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1899 MAY 1899

Calendar table for May 1899 with columns for Su, Mo, Tu, We, Th, Fr, Sa and rows for days 1-31.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—K. C. Heath. Councilmen—Joseph Morgan, J. T. Dale, W. F. Blum, Jas. D. Davis, Chas. Clark, T. E. Armstrong, H. H. Shoemaker. Justices of the Peace—C. A. Randall, S. J. Solley. Constable—H. E. Moody. Collector—F. P. Amshor. School Directors—G. W. Holeman, L. Agnew, J. E. Wenk, G. Jamieson, J. C. Snowden, Patrick Joyce.

FOREST COUNTY OFFICERS.

Member of Congress—J. K. P. Hall. Member of Senate—A. M. Neely. Assembly—Dr. S. S. Towler. President Judge—W. M. Lindsey. Associate Judges—Jos. A. Nash, A. J. McCray. Prothonotary, Register & Recorder, etc.—John H. Robertson. Sheriff—Frank P. Walker. Treasurer—S. M. Henry. Commissioners—W. M. Coon, C. M. Whitman, Herman Blum. District Attorney—S. D. Irwin. Jury Commissioners—J. B. Carpenter, Geo. D. Shields. Coroners—Dr. J. W. Morrow. County Auditors—M. E. Abbott, J. R. Clark, R. J. Flynn. County Superintendent—E. E. Stitzinger.

Regular Terms of Court.

Fourth Monday of February. Third Monday of May. Fourth Monday of September. Third Monday of November.

Church and Sabbath School.

Presbyterian Sabbath School at 9:45 a. m.; M. E. Sabbath School at 10:00 a. m. Preaching in M. E. Church every Sabbath evening by Rev. R. A. Buzza. Preaching in the F. M. Church every Sabbath evening at the usual hour. Rev. F. W. McClelland, Pastor. Services in the Presbyterian Church every Sabbath morning and evening, Rev. J. Y. McAninch officiating. The regular meetings of the W. C. T. U. are held at the headquarters on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TIONESTA LODGE, No. 369, I. O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday evening, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Partridge building.

FOREST LODGE, No. 184, A. O. U. W. Meets every Friday evening in A. O. U. W. Hall, Tionesta.

WASHINGTON CAMP, No. 420, P. O. S. of A., meets every Saturday evening in A. O. U. W. Hall, Tionesta.

CAPT. GEORGE STOW POST, No. 274 G. A. R. Meets 1st and 3d Monday evening in each month, in A. O. U. W. Hall, Tionesta.

CAPT. GEORGE STOW CORPS, No. 137, W. R. C. Meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month, in A. O. U. W. Hall, Tionesta, Pa.

MONESTA TENT, No. 164, K. O. T. M. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday evening in each month in A. O. U. W. Hall, Tionesta, Pa.

P. M. CLARK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, and DISTRICT ATTORNEY. Office, cor. of 1st and Bridge Streets, Tionesta, Pa. Also agent for a number of reliable Fire Insurance Companies.

T. F. RITCHEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Tionesta, Pa.

J. W. MORROW, M. D., Physician, Surgeon & Dentist. Office and Residence three doors north of Hotel Agnew, Tionesta. Professional calls promptly responded to at all hours.

L. Q. BOWMAN, M. D., Physician & Surgeon, TIONESTA, PA. Office in building formerly occupied by Dr. Mason. Call promptly responded to night or day. Residence opposite Hotel Agnew.

DR. J. C. LUNN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Heath & Killmer's store, Tionesta, Pa. Professional calls promptly responded to at all hours of day or night. Residence—East side Elm St., 3d door above jail building.

J. B. SIGGINS, M. D., Physician, Surgeon & Druggist, OIL CITY, PA.

HOTEL AGNEW, C. F. WEAVER, Proprietor. This hotel, formerly the Lawrence House, has undergone a complete change, and is now furnished with all the modern improvements. Heated and lighted throughout with natural gas, bathrooms, hot and cold water, etc. The comforts of guests never neglected.

CENTRAL HOUSE, H. W. HORNER, Proprietor. Tionesta, Pa. This is the most centrally located hotel in the place, and has all the modern improvements. No pains will be spared to make it a pleasant stopping place for the traveling public. First class livery in connection.

