

"Admiral Clark." That suits the people. He did it with his little Oregon.

Oxygen tablets are a French professor's latest. "Have a fresh air with me?"

Evidently the dancing masters have decided to put the old people out of it this year.

Most of us would be down-hearted if we knew what the woman who tells us she is glad we came says after we have left.

How the young married women do hate the girl who can get the guest of the evening in a corner and keep him interested.

That railroad superintendent who stopped kissing on the station platform probably has a jealous wife and is henpecked.

The dynamiter and the incendiary are two criminals against whom the hand of every man, even in the worst classes of the community, should be turned.

Many a man who might have been a great moral force has spent his days sniveling because some little fool of a woman didn't know a good thing when she saw it.

Palma will get \$25,000 a year for being President of Cuba. We may take it for granted that he is unalterably opposed to annexation, at least for the present.

A Colorado girl has declined to marry a man because he is wealthy. Here is vindication for Senator Dolliver, who says the poor are the only ones who have a chance.

It is reported that William Waldorf Astor is going to give his daughter \$20,000,000 when she gets married. William Waldorf must think that is about the price of a good, serviceable duke.

Young King Alfonso's troubles are only beginning. He has now to go out and look for a wife, and there are at least a dozen different persons who are to decide just whom he must marry.

In Denmark the people continue to be excited over the proposition to sell the Danish West Indies to the United States. They seem to take it for granted that Uncle Sam is waiting around the corner ready to buy when the proper wink is tipped.

We have civil courts for the settlement of all other disputes regarding property and individual rights. We do not allow citizens, however much they may think they have been injured, to fight it out with each other in our streets. The police arrest such people and lock them up for the general good. Why, indeed, should we not require men who have grievances against each other as employers and workmen to submit their differences to courts established for that purpose? It is a civilized way of doing it.

Napoleon Bonaparte's will, among those of great men, affords the nearest parallel to that of Cecil Rhodes in the fortune it bequeathed. He was surely the richest exile since the world began. From his lonely home at St. Helena he bequeathed to his relatives and friends \$40,000,000. He had been rich, in gold as in power, beyond the dreams of avarice, and there must have passed through his hands a private fortune such as mortal man has rarely dreamed of. His exactions from conquered states has been set down at nearly \$375,000,000, which is, after all, but six times multiplying the gift he secured for himself from the Austrian treasury after Austerlitz.

Every little while somebody sends up a cry for "the ideal girl." The latest dissatisfied one wants girls to be more athletic than they are; he whoops for waists that shall be bigger, and he wants the girls to walk straighter. We might answer the gentleman by saying that the girls are becoming more and more athletic every year, that their waists are large enough for all practical purposes, and that they will walk straight as soon as it again becomes fashionable for them to do so. But what is the use arguing with one who is dissatisfied with the girls as they are? The athletic girl is a joy. So is the one who doesn't care for athletics. Whether her waist is large or small the girl of to-day is all right—if she is the right one. And that is the main thing. Why will men waste their time telling the girls what to do to improve themselves? The girls will do as they please, and they will be charming, no matter whether they go in for athletics or not, or whether they walk upright or hop like kangaroos. Let us leave it to the girls to be bewitching in their own way. They always have charmed and they always will. Fashions and customs are but incidents. The man who has time to devote to the task of making the girls lovelier than they see fit to make themselves deserves the world's pity. He doesn't know a good thing when he sees it.

Had Job been acquainted with the germ theory hagiology would lack a measure of the luster that aureoles one of its greatest lights. Job believed that boils were an indirect dispensation of

Providence for man's spiritual progress. Recent medical science has discovered that boils are due to mere bacteria which insert themselves in the subcutaneous tissue, having obtained admission through a skin break. The skin of the face and neck being uncovered is more liable to boils than the covered portions of the body. Street dust, especially in great cities, contains multitudinous microscopic germs, which make their way through apertures caused by collar or collar button friction or by scratches from pins, needles or finger nails. After a little army of bacteria will sap and mine an entrance along a hair into the cuticle and thence deeply enough to begin their malevolent operations. It has been found that individuals whose health is below normal or who are habitually depressed are more liable to boils than people of vigor and vivacity. It is not strange, therefore, that poor Job had many successive crops of boils. An ancient method of curing boils was to poultice them. Holy Job, it will be remembered, underwent a treatment of domestic blisters whose action was not as palliative as domestic poultices sometimes are. Modern science, in the opinion of the Chicago Chronicle, has found that merely to touch the outer nucleus of a boil with a thin drop of carbolic acid is the most effectual method of extirpating this form of human misery, a method which corroborates the theory that a boil is a factory established and worked by bacteria. Had carbolic acid then been in the apothecary shop of the time of holy Job the obnoxious domestic partner of the sufferer would have enjoyed less satisfaction in the agonies of her patient spouse.

