MINING, BUSINESS AND STOCKS

RAILROADS ARE BLAMED FOR IT.

Producers, Samplers and Handlers of Ore Not Satisfied With Griffin's Rules.

ARE BEING IMPOSED UPON.

While the Interstate Commerce Law Is Being Used as a Subterfuge.

Nothing has happened in many a day that has so thoroughly aroused ore producers and handlers quite as much as the rule promulgated by Commissioner C. H. Griffin of the Utah Car Service association yesterday and which becomes effective on the 28th inst.

In fact, the whole mining and smelting population is up in arms over the proposition and it is believed that such tremendous pressure will be brought to bear upon the railroad companies, who are members of the organization which Mr. Griffin serves, that there is bound to be some sidestepping done. In other words, a modification of the new ruling will be forced. Mining and smelting men are unanimous in the opinion that there is nothing in the new interstate law which requires any such regulations as the Car Service association is attempting to inflict to the detriment of the sampling and smelting companies; as well as to the hundreds of small shippers throughout the intermountain regions who have been accustomed to bringing their ore to this market. The small shipper is affected more perhaps than the larger one for the reason that he usually sends his product to the custom sampler and, in instances where he has no contract with some smelter, visits the several ore buyers inviting bids and finally sells it to the one who will pay the most for it. The fact is the practise of entering the open market would be a thing of the past if the new regulations are enforced. Salt Lake, as the greatest ore market, as well as the greatest smelting center in the world would receive a serious set back.

But prompt action is to be taken. Just in what form had not been fully determined at press time this afternoon, but it is probable the situation will first be laid before the governing board of the Commercial club, when it will likely be referred to the railroad committee of that organization. With that beginning the matter will take form, a mass meeting will be called and all those interested will line up for battle.

THE OBNOXIOUS RULING.

The obnoxious ruling, which came in the form of a bulletin from the office of Mr. Griffin reads:

"Owing to the last amendment to the interstate commerce law, which becomes effective Aug. 28, the operating officials of the lines members of the Utah Car Service association, have, upon the advice of their legal department, directed me to advise you that on and after Aug. 28, 1906, the present practise of allowing you four days or 96 hours' free time on coal, coke, ore and concentrates would be discontinued, and that but two days or 48 hours' free time would be allowed as provided in the rules and regulations of the Utah Car Service association on file with the interstate commerce commission as I. C. C. No. 1, and supplements 1, 2 and 3, copies of which have been furnished you, and can be had upon application to the undersigned or any company member of the above named association. Please understand that in connection with the above no car will be allowed more than one period of free time for loading and one period of free time for unloading under one transportatin charge."

The effect of the order can perhaps be fully appreciated when it is taken into consideration that under the present practise of handling ore the shipper is given four free days in which to handle ore at the samplers and four days more to get the car to the smelter and unloaded, after which a demurrage $2 a day is charged. Under the new regulation, only two days are allowed altogether; making it practically a physical impossibility for a shipper to send his ore to the sampler and get to the smelter before being subject to demurrage charges, which, of course, the shipper would have to stand for.

The custom sampling concerns are, perhaps, hit harder, with the exception of the producer, than anyone else; nevertheless it would cause the smelting companies no end of trouble and annoyance.

WHAT SAMPLERS SAY.

Charles D. Rookidge, manager of the Pioneer Sampling company, declared that the samplers would be unable to do business under such regulations as proposed. "It will simply put us practically out of the game," said he, "and until this matter is straightened out the deal pending for the purchase of a control of the Pioneer plant will be hung up."

