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BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—T. F. Ritchey. Councilmen—J. T. Dale, W. F. Blum, Chas. Clark, T. E. Armstrong, Dr. J. C. Dunn, G. G. Gaston, J. B. Munn, Justices of the Peace—C. A. Randall, S. J. Setley.

FOREST COUNTY OFFICERS. Member of Congress—J. K. P. Hall. Member of Senate—A. M. Neely. Assembly—A. M. Douth. President Judge—W. M. Lindsey.

Regular Terms of Court. Fourth Monday of February. Third Monday of May.

Presbyterian Sabbath School at 9:45 a. m.; M. E. Sabbath School at 10:30 a. m. Preaching in M. E. Church every Sabbath evening by Rev. O. H. Nickle.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

W. NESTA LODGE, No. 329, I. O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday evening, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Partridge building.

FOREST LODGE, No. 181, A. O. U. W. Meets every Friday evening in A. O. U. W. Hall, Tionesta.

CAPT. GEORGE STOW POST, No. 271 G. A. R. Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evening in each month, in A. O. U. W. Hall, Tionesta.

CAPT. GEORGE STOW CORPS, No. 157, W. R. C. Meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month, in A. O. U. W. hall, Tionesta, Pa.

TIONESTA TENT, No. 181, K. O. T. M. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday evening in each month in A. O. U. W. hall Tionesta, Pa.

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

SHAWKEY & MUNN, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Warren, Pa. Practice in Forest Co. C. M. SHAWKEY, Geo. B. MUNN.

J. W. MORROW, M. D., Physician, Surgeon & Dentist. Office and Residence three doors north of Hotel Agnew, Tionesta.

D. R. F. J. BOVARD, Physician & Surgeon, TIONESTA, PA.

D. R. J. C. DUNN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Health & Killmer's store, Tionesta, Pa. Professional calls promptly responded to at all hours of day or night. Residence—May St.

D. R. J. D. GREAVES, Physician and Surgeon. Office and residence above Forest Co. National Bank. County Phone No. 1.

F. R. LANSON, REAL ESTATE, Tionesta, Pa.

HOTEL WEAVER, E. A. WEAVER, Proprietor. This hotel, formerly the Lawrence House, has undergone a complete change, and is now furnished with all the modern improvements.

CENTRAL HOUSE, GEROW & GEROW Proprietors. Tionesta, Pa. This is the most centrally located hotel in the place, and has all the modern improvements.

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.

Advertisement for 'Educate for Business' and 'Our New Price Catalogue' by Warren Pa. Includes text about business education and a list of products.

PRESIDENT'S VERDICT.

Decision Rendered in Sampson-Schley Dispute.

Terrible Loss of Life by a Hotel Fire In New York—Twenty Killed and Many Injured—Soldiers Not Cruel. Prince Henry—Country Produce High—Manila School Teachers.

President Roosevelt has issued his decision in the Schley case. He approves the findings of the court and in concluding an extensive review of the dispute says:

"In short, the question as to which of the two men, Admiral Sampson or Admiral Schley, was at the time in command, is of merely nominal character. Technically, Sampson commanded the fleet, and Schley, as usual, the western division. The actual fact, the important fact, is that after the battle was joined not a helm was shifted, not a gun was fired, not a pound of steam was put on in the engine room aboard any ship actively engaged in obedience to the order of either Sampson or Schley, save on their own vessels. It was a captain's fight.

"Therefore, the credit to which each of the two is entitled rests on matters apart from the claim of nominal command over the squadron; for so far as the actual fight was concerned neither one nor the other, in fact, exercised any command. Sampson hardly was more than technically in the fight. His real claim for credit rests upon his work as commander-in-chief; upon the excellence of the blockade; upon the preparedness of the squadron; upon the arrangement of the ships' head-on in a semicircle around the harbor, and the standing orders in accordance with which they instantly moved to the attack of the Spaniards when the latter appeared. For all these things the credit is his.