The two features of the address by Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver, of Iowa, at the commencement exercises of the Northwestern University in Chicago, which doubtless made the deepest impression upon the minds of the 500 graduates who listened to it, were the portions which deprecated specialization in the colleges and which depicted the advantage of the poor students over the rich. Notwithstanding the present tendency toward specializing in college work and toward commercializing education Senator Dolliver proclaimed his firm belief in the old-fashioned notion of the higher education which taught all the branches of knowledge and aimed to impart a wide and liberal culture. It was his belief that this sort of college training supplied the best equipment for success in the battle of life. In expatiating upon the chances of the poor boy the Senator vigorously combated the theory that the modern industrial tendencies are minimizing his opportunities. On the contrary, he believed that the advantage of the poor boy over the rich in the attainment of what he regarded as "success" in life was greater than it ever was. Commenting upon the handicap of a boy who is attached to a rich father he said: "Man's success is measured by the work he does, and nobody ever does anything except he has to. It is best for anybody who is to receive an inheritance of \$100,000, and best for the \$100,000 to have them kept out of each other's company as long as possible. A man will do his son a greater benefit by giving his thousands to a worthy educational institution and letting the boy fight his own battles." If we regard success as something else than the mere ownership of property one needs only to take an excursion through history to realize the force of the Senator's arguments. He will find that a very large proportion of the illustrious names belong to men reared under the stimulating influences of poverty.

**Are Kidnaped Into Slavery.** Considerable excitement has been caused in the City of Mexico by revelations regarding a system of kidnaping that has long prevailed there, but has apparently been overlooked or connived at by the authorities. It is stated that children have been kidnaped by hundreds and sent to the hazy plantations of Yucatan. Children from 5 years old to boys and girls well up in their teens have been gathered into bands and sent away to the south in such an open manner that it is surprising the city officials have become aware only now of the traffic which was being carried on. The "agent" who has been conducting this nefarious business professed surprise and indignation when he was arrested, and explained that it was necessary for the planters of Yucatan to have acclimated laborers. People of mature age sent to the plantations sickened and died, but by catching them young and in large quantities such of the children as survived grew up accustomed to the climate and furnished a supply of much needed laborers. As one Mexican paper expresses it, he planted children as the proprietor of a nursery would plant trees, and if they lived the fruit of their labors ultimately well repaid all the trouble and expense attached to the operation. The children, of course, were sent into a system of peonage, which virtually amounted to a life's slavery to the planters.

The "Yucatecos" must, of course, have known the sources of their supply of infant bondsmen, but since the arrest of their "agent" they have maintained a discreet and impenetrable silence on the subject.

**Not Very Far Wrong.** Recently a pastor was preaching to children. After asking many questions and impressing on the minds of the children that they must be saved from sin he asked the question, "What is sin?" A bright little boy, 6 years old quick as thought, replied, "Chewing, smoking, cursing and tearing your pants."

# Nebraska Politics.

Excerpts From The Nebraska Independent, Lincoln, Nebraska, Made by Direction of The Populist State Central Committee

## THE CAMPAIGN OPENED

Chairman Webber and Secretary Ferris Issue an Address to the Reform Forces of Nebraska—Let Every Man up and be Doing

To the Members of the People's Party of the State of Nebraska:

In accordance with the direction of the state committee at their meeting held in Lincoln shortly after the state convention, headquarters have been opened in Omaha. Suitable rooms have been secured on the second floor of the Dellone hotel at the corner of Capital avenue and 14th street. Here the chairman and secretary will be found at any time. All members of our party, and all friends of good government are cordially invited to visit these headquarters whenever convenient to do so. The campaign work, the night of election day, will be pushed as vigorously as possible. All persons who believe in the principles of our party are earnestly requested to give their best efforts to make the campaign as thorough as possible.

