A child may convey the disease to others even after a lapse of several weeks. For this reason quarantine should be maintained for a considerable period, usually from six to eight weeks, and the above precautions should be maintained for a considerable period, usually from six to eight weeks, and the above precautions should be adhered to during this time. Disinfection of the room following recovery is advisable.

ZEPHYR FLOUR

selected by the best cooks

BELL-ANS

Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

Late Market Quotations

Long Commision Co. Grain Letter.

[Furnished by Long Commission Co., 403 Main St. Telephone No. 100.]

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Wheat—The millers' strike in Liverpool, which resulted in lower cables, was used as a bearish argument in our market. Added to this there were rumors of a hitch in political conditions favoring an earlier ending of the war and consequently holders were not disposed to go over a holiday with long wheat. Export demand was said to be dull, but as there has been a disposition for several weeks to do little advertising of export sales, it is probable that today's business will exceed the figures given out early. On declines the investment side seems advisable.

Corn—Corn ranged lower than last night's close, due to heavy scattered selling. The weakness in wheat resulted in a number of good sized local lines of corn being sold on the break. The belief in an improved shipping situation in the near future and the oversold condition of the market appear to warrant a fair reaction from this level.

Oats—The oats maraket has been able to withstand the enormous accumulations of cash oats and the weakness in other grains. If shipping conditions improve as is anticipated, a good deal of help is likely to come to the market in the way of cash business.

Grain Review.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—General selling on lower cables and bearish reports of an increase of a million bushels in the European visible supply tumbled local wheat values over night from 2 cents to 2⅝ cents. A brief rally took place following a low opening when shorts rushed to cover, but the market soon broke and prices fell again. September was down below the opening 1¾ at 151; December down 1 at 152 and May down 1¾ at 152¾.

Corn showed further decline. Free selling and improved crop reports were responsible. September down ⅛ at 85¾; December down ⅝ at 71⅝ and May down ⅛ at 75⅝.

Oats were down on the weakening influence of other declines. September down ¼ at 44¾; December down ⅝ at 47¼ and May down 1½ at 50⅝.

Provisions were lower on a heavy selling movement.

Chicago Estimates for Tomorrow.

[Furnished by Long Commission Co., 403 Main. Telephone No. 100.]

Hogs, 25,000; cattle, 17,000; sheep, 20,000; wheat, 133; corn, 256; oats, 216.

Liverpool Close.

Wheat, 1@2 lower; corn, ½@1½ lower.

Clearances.

Wheat and flour, 580,000; corn, 87,000; oats, 305,000.

Northwest Wheat Receipts.

Minneapolis, 415 cars; Duluth, 269 cars; Winnipeg, 503 cars.

Chicago Cash Grain.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Wheat—No. 2 red, $1.53½@1.54¾; No. 3 red, $1.47@1.50; No. 2 hard, $1.55½; No. 3 hard, $1.50½@1.55¼.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, 86@86¼c; No. 3 yellow, 84@85c; No. 4 yellow, 81¾@82½c; No. 5 yellow, 80½c; No. 6 yellow, 76@77c; No. 2 white, 86@86¼c; No. 3 white, 83¾@85c; No. 4 white, 81¾@82¼c; No. 5 white, 79½@81c; No. 6 white, 76@78c; No. 2 mixed, 85⅝@86c; No. 3 mixed, 83¾@84½c; No. 4 mixed, 81¾@82½c; No. 6 mixed, 76@78½c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 44½@45c; No. 4 white, 44@44½c; standard, 45@45½c.

Kansas City Cash Grain.

[Furnished by Long Commission Co., 403 Main. Telephone No. 100.]

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 12.—Wheat—No. 2 hard, $1.56@1.59; No. 3 hard, $1.54@1.56; No. 2 red, $1.55½@1.62; No. 3 red, $1.55@1.56.

Corn—No. 2, 82½@83½c; No. 4, 81@82c; No. 3 yellow, 82½@83½c; No. 4 yellow, 81½@82c; No. 2 white, 84c; No. 3 white, 82½@83c.

Oats—No. 2, 46½@47½c; No. 2 white, 46½@47c; No. 3 white, 45½c.

St. Louis Cash Grain.

[Furnished by Long Commission Co., 403 Main. Telephone No. 100.]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 12.—Wheat—No. 2 red, new, $1.58¼@1.67; No. 2 hard, old, $1.59½@1.63½.

Corn—No. 2, 85c; No. 3, 83½c; No. 3 yellow, 85½c; No. 2 white, 86@86½c; No. 4 white, 84½@85c.

Oats—No. 2, 45c; No. 3, 44½@45c; standard, 46½c.

Peoria Grain.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 12.—Corn—Market 1c lower. No. 3 white, No. 3 mixed, 82½c; No. 5 white, No. 5 yellow, No. 5 mixed, 79c; No. 6 white, No. 6 yellow, No. 6 mixed, 75c; No. 2 yellow, 83¾c; No. 3 yellow, 83c; No. 4 yellow, No. 4 mixed, 81c; No. 3 mixed, 82½c; sample, 65@70c.