"Admiral Schley is rightly entitled—as is Captain Cook—to the credit of what the Brooklyn did in the fight. On the whole she did well; but I agree with the unanimous finding of the three admirals who composed the court of inquiry as to the 'loop.' It seriously marred the Brooklyn's otherwise excellent record, being in fact the one grave mistake made by any American ship that day. Had the Brooklyn turned to the westward, that is, in the same direction that the Spanish ships were going, instead of in the contrary direction, she would undoubtedly have been in more dangerous proximity to them. But it would have been more dangerous for them as well as for her! This kind of danger must not be too nicely weighed by those whose trade it is to dare greatly for the honor of the flag.

"But after the loop had once been taken, Admiral Schley handled the Brooklyn manfully and well. She and the Oregon were thenceforth the headmost of the American vessels. Though the Iowa certainly, and seemingly the Texas also, did as much in hammering to a standstill the Viscaya, Oquendo and Teresa; while the Indiana did all her eastward position and crippled machinery permitted. In the chase of the Colon the Brooklyn and Oregon share the credit between them.

"Under such circumstances it seems to me that the recommendations of President McKinley were eminently proper and that so far as Admiral Sampson and Schley were concerned it would have been unjust for him to have made other recommendations. Personally, I feel that in view of Captain Clark's long voyage in the Oregon and the condition in which he brought her to the scene of service, as well as the way in which he actually managed her before and during the fight, it would have been well to have given him the same advancement that was given Wainwright. But waiving this, it is evident that Wainwright was entitled to receive more than any of the other commanders; and that it was just to Admiral Sampson that he should receive a greater advance in numbers than Admiral Schley. There was nothing done in the battle that warranted any unusual reward for either. In short, as regards Admirals Sampson and Schley, I find that President McKinley did substantial justice and that there would be no warrant or reversing his action."

Reception of Prince Henry.

Prince Henry of Prussia, representative of the German emperor at the launching of the latter's American yacht, reached here on Sunday and was cordially welcomed as a guest of the nation. The land batteries that guard the outer harbor sounded the first greeting of a salute of 21 guns, the rifles of a special naval squadron assembled in his honor echoed the sentiment, there were verbal greetings from the representatives of President Roosevelt, the army, the navy and the city of New York and a great crowd lined the way into the city to see and cheer the sailor prince of Germany.

New York and its surroundings have rarely shown to greater advantage than in the sunlight with the added brightness that came from the glistening coating of snow, and the royal visitor did not leave the bridge during the run up the bay. He said that he was at last gratifying an old ambition in visiting New York and asked that the points of interest be shown him and the geographical bearings explained. He knew the Statue of Liberty, the Brooklyn bridge and the Battery and had heard of the famed tall buildings.

Prince Henry disembarked at 12:55 p. m., at that moment walking down

REVOLT IS SPREADING.

New Uprisings Reported In All Parts of the Country.

Venezuelan Government Report of Victories Denied—Steamer Liberator Landing Reinforcements, Supplies and Arms—Government Causing Numerous Arrests.

Curacao, Feb. 25.—In spite of the bulletins of victories over the insurgents, published by the Venezuelan government, advices received here from Caracas indicate that the revolution is gaining ground daily. New uprisings are reported in almost all parts of the country, notably in the Tachira district on the Colombian frontier, and in the vicinity of Barcelona, where the insurgents are concentrating.

It was also asserted that General Matos' revolutionary steamer, Liberator (formerly the Banrigh), having landed arms, ammunition and reinforcements at Pedernales, in the gulf of Paria, the insurgents assembled at Maturin, assumed the offensive and defeated the government troops at El Pilar, a village situated 50 kilometers from Carupano, state of Bermudez. The latter place is said to be threatened by the insurgents.

The report that the insurgent General Riera had been defeated by government troops at Sauca has not been confirmed. The Venezuelan government continues to cause numerous arrests here and there of persons believed to be hostile with the result that the population generally is becoming exasperated.

LEADER HEADED OFF.

Resolution Offered by Mr. Palmer Objected to by a Democrat.

