

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



- 1084—Rome taken by Henry IV.
- 1277—Pope John XXI. killed by fall of a building.
- 1420—Treaty of Troyes between England, France and Burgundy.
- 1498—Vasco de Gama landed at Calicut, first Indian port visited by European vessel.
- 1536—George Boleyn, English statesman, beheaded.
- 1542—Paul III. summoned Council of Trent, but was compelled to prorogue it.
- 1565—Siege of Malta commenced by the Turks.
- 1650—Marquis of Montrose hanged at Edinburgh.
- 1690—Fort at Casco, Me., destroyed by the Indians.
- 1756—Great Britain declared war against France.
- 1760—Siege of Quebec raised by the French.
- 1762—Peace declared between Prussia and Sweden.
- 1774—Meeting in Providence, R. I., first to discuss subject of a general congress.
- 1782—Gen. Wayne defeated near Savannah... Washington refused to be King of the American monarchy... Concessions to Ireland introduced in British Parliament by Fox.
- 1794—British defeated by the French at battle of Tournay.
- 1795—Mungo Park sailed from England on his first expedition to explore Africa.
- 1804—Napoleon I. proclaimed Emperor.
- 1809—Papal states annexed to France.
- 1811—U. S. frigate President captured British sloop Little Belt.
- 1813—British attacked Sacketts Harbor.
- 1814—Norway declared her independence.
- 1819—Steamship Savannah, first to cross Atlantic by steam, left Savannah for London.
- 1822—Turbid declared Emperor of Mexico.
- 1830—Prince Leopold declined the crown of Greece... Great eruption of Mt. Aetna; 8 villages destroyed.
- 1830—Treaty concluded with the Seminoles.
- 1841—Yucatan declared a republic.
- 1843—Secession of Free Church, Scotland.
- 1848—Revolutionists forced Emperor of Austria to flee from Vienna.
- 1856—Charles Sumner assaulted in the Senate chamber, Washington.
- 1859—First stage coach of the Overland Mail arrived in Denver.
- 1863—Whole Federal line repulsed from Vicksburg.
- 1864—First express train between New York and Buffalo.
- 1867—Napoleon and King William of Prussia signed the Luxembourg treaty.
- 1871—Column of Place Vendôme, Paris, pulled down by Communists.
- 1872—The Amnesty bill passed Congress.
- 1874—Prince Metternich and Count of Montebello fought a duel near Versailles—Miss Nellie Grant and A. C. F. Sartoris married in the White House... Bursting of dam of Ashfield reservoir, Williamsburg, Mass.; 100 lives lost.
- 1877—Roumania made proclamation of independence.
- 1879—Capital punishment revived by vote of the people of Switzerland.
- 1881—Revised New Testament published by Oxford and Cambridge universities... Conkling and Platt of New York resigned their seats in the Senate.
- 1882—Eddystone lighthouse opened by Duke of Edinburgh.
- 1883—Daniel Curley, Phoenix Park murderer, hanged at Dublin.
- 1884—The Alert sailed from St. John, N. B., in search of the Greely party... Suspension bridge across Ohio river at Portsmouth fell.
- 1886—Destruction of Managua, Central America, by earthquake.
- 1887—Five prominent nihilists executed in St. Petersburg.
- 1889—Dr. Cronin's body found in Chicago sewer, eighteen days after his murder.
- 1890—McKinley tariff bill passed the House, 162 to 142.
- 1891—Twenty-two blocks burned in Muskegon, Mich.
- 1893—Infanta Enlalia and party arrived at New York.
- 1894—Emilie Henry, anarchist, guillotined in Paris.
- 1895—Ten thousand in line waiting for opening of Kickapoo reservation.
- 1898—Cruiser Charleston sailed from San Francisco to re-enforce Dewey.

American Lumber in 1905.

The national forest service has gathered and compiled statistics of the lumber cut during 1905, based upon the reports of 11,649 lumber firms. From this it appears that the State of Washington stands first, with over 3,000,000,000 feet, and the largest production was in yellow pine, it being nearly 30 per cent of the total.