Oats—Market ¼c lower. No. 3 white, 45c.

Chicago Live Stock—Close.

[Furnished by Long Commissino Co., 403 Main. Telephone No. 100.]

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Hog receipts 10,000; market steady and 5c up. Mixed and butchers, $9.75@11.25; good heavy, $9.60@11.05; rough heavy $9.60@9.80; light, $9.90@11.20.

Cattle receipts 9,000; market 25c lower; top $11.20.

DAILY RANGE OF PRICES.

[Furnished by Long Commission Co., 403 Main. Telephone No. 100.]

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close— Sept. 12.	Close— Sept. 11.
WHEAT—					
Dec.	1.52½-1.53½	1.54¼	1.50⅜	1.51	1.54⅝
May	1.53½-1.54	1.54⅜	1.51⅛	1.51⅝-⅜	1.55⅛
Sep.	1.52-1.52¼	1.53	1.49½	1.50⅜	1.53
CORN—					
Dec.	72¼-72⅜	72⅜	71¼	71⅝	72¾
May	75½-75⅝	75¾	74½-⅝	74⅞	76
Sep.	85⅞-86	86	85¼	85¼	86¼
OATS—					
Dec.	47⅞	47⅞	46⅞	47¼	48⅛
May	50⅞	50⅞	50	50⅛	51-⅛
Sep.	45	45	44¼	44¼	45¼
PORK—					
Sep.	27.80	27.82	27.80	27.80	27.82
Dec.	23.75	23.75	23.50	23.65	23.90
LARD—					
Sep.	14.15	14.22	14.10	14.10	14.15
Oct.	13.85	13.85	13.62	13.62	13.80
RIBS—					
Sep.	14.40	14.40	14.30	14.30	14.32

Sheep receipts 15,000; market strong; top $8.50. Lambs, top $11.40.

Chicago Live Stock.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Hogs sold light today, despite a strong opening and the market closed slow and generally five cents lower with the top at $11.25. Estimated receipts for tomorrow are 24,000.

Cattle closed dull with the top at $11.20.

Sheep continued active, the market closing strong with the top for sheep $8.50; lambs, $11.40.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Hog receipts 10,000; market strong, 10c higher. Mixed and butchers, $9.75@11.30; good heavy, $10.00@10.80; rough heavy, $9.60@9.80; light, $9.90@11.25; pigs, $6.50@9.50.

Cattle receipts 9,000; market 10c lower. Beeves, $6.40@11.20; cows and heifers, $3.40@9.20; stockers and feeders, $4.60@7.45; Texans, $7.15@8.25; calves, $8.50@12.75; westerns, $6.00@9.25.

Sheep receipts 15,000; market steady, 10c higher. Native, $6.90@8.15; western, $7.25@8.50; lambs, $7.25@11.30; western, $7.50@11.40.

St. Louis Live Stock.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12.—Cattle receipts 7,800; market slow. Texas receipts 1,200; native beef steers, $7.00@11.00; yearling steers and heifers, $8.50@11.25; cows, $5.50@8.00; stockers and feeders, $5.30@8.00; calves, $6.00@11.75; Texas steers, $5.50@8.50; cows and heifers, $4.50@8.00.

Hog receipts 8,000; market strong. Mixed and butchers, $10.65@11.35; good to heavy, $11.30@11.40; rough, $9.65@10.00; light, $10.70@11.25; bulk $10.75@11.30; pigs, $7.00@10.25.

Sheep receipts 2,500; market steady. Slaughter ewes, $5.00@7.25; breeding ewes, $9.00@10.00; yearlings $6.60@9.50; spring lambs, $7.00@11.25.

Omaha Live Stock.

OMAHA, Sept. 12.—Cattle receipts 9,400; market steady, 10c lower. Steers, $6.25@10.75; cows and heifers, $4.50@7.25; stockers and feeders, $6.00@8.25; calves, $8.00@11.00; bulls and stags, $5.25@7.00.

Hog receipts 6,800; market steady, 15c lower. Bulk, $10.20@10.45; top, $10.85.

Sheep receipts 31,000; market steady. Yearlings, $6.50@8.00; wethers, $6.50@7.50; lambs, $10.25@11.00; ewes, $6.00@7.00.

Kansas City Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 12.—Cattle receipts 21,000; market steady, 10c lower. Steers, $5.50@11.00; cows and heifers, $4.75@10.50; stockers and feeders, $6.00@8.25; calves, $6.50@11.00.

Hog receipts 15,000; market 5@10c higher. Bulk, $10.60@11.05; heavy, $10.50@10.95; medium, $10.70@11.10; light, $10.60@11.15.

Sheep receipts 9,000; market strong, 10c higher. Lambs, $10.25@11.00; ewes, $6.75@7.35; stockers and feeders, $5.00@10.50.

Chicago Produce.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Butter—Extras, 32c; firsts, 31c; dairy extras, 28½@30c; dairy firsts, 28@29c.