David W. Brunton, the junior member of the Taylor & Brunton Sampling company, who is in the city from Colorado, declared that if the rule is enforced Salt Lake would soon be killed as an ore market. "It is a physical impossibility," said he, "to successfully sample and market ore inside of two days. It usually takes two days to crush the sample, one day for assay and analysis and the fourth to get it to the smelters, which means a minimum of four days in the movement of a car of ore." Mr. Brunton is one who does not believe the new law intends any such regulations as proposed. Neither does T. R. Jones, manager of the ore purchasing department of the United States Smelting, Refining & Mining company, who was outspoken in denunciation. General Traffic Manager George W. Heintz of the United States Smelting & Refining company was rather surprised that the railroads should apply the same regulations on ore shipped from within the state as from without and he hardly believed the interstate commerce law intended that the handling of ore should come under the same classification as merchandise.

NOT SO IN COLORADO.

Charles W. Whitley, general manager of the American Smelting & Refining company, who returned from Colorado yesterday afternoon, said today that he thought the railroad authorities had made an arbitrary ruling in this matter. In Colorado, he said, conditions are about as they are here as regards the marketing and smelting of ore, but he had been informed that no such exacting regulations were to be put into force in that state.

WON'T STICK, SAYS JACKLING.

D. C. Jackling, general manager of the Utah Copper company, said the matter did not concern his company in the least, as shipments are made direct to the smelter, and that the facilities were such that his company could make deliveries within the free time specified; that demurrage on Utah Copper ores was entirely a matter for the American Smelting & Refining company to look out for. However, he added, he felt positive that the railroads could "make the new rules stick."

Thomas Weir, one of the Tintic district's heaviest producers, thought the railroads were trying to make it just as obnoxious for the shipper as possible, and that they were trying to use the interstate commerce law as a subterfuge.

Everyone seemed to be of the opinion that the railroads are endeavoring to do an injustice to the ore producer. One prominent producer said: "I presume the railroads will make this thing stick, if the people interested in mining will stand for it. Otherwise they will fail."

Today's Metal Quotations.

Local settling prices are reported by the American Smelting and Refining company:

SILVER,	66⅝
COPPER,	18
COPPER,	18 7-32
LEAD,	$5.75

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

LEAD, Quiet,	$5.75
COPPER, Firm,	18.75

MILL FOR MANHATTAN.

Malcolm McDonald Interested in Building New Plant.

Malcolm L. Macdonald, president of the Tonopah Exploration company, returned Thursday evening from a visit of inspection to Manhattan. Mr. Macdonald stated to a representative of the Tonopah Miner that the report of the company's engineer is so satisfactory that the company had determined without further investigation to bring water to Manhattan and to erect a large mill capable of reducing all ores of the district. The company's pipe line from Jet canyon to the town of Manhattan has been surveyed. The distance is 14 miles, and the water will be conveyed through a 6-inch pipe, which will deliver over 500,000 gallons a day. In addition to the waters of Jet canyon, the company has purchased the waters of Shipley canyon, including a number of springs that will be available to augment the water supply if it ever becomes necessary to do so.

MONTANA ANNUAL.

Shareholders Will Gather in This City Next Month.

Local shareholders of the Montana Tonopah Mining company have received notice that the annual meeting of shareholders of that corporation will be held in the office of the O'Meara-Lynch company's office in this city on September 11.

In the circular letter, which bears the signature of Charles E. Knox, president of the company, it is pointed out that more than 10,000 feet of development work was performed during the past year and that a tonnage of ore, both shipping and milling, has been exposed which will justify the erection of a mill of the most modern type. "Since October," he adds, "mill experts have been constantly at work on the difficult problem of extracting the values from our silver sulphide ore. Two processes have been found, by either of which a satisfactory saving can be made. All of the data relative to one of these processes, representing six months of careful study, were destroyed in the San Francisco disaster of April 18. Since that time we have had this work duplicated and verified."

AT NEW STOCKTON.

Size of Ore Body On One Thousand Level Still Unknown.

J. T. Trenam, manager of the New Stockton mine at Stockton, spent yesterday in making an inspection of that property and returned to the city last night well satisfied with conditions. The dimensions of the ore body recently encountered on the 1,000-foot level, he states is still a matter to be determined.