The feeling at the very beginning of the campaign, for the whole ticket, was never better. There are no more places to heal or smooth over, which heretofore have resulted in an apathy in certain parts of the state and kept many "don't care" voters from the polls on election day.

It is not well to compare the manner in which the republican convention was manipulated by simply nominating the state as announced by the republican press ten days before the convention assembled; while on the other hand not a man on our ticket was a candidate before the convention assembled. The office sought the man in every case, and in every sense it is a ticket purely "of the people, by the people, and for the people" by their delegates in convention. It was the best attended and most representative state convention ever held by the populist party in this state; there was no ring rule, no corporation influence; it was a convention that fairly represented the people who compose the populist party in this state. The ticket nominated cannot be excelled. Every man has been tried and found as true as steel. Not a man on the state ticket can be cowed, brow-beaten or bribed, not by all the corporation influence in the land. Every man on the ticket has been in the fight for reform in this state for years and has never flinched in the performance of his duty. It is a ticket that commands the confidence of every true reformer, and every true reformer will lend his best efforts for its election. We do not say that all republicans favor trusts, but no member of a trust will favor our ticket.

The platform takes a positive stand on all the great issues in this campaign, a position that cannot be misinterpreted. No platform ever adopted by any convention in this or any other state has taken such a positive and sound position on the question of justice in the matter of railroad taxation and rates.

First, let us say that we have the votes to carry this election if we can get them out to the polls, and we sincerely believe we will succeed in doing this with the splendid ticket nominated. Often in the past the state committee have had to urge the county and precinct committeemen and workers to get into the harness to do their respective duties, but already this year we have many letters of congratulation, and asking "What can I do to assist in bringing about the results desired this fall?" etc. This is certainly encouraging to the committee. While we are at a great disadvantage, financially, compared with the opposition party to run a campaign, we have right, justice, equality and the common people on our side. Pitted against us the opposition have the trusts, monopolies, organized greed and the fellows who profit by their nefarious methods in dealing with the public. The people have a chance to choose what is best for themselves and cast their votes accordingly.

Secondly, we have fine crops—something our people and Providence have made (not the republican party). Who ever heard of a member of a trust raising an ear of corn, or a bushel of wheat, or doing a day's work with trowel, hammer, shovel or plow? Their business is to make dollars out of the productions of the common people. They claim that everything has increased about double under the trust administration of affairs; but we do not believe that the laborer has received any such increase for his labor. In this, as in the question of taxation, we demand "equality before the law."

We do not expect to go into politics largely in this letter, but will ask you, do you believe that the rank and file of the republican party are in sympathy with the manner in which the last legislature put in their time, fruitlessly to the state, only to draw their salaries and elect or appoint senators who so ably misrepresent our commonwealth? Neither can they be pleased with the manner in which "their man" was nominated for governor. Nor satisfied with the great loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars by fire in our state institutions under gross incompetency or criminal neglect. And we need not mention the bartering in the notorious Bartley deal. Bartering and filibustering over a man in prison to further a party's ends. Bartley—republican state treasurer—embezzler (perhaps not more so

What will the State Journal and other papers of that ilk have to say about deficiencies after the next legislature adjourns? They filled many columns discussing that matter when the fusion government was in power, but the deficits that the next legislature will have to make appropriations to meet will be as much as it cost the people to run the whole state under the fusion government. Republicanism comes high and when the people insist on having it they must pay the bills. They should do it, too, without any howling.

(than many of his associates)—put in prison by a republican court—turned out by a republican governor—returned to prison by a republican state convention—granted a full pardon by a republican governor. We have only to lean very lightly upon our imagination to feel that it would be an outrage to liberty and freedom to take such advantage of even a slave or serf—to make such a scapegoat of him—aside from the question of whether he should be in the penitentiary or out. And should we not take into consideration the "Dietrich tax" on the students of the state university? And the devaluation of the chief attorney for each of the various railroads in the state to assist the attorney general in a case in the supreme court wherein public-spirited taxpayers were trying to force the railroads to pay their fair proportion of the taxes—a case wherein the attorney general and his distinguished deputies appeared in behalf of the railroads and not the people of the state.

One member of the state administration had gone so far wrong that the convention agreed that he with the governor must be shelled for the present and wait for a better thing and more convenient season.