PHIL EMERT, FANCY BOOT & SHOEMAKER. Shop in Walters building, Cor. Elm and Walnut streets. Is prepared to do all kinds of custom work from the finest to the coarsest and guarantees his work to give perfect satisfaction. Prompt attention given to mending, and prices reasonable.

J. F. ZAHNINGER, PRACTICAL WATCH-MAKER and Jeweler of 25 years' experience, is prepared to do all work in his line on short notice and at reasonable prices. Always guarantees satisfaction. Watches, Jewelry, etc., ordered for parties at the lowest possible figure. Will be found in the building next to Keeley Club Room.

MONEY to patent good ideas may be secured by our aid, address THE PATENT RECORD, Baltimore, Md.

EXPORT TRADE GROWS

The United States Has Passed Great Britain.

IS NOW LEADING THE WORLD.

Sir Robert Giffen in a Paper Recently Read Before Royal Statistical Society Discusses Our Position as a Distributor of Manufactures.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The fact that the United States has overtaken and passed the United Kingdom as an export country, and is now leading the world as distributor of manufactures and of natural products, is discussed in an elaborate paper by Sir Robert Giffen, recently read before the Royal Statistical Society of England and just received by the treasury department. The paper says:

"There are obvious reasons why the United States should have an excess of exports. In the first place the United States has to pay in its exports for the share of the carriage of goods in its foreign trade which is performed by foreign ships. This is a very large figure. In recent years the proportion of the imports and exports of the United States carried in foreign ships has ranged between 75 per cent and 80 per cent, so that the United States is a country which has had to pay other nations for the carriage of its goods in the foreign trade. It may be mentioned, by the way, that the foreign country which does the carrying trade for the United States is mainly the United Kingdom, and in this difference between the two countries, accordingly, we have an explanation of the excess of the exports of the United Kingdom and of the excess of imports in the case of the United States. Next the United States is a country which owes money in various ways to foreign nations. There is an annual stream of American visitors to Europe and there is an American colony permanently residing in Europe whose expenses have to be paid for. More important still, a great deal of capital has been invested in the United States by Europeans—by English people, by Dutch people and Belgians, as well as by French and Germans, not to speak of minor nationalities in Europe. The interest on this debt has, of course, to be paid in exports unless to the extent that in a given period reinvestments are made in the United States. In these various ways, then, an excess of exports from the United States can be accounted for, and it may be questioned whether in recent years, when the excess of exports was so large, any great withdrawal of capital from the United States was in progress. Discussing the changes in the export trade of the United Kingdom, Mr. Giffen's paper says:

"One cannot but be struck by the incessant changes that are going on in the nature of our foreign trade. It is one thing at one period, another thing at another period, and a few years suffice to make a great transformation. Probably this has always been the rule. At one time in the history of our foreign trade the export of raw wool, to use a common phrase, was king; at a later time the export of woollen manufactures; at still later the export of cotton manufactures, and last of all, about 20 or 30 years ago, the export of iron and iron manufactures. What we see in the recent history is that other things than those mentioned have lately been developing the most rapidly. Coal and other articles have been exported more largely than ever before and they occupy a larger proportionate place in our export lists. Some entirely new articles, such as cycles, appear in these lists for the first time. At the same time our shipping fleet, whose work, as we have seen, is an export in a special form, has developed prodigiously. Coal and shipping together, we may say, now occupy a chief place such as was formerly held by wool, then by woollen manufactures, and then by iron and iron manufactures.

Summarizing the causes of the recent changes in the foreign trade of various countries, Mr. Giffen's paper says: "The excess of imports is to be accounted for in the trade of a country like England in several ways, principally by the fact that England is a ship-owning country and does a large business all over the world in carrying goods and passengers. This work is really in itself in the nature of an export, giving the country a credit for so much in its dealings with other countries. In addition, England is a country which earns largely commissions of different kinds in its trade with different countries as the commercial and monetary center of the world's trade. Last of all, England is one of the countries which have become entitled to the receipt of large interests and profits from other countries on account of capital which it has invested and business which it carries on in such countries, including the sums receivable by British subjects in the service of a dependency like India.

"With regard to the earnings of ships it is pointed out that the increase allowed for is very much less than the increase in the magnitude of the shipping fleet itself. In 1882 the calculation was that the shipping fleet consisted of 4,000,000 tons of sailing ships and 2,000,000 tons of steamers, the equivalent in sailing tons of steamers being considered to be 10,000,000 tons, making the total in all 14,000,000 tons. At the present time the shipping fleet consists of a smaller number of sailing tonnage, the number of tons being now only 2,500,000. But the number of steam tonnage has increased to 6,500,000, equivalent on the former computations to 26,000,000 tons, and making the total of the fleet at the present time in the equivalent of sailing tonnage over 28,000,000 tons, or double what the figure was 18 years ago.