TETRO GETS ORE.

The crosscut on the 500 level of the Tetro mine in the Tintic district has encountered ore. The news reached the city yesterday afternoon, since which time there has been considerable inquiry for the stock.

TONOPAH ORE SHIPMENTS.

The ore shipments over the Tonopah railroad for the week ending Thursday night, as reported by the Western Ore Purchasing company, aggregated 2,842 tons, divided as follows: From Tonopah—Tonopah company, 1,300 tons; Tonopah Extension, 676 tons; Belmont, 240 tons; Midway, 150 tons; Montana-Tonopah, 150 tons; West End, 40 tons. From Goldfield—1,452 tons. From Lone Mountain—Nevada-Alpine, 30 tons.

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E. M. WEST & Co., stock brokers, D. F. Walker Blk. Tel. 161; res. 2516-x.

GO TO OGDEN CANYON

With the Auerbach employees Wednesday, 1:50 p. m. Special train—Rio Grande. Round trip to Ogden $1.00. Tickets at F. Auerbach & Bro. or depot.

Unexpected guests have no perplexities for the Housewife who always keeps a can or two of MOUNT'S Pork & Beans on hand.

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MEMBERS MINING EXCHANGE

ALL UTAH AND NEVADA STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD

Orders Executed on NEW YORK, BOSTON and SAN FRANCISCO boards

GREAT MINES IN COMPARISON

What Utah Consolidated is Doing As Against Senator Clark's United Verde.

BINGHAM HAS ADVANTAGE.

Can Produce Copper More Cheaply Than the Big Arizona Concern.

Utah Consolidated in comparison with United Verde is discussed interestingly by George L. Walker in the current issue of the Boston Commercial.

"Utah Consolidated is in many respects a duplicate," says Mr. Walker, "of the great United Verde—perhaps it will prove to be greater than United Verde. To those who have been brought up to believe that United Verde is the largest and richest mine in the world this will seem a ridiculous statement. I have been making some comparisons, however, and my statement has a basis of actual figures of production and profits.

"The United Verde issues no statements of operations, and its profits can be measured in no other way than by the dividends it pays. As it is a dividend payer of long standing and is neither buying nor developing new properties, it undoubtedly accumulated its working surplus many years ago and must be in shape now to disburse annually substantially all its net earnings. Utah Consolidated, on the other hand, is a young company which has been adding to its equipment and increasing its production very rapidly; and, because of growing requirements in that direction, has been steadily accumulating working capital.

"As Utah issues detailed annual reports, it is possible to make a comparison of its net earnings, after all construction, with the dividends paid by the great United Verde company. Since last October the United Verde has been paying monthly dividends of 75 cents per share on its 300,000 shares of stock, or at the rate of $9 per share annually, equivalent to $2,700,000. Utah Consolidated promises to produce 19,500,000 pounds of copper this year at a cost of 4½ cents per pound, and, therefore, should show net earnings of 14 cents per pound, or $2,730,000, which is slightly more than $9 per share on its 300,000 shares.

"Last year the United Verde paid only nine dividends of 75 cents each, or $2,025,000; and in the same year Utah Consolidated's net earnings were about $1 per share less than United Verde's dividends, being $1,164,348 compared with $1,575,000. Another interesting fact brought out by comparisons is that Utah Consolidated is apparently securing larger gold and silver by-products and making its copper at a much lower cost than the great United Verde, which some writers, with more enthusiasm than information, have declared to be the greatest gold and silver mine in the world and capable of laying its copper down in New York at no cost, all expenses being paid by the precious metal values secured. During the three years that Utah Consolidated's net earnings have approximately equalled United Verde's dividend distributions in output of copper has aggregated only about half as many pounds. It would appear, therefore, that either through greater economy of operations, or as the result of much larger precious metal values, Utah Consolidated must be making considerably more profit per pound of copper than the United Verde. The fact that United Verde passed several dividends when the price of copper declined is the basis for my assumption that dividend payments represent current net earnings.