The next session of the legislature will have much work to do; our party has taken a square stand on our platform, saying in plain words what we will give the people in the way of taxation and railroad rates. We stand squarely upon that platform.

Nationally, we do not believe that the rank and file of the opposition are in favor of their present foreign policy of "criminal aggression" as it has been so appropriately called by a great and good man; but that such republicans as Senator Hoar has a much greater following among men who think for themselves than the leaders who must uphold the administration, right or wrong, from purely selfish motives. The Declaration of Independence is not distasteful to the great majority of the republicans. The position that trusts are essential to good government is only indorsed by a slight minority of republicans.

We have strong faith that right will prevail; and that we will in November after a "long pull, strong pull and pull all together" pull the state of Nebraska out of the mire of the reprobates by promise and place it once more upon a solid foundation in the hands of the redeemed by practice. Are you with us?

In conclusion, your committee is here to do all in its power to manage the campaign successfully. But every populist and all who have the interest of good government at heart have a plain, patriotic duty that cannot be performed by the state committee—and that is to go to the polls on election day and vote, and each make it his individual business to see that every man in the precinct who votes our ticket does likewise.

Remember it is the rank and file, the "man behind the gun," or, rather, he and the plow, trowel, hammer, counter and in the shops, that we must depend upon for final results, and we ask that you do your duty to a man, and victory will crown our efforts.

Every person interested in this movement who finds it impossible to pay the committee a visit within a short time is earnestly requested to write us fully relative to the political situation and the conditions in his immediate locality, and to give suggestions and recommendations as to the work necessary. Yours for victory,

B. R. B. WEBBER,  
Chairman.  
J. R. FARRIS,  
Secretary.

## Is It Just?

"Is it just," asks Mr. Hardy in his column this week, "to make railroads reduce their rates of freight and passenger fare and at the same time make them pay more taxes and higher wages to their men?" That depends upon circumstances. If the roads are capitalized far in excess of what it cost to build and equip them, and if they are earning any paying interest upon this excessive capitalization, that is prima facie evidence that rates are too high and taxes too low. Government has nothing to do with determining the rate of wages specifically; that is to say, that Engineer Doe shall receive 3 cents per mile run, or 2 cents, or any other amount.

A railroad is not a private business like Mr. Hardy's furniture store. The governmental function of eminent domain was exercised to secure the right of way. Theoretically the government has no right to take private property except for public use, and compensation must always be made. Of course the right of way is paid for, and frequently at what might be thought fancy prices; but that has nothing to do with the principle of eminent domain. The mere fact that private property can be taken "willy nilly" at the outset proves that a railroad is not a private business. Mr. Hardy's furniture store was secured by business negotiations with the other fellow, but at no stage of the proceedings was he able to secure the location by invoking the aid of government unless the other fellow had done something which could be construed as a contract.

Of course a railroad is not wholly a public business—and populists are insistent in their demands that it shall be. It is commonly known as a "quasi-public" corporation—a sort of non-descript institution, half public, half private. Public, when it comes to se-

The old question of taxing mortgages is up for discussion in Chicago again. It is said that there are over \$1,000,000,000 of mortgages held by trust companies and others in the city that pay no taxes whatever. To tax the property and the mortgages both would be double taxation. What ought to be done is to assess the equity that a man holds in real estate against him and the value of the mortgage against the man who holds that. To make a man pay the full amount of taxes on a house when he really owns only one-half is not just. The man who owns the other half should pay half the taxes.

curing its location; private, when it comes to gathering in the shekels.

Now, if we consent to the manifestly wrong act of taking private property for private use (and that is what the exercise of eminent domain amounts to in railroad business), it is only with the understanding that the private beneficiaries shall have no more than a fair return upon what they actually invest. They are not entitled to a fair return upon the increasing value of their property, as is the owner of a business really private in all its details. And this for the good reason that the property would never rise in value above the original investment unless exorbitant rates were charged. To illustrate: Suppose that it costs a hundred thousand dollars to build and equip a given line of road, and for several years thereafter the current rate of interest is 6 per cent. If the rates are so adjusted as to pay all operating expenses, enough to keep the road in as good condition as when first built, pay the taxes, and have left \$6,000 to be paid the stockholders in dividends, then the stockholders and the public are treated equitably. Carry this forward ten years. Business along the line has increased so that the rates bring in a net return of \$12,000 after paying the increased operating expenses, repairs, etc.; but the current rate of interest has fallen to 5 per cent. Owing to the peculiarity of the business, its "quasi-public" character, the stockholders are entitled to only \$5,000 a year in dividends instead of \$12,000. They know that, even if the public does not; and so, instead of reducing rates, they vote to increase the capital stock to \$240,000. They inject \$140,000 of "water" into the business and draw 5 per cent interest on it. And Mr. Hardy inquires if it is just to ask these stockholders to pay higher taxes and accept lower rates?

