

MOVING UPON TIE PASS

Kuropatkin Reports Strong Japanese Forces Advancing.

FLANKING MOVEMENT IS LIKELY.

On a Hundred Large Barges the Japs Are Slowly Ascending Liao River Toward Tie Pass—Now Evident That Kuropatkin Will Have to Fight Hard to Hold Even That Position—Japanese at Port Arthur.

Field Marshal Oyama reports that the positions of the Russian Army in the vicinity of Mukden are unchanged. According to Chinese reports the Japanese have been compelled to evacuate Liaoyang because of its bad sanitary condition, caused by the bodies of the Russian dead. Japanese movement northward indicates an intention of again trying to outflank the Russians. The Japanese are using 100 barges to transport troops up the Liao River to Tie Pass, and apparently intend to engage Kuropatkin's forces at that fortified position. Kuropatkin in a report to the Czar says strong detachments of Japanese infantry have advanced three miles north of the Yentai Station.

General Stoessel at Port Arthur reports terrific bombardment by the Japanese, who are also constructing fortifications on positions they have occupied. In a single day 250 shells were thrown into the besieged town and the destruction must have been great. The Russians finally drove off the Japanese, who besieged the Komandor Islands, off the coast of Kamtschatka. Five Japanese fishing schooners were burned and their crews annihilated. The Japanese had announced the annexation of the territory.

In accordance with the request of the commander of the Russian auxiliary cruiser Lena at San Francisco, President Roosevelt has ordered that she be disarmed at the Mare Island Navy Yard, and that her captain give a written guarantee that the ship shall not leave San Francisco until peace is concluded.

JAPS MOVING UP TAI TSE RIVER.

Kuroki Off to the Eastward and Another Turning Movement Looked For.

Mukden (By Cable).—According to Chinese advices, the evacuation of Liaoyang by the Japanese has been forced, owing to the bad sanitary condition caused by the dead bodies.

The Japanese were Wednesday fortifying the approaches by way of the river. Small detachments of Japanese moved northward from the Taitsze River, preparations for an advance evidently still continuing although the second stage of the Japanese movement has not yet been completed by any means.

The first was to the north, as if for a turning movement; but General Kuroki is now going east while to the westward preparations are being made to send a large force up the Liao River. For this purpose the Japanese already have taken 100 large barges, with which they intend to ascend as far as Tie Pass.

It is stated that the Japanese are carefully preparing their turning and flanking movements, and will not engage in another big battle before the occupation of Tie Pass. These preparations are expected to occupy one month.

The panicky conditions prevailing immediately after the battle of Liaoyang have entirely disappeared from the Russian army now concentrated here. Business has been resumed and the city is quiet. The Russo-Chinese Bank has reopened.

The failure of the Japanese to follow up the advantage gained at Liaoyang has caused surprise here. An independent authority, who accompanied the rear guard from the positions south of Liaoyang to Mukden, says that this failure is accounted for by the fact that the Japanese lost 40,000 killed and wounded in one day's fighting, and that, besides they were too tired to continue the advance.

The Japanese are reported to be intrenching around Liaoyang and to have repaired the bridge over the Taitsze River.

Twelve thousand soldiers wounded at Liaoyang have been treated at the Red Cross Hospital here.

SAVED THE MATCHES.

How a Jail Prisoner Secured Sulphur to Commit Suicide.

White Plains, N. Y. (Special).—John Wilkinson, alias "Tracy," under indictment for burglary and attempting to shoot Detective Riley, died in the county jail here after drinking a mixture of sulphur water and tobacco with suicidal intent. The sulphur was obtained from the heads of 500 matches which he had saved.

Wilkinson committed several robberies in Mount Vernon and vicinity, and when run down by Detective Riley he shot the officer while on the way to the station-house. He escaped and was hunted for several days, until, exhausted from hunger and exposure, he sought refuge in a freight car and was there captured.

Wilkinson is said to belong to a respectable family in Buffalo, N. Y., and to have served in the United States Army in the Philippines and in China.

The General Forrest Memorial.

Memphis, Tenn. (Special).—A permit has been issued authorizing the removal of the remains of Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, the noted cavalryman, from Elmwood Cemetery to a plot in Forrest Park set aside for a heroic equestrian statue of the dead soldier. The statue will be put in place in October, and the remains of General Forrest and his wife will rest directly underneath it.

NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

Domestic.