Albany, Feb. 25.—A peculiar development in the assembly last night that caused much comment was the killing of a resolution offered by Minority Leader Palmer by an objection offered by Assemblyman McKeown (Dem.) of Kings. The Palmer resolution providing for an investigation of the state departments to ascertain if they could not be run more economically.

Majority Leader Aldis stated that the majority was ready to debate the proposition. After the session it developed that Mr. McKeown's objection was for the purpose of preventing an extended debate as Speaker Nixon and Leader Aldis were prepared with numerous statistics to attempt to refute his (Palmer's) statements.

After the session Mr. Aldis gave out a statement in which his said: "Mr. Palmer has got his facts twisted. Despite the increase in population, etc., of the state, and consequently the increase of the expenses of government, it is costing practically but one million more to defray the expenses of government than under Governor Flower."

Received Diplomatic Corps.

One of the most brilliant functions of the day was at 2 p. m., when Prince Henry received at the German embassy the members of the diplomatic corps. It was the same brilliant assemblage that is seen at the White House on New Year's day to give greetings to the president. Turks in red fez, Russians in tall shakos, Chinese in rich Oriental silks. But there was added the brilliancy in the uniforms of the imperial receiving party.

Lord Pauncefote was the first to be ushered before the prince, followed by the French, Russian, Italian and Mexican ambassadors.

In the meantime the foreign ministers and the staffs of both the ambassadors and ministers had assembled in the ball room to await the conclusion of the prince's personal conference with the ambassadors. When there were over the prince entered the ball room and was presented to the ministers and then to the members of the various staffs.

Supreme Court Denies Motion.

Washington, Feb. 25.—In the case in which the state of Minnesota made an effort to secure the intervention of the supreme court to prevent the merging of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern companies by injunction, Justice Shiras summed up the judgment of the court as follows: "As the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Railway companies are indispensable parties without whose presence the court acting as a court of equity cannot proceed, and our constitutional jurisdiction would not extend to the case if those companies were made parties defendant, the motion for leave to file the proposed bill must be and is denied."

Has Not Reached Constantinople.

Constantinople, Feb. 25.—A dispatch was received here announcing that Miss Stone and Mme. Talika are now at Strumitza. Five hours ride on horseback from the nearest station of the Salonika-Uskub railroad. Miss Stone is suffering from the strain of the past six months and is unable to take the horseback trip. Miss Stone and Mme. Talika will probably be compelled to rest at Strumitza for a few days and then it is hoped to bring them from Salonika to Constantinople.

Strike at Colliery.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Feb. 25.—Six men who refused to accept the nine-hour shift at the Pittston colliery of the Lackawanna Coal company were discharged Saturday. A committee of United Mine Workers asked that they be reinstated, but the officials refused. The 650 miners then quit work and the mine was idle yesterday.

SENATE PASSES PHILIPPINE BILL.

On the Vote Names of South Carolina Senators Are Passed.

Washington, Feb. 25.—After eight hours of tumultuous debate the senate passed the Philippine tariff bill by a vote of 46 to 26—a strictly party vote.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Four o'clock having arrived Mr. Lodge offered the amendment to which he had given notice an hour before and both were adopted. The amendments were: to provide for the rights of appealing to the board of general appraisers and to fix July 1, 1904, as the time when the navigational laws of the United States should be extended absolutely to the Philippines.

Mr. Patterson (D. Col.) then offered his amendment providing for the repeal of the sedition acts passed by the Philippine commission and a vote was taken on it. When the name of McLaurin was passed, Mr. Patterson asked why, but was drowned in a chorus from the republican side demanding the "regular order." When the roll call was completed, Mr. Turner, (D. Wash.) demanded to know why the name of the senator from South Carolina had not been called.

The names of both senators from South Carolina replied Mr. Frye, the president protem, "were omitted by the clerk by direction of the chair."

At this point the guest of the nation, Prince Henry of Germany, was escorted into the chamber to a seat by the side of the president protem, Frye. As the prince ascended the president's platform the senate rose as a body and hearty applause swept over the floor and the thronged galleries.