His reference to what the state of Montana has done in the way of increasing taxes nearly a million dollars, and thereby frightening away several roads about to be built, is best answered by quoting his concluding sentence: "There are many miles of road through wild, rough country that would not sell alone for what the iron cost." If that is true, why encourage the building of more miles of such road?  
C. Q. DE FRANCE.

## Make the Argument Plain

There is no use shooting over the heads of the people in discussing the tax question. Bring it down to individual cases and then it can better be comprehended. Two weeks ago we noted the fact that O'Neill town property some of it is assessed for taxation at 20 to 34 per cent of its value. Assuming that the assessment averages only 18 per cent of the value, then since the railroads are taxed on 9 per cent of value, their tax should be doubled to make it equal the rate paid by O'Neill property holders.

The farms of Harlan county pay on 16 per cent of real value and since the railroads pay on 9 per cent, it follows that their valuation or tax should be raised seven-ninths to make its valuation the rate of valuation used in Harlan county for the farmers.

The farms of Gage county are estimated by the county treasurer to be assessed on a trifle over 10 per cent of value. Therefore, the railway tax should be raised one-ninth to make it equal the rate used for Gage county farms.

The city property of Beatrice, however, pays on a higher valuation. The Padlock hotel is worth about \$50,000 (although it cost more in boom days), and is assessed at \$9,200, or about 15 per cent of value. Two residence places taken as averages were found to be assessed at 16 and 20 per cent, respectively. Suppose that the city property pays on an average of 17 per cent of value, then if we would equalize taxes as between the citizens of Beatrice and the railroads, the latter valuations would need to be raised eight-ninths to make them equal the rate on which Beatrice citizens pay.

Follow this plan in every county—yes, in every town, village and township—and then the masses of the people can clearly comprehend the comparisons.—Prof. C. Vincent in Central Farmer.

The Independent believes that the railroad assessment this year is much nearer 8 per cent than 9, and this would make some changes in the calculations. It is well to make local comparisons with the particular road which runs through. For example, the "main line" of the Q system is taxed on about 4 per cent of its actual assessed line in the state—\$10,580 per mile. Its net earnings last year were over \$13,000 per mile, and at a 5 per cent capitalization it is worth \$260,000 a mile. In other words, the way the bookkeeping is manipulated that road gets the lion's share of the earnings and they are great enough to pay 5 per cent return on a valuation of \$260,000 a mile.

**The Iowa Revolt.** Altogether the Iowa outbreak has done more to disturb the equality of the party in power than anything which has before happened in a long time. It has been observable to most republican leaders that the rise of trust monopoly under the policy of high tariff, to which the party is so stoutly tied, would inevitably some day cause trouble in the party ranks and it is just when they are busier than ever trying to put that day over again into the indefinite future, that this outbreak comes. To them it is disgustingly untimely, to say the least. It is indicative that the question of tariff revision against trust monopoly cannot longer be kept in the background, or out of the party councils as a disturbing and dividing factor.—Springfield Republican.

Senator Platt in his article in the North American Review acknowledges that there was a contract made with Cuba for trade advantages with the United States in return for granting this country a suzerainty over the island, just as The Independent said at the time that the Cuban constitutional convention was forced to change the proposed constitution. It is said now that Cuba will enact a retaliatory tariff, a thing that the people have a moral right to do since this country has repudiated its contract.



**New York.** "Bright prospects in agricultural sections far outweigh the adverse influence of labor disputes which are still retarding trade and manufacture. Confidence in the future is unshaken, dealers everywhere preparing for a heavy fall trade, while contracts for distant deliveries run further into next year than is usual at this date. Activity has been noteworthy in lumber regions, and fish packing made new records. Railway earnings are fully sustained, the latest returns showing an average advance of 3.9 per cent over the corresponding time last year, and 21.8 per cent over 1900."