HENRIK IBSEN DEAD.

Great Norwegian Dramatist and Poet Passes Away.

Henrik Ibsen, the great Norwegian dramatist and poet, died in Christiania, Wednesday afternoon after a lingering illness of many months. He was 78 years old, and his death had long been threatened. He had not left his house since the beginning of winter.

Ibsen's last drama, "When We Dead Awaken," was published in 1899. Ibsen is survived by his widow and an only son, Dr. Sigurd Ibsen, who recently married the eldest daughter of the Norwegian novelist, Bjornstjerne Bjornsen.

With the death of Henrik Ibsen closes a career incomparable with any in modern literature. Although writing in a little known language, confining himself in recent years to the narrow life of the Norwegian community, Ibsen's dramas have had a world-wide significance. Some of them have been translated into as many as eleven languages.

Acted for the last thirty-five years in Norway, Denmark and Germany and later in England, America and France, each new play has aroused a storm of



HENRIK IBSEN.

praise and protest. From his quiet, secluded home this man has suggested to the world in poignant and unforgettable form profound moral and social problems. Whether derisive or admiring, Europe and America have at least been compelled to give the dramatist complete attention.

GOODS FREE TO FRISCO.

Nation's Generous Aid Hauled by the Southern Pacific.

The Southern Pacific, according to its statistician, handled free, up to and including May 19, 1,635 cars of supplies for the relief of the San Francisco earthquake and fire sufferers. The entire country responded to the appeals for help. California rose mightily to the occasion. Sixty-seven cities and towns of the Golden State each gave a carload or more of provisions to the Southern Pacific to transport to San Francisco within ten days after the disaster. Down over the Shasta route twenty-two Oregon cities sent a carload or more of supplies to San Francisco before the end of April.

Of the other States sending generous contributions in carload lots, the Nebraska towns along the lines of the Harriman system, availing themselves of the offer of free transportation, secured for Nebraska the first place among middle western States in the number of cities contributing a carload or more. Up to the end of April twenty-three cities and towns in Nebraska had collected and forwarded a carload or more each of provisions for San Francisco.

The largest single item carried was flour, of which more than 6,000 tons were brought to San Francisco between April 19 and May 10. In the three weeks succeeding the fire the potatoes delivered aggregated 127 cars, or fifteen pounds for every inhabitant of the city. Canned goods amounted to about ten pounds each. The provisions and supplies that had no other designation totaled more than 14,000 tons before May 10, or sixty pounds for every resident of the city.

PRESBYTERIAN UNION WINS.

Des Moines Assembly Votes for Merger with Cumberland Body.

The Presbyterian general assembly at Des Moines voted for union with the Cumberland Presbyterian church, thus consummating the merger of the two bodies.

The assembly by a large majority refused to give its official sanction to the book of forms and services, popularly known as the prayer book. The action was taken after a long and spirited debate.

The book of forms will continue to be published, but nowhere on its pages will be found anything to indicate that it bears any authority from the Presbyterian general assembly, all such words and phrases having been stricken out. It will be published merely "for the purpose contemplated by the general assembly of 1905" and "for voluntary use."

An effort was made by the opposition to have the names of the committee who have prepared it stricken from the book, but this was defeated. By its action the assembly virtually rescinded the action of three preceding assemblies of 1903, 1904 and 1905, in which progressive steps were taken for an authorized book of forms.

From Far and Near.

Lewis William Washington, ex-vice president of the Sheet Steel Company of Pittsburg, died in Nice, France.

Dr. Frank Billings of Chicago presided at a joint session of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis and the Association of American Physicians held in Washington.

Having first seen Miss Conceita Rocco, daughter of a wealthy Kansas City Italian, in St. Louis two years ago, but being unable again to find her until a few months ago, Francesco Ferrullo, leader of Ellery's band, won her love and married her the other night.

