

# WASHINGTON GOSSIP

They do say that not in many years have so many legislators come back to Washington unaccompanied by their families. An unprecedented number of Senators and Representatives will live bachelor lives all this winter. "Where are you going to live?" is consequently a more significant question than in other years. "How are you going to live?" is a new one to many. Men of family, who have not been concerned ordinarily about the household problem because their wives looked after those matters, are giving earnest consideration to the question of how to live alone. Hotel and boarding house rates and accommodations are inquired about with deep interest. Down at the bottom of these troubles is the fact that free transportation is no more. The members, indeed, get liberal allowances of mileage for their travels, but there is no arrangement for transporting their families at public expense. They must have passes or pay. One Congressman with a family of himself, wife, three "full-fare" and two "half-fare" children and about 1,500 miles to travel, figured that for transportation, sleeping cars, etc., it would cost him \$400 to bring his family to Washington and take it home again in March, saying nothing of extra expense of living here. "So I'm a bachelor," he said, sadly.

Persons familiar with real Indian uprisings have been amused at the amount of attention attracted to the recent attempted migration of three hundred Utes from their reservation in Utah to more fertile land in Wyoming. The Indians had no warlike purpose. They were simply seeking a place of residence where it will be possible to get food. It is fifteen years since there has been anything which can properly be called an uprising, and that culminated in the flight at Wounded Knee, S. D., in 1890. The campaign of General Miles for the capture of Geronimo in 1886 was really the last serious conflict between the whites and the red men. To go farther back, troops were called out at the time of the massacre of the Meeker family by the White River Utes in 1879, and the Sioux and Cheyennes were so troublesome in 1876 that they had to be attacked in the campaign which resulted in the Custer massacre. These were grave disturbances; but so many of the Indians now speak English, wear civilized clothing and cultivate the land, that the red man who has any disposition to take to the war-path has practically disappeared.

Long bridge, crossing the Potomac to Virginia, over which great armies marched during the Civil War, will soon live in memory only. Orders have been issued for its destruction. Work has been commenced to remove it. All veterans of the Civil War who campaigned in the East remember the structure, and it has been one of the principal objects of interest upon their visits to the national capital. The bridge was a mile long, and was several times badly damaged by freshets. For years it has been an obstruction to navigation, and in its weakened condition was a menace to life. The railroads using the bridge by act of Congress were compelled to construct a modern bridge, and the government has, near the site of the old structure, and not far from the new railroad bridge, built a highway bridge. Long bridge was the theater of historic episodes early in the last century, but is most widely known to recent generations as the pathway of the routed Union forces fleeing into the national capital from Virginia after the first battle of Bull Run.

The Nobel peace prize of \$40,000 for this year has been awarded to President Roosevelt by the Norwegian storting, on account of the part taken by him in bringing about the end of the war between Russia and Japan. The presentation of the prize was made to Minister Pierce at Christiania, the usual requirement that the recipient of the prize go personally to the Norway capital being waived. In acknowledgment, President Roosevelt sent a message to the storting saying how profoundly touched he was by the honor conferred, and saying that what he had accomplished was due to the fact that he was a representative of the nation.

When the denatured alcohol act was passed by Congress it was the intention to enable farmers to distill alcohol and denature it for use in heating, light and power purposes. It is found, however, that the law is a virtual monopoly to the large distillers, because of internal revenue laws which restrict the distillation to registered stills with a capacity of seven to ten gallons a day, conducted under the supervision of internal revenue officials. Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota has introduced an amendment to give farmers the benefit of the law.

Director of the Mint Roberts reports that the coinage of the past year was less than usual because of the scarcity of silver bullion. The total number of new domestic coin struck was 177,371,635, having the value of \$60,216,747. There was also coined \$23,000,000 pesos for Mexico and a lot of fractional pieces for Costa Rica, Panama and the Philippines.