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade makes the foregoing summary of the trade outlook. Continuing, the Review says:

"Aside from the fuel scarcity and some congestion of traffic, the iron and steel situation continues propitious. Coke ovens in the Connellsville region maintain a weekly output of about 250,000 tons and lead ready buyers at full prices. Much more could be used to advantage. Conditions are indicated by the number of orders going out of the country which domestic producers cannot undertake. Thus far the imports have had little influence on domestic prices, except as to shillets, which are freely offered below the home market level. New contracts for pig iron were placed this week covering deliveries in the second quarter of 1903, and structural material is desired for bridges and buildings that will not be needed until even more remote dates. Machinery and hardware trade is fully sustained, but there is idleness at tin plate mills and glass factories. Minor metals are steady."

"Foreign commerce at this port is still less favorable than in the same week last year, exports declining \$3,775,630, while imports increased slightly. Failures for the week number 196 in the United States, against 173 last year, and fourteen in Canada, against thirty-one a year ago."

**Chicago.** The week was marked a gain in all western railroad traffic and an increase in the volume of west-bound tonnage. This means the beginning of the period of active buying that has been predicted ever since it became evident that this would be a good crop year. In the Northwest the harvest is practically made, and conservativeness and hesitation through fear of possible eleventh-hour calamity are giving way to confidence and a desire for further business expansion. The West has begun buying heavily and is taking a full share of luxuries. The unusually large proportion of high-class freight carried, with its wide distribution, is highly gratifying to western railroad management. This western prosperity has been the keynote in everything of comment upon the general business in the country at large.

Some 300 locomotives were added to the equipment of the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Soo roads during the year. The facilities for handling the Northwest crops are materially increased over last year, yet even with this there is more concern lest the roads be unable to handle everything with promptness usually demanded by shippers. There will certainly be more tonnage this year than ever before and there is the opportunity for railroad earnings in the Northwest surpassing every previous record by far.

The grain trade is waiting for an estimate of the Northwest wheat yield. Wheat prices, meanwhile, have been on sharp decline under influence of the favorable crop news. Looking over the whole field, everything in sight at present seems bearish. Statistically there are some things favorable to wheat and while they are naturally ignored at this time, they may be important later. For one thing, the world's visible supply of wheat now stands at only 47,376,000 bushels. A year ago at this time it was 71,920,000,000 bushels; two years ago 80,888,000 bushels, and three years ago, 90,192,000 bushels.

## THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$4.25 to \$7.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 68c to 69c; corn, No. 2, 54c to 55c; oats, No. 2, 52c to 49c; rye, No. 2, 49c to 50c; hay, timothy, \$14.00 to \$17.00; prairie, \$6.00 to \$7.50; butter, choice, creamery, 17c to 18c; eggs, fresh, 15c to 17c; potatoes, new, 40c to 60c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$8.25; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$7.25; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 64c to 65c; corn, No. 2 white, 60c to 61c; oats, No. 2 white, new, 30c to 31c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$8.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$7.10; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 63c to 64c; corn, No. 2, 54c to 55c; oats, No. 2, 26c to 27c; rye, No. 2, 48c to 49c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.40; sheep, \$3.25 to \$3.85; wheat, No. 2, 67c to 68c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 60c to 61c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 28c to 29c; rye, No. 2, 55c to 56c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$6.50; hogs, \$2.00 to \$7.45; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 68c to 69c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 45c to 46c; oats, No. 2 white, new, 33c to 34c; rye, 51c to 52c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 3, 61c to 62c; oats, No. 2 white, 60c to 61c; rye, No. 1, 47c to 48c; barley, No. 2, 65c to 66c; pork, mess, \$16.07.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 69c to 71c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 28c to 29c; clover seed, prime, \$5.17.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$7.40; hogs, \$3.00 to \$7.15; sheep, \$4.00 to \$4.10; wheat, No. 2 red, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 2, 63c to 64c; oats, No. 2 white, 64c to 65c; butter, creamery, 18c to 20c; eggs, western, 18c to 20c.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$8.25; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$7.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.25 to \$4.25; lambs, common to choice, \$4.00 to \$6.50.