Former Vice President Levi P. Morton and family reached New York from Havre. They will go to Rhine Cliffe, N. Y., to attend the funeral of Miss Lena Morton, whose body arrived from Paris several days ago.

The Burns faction of the Knights of Labor filed a petition in the District of Columbia Supreme Court asking that John W. Hayes and others associated with him be adjudged in contempt of court.

The creditors of the Townsend-Downey Shipbuilding Company passed a resolution authorizing Trustee Ide to apply to the court for permission to sell the property of the bankrupt company.

All the Canadian Pacific boiler-makers went on a strike. All the company's west line are affected. The boiler-makers expect the support of the machinists.

Two men, believed to be members of the gang of train bandits who held up the Rock Island express, were arrested between Brighton and Wayland, Ia.

The American Bankers' Association elected officers and listened to papers read by United States Treasurer Roberts and W. E. Schwepp, of St. Louis.

Elias P. Smithers, former register of wills of Philadelphia, fell down an elevator shaft in a Trenton hotel, sustaining injuries that proved fatal.

The ninety-fourth anniversary of the independence of Mexico was celebrated at the Mexican Pavilion, at the World's Fair.

R. M. Arango was appointed consulting engineer on the staff of Chief Engineer Wallace in the Panama Canal construction.

The United States transport Sherman arrived at San Francisco with four colonels and over 300 troops from the Philippines.

The Breakers Hotel, one of the finest summer hotels on the North Pacific Coast, was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$67,000.

John Wilkinson, under indictment in White Plains, N. Y., for burglary, committed suicide in the county jail.

Operations at the Beaverbrook Colliery of C. M. Dodson & Co. were tied up by a strike of the breaker boys.

Henry B. Metcalf, of Pawtucket, was nominated for governor at the Rhode Island Prohibition Convention.

Brigadier General Francis Moore has been ordered to assume command of the Department of California.

The schooner George D. Loud was wrecked off Thatchers Island during the storm of Wednesday night.

The annual report of the Reading Company shows a large increase in the earnings.

The study of insurance has been made part of the curriculum at Yale University.

Four students were seriously injured in a class-rush at Wittenburg College.

During the fire on a bridge across Lake St. Croix, Minnesota, a span gave way and fire apparatus and a number of people fell into the water. Two lives were lost and a number of people injured.

Plans for an extensive campaign for civic betterment were outlined at a meeting of the American Civic Association, in New York.

The five children of Mr. and Mrs. Jessie Sapp were burned to death and the parents fatally injured in Columbia, Ky.

Thomas and Chalmers White, brothers, were convicted of murder in the second degree in Salisbury, N. C.

Judge Harrison, in Minneapolis, refused to nolle prosequi the indictments against ex-Mayor A. A. Ames.

The plate-glass factory of Zahn & Bordey, at Carlton, N. J., was burned. The loss is about \$100,000.

Stephen Fellows shot his wife and son as they were about to take a train at Barnesboro, Pa.

A lumber-laden schooner was wrecked off Center Island, her crew of four men being rescued.

The immense Pullman Car Works have shut down, throwing 7,000 men out of employment.

A permanent organization of the Anti-Mormon party was effected in Salt Lake City.

Reports of storm damage come from all points along the Atlantic Coast.

A severe rain and wind storm prevailed at Richmond, Va. The telegraph and telephone service was much interfered with. A number of persons were shocked by running against iron front buildings or stepping on gratings in the financial district.

The story published in Houston, Tex., of an alleged conspiracy on the part of two Spaniards, natives of Barcelona, to assassinate President Roosevelt of the United States, is pronounced a canard by the police of the City of Mexico.

Reports from Rio Grande River points say that rain is again falling and in the event it does not cease, more or less damage from overflow of the Rio Grande is bound to result.

The Grand Jury returned an indictment of perjury against Myron L. Harbour, one of the four persons accused of the murder of Miss Elizabeth Gillespie last December.

John F. Wallace, chief engineer in charge of the construction of the Panama Canal, left Panama for New York to give out several important contracts.

A proposition has been made to establish a pneumatic-tube service between Chicago and Milwaukee.

Foreign.

To protest against a conflict between strikers and the police, in which two strikers and a Sicilian were killed, the Socialists have started a general strike throughout Italy, which began at Milan and threatens to spread through the whole peninsula.