Speaking on his resolution against federal interference in the California school question, Senator Rayner of Maryland severely criticized the President, saying that if he could compel California to admit Japanese students he could with equal propriety demand the admission of Santo Domingo negro children into the white schools of South Carolina.

## SUN PARLOR A GOOD THING.

Verandas Made Habitable All Winter. The demand for fresh air and sunshine has reached the dignity of a cult. Not only invalids but people in good health live out of doors all summer, and, having felt the beneficial effects of sun and air, are loath to shut themselves up in ordinary houses for the winter months.

To such as these the Country Life recommends the "sun parlor." Not a conventional conservatory for plants, it is explained, but a livable, comfortable room for members of the household where sunshine is the principal attraction. Use the room as a breakfast room, a lounging room or a den as you will, but build it of glass, advises the writer.

Enclose your piazza, he continues, and you may sit in the sunshine in your sun parlor all the year round, nor do you need to travel to Florida or California to sit on the piazza from October to March. Eat your breakfast on the veranda during the fall and as winter draws on help the sun a little by turning on the steam or starting the fire in the fireplace. Sun raises the temperature in a glass room ten to twenty degrees.

Start your plants from seeds here and transplant them when the frost outside is gone. You can have tulips blooming long before Easter. Plant vines in boxes and with your palms and flowers you will have a veritable summer garden all the year.

The enclosed piazza is not a new idea, yet few seem to realize its possibilities. The "sun parlor" is not difficult of attainment. A sunny portion of a porch may be enclosed with glass or the living room or dining room extended for the purpose.

## ODD NEW ZEALAND BIRDS.

The Honey Eater Acts Like a Preacher and Looks the Part. The honey eater is one of the commonest and at the same time handsomest of the New Zealand birds. The neck is ornamented with a frill of curly feathers of a greenish color with white centers and the throat is adorned with a tuft of white feathers, which has gained for it the popular name of "parson bird," an appellation appropriate not only because of the decoration but because of the resemblance of its peculiar attitudes when singing to the speculations indulged in by exuberant lecturers when wishing to drive home their points. The bird is an excellent mimic and can be taught to repeat short sentences with extraordinary clearness and also to whistle short songs quite as well as a parrot.

The late Sir Walter Buller tells the amusing story that he was once addressing a large meeting of natives on a matter of considerable political importance and had been urging his views with all the earnestness that the subject demanded when immediately on the conclusion of the speech and before the old chief to whom his arguments were chiefly addressed had time to reply a honey eater, whose netted cage hung to a rafter overhead, responded in a clear, emphatic way, "Tito!" (false).

The circumstances naturally caused much amusement among his audience and quite upset the gravity of the venerable old chief. "Friend," he said, laughing, "your arguments are very good, but my tui tui is a very wise bird and he is not yet convinced."—London Graphic.

Pressed to Death. An English court has sentenced a woman to imprisonment because she refused to speak during a trial. The old penalty for remaining mute under similar conditions was being pressed to death. The form of sentence set forth "the prisoner shall be laid in some low, dark house, where he shall lie naked on the earth and one arm shall be drawn to one quarter of the house with a cord and the other arm to another quarter, and in the same manner let it be done with his legs, and let there be laid upon his body iron and stone as much as he can bear—or more." There the man had to lie. On the following day he was given three morsels of bread without water, on the following water, but no bread. And this was his diet until he died.

Great Discoveries. The editor of a Kansas paper states that he once borrowed at Winchester rifle and started up the street a few days after to deliver the weapon to its owner. The delinquent subscribers got it into their hands that he was on the warpath, and every one he met insisted on paying what he owed him. One man whined out a debt of ten years' standing. On his return to his office he found a load of hay, fifteen bushels of corn, ten bushels of potatoes, a load of wood and a barrel of turpentine that had been brought in. We would like to borrow a Winchester for a day or two.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Season Rhyme on Parading Nails. Cut them on Monday, cut them for health. Cut them on Tuesday, cut them for wealth. Cut them on Wednesday, cut them for a letter. Cut them on Thursday, for something better. Cut them on Friday, you cut for your wife. Cut them on Saturday, cut for long life. Cut them on Sunday, you cut them for evil. For all of that week you'll be ruled by the devil.