Mr. Bailey (D. Texas) expressed the opinion that senators could not be prevented from exercising their right to vote even though they were under actual arrest. While Mr. Bailey was speaking, Prince Henry who had occupied his seat beside Senator Frye for 20 minutes, withdrew from the chamber, accompanied by his escort, amid applause from both the floor and galleries.

Proceeding Mr. Bailey said that any senator would have been likely under the same circumstances to do what the senators from South Carolina had done on Saturday and he declared that he did not consider their offense so serious as the deprivation of a state of its representation on the floor of the senate.

Finally the chair recognized Mr. Aldrich and he made the point that as the senate was proceeding under an unanimous agreement to vote on the Philippine bill, no decision was in order on any subject. He asked that this point be submitted to the senate, which was done, with the result that the discussion was declared out of order by a vote of 46 to 25. On this question, Senator Wellington voted with the republicans to sustain the point of order, while Senator Jones (Nev.) and Senator Mason voted with the democrats.

Mr. Turner then sought to secure recognition, in order to have spread on the records a protest of Mr. Tillman, but the privilege was denied at the time and the senate proceeded to the consideration of amendments to the Philippine bill.

FIGHT OVER SEATS.

Canadian Legislative Assembly Also Had a Scene.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 25.—There was a disgraceful scene in the provincial legislature Monday afternoon, Richard McBride, leader of the opposition; Joseph Martin, leader of the party formerly the opposition, but which voted with the government last session, and Smith Curtis, formerly Martin's first lieutenant, engaged in what narrowly averted being a fist fight. It was over the seat in the house usually allotted to the leader of the opposition.

McBride took it when he entered the chamber and when Mr. Martin arrived there was a wordy war. McBride held the seat until the chaplain arose to read the prayer. The new leader of the opposition rose also and Mr. Martin slipped into the chair.

Smith Curtis threw him back and Martin's followers sprang forward. It came within an ace of being a fist fight but resulted in a war of words, the discussion lasting all afternoon. Finally by motion the members were ordered to take their old seats and the house adjourned.

Commemorative Service.

New York, Feb. 24.—The annual service commemorative of the birth of George Washington by the Sons of the Revolution of the State of New York was held Sunday afternoon in St. Paul's chapel. The service was conducted by the Rev. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity church, assisted by 12 clergymen. Dr. Dix delivered an address upon George Washington.

State Y. M. C. A.

Elmira, Feb. 25.—The general secretaries, physical directors and other officers of the state Y. M. C. A. held their convention at the State Y. M. C. A. building in the Park church. One hundred men were in attendance at the morning session which was presided over by General Secretary Irving W. Street of Utica. The meeting was divided into four conferences, that of general secretaries, railroad secretaries, physical directors and boys secretaries.

Governor's First Veto.

Albany, Feb. 25.—Governor Odell's first veto message of the season was received in the assembly last night. It disapproved of a bill extending the time of complying with conditions imposed by letters patent granted in 1885 to William F. Peters and now held by William T. Byrnes.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Summary of the Week's News of the World.

Cream of the News Culled From Long Dispatches and Put in Proper Shape For the Hurried Reader Who is Too Busy to Read the Longer Reports and Desires to Keep Posted.

The worst snow storm in years is being experienced in New York city. The bill to repeal the war revenue taxes passed the house unanimously, in motion of Mr. Richardson, the minority leader.

Gertrude Shea, the 2-year-old child severely burned at Worcester, Mass., Saturday night in the fire resulting from her mother's act in throwing a lighted lamp at her father, is dead.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was elected president of the National American Woman Suffrage association for the ensuing year.

Two thousand people are reported killed by an earthquake in the Trans-Caucasia province of Russia.

Thursday. Four hundred patients had a narrow escape at the burning of the Kellogg sanitarium at Battle Creek, Mich. Loss \$400,000.

Two thousand invitations have been issued for the launching of Emperor William's yacht at Shooters Island on Feb. 25.

Great strike is in progress at Barcelona, Spain, 40,000 workmen being involved and a number of people have been killed or injured in encounters with troops.