According to the treaty between the British and the Tibetans, prisoners, some of whom had been in captivity 20 years, were released by the Tibetans.

HELD UP BY BANDITS

Make a Successful Raid Near An Iowa Town.

PASSENGERS WERE NOT MOLESTED.

Railroad Officials Claim the Robbers Did Not Secure Any Money, Though the Safe Was Blown Up and the Contents Taken—Robbery Appears to Be the Work of Experienced Railroad Men.

Des Moines, Iowa (Special).—Five bandits perpetrated a successful hold-up of a passenger train on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway near Letts, Iowa. The statements of expressmen are that the robbers secured no money, though the safe was blown open and the contents taken. The officers assert that the safe contained merchandise of some value, company papers in transit, etc., but no money.

Three special trains, on one of which are posess of railroad and express employes and a number of officers, were rushed to the scene of the robbery immediately upon receipt of the news, the trains going from Muscatine, West Liberty and Davenport. Horses were procured at Columbus Junction, near which point the robbers left the railroad.

Mounted men with bloodhounds are now scouring the country for miles in every direction in an effort to apprehend the robbers, while all the railroads that passed through Columbus Junction or nearby points from the time of the robbery are being held up by the officers and carefully inspected by them to ascertain if the bandits are undertaking to escape in this way. The engineer and firemen of the train furnished good descriptions of three of the men.

The officials seem to be of the opinion that the robbers, when they left the engine two miles east of Columbus Junction, instead of going into that place, where the robbery had already been reported by wire from Fruitland, started off to the east into the marsh country lying between the Iowa and the Mississippi Rivers, where the Iowa forms a delta, and where the country is overgrown by stunted timber.

Believing the bandits will keep under cover for the time being, the officers directing the search have arranged to keep a sharp lookout along the Mississippi and Iowa Rivers and at Wapello, Keithsburg and other points.

The robbery occurred at a place known as Whisky Hollow, about six miles out of Muscatine, and near Fruitland.

The train known as No. 11 is a through Chicago and Kansas City train. The robbery was at the end of a sharp curve, and exactly where a similar holdup was engineered two years ago by Marx, Niedermeyer and Vandine, the so-called Chicago "carbarn bandits." The engineer as the train rounded the curve saw a red lantern on the track, and immediately stopped the train. Immediately the engine, express car and baggage car were boarded by the robbers, apparently five in number. A fusillade of shots was fired along the sides of the train to prevent interference by passengers. The car safe was dynamited and the contents taken, after which the engine crew was compelled to return to the passenger coaches. The engine was then cut off and the robbers ran it once through Letts and to within two miles of Columbus Junction, where it was left standing.

The manner in which the bandits handled the engine, their knowledge of the fact that Letts was a closed station at night, and the selection of a point near Columbus Junction as the place at which to abandon the engine, convinces the officers that some of the robbers are experienced railroad men.

PHILIPPINES ARE PACIFIED.

Military Expert Believes the Forces There Should Be Reduced.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—With a view to a reduction in the expense of maintaining a large military establishment in the Philippines, Lieutenant General Chaffee, chief of staff, recently cabled an inquiry to Major General Wade, commander of the Philippines Division, asking if conditions in the islands would not justify the reduction of the present military force there from four regiments of cavalry and nine of infantry to three regiments of cavalry and seven of infantry. General Chaffee has received a reply from General Wade expressing the opinion that the proposed reduction of military strength was not only practicable, but advisable. Therefore, it is more than probable that arrangements soon will be made to bring home the troops in excess of the number regarded by General Chaffee and Wade as essential to the situation.

Jewelry Thief Caught.

Marietta, Ind. (Special).—William J. Deevy, a detective of the New York police department, arrested William McKinzy, alias William J. Valentine, alias William Stewart, who is wanted on a charge of having robbed New York people of \$120,000 worth of jewelry. McKinzy acknowledges that he was the fugitive wanted, and told what he had done with the jewelry. It had been sold, to said, in Albany, New York, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Shot in a Railroad Depot.

Johnstown, Pa. (Special).—Stephen Fellows, a miner, shot his wife and 16-year-old son Charles in the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at Barnesboro, this county. The wife and son were about to take the morning train for New York, where they were going to make their home with a sister of Mrs. Fellows, on account of long-standing family troubles. Mrs. Fellows will probably die. The boy has a dangerous wound through the mouth. Fellows was arrested.