Mackerel in Church. During a harvest festival at the fishing town of Panekoll, Dorset, England, mackerel, hung across the chancel, formed part of the church decorations.



William Henry Moody, who has assumed his duties as associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, has had the honor of having filled two cabinet positions before ascending the Supreme bench. He was Secretary of the Navy from May, 1902, until July, 1904, when he became Attorney General, a position he has just relinquished. Before entering the cabinet Mr. Moody had served nearly four terms in the House of Representatives as Congressman from the Sixth Massachusetts District. Prior to his election to Congress he had served as district attorney for the eastern district of Massachusetts. Mr. Moody was born in Newbury, Mass., in 1853. He received his education at Phillips Academy, Andover, and in Harvard University, and practiced law successfully before he entered the field of politics.

Captain George J. Grammer, who has been elected vice president of the consolidated system of railroads and given charge of the freight traffic, is one of the noted railway men of the country. He was born in 1844 at Zanesville, Ohio, started in life as a cabin boy on a river boat, and subsequently became superintendent of the old Evansville, Pa., and Cairo line of boats. Then he became freight agent for the Evansville and Terre Haute Road, and in 1890 became general traffic manager of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois. Subsequently he became president of three Indiana roads, and then was chosen traffic manager of the Lake Shore, holding that position until last year, when he became vice president of the Vanderbilt system, with charge of traffic west of Buffalo. The last promotion makes Captain Grammer traffic manager of the entire Vanderbilt system.

James E. Watson, who holds the balance of power in the House committee that is considering the ship subsidy bill, which he formerly opposed, but which he now favors, represents the Sixth Indiana district, and when first elected to Congress in 1894, defeated the veteran, William S. Holman. Mr. Watson was born in Winchester, Ind., in 1864, and received his education in De Pauw University. In 1886 he was admitted to the bar. He has been grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and also president of the Indiana State Epworth League. He has lived in Rushville, Ind., since 1883.

Senator Francis Emroy Warren of Wyoming, whose name has been dragged into the investigation of extensive land frauds in the West, has been conspicuous in Wyoming politics since 1888. He was twice territorial governor and was the first governor under the state constitution, and previously had been a member of the Wyoming council and senator. He served three terms as treasurer of Wyoming. His first office in the territory was as mayor of Cheyenne. Senator Warren was born in Hinsdale, Mass., in 1840, was educated in the common schools and Hinsdale Academy, and after serving in the Union Army from 1862 until the close of the civil war went to Wyoming and started in the cattle-raising business. He was one of the first United States senators elected under the state constitution in 1890.

Julius Kahn, member of Congress from the Fourth California district, is one of the most picturesque figures in the lower house. He is a native of Baden, but has been a resident of San Francisco since childhood. He chose the stage as a profession and has appeared with most of the great American actors. Subsequently he tired of histrionics and turned his attention to the law, at which he has been very successful.

Mrs. Helen Williams Post, who a few years ago was a mental healer as famous as Mrs. Eddy or Dowd, and who founded the town of Sea Breeze, Fla., confessed in court at Jacksonville, Fla., that she was a fraud, and paid a fine of \$500 for fraudulent use of the mails. In an affidavit filed in court she said she is suffering from inflammatory rheumatism, and cannot cure herself. Her pleas to be relieved of the thirty days' imprisonment was granted.

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## SUFFER FROM COLD.

### HARDSHIPS FOR FRISCONS IN REFUGEE CAMPS.

Tented Camps in San Francisco Parks Are Poor Shelter Against the California Winter Rain—Eighteen Thousand Homeless.