Reports from Salt Lake City that the Mormon church was to withdraw from business were learned to be without foundation. Beresford Hope of London, England, who claimed to be at the head of a \$25,000,000 corporation formed to take over the interests of the church, admitted he had misrepresented the facts.

PULSE of the PRESS

If that divorce decision holds it will be a wise wife that knows her real husband.—New York Herald.

Count Witte is to be congratulated—he leaves office without the assistance of the nihilists.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The bookmaker contends that his business is not gambling. Right. As a rule it is robbery.—New York Herald.

Chicago has been rebuilt twice since its fire in 1871. Cannot San Francisco build rightly at first?—New York American.

The conscientious school teacher gives daily to pupil and State far more than is paid for by the taxpayers.—New York Sun.

Maybe the Supreme Court handed down that divorce opinion just so the Gorkys wouldn't feel lonesome.—Philadelphia North American.

The New Yorker who was arrested for kicking an American flag must have imagined he was in England.—Louisville Evening Post.

The fact that a number of rich men have committed suicide lately does not especially change the aspect of poverty.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A tidal wave was predicted to follow the San Francisco earthquake. It did—a tidal wave of American dollars.—Philadelphia North American.

Now the question will be up for gradual settlement whether the autocracy rules the Douma or the Douma the autocracy.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

It might be just as well to wait a few days longer before hailing Mr. Garfield as the conqueror of the Standard Oil octopus.—Washington Post.

Sentiment in this country does not favor Gorky, but it would be far from favoring a scheme of surrendering him to Russia.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The insurance company which fights its losses at San Francisco may expect a still harder fight to gain new business.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The President has appointed a number of Consuls "at large." Apparently, the country has had a few unfit to be at large.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Apparently the only thing left for Dowle to do is to have his beard trimmed French fashion and make an entirely new start in life.—Chicago Tribune.

The Coal Trust might at least take that 10 cents off the dollar that has been added to the price of coal in the last year.—Philadelphia North American.

"The Man with the Hoe," San Francisco's prize painting, was saved from the flames. So was "The man with the hoe," it would seem.—Philadelphia Press.

The spirit of '49 lives, and the descendants of the Argonauts will build a greater San Francisco, to rise phoenix-like from the ashes of the old.—New York Herald.

The ending of the coal mining troubles pleases everybody but the calamity politicians, who had expected to make use of a strike in their business.—Philadelphia Press.

We refuse to credit the tale that Wall street is behind a scheme to furnish New York City with water. Wall street can use all the water it can get hold of.—Chicago Journal.

Senatorial courtesy has caused the country a good deal of trouble, but the country can cheer up. Senatorial courtesy is gradually getting the upper hand of it.—New York Mail.

A Baltimore chauffeur who was offered \$2 by a passenger who wanted to catch a train exceeded the speed limit and was fined \$25. That was \$2 for his fare and \$23 for him.—Washington Post.

The San Jose scale refuses to yield to the efforts of the Department of Agriculture. Other insects persist in infesting the department. There's the free-seed humbug, for instance.—Philadelphia North American.

The Bureau of Labor at Washington issues a bulletin to explain that the cost of living is the highest in sixteen years. Any housewife could have told them that after doing her daily shopping.—New York World.

The cornfield seismologist will be glad to learn, on the authority of Prof. Angelo Heilprin, that the man of science is hardly in a position to be "more authoritative regarding the San Francisco earthquake than is the layman."—New York Sun.

"Violence has no place among us, and will not be tolerated," says Governor Pennypacker. That is a principle back of which stands not only the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, but the sentiment and purpose of the American people.—New York Tribune.

If the Russian government tries to have Gorky extradited for a political crime, it may win him more sympathizers in the United States than he could ever lose by his domestic arrangements.—New York World.

Secretary Taft thinks three members enough for the Canal Commission. However, nothing less than reduction to a single individual would banish friction and estop the annoyance occasioned by a minority.—Philadelphia Ledger.