ALL CRAZY IN 700 YEARS.

Chicago Scientist Says People are Fast Growing Mad.

Chicago (Special).—Dr. James P. Lynch has explained his statement that all civilized men will be insane in 700 years. He gives as the causes of the increase in insanity drink, over-indulgence in drugs, the mad rush for money, over-exertion, physically and mentally; the high nervous tension of life and the present condition of woman as wage-earner and mother.

In speaking of the part woman plays in the increase of insanity, Dr. Lynch says:

"The society woman and the working woman both live a strenuous life of constant exhaustion. The gay life of pleasure of the one woman and the drudgery of the other are continuously decreasing their nervous strength and energy, and when brain-fagged and physically exhausted they marry; they become the mothers of physical starvelings, who develop into men and women unfit for the burdens of life. These in their turn live in the manner of their parents, weaker and even less able to stand the nervous tension of work and dissipation. These people are often predisposed to insanity and nervous diseases, while often the result is degeneration and imbecility.

"When men make it possible for women to return to their proper place of home and motherhood, and they can cease their pitiful struggle for existence, leaving the obtaining of a livelihood to the men of the family, then the conditions that produce insanity will diminish.

"Among the foreign laborers, bad whisky and beer cause more insanity than does anything else. The reason is that the drink is 'doctored' with cocaine, opium, or 'fish berry,' that is used by the Chinese in catching fish.

"In other words, drugs and whisky combined are a good combination upon which to build a lunatic."

CENSUS OF COTTON BALES.

Total of 390,414 Commercial Bales Prior to September.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The cotton report of the Census Bureau, just issued, shows a total of 390,414 commercial bales pressed at the gineries, ginned from the growth of 1904 prior to September 1, against a total of 17,587 commercial bales in the corresponding period of last year. The report shows 7,567 gineries operated this season prior to September 1, while the number operated to the corresponding date in 1903 was 2,176. The report points out that in comparing the statistics of the two years due allowance must be made for the different conditions of the two seasons. The total commercial bales, which would number but 374,821 if the round bales were counted as half bales, comprise 358,795 square bales, 31,187 round bales and 4,839 Sea Island crop bales.

The crop by states and territories follows:

Alabama, 26,456 commercial bales, total corresponding period last year 1,314; Arkansas, 76 commercial bales, last year, 17; Florida, 1,056 commercial bales, last year, 582; Georgia, 61,193 commercial bales, last year, 6,283; Indian Territory, 1,055, last year, 4; Louisiana, 5,570, last year, 448; Mississippi, 2,703 commercial bales, last year, 384; North Carolina, 134 commercial bales, last year, 45; Oklahoma, 43 commercial bales, last year, none; South Carolina, 4,215 bales, last year, 254; Tennessee, 2 commercial bales, last year, 1; Texas, 285,011 commercial bales, last year, 6,761. No figures are given for Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri and Virginia.

These statistics were collected through a canvass of the individual gineries of the Cotton States by 667 local special agents. The report will be followed by five others showing the quantity of cotton ginned from the growth of 1904 to October 18, to November 14, to December 13, to January 16, and to the end of the season. The final report will give the quantity of cotton ginned during the entire season and will include also the quantity of linters obtained by the cottonseed oil mills from reginning cottonseed of this year's growth.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

American Machinery Will Decrease Cost of Construction.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—R. M. Arango, a graduate of one of the American technical schools, has been appointed consulting engineer on the staff of Chief Engineer Wallace in the Panama Canal construction. He is particularly charged to assist in building an aqueduct to supply the city of Panama with water. It also is proposed, in the interest of the health of the employes, to lay pipe lines to supply fresh and pure water to the great force of laborers at the Culebra Cut and other camps along the line of work. Chief Engineer Wallace has been making estimates of the cost of the canal construction, and has greatly reduced below the French figures through the employment of modern high grade American machinery as a substitute for manual labor.

FINANCIAL.

United States Steel's quarterly earnings are now put at \$18,000,000, a large figure than was thought of formerly.

Sixty-five railroads in July earned net \$25,123,301, a decrease of \$1,856,213. But gross earnings of forty roads for August increased \$1,583,346, or about 3 per cent.

A bumper corn crop is what the stock bulls predict, but the wheat bulls say it will fall 300,000,000 bushels short of the high record.

Preacher in a Duel.