San Francisco correspondence: With the cold rains of winter upon them, 18,000 persons are still living in the refugees' camps of San Francisco. There were 200,000 in the camps when order was restored after the great fire, but warm weather was at hand then and the problem of caring for even this great number was simplified in a measure by this fact. Now it is different. The winter is on and the authorities realize that it will be harder to care for 18,000 in the next four months than it was to care for over ten times that number early in the year.

The refugees are divided into two classes—the self-supporting and the non-supporting. The first are those who are earning enough to support themselves, even to paying reasonable rent, but have neither the furniture for houses nor the ability to buy and who in many cases cannot secure houses at reasonable rentals. The non-supporting are those who were rendered absolutely destitute by the fire, mostly old persons, who are being cared for in a camp set aside for them at the Ingleside race course. These non-supporting ones have been made comfortable in shacks, where they are looked after by relief captains. But the self-supporting ones are having a hard time of it. Dr. Edward T. Devine, who had charge of the relief work up to Aug. 1, had planned to have permanent houses built, but to escape bankruptcy the corporation had to abandon this plan toward the end of August, when the refugees were all in tents. Then it was decided to build wooden shacks in the parks to take the place of the tents in which there would be little shelter for the inmates against the rains of the California winters. In all about 6,000 shacks will have been constructed when the work is finished, but only a small fraction of the shacks have been erected and these are without plumbing and without chimneys. It is doubtful if

they were not permitted to leave copies of the list of stolen goods with the pawnbroker lest too much publicity should follow, and they were allowed only to show the lists to the keepers of the places, relying on their memory for the rest. As a result, not the slightest trace has been obtained of something more than 200,000 separate pieces of jewelry which were taken in the course of the year.

Radical Consumption Theory. Dr. W. P. Turner, a London physician of high standing, who has made a first-hand study of tuberculosis for many years, has recently published his conclusions, the main feature of which is that the disease is an animal disease, primarily derived in all cases from cattle. According to the review of this work in Current Literature, he holds that the original source of infection is a plant, cattle deriving it from timothy or other allied grasses from affinity, and that man acquires the disease from infection or inoculation, never by inhalation; also, that it is not hereditary or subject to predisposition. The bacillus is a saprophyte, feeding on vegetable decay, but that it becomes pathogenic as a disease breeding when the cattle in which it occurs are deprived of the sunlight, which contains a property known as actinism. The group of diseases thus transmitted by cattle or flesh food he calls mycotic. The grasses are the primary host, cattle are the intermediary host, and man rounds out the life cycle. So that consumption can be regarded only as a parasitic disease. According to this theory, inhalation has nothing to do with the spreading of consumption, and the theory that infection is conveyed by the spores is abandoned, while the idea of contamination through kissing would prove nonsensical.

Cost of Federal Criminals. Uncle Sam has 3,204 of his own prisoners. They are confined in government penitentiaries at Leavenworth, Kan.; Atlanta, Ga.; McNeil Island, Wash., and in sixty-five State institutions. In a year there has been a decrease in number of 179, although 1,709 new occupants entered. Forty-nine died in twelve months; fifteen went insane. The expense for which the largest number were incarcerated was violation of the postal laws, but 141 of the prisoners were counterfeiter and 75 had sold liquor to the Indians. Less than half the prisoners had a better or worse half. Most of them committed crimes when they were between 20 and 30 years of age, although the statements of age by the 35 women prisoners may have brought down the figures. Nearly 50 per cent of those questioned confessed to intemperance. It cost Uncle Sam at Leavenworth \$108.75 a year for each prisoner. Each one at Washington and Atlanta cost between 11 and 12 cents a day. But those who keep out of jail find the cost of living higher.

New Pneumonia Treatment. Dr. Robin of Paris has reported to the Academy of Medicine a new method of treating pneumonia, with the application of which only six fatalities out of fifty-one cases occurred. The treatment consists of subcutaneous injections of a metallic element. Dr. Robin said the kind of metal used seemed to make little difference, though heavier metals and gold and silver seemed to have stronger action

All along the line of march there were fights and incidents a plenty. Several times the driver was all but pulled from his seat. Captain J. N. Killian, camp commander at Ingleside, had not been notified of the descent that was being made upon him. When the mob-escorted truck reached the outer gates of the camp, Killian, upon learning who was thus being thrust upon him, denied Mrs. Kelly admission, on the ground that she would spread dissatisfaction and discontent among a people who had become resigned to their unhappy lot.