The bodies of 800 victims of the earthquake in Southern Russia have thus far been recovered.

M. Cavaignac and M. Renoult fought a duel in Paris. Two shots were exchanged without result.

The minority report on the Pacific cable bill dissents from the view that the government should build the cable.

Friday. Great scarcity of oysters and fish is reported in New York on account of the recent heavy storm.

What is believed to have been the largest existing band of insurgents in Batangas province surrendered to Lieutenant Charles D. Rhodes of the Sixth cavalry at Banan.

Riots continue in Barcelona. Rioters erected barricades and troops carried them at the point of the bayonet. Numbers have been killed.

General Funston has been released from Seacroft hospital, Kansas City, having recovered from the effects of the second operation for development of appendicitis.

Abner Case of Bath N. Y., is supposed to have been lost in the sanitarium fire at Battle Creek, Mich. Ira D. Sankey, the evangelist, got out by a fire escape.

Saturday. President Roosevelt has made public his decision in the Schley case, crediting Sampson with the command at the battle of Santiago.

The president has given instructions to the attorney general to test the legality of the formation of the Northern Securities company.

The strikers at Barcelona murdered three workmen who wished to resume work. The proprietor of a bakery who raised the price of bread was also killed.

A detachment of the Scots Greys was overpowered by Boers at Klipdam, two men being killed, six wounded and 46 taken prisoners.

Premier Sagasta is preparing a decree establishing martial law throughout Spain. The signature of the decree, it is believed, will be followed by an extreme national crisis.

Monday. Charles F. Jones testified in the New York murder trial that Mr. Rice and Patrick had never met and that Patrick induced him to murder the old man.

As a result of a duel at Lawrenceburg, Ky., Alfred Witherspoon, banker, was seriously wounded, and Judge Porter Walker is under arrest awaiting the result of the injuries.

The number of killed by the seismic disturbances at Shamaka in Trans-Caucasia is now estimated at 5,900.

Forty persons have been killed since the disturbances broke out in Barcelona. The strikers attacked the jail but they were repulsed by the troops, after a number of rioters had been killed or wounded.

Harry Welcher, a student at the Brockport state normal school died as a result of injuries sustained while exercising in the gymnasium.

Tuesday. Twenty people lost their lives and many were injured in a fire which destroyed the Seventy-first regiment armory and the Park Avenue hotel in New York early Saturday morning.

Wu Ting Fang and former Mayor Phelan of San Francisco had an exciting colloquy on the subject of Chinese exclusion in a New York hotel.

Senators Tillman and McLaurin of South Carolina were suspended by the senate in consequence of their fist fight in the senate chamber.

Prince Henry of Prussia arrived in New York at noon Sunday and left for Washington at midnight.

GODS FOR PLAYTHINGS.

The Strange Significance of Dolls Among the Moslems.

It is a curious feature of the religion of the Moslem Indians, the "snake-dancers" of New Mexico, that during one of their famous dances dolls representing kateenas or gods are distributed to all the village children. In the Peabody museum at Harvard university there is a collection of nearly 100 of these grotesque idols which were once the playthings of children, but now form an exhibit of peculiar interest to the student of ethnology.

The dolls, although they appear to be of all sorts and sizes, are nevertheless shaped and painted according to an unvarying rule applicable to that particular one of the 60 or 70 kateenas which each is intended to represent. On them are depicted a great variety of arbitrary signs indicating, for example, the lightning or the thunderbolt or the hail or the rain storm or some animal. Often the rainbow is carved over their heads, and many of them bear a curious headlessness, the form of a thin tablet of wood, which is set in an archaic but symmetrical pattern of much elaboration and ornamented with eagles' and owls' feathers.

Most of the special symbolism is to be looked for in the carving and making of the unskilled heads, while the bodies belong to more or less general types. Sometimes they are painted on both sides alike and sometimes differently. Some of them are naked and some of them wear blankets or the like. Others are of a varying height from six inches to a foot and a half. But there are several in the Harvard collection which are nearer four feet. One of these latter is a composite figure, one doll bearing another on its head, with a third above the second.