"Compared for a period, the showing is not as favorable for Utah Consolidated. From 1901 to 1905, United Verde produced 135,678,000 pounds of copper at a profit of 7.40 cents per pound, and paid $10,106,567 in dividends. While during the same period Utah Consolidated produced 62,837,400 pounds of copper at a profit of 8.62 and paid dividends to the amount of $3,636,000.

"During the five years covered by this comparison the Utah Consolidated purchased several new properties and built additions to its smelter, increasing its capacity 600 tons daily. In the same period the capacity of the United Verde smelter was increased from 1,000 tons to 1,750 tons daily, but no new properties were purchased. The cost of smelter enlargement, therefore, must have been fully twice as great, as related to copper production, in the case of Utah as in that of the United Verde, both companies having paid for this construction out of earnings.

"Again, the Utah undertook its improvements with a small surplus on hand and small production and earnings to draw from, while the United Verde was at that time a large producer and dividend payer, probably with a large cash surplus. The increase in capacity amounted to 200 per cent in the case of the Utah Consolidated and only 75 per cent in the case of the United Verde.

"Up to dat the United Verde has paid a total of $30,805,187 in dividends, its disbursements having extended over a period of 18 years. Utah Consolidated paid its first dividend in 1901 and to date has distirbuted $5,152,600. When it is remembered, however, that Utah Consolidated began operations only nine years ago with a gross capitalization of $1,500,000, which paid for its original properties and installed its initial equipment; that it never called for additional capital in any form, but has twice enlarged its smelter, developed its mine on a very broad scale, distributed a total of $5,142,000 in dividends, bought additional properties and accumulated a cash surplus of approximately $2,600,000, no one can doubt that its dividends will be much larger in the immediate future than they have been in the past. I personally believe that during the lives of the mines Utah Consolidated will disburse as much money to its stockholders as the United Verde.

"At the present price of the stock, Utah Consolidated yields between 8 and 9 per cent on an investment, its dividends now being $2.50 semi-annually. Net earnings on the price, however, are at the rate of 15 per cent or more, and if copper holds at approximately 18½ cents per pound, it would seem that Utah's dividend rate must be considerably increased next year."

FEDERAL SMELTING DIVIDENDS

New York, Aug. 21.—The Federal Mining & Smelting compmy today declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on its preferred stock and 1¼ per cent on its common stock, and an extra dividend of 2½ per cent on its common stock.

ON MINING EXCHANGE.

Total Sales for Forenoon Footed Up to $8,515.37—Closing Quotations.

The forenoon sales of the Salt Lake Stock and Mining exchange amounted to the transfer of 11,335 shares for which was paid the sum of $8,515.37. With few exceptions, the market was in good order. May Day sold up, New York did business around 33 cents and South Columbus at 69 cents, Daly Judge weakened, selling down to $11.62½.

The closing quotations and sales were:

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS.