"If the earnings of the ships had increased proportionately to what they were in 1882, the figure would now be \$110,000,000, as compared with \$41,000,000, or an increase of \$69,000,000 and 168 per cent above estimated."

QUEER EXTRADITION CASE.

Mexico Asks Uncle Sam to Surrender One of His Citizens.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The new Mexican ambassador, Senor Manuel Aspiroz, has just presented to President McKinley a request for the extradition to Mexico of Mrs. Rich, for the murder of her husband, Martin Rich, also an American. She attacked her husband in Mexico, but he died on American soil. This will be the first case under the new extradition treaty recently negotiated between the United States and Mexico.

Rich, who was old and wealthy, lived in Juarez, Mexico, near the border. His wife decided to get rid of him and secure his money. She stabbed him in the back with a dagger. Death was not instantaneous. To escape the Mexican authorities the wife took the dying man and fled with him to El Paso de Tojas, in American territory. Mexican officers came here on her trail. Rich did not die until a day or so after reaching the United States.

The Mexican consul in the town made a requisition for the possession of the prisoner, but the woman set up the claim of American citizenship. The Mexican government sent the papers to Ambassador Aspiroz. Though the murdered man died on a Mexican soil, the extradition to Mexico, Mexico declares it has a right to demand the return of such a prisoner.

The fact of the prisoner's American citizenship leaves the case in a different light. This is the first time the United States has been called upon to extradite one of its own subjects. There is a clause in the new treaty placing the extradition of a person who is a native of the country from which it is desired to take him under the discretion of the president.

TO ELECT SENATORS DIRECT

The Commission Appointed by the Pennsylvania Legislature at Work.

HARRISBURG, May 23.—The joint commission appointed by the recent legislature to confer with the legislatures of other States on the subject of direct election of senators is at work. The committee does not propose to wait until the meeting of the legislature before bringing the subject before the public by means of the platform and press. The members hope to have public opinion so aroused on the question that when the legislature meets one or two years hence they may be prepared to act intelligently.

Senator J. Bayard Henry of Philadelphia, chairman of the commission was in Harrisburg in conference with Representative Andrew J. Palm of Meadville, secretary, on its future work. The advocates of the movement in this state believe Governor Stone's appointment of ex-Senator Quay will make the movement with the people, and that, if he should happen to be seated, it will intensify the feeling against the election by the legislature. A meeting of the commission will probably be held in this city this fall to map out additional work before the meeting of the next legislature.

NEW FOURTH OF JULY.

World's Unity League Suggests Another Way of Celebrating.

WILLIAMS BAY, Wis., May 23.—Members of the executive committee of the World's Unity League held a peace conference at Tre-Brah, the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Harbert. Mrs. Harbert presided.

C. O. Boring of Evanston presented the subject of a new Fourth of July. He offered a suggestive program, to include meetings in public places with orations on the meaning of the day emphasizing the blessings of peace, followed by social reunions and games of various kinds, with general illuminations for the evening. Gun powder and noise he would eliminate.

The work of the peace commission at The Hague was discussed. Mrs. Harbert advocated the idea of setting aside the first year of the 20th century by all nations as a year of universal peace.

Mrs. Harbert, Mr. Boring, Mrs. Catherine V. Grinnell and George A. Burnett were appointed a committee to draft resolutions embodying the suggestion of Mrs. Harbert and the hopes of the Unity League.

READY FOR THE INQUEST.

Courthouse to Seat 1,000 People Has Been Secured at Reading.

READING, Pa., May 23.—The principal topic of discussion in Reading is the coroner's inquest into the horror on the Philadelphia and Reading railway in which 29 people were killed and 60 injured. Coroner Roethermel has decided that the board of trade rooms are entirely too small, and the use of the main room in the courthouse, which seats 1,000 people, has been secured. The railway company will be represented by some of its best counsel, and while the general details of the disaster are old to the public, yet it is expected that new facts will be elicited, and unusual interest is manifested, because there are many conflicting rumors as to what the official investigation will disclose.