Columbus, Miss. (Special).—In a duel with shotguns about eight miles from this city Rev. E. M. Young-hans, aged 40 years, shot John Harris, aged 38 years, in the stomach and the life of the latter is despaired of.

Rev. Young-hans received a charge of shot in his side, but is not seriously injured. The cause of the shooting is not known, and the tragedy caused a sensation here. Rev. Young-hans is detained at the jail in this city.

HIS TALE OF DEFEAT

Gen. Kuropatkin's Account of Battle of Liaoyang.

JAPANESE DASH SMASHED PLANS.

Says the Troops Gave Splendid Account of Themselves Throughout and Did Not Leave a Single Field or Fortress Gun to the Japanese—The Terrific Fight About Liaoyang.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—General Kuropatkin's official report comes at a most interesting time as setting at rest alarmist stories of the loss of guns, the cutting off of divisions and the death or capture of prominent commanders which have been freely circulated here. The report, which is a very long one, enters at considerable detail into the various phases of the battle of Liaoyang.

At the time that General Orloff's failure to hold the vital position at the Yentai mines was responsible for the breaking down of the whole of General Kuropatkin's plan of battle and turned a potential victory into defeat. The manner in which the retreat was carried out in the face of the terrible condition of the country and the determined pressure of the Japanese armies does much to restore General Kuropatkin's prestige in military circles.

The report dwells upon the terrible difficulties encountered during the retreat at Liaoyang from positions of the southern front, when 24 horses and a whole company of infantry, harassed to a single gun, were not able to move the gun from a quagmire. It is shown that the retirement from Liaoyang to the north bank of the Taitsze River was carried out in good order and with celerity under cover of night on August 31, when it had become evident that General Kuroki was making a determined drive at the Russian communications north of Liaoyang. General Kuropatkin pays tribute to the courage and devotion of every arm of the service under his command, and especially to the bravery of the troops to whom was set the task of recapturing the Sykwantur hills, on the north bank of the Taitsze River. The engagement of the night of September 2 was productive of some of the most severe fighting of the whole battle.

A Desperate Battle.

It was practically a company commanders' fight, commands becoming separated in the darkness and independent units acting upon their own initiative, with the one object of carrying out the commander's orders to re-take the heights. This account puts the Russian soldier in a very different light from the generally accepted belief that he is a mere military automaton, capable only of acting in a mass under specific instructions.

The necessity of retaking the Sykwantur Heights formed the first break in General Kuropatkin's plan and lost him a whole day—September 2—and thus delayed launching the blow against Kuroki, and when the Russians had just regained a foothold on the coveted position Orloff's failure to hold the Japanese advance against the envelopment of Kuropatkin on the north, crippled the whole Russian scheme and forced the now historic retreat to Mukden.

The report as given out does not state the casualties.

The War Office is extremely reticent regarding the present situation and future plans at the front. It is stated in general terms that the army is concentrated around Mukden, leaving the inference that it is ready to make another stand. There has been no rain the past two days, and it is probable the country will now dry up and leave two months of good weather for the fall campaign.

Swept by Cyclone.

Raleigh, N. C. (Special).—The state was swept by a storm of cyclonic violence. At Mount Olive, a negro church building was demolished, a number of houses blown down, in one of which an aged woman named Musgrave, was caught and seriously hurt, and a small negro child fatally injured. At Durham chimneys were prostrated, roofs blown off and much damage done to wires. Near Warrenton, houses, trees and fences were leveled by a tornado which swept a path toward Virginia 100 yards wide and 3 miles long. Thus far, however, no fatalities have been reported from that section.

Aged Man Kills Child.

Chicago (Special).—To put to flight a crowd of boys and girls who had been annoying him Albert Marek, an aged Bohemian, leveled a small rifle at them and pulled the trigger. At the report of the rifle David Durham, 12 years old, fell with a bullet wound in his right temple, and he died early Wednesday. Marek barricaded himself in his home until the arrival of the police to escape the wrath of neighbors.

Indictments Against Lynchers.

Huntsville, Ala. (Special).—The special grand jury investigating the lynching of Horace Maples, the negro who killed John Waldrop, has reported 13 indictments against alleged members of the mob. Arrests will follow quickly.

WORLD OF LABOR.

Rochester, N. Y., employes between 8,000 and 9,000 in the garment-making industry.

There are 10,438,219 people engaged in agricultural pursuits in the United States.