UTAH STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
Albion	.35	.....
Alice	2.75	3.00
Ajax	.20	.....
Bullion Beck	2.50	3.00
Carisa	.26	.27
Con. Mercur	.50	.56
Daly	1.35	1.45
Daly-Judge	11.62½	11.87½
Daly-West	16.25	17.12½
E. & B. Bell	2.50	.....
Grand Central	3.50	3.55
Galena	.04½	.....
Horn Silver	1.25	.....
Little Bell	8.00	8.85
Lower-Mammoth	.55	.60
Mammoth	1.50	1.25
May Day	.12½	.14
Ontario	2.75	.....
Silver King	20.00	25.00
Sacramento	10.00	.....
Silver Shield	.07	.....
Star Con	.08½	.10
Swansea	.25	.60
South Swansea	.....	.04½
Sunshine	.....	.01
U. S. Mining Co.	57.00	.....
Utah	1.07	1.10
Uncle Sam Con	.37	.38
Victoria	2.85	.....
Boston Con	29.50	31.00
Butler Liberal	.05	.09
Beck Tunnel Con	.88	.90
Century	.12	.30
Black Jack	.25	.70
Ingot	.04¼	.01½
Joe Bowers	.....	.02½
Little Chief	.03	.03½
New York	.32½	.33½
Scottish Chief	.....	.03
Tetro	.23½	.25
Victor Con	.02	.03
Wabash	.53	.60
Yankee	.36½	.38
Richmond Anaconda	.....	.06
Colorado	.....	.....
Cyclone	.....	.15
Dalton	.00½	.01
So. Columbus	.69	.70
NEVADA STOCKS.	**Bid.**	**Asked.**
Golden Anchor	.66	.69
Golden Crown	.....	.15
Jim Butler	1.45	1.55
McNamara	.80	.86
Montana Tonopah	2.90	3.00
Tonopah No. Star	.54	.58
Ohio Tonopah	.30	.35
Tonopah	18.25	19.50
Tonopah Belmont	5.15	5.50
Tonopah Extension	5.50	6.00
Tonopah Midway	2.25	2.35
Tonopah West End	2.90	3.10
Nevada Hills	3.00	3.02½
Goldfield Daisy	.25	.....
Atlanta	.34	.38
Diamondfield B. Butte	.45	.50
Dixie	.08	.11
Goldfield Belmont	.50	.56
Goldfield Bonanza	.....	.01
Goldfield Mining	.67	.75
Great Bend	.61	.66
Jumbo	1.45	1.70
Kendall	.78	.....
Mohawk	4.10	4.30
Red Top	1.60	1.70
Sandstorm	.90	.....
Silver Pick	.51	.54
St. Ives	.70	.75
Eclipse	.88	.....
Tramp	1.42½	1.57½
Bullfrog National Bank	.54	.60
Denver Bullfrog	1.50	.....
Gold Bar	1.40	.....
Montgomery Mountain	.55	.60
Original Bullfrog	.13	.16
Manhattan Granny	.19	.25
Jumping Jack	.39½	.41
Manhattan Con	.90	.....
Manhattan Dexter	.67	.76
Manhattan Little Joe	.06	.10
Manhattan Pine Nut	.28	.....
Seyler Humphrey	.22	.27

REGULAR CALL.

May Day—1,500 at 13.

Nevada Hills—1,10 at 3.02½; 900 at 3.00; 10 at 3.05.

Utah—20 at 1.10.

Ingot—1,000 at 1.

New York—500 at 33; 1,000 at 33, seller 30; 500 at 33½, buyer 30; 1,000 at 33, seller 60.

South Columbus—100 at 69.

OPEN BOARD.

Daly Judge—25 at 11.87½; 100 at 11.62½.

Golden Crown—300 at 15.

Little Bell—100 at 8.75.

Nevada Hills—300 at 3.02½; 100 at 3.07½, buyer 60.

Silver Shield—2,000 at 10.

South Columbus—100 at 69.

Tetro—500 at 23½.

RECAPITULATION.

	Shares.	Value.
Regular Call	7,810	$4,534.50
Open board	3,525	3,980.87
Forenoon totals	11,335	$8,515.37

A. S. CAMPBELL. Stock Broker, 216 D. F. Walker Block.

CONCENTRATES.

Solon Spiro, manager of the Silver King Consolidated, went to Park City this morning.

Henry Newell has been elected vice president and a director of the Standard Copper company of Bingham.

The date of payment of the Consolidated Mercur dividend is Sept. 25 to all shareholders of record on Sept. 8.

Agents of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company are said to be in the vicinity of Vernal looking for iron properties.

The mill at the New Stockton property is running with three shifts and treating about 75 tons of ore per day.

The directors of the Gold Butte company will have a meeting this afternoon to discuss matters of a routine nature.