There are numerous reports as to the particular employes who will be censured, but there is a general public opinion that the result of the investigation will be the condemnation of a method of railroading which makes such an accident possible rather than the blame of any particular individual.

Restoring Gettysburg Battle Grounds.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., May 23.—The Gettysburg Battlefield commission has begun the work of restoring the battle ground as nearly as possible to its appearance when the great battle occurred in July, 1863. The numerous springs are being walled in to preserve them in their places, cannon being arranged to the positions of every battery that took part in the battle, and all the buildings on the 25 square miles of battle ground are being restored to their original appearance.

Demand Greater than Supply.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—A report on the plant products of the Philippine Islands just issued by the agricultural department is authority for the statement that the Philippines, although an agricultural country, do not produce enough food for the consumption of its inhabitants.

STEAMER STRANDED.

The Paris, of the American Line, Fast Ashore.

Nearly Four Hundred Passengers Taken Off and Landed Without a Single Mishap—The Accident Occurred Off the English Coast Just Southwest of the Manacles.

FALMOUTH, May 23.—The American liner steamer Paris, Captain Watkins, from Southampton and Cherbourg for New York, struck on an outlying ridge of the Manacles at a point half a mile from where the wrecked Atlantic transport liner Mohegan lies. The Paris, which sailed from Southampton Saturday, called at Cherbourg and picked up 50 passengers. She left Cherbourg at 6 o'clock that evening. Soon after 1 o'clock in the morning at high tide and in a dense fog she ran ashore. From the first there was no danger. Lifeboats and tugs were soon literally swarming around the vessel to render assistance. A majority of the passengers, who numbered 350, were brought to Falmouth.

The first intimation of the vessel's striking the rocks was a slight grating sound, which was followed by a second and more pronounced shock. The lookout stated that there was something looking ahead, but before there was time to reverse the engines the ship had gone on the rocks, 200 yards from the shore. Assistance was summoned by means of rockets and the coast guards promptly telephoned to the life saving station for boats.

A majority of the passengers were not aware that an accident had happened until they were called up by the stewards. On reaching the deck they found the ship's boat in perfect readiness for their reception. The sea was perfectly calm and the only discomfort that the passengers experienced was caused by the slight rain that was falling at the time. Owing to the calmness of the sea the boats could be manhandled with entire safety. Perfect order prevailed aboard the vessel. Captain Watkins stood on the bridge giving orders, and his calmness of demeanor had a reassuring effect upon the passengers. In accordance with the instructions of the captain, the women and children were the first to be taken off the ship. Such perfect order was maintained that a passenger described the scene as simply a slow procession of women and children walking in single file to the boats.

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When dawn broke everyone on board was relieved to find the shore on one side and lifeboats lying near by on the other. The vessel lay with her head to the southwest, the reversing of her engines having put her broadside on to the rocks.

The dangers of the vicinity were strikingly brought home to the passengers and crew by the mast of the wrecked steamer Mohegan, which were sticking out of the water and by a miserable bell buoy which tolled almost constantly as though sounding a death knell.

When the Paris struck the tide was within an hour of the flood, and this proved insufficient to raise her off the rocks. Hundreds of people visited the scene during the day.

It is stated that those in charge of the Paris were so perfectly confident that they were pursuing the proper course that the vessel was steaming 18 or 19 knots an hour when they struck.

There is still a slight danger to the steamer if the long calm continues but should the wind veer to the east or southeast the consequence might be serious.

Gangs of men on lighters have gone to the stranded steamer to take off the belongings of the passengers. It is reported that two forward compartments of the Paris are full of water.

The officers' log determined the position of the Paris and the position of the wreck of the Mohegan shows that the Paris was even more out of her course than the Mohegan, she having passed between the Mohegan and the shore, and then when the mistake was discovered having changed her course in the hope of clearing the rocks, thus miraculously escaping the Manacles.

High Tide Failed to Float Her. COVERACK, May 22.—The efforts to float the Paris at high water were unsuccessful and the vessel remains in about the same position on the reef, with deep water on both sides. Renewed efforts will be made at the next tide to get her off.

COST \$125,000,000.

Admiral Walker's Estimate of the Nicaragua Canal Project.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Admiral John Walker, the president of the Nicaragua canal commission, called at the state department and had a long talk with Secretary Hay respecting the work of the commission and the course to be pursued by the new isthmian canal commission, which is to be appointed to carry forward the work of the present Nicaragua canal commission. Admiral Walker was able to announce the completion of the work of the present commission and promised to have the final report ready for submission to the president by next Monday. He intimated that the estimate of cost of the projected canal was \$125,000,000, the mean between the estimates of the individual members.