Membership in the trade unions of Germany has increased from 246,494 in 1894 to 887,668 in 1903.

The annual convention of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress will be held in Montreal, Canada, this month.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says:

The past week has brought more encouraging results in the business world, and from many points come reports of steadily expanding trade, while it is not exceptional to find comparisons with the corresponding week last year favorable to 1904. Retail trade in Fall lines of dry goods, clothing, millinery and nearly all wearing apparel shows a healthy growth, and for hardware, household utensils and kindred lines there is a broader demand.

The best development of the week was the resumption of work in many industries that have suffered through strikes, while several serious controversies were averted. Crop progress is better than average, and high prices promise large profits to the farmers. Railway freight is heavy, chiefly due to the marketing of grain and cotton and earnings in August were 28 per cent. larger than in 1903.

Conservatism is still the prominent characteristic of the primary market for cotton goods. The revival of irregularity in the raw material again caused reluctance among both buyers and sellers to anticipate future needs. Foreign demand still removes considerable surplus and would be larger if quick deliveries could be made of grades for which there is inquiry.

Failures this week numbered 200 in the United States against 172 last year and 16 in Canada, compared with 19 a year ago.

Bradstreet's says: Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending September 8 aggregate 1,993,021 bushels against 1,830,511 last week, 3,945,040 this week last year, 5,444,146 in 1902 and 6,648,409 in 1901. From July 1 to date the exports aggregate 14,460,283 bushels against 31,255,168 last year, 48,407,742 in 1902 and 65,816,179 in 1901. Corn exports for the week aggregate 476,231 bushels against 710,562 last week, 844,418 a year ago, 91,512 in 1902 and 777,831 in 1901. From July 1 to date the exports of corn aggregate 5,750,112 bushels against 10,038,854 in 1903, 867,267 in 1902 and 10,027,728 in 1901.

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Baltimore.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; receipts, 9,900 bushels; exports, 102 bushels.

WHEAT—Firm; spot contract, 105 1/4@105 3/4; spot No. 2 red Western, 1.07 1/2@1.07 3/4; September, 1.06 1/4@1.05 3/4; October, 1.06 1/4@1.07; December, 1.09 1/4@1.10; steamer No. 2 red, 97 3/4@98; receipts, 34,848 bushels; Southern, by ample, 82@1.05; Southern, on grade, 90@1.07.

CORN—Dull; spot, 58@58 1/4; September, 58@58 1/4; year, 53 asked; steamer mixed, 55@55 1/4; receipts, 9,125 bushels; Southern white corn, 58@61; Southern yellow corn, 62@63.

OATS—Firm; No. 2 white, 35 1/2@36; No. 2 mixed, 34 1/2@35; receipts, 32,155 bushels.

RYE—Firm (uptown); No. 2 Western, 82@83; receipts, 3,045 bushels.

HAY—Steady and unchanged.

BUTTER—Firm and unchanged; fancy imitation, 17@18; fancy creamery, 20@21; fancy ladle, 14@15; store packed, 10@12.

EGGS—Firm and unchanged.

CHEESE—Firm and unchanged; large, 9 1/2@10; medium, 9 1/4@9 3/4; small, 9 1/4@10.

New York.—FLOUR—About steady with light demand. Minnesota bakers, 4 3/4@4 7/8.

RYE FLOUR—Firm; choice to fancy, 4 5/8@4 8/8.

CUT MEATS—Firm; pickled shoulders, 7 1/2@7 3/4; pickled hams, 10@11.

COTTONSEED OIL—Firm; prime yellow, 29 1/4@29 1/2.

BUTTER—Steady; receipts, 7,121; renovated, common to extra, 10@16.

POULTRY—Alive, very firm; Western chickens, 14; fowls, 13; turkeys, 13. Dressed, quiet; Western chickens, 14@15 1/2; fowls, 13 1/2@14; turkeys, 13@15.

PEANUTS—Quiet; fancy hand picked, 6 1/2@6 3/4; other domestic, 3@6 1/4.

CABBAGES—Steady; Long Island per 100, 1.50@2.50; per barrel, 25@75.

Live Stock.

Chicago.—CATTLE—Good to prime steers, 5.40@6.10; poor to medium, 3.50@5.00; stockers and feeders, 2.00@3.75; cows, 1.35@4.00; heifers, 1.75@4.50; canners, 1.65@2.25; bulls, 2.