John C. Cox, the new manager of the Annie Laurie mine at Kimberly, is up from the south to consult with local officials of the company.

A lot of ore from the Montezuma mine at Bingham was settled for yesterday on controls showing 39 per cent lead, 16 ounces in silver and $2 in gold.

The tunnel which the management of the Indian Queen property in Beaver county has been driving for some time has made connection with the ore bodies.

The ore and bullion settlements reported late yesterday by McCornick & Company were: Crude ore and concentrate, $22,000; base bullion, $32,000; gold bullion, $20,000.

A Spokane dispatch says: C. Fred Kratzer and Charles McKinnis have taken a four months' option on the Rex mine in the Coeur d'Alenes. Their bond gives control of the mine on the basis of about $400,000 for the property. It is believed here they represent F. Augustus Heinze of Butte.

Samuel A. King has returned from a trip to the property of the International Copper company in the La Sal mining district, to which he was accompanied by James Dalton of New York, who is interested in the proposition and who came out to investigate progress after an absence of several months.

Capt. Duncan MacVichie and Judge John A. Street have returned from a trip to the Gold Hill mine in the Clifton district in the Deep Creek country, having made it in an automobile. Good progress is being made with development at the Gold Hill, which offers much encouragement to the owners.

John Jostin, private secretary to Samuel Newhouse, with headquarters in New York, has arrived in the city, accompanied by Mrs. Jostin, and will go out to the site of the Boston Consolidated mill tomorrow with Chief Metallurgist Bettles. It is his intention to go down to the Cactus before going to New York.

General Supt. Gemmel of the Utah Copper company reports that the steel work on the first unit of the big Garfield concentrating plant is completed and that work on the second unit is progressing satisfactorily. The management, however, complains of delay in the delivery of equipment which is decidedly annoying at this time.

WILD EXCITEMENT IN STOCK MARKET

Transactions Were Enormous, First Three Hours Aggregating 1,562,000 Shares.

PROFIT-TAKING EXTENSIVE.

Hill Issues Great Feature, Great Northern Preferred Advancing Over Ten Points.

New York, Aug. 21.—The stock market was widly excited at the opening today. Transactions were once more in enormous volume. The tone at the outset was weak largely from heavy realizing for profits in a number of issues which recently scored extensive gains. Amalgamated Copper, Atchison and Pennsylvania fell from 1 to 2 points, but corresponding gains were made by Great Northern preferred and Louisville & Nashville. The only wide opening was in United States Steel, a block of 15,000 shares coming out at a miximum loss of ⅝. United States Steel preferred lost a point. The market turned strong before the end of the half-hour when most of the early losses were recovered.

A feature of the first hour was the picking up of many minor issues.

Following the brief period of comparative dullness and lower prices the market gathered strength in the second hour. The features then were the Hill issues, Great Northern preferred advancing over 10 points, St. Paul preferred, Colorado Fuel and Amalgamated Copper, Anaconda, Republic Iron and Steel and American Locomotive. Sales of stocks to noon were 1,167,000 shares.

The sensational feature of the noon hour was the advance in Great Northern preferred which rose to 324½, a gain of over 16 points from yesterday's close. The result in this stock revived the old time rumor of the consummation of the ore deal between the Hill properties and the United States Steel corporation, but no news developed on this point. Call money advanced to 5 per cent from yesterday's high rate before 1 o'clock, at which time price showed a tendency to sag.

Business for the first three hours aggregated 562,000 shares.

Extensive profit taking occurred at the opening of the stock market today in a number of stocks which were conspicuous in yesterday's advances. Of these Amalgamated Copper fell away a point, Atchison 1¾, and Pennsylvania 2 points. There was a few gains of similar importance, Great Northern preferred rising 1¼ and Louisville & Nashville 2. Business was on a very heavy scale and the balance of the list showed small fractional changes either way.