For two days, while the several factions of the relief corporation were disputing as to what disposition should be made of the unhappy old woman, the shack-laden truck remained in the county road, outside the gates of Ingleside. The building was, of course, without fire. The six-mile journey through the streets had racked it badly; the windows and the door could not be closed. The rain entered at a hundred places. But the determined old woman did not desert her home.

After two days' stay in the roadway the shack was finally dragged inside the camp. Mrs. Kelly was warned that it was to be pulled down. Still she refused to leave. A force of workmen thereupon set upon it, until nothing was left but three boards of the floor upon which stood the resolute old woman, waving her flag, while denouncing those whom she termed her persecutors. Then she went back to the tent which she had occupied before she seized the shack.

Overrun by Thieves. New York Police Helpless in the Face of a Crime Epidemic. In New York City more than \$1,000,000 worth of property, chiefly jewelry, has been stolen during the past year, and only a small proportion of it has been recovered from the shops of pawnbrokers. Upward of 1,000 lists of articles taken in robberies, some of the individual cases running as high as \$75,000 in value, have been scattered broadcast in that time with the hope either of finding the booty or obtaining a clue to the thieves, but in nearly every case without avail, and the police are virtually at their wits' end. Detective Sergeants Murphy and Ware have been trying to clear up the situation and have visited every pawnbroker's place in New York, but they have been hampered in their work by the fact that

they were not permitted to leave copies of the list of stolen goods with the pawnbroker lest too much publicity should follow, and they were allowed only to show the lists to the keepers of the places, relying on their memory for the rest. As a result, not the slightest trace has been obtained of something more than 200,000 separate pieces of jewelry which were taken in the course of the year.

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# WORK OF CONGRESS

## CHICAGO.

The favorable conditions which have characterized commerce so strikingly throughout the year have suffered no decline, and it is a fitting culmination to the unprecedented activities that the volume of Christmas dealings has surpassed the high record made a year ago. Notwithstanding the enormous buying of holiday goods, the general demand is well sustained in seasonable lines, especially high-grade apparel, footwear and household needs.

The buying power of the people never before has been so strongly demonstrated and liberal purchases have carried sales of the luxuries to a remarkable extent, jewelry, art and music stores sharing largely in the general prosperity. Stocks in the leading retail sections throughout the city have undergone satisfactory depletion on a fairly profitable margin, although the selling expense forms an enhanced item. A feature of the dealings has been the greatly increased number of visitors from many outside points who bought liberally, and it is clear that this market has become a more attractive center than hitherto for discriminating buyers.

Wholesale branches now settle into the usual quiet of the dying year, attention being given mostly to preparations for the annual inventories. Road salesmen return with satisfactory orders for spring delivery, and the volume of sales thus far compares very favorably with that of last year in dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, ladies' suits and men's furnishings. Advisors testify to continued headway made in the business done by interior merchants. Agricultural conditions remain good, winter wheat doing well and there being no enforced marketing of crops. Little complaint is noted as to western collections, while a higher ratio of failures this week is without special indications of an unhealthy kind.

Bank exchanges a year ago were considerably swollen by the closing of three local concerns, and, allowing for this, there is sustained gain in the current total. Conditions in the leading industries reflect no material change. The customary falling off appears in the aggregate of new demands, but the pressure is undiminished upon production, and few plants can be shut down for more time than is necessary to make imperative repairs. Raw materials are yet rapidly absorbed and prices maintain their high position for pig iron, finished steel, lumber, hides and leather. The markets for breadstuffs, provisions and live stock show seasonable activity, and, with few exceptions, values range higher.