Two Months More For Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—War department officials expect that within two months the Pacific transport fleet will be on its way home from Manila with the last of the volunteer recruits. The entire Pacific fleet is now being overhauled and provisioned for the voyage to Manila and return. The Sherman, Grant and Sheridan are under orders to carry regular troops to take the place of the volunteers.

CURRENCY REFORM.

Scheme Adopted by the House Republican Caucus Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—It is understood that the house Republican caucus committee appointed to frame a scheme of currency reform has agreed upon a measure along the following lines: The redemption of all obligations of the government in gold on demand. Greenbacks when once redeemed for gold to be reissued only for gold. Permitting national banks to issue notes to the par value of their government bonds deposited in the treasury, instead of 90 per cent as at present. Permitting the minimum capital of national banks to be \$25,000 instead of \$50,000 as at present. This plan is much less comprehensive than ardent advocates of general currency revision have urged, but was adopted because harmonious agreement on it was possible, which was not the case when more radical measures were suggested.

FIRE AT DAWSON CITY.

The Business Portion of the Town Wiped Out—Loss \$1,000,000.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 22.—An extra of the Skaguay Alaskan, received by the Tees, contains the following brief report, wired from Bennett to Skaguay just previous to the sailing of the steamer: "Another disastrous fire visited Dawson City, this time fairly wiping out the entire business center of the town, creating losses that will aggregate \$1,000,000, with not a dollar's worth of insurance on any of the great losses. The news was telegraphed over the wires from Bennett by the special correspondent of The Daily Alaskan, who received it from a man named Tokales, who had just reached Bennett from a long and perilous trip out from Dawson over broken trails, open rivers and dangerous lakes.

Presbyterian Moderator Elected.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 19.—Rev. Dr. R. M. Sample of Westminster church New York, proved an "easy winner" in the contest for the place of moderator of the 11th annual assembly of the Presbyterian church here. Dr. Sample was elected on the first ballot, receiving 238 votes, 208 being necessary for a choice, to 137 for the Rev. Matthias Haines of the First church of Indianapolis and 123 for Rev. R. F. Coyne of Oakland, Cal. Dr. Sample's election is regarded as a triumph for the conservative element.

Internal Revenue Collections.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that the total receipts for April, 1899, were \$22,274,217, a gain as compared with April, 1898, of \$6,991,473.

MARKET REPORT.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 23. Money on call, 3 1/4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3 1/2 to 4 per cent. Sterling exchange: Actual business in bankers' bills at 47 1/2 @ 47 3/4, for demand; and \$1.83 @ 1.83 1/2 for 60 days. Post notes, \$1.82 1/2 @ 1.83 1/2. Commercial bills, \$1.85 @ 1.85 1/2. Silver certificates, 61 @ 61 1/2. Bar silver, 60 1/2. Mexican dollars, 45 1/2.

New York Produce Market.

FLOUR—Winter patents, \$3.75 @ 4.00; winter straights, \$3.60 @ 3.85; winter extras, \$3.50 @ 3.75; winter low grades, \$2.45 @ 2.55; Minnesota patents, \$3.90 @ 4.10; Minnesota bakers', \$2.50 @ 2.70. RYE—No. 2 western, 60 c. f.o.b. afloat; state rye, 58 c. f.o.b. New York car lots. BARLEY—Malting, 48 @ 49 c. delivered New York; feeding, 40 @ 41 c. afloat. WHEAT—No. 2 red, 55 1/2 c. f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 54 1/2 c. f.o.b. afloat. Oats—No. 2 red July, 35 1/2; Sept., 35. CORN—No. 2, 45 1/2 c. f.o.b. afloat. Options: July, 35 1/2; Sept., 35. OATS—No. 2, 30; No. 3, 28; No. 2 white, 30; No. 3 white, 28 1/2; track mixed western, 28 1/2; track white, 29 1/2. HAY—Shipping, 50 @ 60; good to choice, 70 @ 75. POULTRY—Family, 10 @ 11. BUTTER—Western creamery, 15 @ 16; factory, 14 @ 15; Eggs, 18; imitation creamery, 12 @ 13; state dairy, 13 @ 14; creamery, 15 @ 16. CHEESE—State, 10 @ 11; small do., 9 1/2; large colored, 8 1/2; par. skims, 6 1/2; full skims, 4 1/2. EGGS—State and Pennsylvania, 14 @ 15; western, 13.