The trend of prices turned sharply upward soon after the opening. A feature of the market was the growing demand for low priced railroad and industrial stocks. The Hill group and southern stocks also were heavily bought. Great Northern preferred going up 4¼, L. & N. 3½, Northern Pacific 2¾ and Atlantic Coast Line 2. The Harriman stocks were not so prominent in the dealings, although at one time Union Pacific made a gain of ¾. Southern Pacific was steadily sold. The entire market was on the down grade again at 11 o'clock and New York Central, Southern Pacific and Sugar were off a point or more.

The reaction was not checked until a number of stocks had touched their low figures of the morning. Union Pacific sold a point under last night, and a number of other stocks from 1 to 2 points below the best. Large buying orders were distributed later among the leaders and there was sensational buying of the metal stocks. The entire market rose very strongly, but there were indications of heavy profit taking in special stocks. Great Northern preferred extended its rise to 316, St. Paul preferred improved 3, Colorado Fuel 3¾, Anaconda 3, and American Express 5¼.

Bonds were steady at noon.

Both the volume of business and the scope of trading expanded, the buying taking in a number of usually inactive stocks. Representative stocks were also better maintained, St. Paul and Amalgamated Copper going up a point, Union Pacific 1½ and Locomotive 1¾. A violent rise in Great Northern preferred aroused some misgivings and the market ran off abruptly on selling for both accounts. Great Northern preferred soared 16¼ to 324½, with the movement unexplained. Northern Pacific bounded up 6 points in sympathy and St. Paul preferred also gained 3.

The animation and excitement died out of the market and prices drooped. Supporting orders, however, were put out when prices had receded to about yesterdays closing, and the market stiffened. Missouri Pacific fell off while United States Realty rose 5, Great Northern preferred reacted 4¼.

LIVESTOCK.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Aug. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000; market steady. Beeves, 3.50@6.65; cows and heifers, 1.40@5.30; stockers and feeders, 2.50@4.40; Texans, 3.75@4.60; westerns, 3.70@5.50; calves, 5.00@7.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; market steady. Mixed and butchers, 6.00@6.60; good heavy, 6.10@6.50; rough heavy, 5.75@6.00; lights, 6.05@6.67½; pigs, 5.40@6.25; bulk, 6.15@6.40.

Sheep—Receipts, 20,000; market 10 cents lower. Sheep, 3.25@6.40; lambs, 4.75@7.30.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Aug. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; market steady to weak. Native steers, 4.25@6.40; native cows and heifers, 2.00@5.00; stockers and feeders, 2.60@4.50; bulls, 2.00@5.15; calves, 3.00@6.25; western fed steers, 3.50@6.00; western fed cows, 2.00@4.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; market strong. Bulk of sales, 6.20@6.32½; heavy, 6.10@6.25; packers, 6.20@6.35; pigs and lights, 5.50@6.37½.

Sheep—Receipts, 6,000; market weak. Muttons, 4.25@5.50; lambs, 6.00@7.60; range wethers, 4.50@6.00; fed ewes, 4.25@5.50.

OMAHA.

Omaha, Aug. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,500; market for best steady; others lower. Native steers, 4.35@6.25; cows and heifers, 2.00@5.00; western steers, 3.25@5.25; canners, 1.50@2.75; stockers and feeders, 2.75@4.25; calves, 3.00@5.75; bulls and stags, 2.00@4.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; market weak to 5@10 cents lower. Heavy, 5.75@5.95; mixed, 5.85@5.90; lights, 5.95@6.25; pigs, 5.00@6.00; bulk of sales, 5.90@6.05.

Sheep—Receipts, 22,000; market steady. Yearlings, 5.25@6.60; wethers, 4.65@5.25; ewes, 4.00@5.50; lambs, 6.50@7.50.

WOOL.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Aug. 21.—Wool steady. Territory and western mediums, 22@28; fine medium, 16@20; fine, 14@17.