Failures reported in Chicago district numbered 28, against 25 last week and 18 a year ago.—Dun's Review of Trade.

## NEW YORK.

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Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.10; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.32; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, 73c to 74c; corn, No. 2, 42c to 44c; oats, standard, 32c to 33c; rye, No. 2, 65c to 66c; hay, timothy, \$13.00 to \$18.00; prairie, \$9.00 to \$16.50; butter, choice creamery, 27c to 31c; eggs, fresh, 25c to 30c; potatoes, 32c to 35c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.90 to \$7.00; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.40; sheep, common to prime, \$2.75 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 73c to 75c; corn, No. 2, 42c to 44c; oats, No. 2, 35c to 37c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.30; sheep, \$3.50 to \$6.00; wheat, No. 2, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2, 40c to 41c; oats, No. 2, 34c to 36c; rye, No. 2, 61c to 62c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.60; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.35; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, 75c to 77c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 36c to 38c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 72c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.30; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 76c to 77c; corn, No. 3, yellow, 45c to 46c; oats, No. 3, white, 35c to 37c; rye, No. 2, 69c to 70c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 78c to 80c; corn, No. 3, 40c to 41c; oats, standard, 34c to 35c; rye, No. 1, 66c to 67c; barley, standard, 54c to 55c; pork, mess, \$16.15.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$6.25; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$6.50; sheep, common to good mixed, \$2.60 to \$5.75; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$8.00.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.90; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 78c to 79c; corn, No. 2, 51c to 52c; oats, natural white, 36c to 41c; butter, creamery, 30c to 33c; eggs, western, 27c to 30c.

# COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

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Holiday buying, easily the pre-eminent trade feature, increases as the season draws to a close and early predictions of a record turnover are being fully realized. Stocks have been so well disposed of that jobbers have booked a large volume of re-orders. Otherwise, however, general retail trade in seasonable goods has been subjected to vagaries of weather, being excellent where low temperatures have prevailed, but backward elsewhere of the South and in the Northwest, where the weather has been too mild or too rainy for the fullest developments. In the larger distributive lines, wholesale and jobbing business is comparatively quiet in consonance with the season, drummers being in for the holidays, while inventorying is under way. The failures in the United States for the week ending Dec. 23, number 227, against 220 last week, 225 in the like week of 1902, 249 in 1904, 243 in 1903 and 166 in 1902. In Canada failures for the week number 28, against 31 a week ago and 98 in this week a year ago.—Bradstreet's Commercial report.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.10; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.32; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, 73c to 74c; corn, No. 2, 42c to 44c; oats, standard, 32c to 33c; rye, No. 2, 65c to 66c; hay, timothy, \$13.00 to \$18.00; prairie, \$9.00 to \$16.50; butter, choice creamery, 27c to 31c; eggs, fresh, 25c to 30c; potatoes, 32c to 35c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.90 to \$7.00; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.40; sheep, common to prime, \$2.75 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 73c to 75c; corn, No. 2, 42c to 44c; oats, No. 2, 35c to 37c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.30; sheep, \$3.50 to \$6.00; wheat, No. 2, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2, 40c to 41c; oats, No. 2, 34c to 36c; rye, No. 2, 61c to 62c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.60; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.35; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, 75c to 77c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 36c to 38c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 72c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.30; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 76c to 77c; corn, No. 3, yellow, 45c to 46c; oats, No. 3, white, 35c to 37c; rye, No. 2, 69c to 70c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 78c to 80c; corn, No. 3, 40c to 41c; oats, standard, 34c to 35c; rye, No. 1, 66c to 67c; barley, standard, 54c to 55c; pork, mess, \$16.15.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$6.25; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$6.50; sheep, common to good mixed, \$2.60 to \$5.75; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$8.00.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.90; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 78c to 79c; corn, No. 2, 51c to 52c; oats, natural white, 36c to 41c; butter, creamery, 30c to 33c; eggs, western, 27c to 30c.

## THE MARKETS