Not only does the religion of the Mosqui appear in the universal making of the dolls, but also in the selection of the tree from which they are made, the cotton-wood being sacred since it grows along the water courses, the most precious possession of the Indians. The dolls are carved from the root which is very light and so soft that it may be cut with the greatest ease. The dolls are now whitened out with jackknives, but in the old days before the white man came stone knives were used, and even now the smoothing and polishing of the dolls is mainly done with a piece of sandstone. On account of their religious significance they are treated more respectfully than most dolls, and doubtless the little Mosqui girl would rather be glad of a less solemn toy for her plaything.

Why We Yawn and Stretch. During sleep the respiration is shallow, and the expansion of the lungs is insufficient for active movement. It is necessary, therefore, to fully expand the lungs on waking before or as soon as active movements commence. This is effected by a yawn, which is a deep inspiration assisted by the wide opening of the mouth. The depth of the inspiration is often assisted by raising the arms above the head and by throwing forward the chest, and thus yawning and stretching are only parts of one inspiratory effort.

Stretching also aids the return of the blood to the muscles. During sleep the circulation is feeble, and the skin seems to be supplied with blood at the expense of the muscles, and on waking the limbs are stretched to insure their being in working order and to restore to them their normal waking blood supply. Toward night it is not uncommon for a similar reduction in the depth of the respiration and slowing of the circulation to take place, and this is corrected by a similar yawning and stretching as on waking.

MARKET REPORT.

New York Provision Market.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 85 1/2c f.o.b. float; No. 1 northern, Duluth, 84 1/2c f.o.b. float.

CORN—No. 2 corn, 66 1/2c f.o.b. float.

OATS—No. 2, 50c; No. 2 white, 50c; track white, 50 1/2c; western, 50 1/2c; track white, 50 1/2c.

PORK—Mess, \$15.00@17.00; family, \$17.00@17.50.

HAY—Shipping, 60@65c; good to choice, 87 1/2@90c.

BUTTER—Creamery, western, 29c; factory, 29c; imitation creamery, western fancy, 23c.

CHEESE—Fancy large white, 10c; small white, 10 1/2@11 1/2c.

EGGS—State and Pennsylvania, 35c.

POTATOES—New York, sack, \$2.00 @2.25.

Buffalo Provision Market.

WHEAT—No. 1 northern, 80 1/2c; winter wheat, No. 2 red, 90c.

CORN—No. 2 corn, 63 1/2c; No. 3 corn, 62c.

OATS—No. 2 white, 48c; No. 3 mixed, 45 1/2c.

FLOUR—Spring wheat, best patent, per bbl., \$4.25@4.50; low grades, \$2.25@3.00.

BUTTER—Creamery, western, extra tubs, 30c; state and Pennsylvania creamery, 27c; dairy, fair to good, 22@24c.

CHEESE—Fancy full cream, 11 1/2@12c; good to choice, 10@11c; common to fair, 8@9c.

EGGS—State fresh, 32c.

POTATOES—Fancy, per bushel, 75c.

East Buffalo Live Stock Market.

CATTLE—Best steers on sale, \$6.25 @6.50; good to choice shipping steers, \$5.50@5.80; coarse, rough but fat steers, \$5.15@5.65; choice to smooth fat steers, \$5.50@5.80; common to good heifers, \$3.50@4.40; good butcher bulls, \$3.75@4.90.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Handy lambs, choice to fancy, \$5.00@6.50; common to good, \$5.25@5.75; choice to handy wethers, \$5.40@5.65.

HOGS—Mixed, packers' grades, \$8.30@8.40; medium hogs, \$6.40@6.50; choice, 250 lbs. and upwards, \$6.50@6.60.

Buffalo Hay Market.

HAY—Timothy, loose, No. 1 per ton, \$13.00@14.00; timothy prime loose, baled, \$13.50@14.00; timothy, extra, tight baled, \$13.00@13.50; timothy No. 1 tight baled, \$12.50@13.00.