PRODUCE.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Aug. 21.—Sentiment in the local wheat market today was a trifle bearish because of a poor response made by the Liverpool market to the sharp advance here yesterday. This influence, however, was partially offset by wet weather in the spring wheat country. September opened a shade lower at 71⅛, sold up to 71⅛@71⅜ and then declined to 70⅞@71.

High temperatures and lack of rain in the corn belt had a strengthening effect on the corn market. Trading was dull. September opened unchanged, at 48 and sold up to 48¼.

The oats market was depressed by renewed liquidation by local longs. September opened ⅛ higher, at 30 cents and sold off to 29½@25⅝.

Provisions were easier because of a 5 cent decline in the price of live hogs. Trading was quiet. September pork was off 5 cents at 17.60; lard was a shade higher at 8.70, and ribs were unchanged to 2½ cents lower, at 8.37½@9.00.

Cash: Wheat—No. 2 red, 71⅝@72⅝; No. 3 red, 71@74; No. 2 hard, 71½@71⅝; No. 3 hard, 70½@71; No. 1 northern, nothing doing; No. 2 northern, 74@76; No. 2 spring, 72@75.

Corn—No. 2, 49¼@49½; No. 3, 48¾@49.

Oats—No. 2, 30 and 31, nothing doing.

Close: Wheat—Sept., 71⅛; Dec., 74½.

Corn—September, 48¾; Dec., 44⅝.

Oats—Sept., 34⅝; Dec., 31.

Pork—Sept., 17.60; Jan., 13.50.

Lard—Sept., 8.62½; Oct., 8.67½.

Ribs—Sept., 9.01; Oct., 8.25.

Rye—Cash, 56½@57.

Barley—Cash, 48@52.

Flax and Clover—Nothing doing.

Timothy—Sept., 4.00@4.10.

Later all of the early loss was regained by a good demand by commission houses. Light acceptances from the country were responsible for the firmer feeling. The highest point of the day for September was 71⅝. The market closed firm, with September up ⅛@¼ at 71⅝.

Corn—Additional reports were received today from Nebraska and Central Kansas telling of damage by excessive heat. These advices caused a firmer tone toward the middle of the session. September advanced to 48½ cents. The close was firm with September up ⅝ at 48⅝.

SUGAR AND COFFEE.

New York, Aug. 21.—Sugar, raw, firm. Fair refining, 3⅝@3 7-16; centrifugal, .96 test, 3 15-16; molasses sugar, 3⅛.

Refined—Steady. Crushed, 5.60; powdered, 5.00; granulated, 4.90.

Coffee—Steady. No. 7 Rio, 8¾.

LIVERPOOL GAIN.

Liverpool, Aug. 21.—Close: Wheat—Sept., 6s 1½d; Dec., 6s 3½d; March, nominal.

The weather in England today was fair but cloudy.

UTAH SCHOOL FOR STAMMERERS

No Incurable Cases.

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ASSESSMENT NO. 3.

INDIAN PETE MINING AND MILLING COMPANY. Principal place of business, Mill Creek, Utah. Location of mine Mill Creek Canyon, Salt Lake County, Utah. Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Indian Pete Mining and Milling Co., held on the 20th day of August, 1906, assessment No. 3, of one-half of one cent (½ of 1 cent) per share, was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, issued and outstanding, payable immediately to the secretary of the company, H. C. M. Christensen, at J. M. Christensen & Co.'s office, 109 South West Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah. Any stock upon which this assessment may remain unpaid on Tuesday, September 25th, 1906, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, the 16th day of October, 1906, at 2 p. m., at R. M. Petersen's residence, Fourteenth South and Eleventh East, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with the costs of advertising and expense of sale.

H. C. M. CHRISTENSEN, Secy.

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Surplus $250,000.00

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Moses Thatcher ..... Vice President
H. S. Young ..... Cashier
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