Buffalo Produce Market.

BUFFALO, May 23. WHEAT—No. 1 hard, none; No. 1 northern, 82. Winter wheat, No. 2 red, 75. CORN—No. 2 yellow, 30; No. 3 yellow, 29 1/2. OATS—No. 2 white, 27 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 26 1/2. RYE—No. 2, 60. FLOUR—Spring wheat, best patent per 47 1/2 @ 48 1/2; low grades, \$2.90 @ 3.00; winter best family, \$3.75 @ 4.00; grammar, \$3.40 @ 3.75. BUTTER—State and creamery, 15 @ 16; western do., 15 @ 16 1/2. CHEESE—Factory cream, 10 @ 11; skims, 4 @ 5. EGGS—State, 13 @ 14; western, 12 @ 13.

East Buffalo Live Stock Market.

CATTLE—Extra export steers, \$4.00 @ 5.00; good to 1st, \$3.50 @ 4.00; choice heavy butchers, \$3.00 @ 3.50; light handy, \$2.50 @ 3.00; cows and heifers, extra, \$2.20 @ 2.50; calves, heavy fed, \$3.50 @ 4.00; veals, \$3.00 @ 3.50. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Choice to extra wethers, \$3.50 @ 4.00; fair to choice sheep, \$3.00 @ 3.50; common to fair, \$2.50 @ 3.00; choice to extra spring lambs, \$3.50 @ 4.00; common to fair, \$3.00 @ 3.50. HOGS—Heavy, \$4.00 @ 4.50; medium and mixed, \$3.50 @ 4.00; Yorkers, \$3.50 @ 4.00; pigs, \$3.00 @ 3.50.

Buffalo Hay Market.

No. 1 timothy, 10 @ 11; No. 2, 9 @ 10; No. 3, 8 @ 9; No. 4, 7 @ 8; No. 5, 6 @ 7; No. 6, 5 @ 6; No. 7, 4 @ 5; No. 8, 3 @ 4; No. 9, 2 @ 3; No. 10, 1 @ 2. Utes Cheese Market. ITICA, N. Y., May 23. CHEESE—At the Board of Trade today the following sales were made: Forty boxes large colored, 5 1/2; 40 boxes small white, 5 1/2; 40 boxes small colored, 5 1/2; 40 boxes small colored, 5 1/2; 20 boxes large white, 5 1/2; 20 boxes large colored, 5 1/2. BUTTER—Twelve packages at 10.

Little Falls Cheese Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., May 23. CHEESE—The following sales were made: Forty boxes large colored, 5 1/2; 40 boxes large colored and white, 5 1/2; 40 boxes small colored and white, 5 1/2; 40 boxes small colored and white, 5 1/2. BUTTER—Twenty-three packages at 10.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Summary of the Week's News of the World.

Cream of the News Collected From Long Dispatches and Put in Proper Shape For the Harried Reader, Who is Too Busy to Read the Longer Reports, and Desires to Keep Posted on Events.

Winnifred Roach, a mulatto woman, residing near Atlanta, attempted to burn her four children to death with kerosene oil and paper, but was arrested before she accomplished their death.

A man about 40 years of age, evidently a fisherman, was taken from the Niagara river about a mile above the falls.

Henry Poland, aged 63 years, a locksmith of Hazleton, Pa., shot himself on a Lehigh Valley train near Wilkes-Barre, Pa., thought to be insane.

M. Francisco Sarcy, the famous dramatic critic, died in Paris, aged 71 years.

The Berwind-White Coal Mining company of Philadelphia has notified its 10,000 employes of an increase of wages, to go into effect June 1. The special guard placed over the state Capitol at Albany at the breaking of the Spanish-American war has been dismissed.

Pawnee Bill's Wild West show visited Princeton, N. J., and the students attempted to break up the parade and a number of people were hurt in the riot that followed.

Sir Henry Irving, the actor, has been suffering from influenza in London, but has almost entirely recovered.

New York city council asks for an appropriation of \$10,000 for celebrating the arrival of Admiral Dewey at that port.

General Rius Rivera has been appointed civil governor of Havana by General Brooke.

A cyclone struck Colesburg, fifteen miles from Manchester, Ia., killing three people and destroying a number of houses.