Eggs—Ordinary firsts, 33½@34c; firsts, 27@27½c.

Cheese—Twins, 18@18¼c; Young Americas, 18¼@18½c.

Potatoes—Receipts 20 cars; Minnesotas and Ohios, $1.20; Jerseys, $1.20@1.30 per bushel.

Live poultry—Fowls, 18½c; ducks, 10@11c; geese, 10@11c; spring chickens, 18c; turkeys, 25c.

New York Produce.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Flour market quiet, unchanged.

Pork market firm. Mess, $30.00@31.00.

Lard market easier. Middle west spot, $14.40@14.50.

Sugar, raw, market quiet. Centrifugal test, $5.14; Muscavado 89 test, $4.37.

Sugar, refined, market quiet. Cut loaf, $7.40; crushed, $7.25; powdered, $6.35; granulated, $6.25@6.30.

Coffee Rio No. 7 on spot, 10@10½c.

Tallow market firm. City, 8½c; country, 8½@9c; special, 9c.

Hay market steady. Prime, $1.35; No. 3, $1.05@1.10; clover, $1.07½.

Dressed poultry market steady. Turkeys, 25@35c; chickens, 20@32c; fowls, 15@22½c; ducks, Long Island 21c.

Live poultry market firm. Geese, 13c; ducks, 16@22c; fowls, 19c; turkeys, 18@20c; roosters, 14c; chickens, 21@23c.

Cheese market firm. State milk common to special, 14@19½c; skims common to specials, 7@16c.

Butter market steady. Receipts 25,268. Creamery extras, 33c; dairy tubs, 26@32½c; imitation creamery firsts, 28@28½c.

Egg market firm. Receipts 22,960. Nearby white fancy, 45@48c; nearby mixed fancy, 30@36c; fresh, 32@36c.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Money on call, 2¾ percent.

Six months, 2½@3¾ percent.

Mercantile paper, 3½@4 percent.

Bar silver London, 32 15-16d.

Bar silver New York, 67⅞c.

Demand sterling, $4.76 7-16.

Omaha Butter.

[United Press Leased Wire Service]

OMAHA, Nebr., Sept. 12.—Butter 32 cents.

Stock Market Notes.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Wall street responded to Maine election returns by sending United States Steel common to a new high record at 105⅝ and bidding many other speculative leaders up one to seven points when the stock exchange opened today.

Republic Steel set a new record at 65⅝; Bethlehem Steel led the activities of the war brides with a gain to 520 and International Paper preferred a recent star performer on the street, shot upward three points. Coppers also were strong.

General Motors and American Woolen joined the rush during the first half hour. Excited traders sent the former to 599⅞, a gain of 9⅞ in thirty minutes trading. American Woolen sold at 51⅝, up 4½.

Some of the railways were swept into the advance movement though the rails generally were quiet, with narrow changes. Reading sold within a point of its high record, and Union Pacific was but two points under the best price it has made since the opening of the war.

Nearly half a million shares were traded in the first hour. Total sales were 453,000. During the hour a big volume of profit taking sales seemed to be absorbed by the market with scarcely a halt, except in the case of coppers, which sold off slightly.

International Paper preferred sold at par, up nine points from the figure at which it closed yesterday.

St. Louis Horses and Mules.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 11.—Horses—The inquiry from south was unusually heavy the past week; in fact, more so than at any time this season, as general feeling prohibited free buying a week ago, owing to uncertainty of transportation service, and many buyers stayed over. Offerings all week were so limited, however, that they were again unable to fill their orders. At private sale a few bought attractive prices, but in auction values were very low. Inspection demand was strong and here everything available found ready outlet. Combined purchases totaled around 1,200 head.

Heavy draft, extra	$175@225
Eastern chunks	150@185
Southern horses, good	85@125
Southern horses, plain	60@ 85
Southern horses, common	40@ 65
Choice saddlers	100@200
Plugs	5@ 25

Mules—The week's supply was very good considering the circumstances and runs throughout quite exceeded expectations. Market was better acting than a week ago and arrivals were handled to right good advantage. A load of good sugar mules bought for the Louisiana trade brought $267.50 around and during the week more than 200 head sold for Louisiana shipment. Cotton feeders went to almost all southern states, and also sold well. There was no market for plugs. French shipped out 333 head.

16 to 16½ hands	$150@278
15 to 15½ hands	125@188
14 to 14½ hands	60@125
13 to 13½ hands	45@ 95
Plugs	25@ 75

St. Louis Hay and Straw.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 11.—Hay—Clover-mixed—Common No. 2 heavy mixed at $10, No. 2 at $11.50, light mixed at $12, No. 1 light mixed at $12.50; timothy—no-grade (poor) at $5, No. 3 at $9, No. 2 at $12.50 to $13, scant No. 1 at $14, ordinary No. 1 at $14.50, No. 1 at $15; clover—common at $9, scant No. 2 at $10, No. 2 at $11, scant No. 1 at $13.

Straw—Steady at $6 per ton for wheat or oats.