ASSEMBLY OF PRESBYTERIANS.

Many Important Questions Considered at the Des Moines Meeting.

Desperate assaults on the Westminster confession of faith, efforts to prevent a merger of two branches of the church, attacks on the new prayer book and a campaign to forbid ministers marrying divorced persons threatened to make Des Moines a battleground for Presbyterianism. The one hundred and seventeenth general assembly of the church opened in that city with momentous questions up for settlement. Two hundred and forty-one presbyteries were represented in the session. Their communicants number 1,115,062.

After the most exciting election in the history of the Presbyterian general assembly, for a quarter of a century at least, Rev. Dr. Hunter Corbett, a missionary from China, was unanimously elected moderator. There were five candidates.

The assembly was opened with a sermon by Dr. Moffat, upon the mission of the Presbyterian church. This he declared to be the evangelization of the whole world, and the development in the members of the Presbyterian church of the highest type of Christian character, and to maintain and improve the agencies of that church.

The hottest fight centered on the Westminster confession. By one of its opponents the Scotch creed as accepted by the Presbyterian church is declared to be the "worst lie of all the big, bad lies of the world."

Animated debate occupying much of the time of the ten days' session was had on the question of the admission of the Cumberland branch, for many of the foremost Presbyterians at the South were opposed to the union, while those in favor of the merger advised moderation in the treatment of the minority. Talk even could be heard of legal injunctions in the federal court to prevent the union.

The Cumberland branch is the outgrowth of the presbyteries of Kentucky and Tennessee, which, 100 years ago, objected to the doctrinal statement of the Westminster confession concerning divine sovereignty and human freedom.

A heated contest has been under way over the proposed adoption of the new prayer book, which Rev. Henry Van Dyke prepared. There is violent opposition to any change of this sort on the ground that it is an attempt to fix a ritual and liturgy on a church which always has contended for freedom of worship.

A plan proposed to the assembly was the "ministerial sustentation" idea, for the relief of superannuated ministers.

Rev. J. H. Sutherland of Burlington, Iowa, is the author of the plan, which provides for the pensioning of aged ministers after they have "outlived their usefulness in the pulpit."

To Create a Village of Farms.

To possess a beautiful home in the country without the isolation of ordinary farm life and without the expensive equipment and hired service that are necessary to make a country estate either practicable or profitable, is the aim of a group of New York business and professional men of liberal proclivities. From a statement published by one of their number in the Englewood, N. J., Northern Valley Bulletin, it appears that they have conceived the idea of organizing a club of country home seekers before determining upon the precise location of their homes. The new feature of this movement is that these people want to insure a certain kind and degree of social and intellectual intercourse through free interchange and personal acquaintance before becoming neighbors. By limited co-operation they expect to reduce the cost of a number of small farm homes within commuting distance of the city. A large tract of land will be so divided as to enable the owners of the small pieces to locate desirable building sites in a cluster with their lands outlying and with a park or green held for common use as a sort of village center. A general storehouse will be established for the sale of co-operative buying of necessary utensils, furnishings, provisions, etc. They will employ an expert agriculturist at a good salary and one set of implements, wagons, horses, etc. Thus it is expected that the building, plowing, harvesting and marketing of surplus products may be attended to in the best manner at the lowest cost. This man will operate regular carriage or automobile service to and from all trains on a cost basis. One of the chief hopes is that such a neighborhood will provide an ideal environment for the rearing of healthy and right-minded children.



John Paul Jones is good and buried now.

Lord help the clerk of the Russian douma who has to read the roll!

How fast time flies! Here is the sweet girl gazing again "in our midst."

The word of the day in the anthracite regions in Pennsylvania is "Back to the mines!"

That Russian official who caught a bomb thrown at him would make a valuable man for the Czar to have behind the bat.

The crater of Vesuvius has enlarged from 100 to 5,000 feet. Getting a regular pie mouth.

Remarkable the number of papas compelled to go to the circus just to please the children.

Plan on foot to pump the hot air out of New York during the summer. Make it permanent.

In addition to its woes, San Francisco must now listen to the man who predicted it afterward.

There is no amendment yet in the railroad bill touching the swinish passenger who takes two seats.

COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

Chicago. The conditions generally have been favorable to seasonable progress in the leading lines of activity, new commitments being exceptionally large in finished steel for next year's delivery, while consumption of necessities remains unprecedented and money works easier. Labor difficulties have disappeared, except as to foundry work, which is delayed owing to the molders' strike. Movements of commodities again are increasing, heavier marketing of crops and lake carrying contributing to the current gain in tonnage.

Factory work is strengthened in the effort to obtain more output, particularly of farm implements, heavy hardware, furniture and power machinery. New building operations never before were of such magnitude, and the fine weather permits rapid advance in other outside construction work. Real estate dealings have expanded, a feature being much investment for mercantile purposes. Building materials are in urgent request and some trouble is experienced in getting prompt deliveries.

Distributive trade was considerably stimulated by the warm weather. The demand for lightweight clothing has made a substantial increase, and this led to the hurried placing of various orders for both city and country account. Wholesale transactions are of steady aggregate and frequent shipments to Western points were made of dry goods, footwear, furniture, clothing and hardware. The absorption of sporting goods and automobiles shows better than a year ago, while the current sales of food products are remarkably active. Agricultural reports reflect most encouraging conditions. Corn planting throughout Illinois covers an extended acreage and is almost completed. These favorable factors impart further confidence in commercial circles, and it is noted that mercantile collections have improved.

Western railroad traffic returns exhibit further increase and the indications suggest continued profitable earnings. Failures reported in the Chicago district number 23, against 43 last week and 33 a year ago.—Dun's Review of Trade.

Retail trade has expanded with warmer weather and the settlement of labor troubles; jobbing re-order business is in full seasonable volume. San Francisco demand being a feature; fall orders are equal to and in many lines in excess of last year at this period; industry except in some sections of the soft coal field is as active as ever before, and the return tide of currency from the country is evidenced by increasing Western bank deposits and perceptibly easier money. Railway earnings show good gains. Building activity makes for a large sale of lumber, hardware, paints, glass and other material. Collections tend to improve. Business failures in the United States for the week ending May 17 number 161, against 162 last week, 191 in the like week of 1905, 215 in 1904, 159 in 1903 and 152 in 1902. In Canada failures for the week number 15, as against 28 last week and 17 in this week a year ago.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

New York.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.40; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$6.00; wheat, No. 2, 89c to 91c; corn, No. 2, 48c to 49c; oats, standard, 32c to 33c; rye, No. 2, 62c to 65c; hay, timothy, \$8.50 to \$14.00; prairie, \$6.00 to \$14.00; butter, choice creamery, 16c to 18c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 18c; potatoes, 55c to 78c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.40; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 88c to 90c; corn, No. 2, white, 49c to 51c; oats, No. 2, white, 32c to 34c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$6.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.40; sheep, \$4.00 to \$6.00; wheat, No. 2, 95c to 97c; corn, No. 2, 48c to 50c; oats, No. 2, 33c to 34c; rye, No. 2, 63c to 64c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.35; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.35; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 91c to 92c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 51c to 53c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 33c to 35c; rye, No. 2, 65c to 68c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 91c to 92c; corn, No. 3, yellow, 52c to 54c; oats, No. 2, white, 35c to 37c; rye, No. 2, 65c to 66c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, northern, 82c to 85c; corn, No. 3, 48c to 49c; oats, standard, 34c to 36c; rye, No. 1, 65c to 66c; barley, standard, 53c to 54c; pork, mess, \$15.62.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, mixed, 87c to 90c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 46c to 48c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 31c to 33c; rye, No. 2, 65c to 67c; clover seed, prime, \$6.60.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$5.75; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$6.75; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$7.75; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$7.20.

New York—Cattle, \$5.00 to \$5.60; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, red, 91c to 93c; corn, No. 2, 55c to 56c; oats, natural white, 33c to 40c; butter, creamery, 17c to 19c; eggs, western, 15c to 17c.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Congress has appropriated five thousand dollars to preserve the battlefield of Ball's Bluff. There are already several national parks on the site of great battles, and still other battlefields are either preserved by the different States as parks or cemeteries, or marked by monuments. The first battlefield memorial was Gettysburg. Since then the government has made parks at Shiloh, Chickamauga and Vicksburg. The Chickamauga National Military Park, built with the aid of Georgia and Tennessee, is the most completely marked of all the battlefields. Some years ago an association was incorporated to combine the cemeteries and other memorials in the vicinity of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and make a great park of the region, which includes in ten thousand acres the battlefields of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Spotsylvania Court-House, and the Wilderness. The few square miles in this region are the scene of campaigns of three years. Of equal interest with the proposed and existing parks on Civil War scenes is the park at Valley Forge. In 1893 Pennsylvania purchased land in the vicinity of Washington's camp, and extended the purchase in 1903, but the plans to beautify the region have not been carried as far as they should be. No battle was fought at Valley Forge, but there the Continental Army endured a harder test than in most battles.

New men will preside over the Congressional campaign committees this year. These committees, as those informed concerning political matters are aware, are selected by the Republican and the Democratic members of the House of Representatives to exercise a general supervision over the Congressional elections for the party. For the last six campaigns Mr. J. W. Babcock, of Wisconsin, has been the chairman of the Republican committee. He is succeeded this year by Mr. J. S. Sherman, of New York. Mr. Sherman has served in the House for a long time. The Democrats have elected Mr. J. M. Griggs, of Georgia, to preside over their committee. Mr. Griggs served in that capacity in the campaign of 1902, so that although he is a new chairman this year, he is not wholly new to the work.

Reports say that "the navy ration is to be made more flexible." This refers to the restaurant waiter who refused to change the tough steak because the guest had bent it. In the case of the navy, however, the "flexibility" is the allowing of a greater choice in the food and an increase in the quantity of certain articles. The meat allowance is increased from one and a quarter pounds to one and three quarters pounds, with fresh fish or eight eggs for alternates. Fresh vegetables are to replace canned or dried vegetables, and soft bread will replace hardtack. There will also be fresh fruit in place of dried fruit. These changes—and many others looking to the improvement of the diet of the men—are not arbitrary, but may be made whenever the senior officer in command thinks it necessary and finds it possible.

Everyone has heard of the business man who saved a thousand dollars a year on his ink bill by forbidding his clerks to dot their i's and cross their t's. The government printing office has really been making a greater saving than this by using aluminum instead of gold-leaf on the covers of Census Bureau publications. It was recently announced that the aluminum used last year for lettering these publications cost only \$80, whereas gold-leaf for the same purpose would have cost \$1,600. It is said that if aluminum had been used on all the books issued from the public printing office the government would have saved \$150,000 in the last five years.

In a letter to the Speaker of the House, Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock charged W. H. Andrews, delegate from New Mexico, and the Pennsylvania Development Company with having obtained possession of more than 8,000 acres of land granted to the territorial schools, whereas the law stipulated that not more than 160 acres should be sold to any one person or corporation. Documents in the secretary's possession show collusion between Andrews and the territorial officers by means of fictitious applications for land.

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte, after consulting with other members of the cabinet, has decided that the adoption of a national air is not within the executive province, but must be determined by Congress, if at all.

Secretary of War Taft and the Canal Commission still refuse to limit the purchase of canal supplies to the American market, as they say they can not find any such restriction in the present law. This question was revived by the recent purchase of 20,000 barrels of English cement at 37 cents less per barrel than had been offered in America. Cement manufacturers in this country are stirring up members of Congress and Senators to do something about this.

THE MARKETS

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