

FOREST REPUBLICAN.

VOL. XLII. NO. 36.

TIONETSA, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1908.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One Square, one inch, one week... \$ 1.00
One Square, one inch, one month... 3.00
One Square, one inch, 3 months... 5.00
One Square, one inch, one year... 10.00
Two Squares, one year... 15.00
Quarter Column, one year... 30.00
Half Column, one year... 50.00
One Column, one year... 100.00
Legal advertisements ten cents per line each insertion.
We do fine Job Printing of every description at reasonable rates, but it's cash on delivery.

Wink Building,
TIONETSA, PA.
Entered as second-class matter at the post-office at Tionesta.
No subscription received for a shorter period than three months.
Correspondence solicited, but no notices will be taken of anonymous communications. Always give your name.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess.—J. T. Carson.
Justices of the Peace.—C. A. Randall, D. W. Clark.
Councilmen.—J. W. Landers, J. T. Dale, G. T. Anderson, Wm. Smearbaugh, E. W. Bowman, J. W. Jamieson, W. J. Campbell.
Constable.—Arlie Clark.
Collector.—W. H. Hood.
School Directors.—J. C. Scowden, R. M. Herman, Q. Jamieson, J. J. Landers, J. R. Clark, W. G. Wyman.

FOREST COUNTY OFFICERS.

Member of Congress.—N. P. Wheeler.
Member of Senate.—F. P. Hall.
Assembly.—W. Shields.
President Judge.—W. M. Lindsey.
Associate Judges.—F. X. Kreitzer, P. C. Hill.
Prothonotary, Register & Recorder, &c.—J. C. Geist.
Sherrif.—A. W. Stroup.
Treasurer.—Geo. W. Holman.
Commissioners.—Leonard Agnew, Andrew Wolf, Philip Emert.
District Attorney.—A. J. Brown.
Jury Commissioners.—J. B. Eden, H. H. McClellan.
Coroner.—Dr. C. Y. Detar.
County Auditors.—George H. Warden, K. L. Haug, S. T. Carson.
County Surveyor.—D. W. Clark.
County Superintendent.—D. W. Morrison.

Regular Terms of Court.

Fourth Monday of February.
Third Monday of May.
Third Monday of September.
Third Monday of November.
Regular Meetings of County Commissioners 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month.

Church and Sabbath School.

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. W. O. Calhoun. Preaching in the F. M. Church every Sabbath evening at the usual hour. Rev. E. L. Monroe, Pastor.
Preaching in the Presbyterian church every Sabbath at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Rev. H. A. Bailey, Pastor.
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.

THE NESTA LODGE, No. 369, I. O. O. F.
Meets every Tuesday evening, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Partridge building.
CAPT. GEORGE STOW POST, No. 274
C. G. A. R. Meets 1st and 3d Monday evening in George Stow Post.
CAPT. GEORGE STOW CORPS, No. 157, W. R. C., meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month.

RITCHIE & CARRINGER, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, TIONETSA, PA.

Practice in Forest Co.

CURTIS M. SHAWKEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Warren, Pa.

Practice in Forest Co.

A. C. BROWN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office in Arner Building, Cor. Elm and Bridge Sts., Tionesta, Pa.

Rooms over Citizens Nat. Bank, TIONETSA, PA.

DR. F. J. BOVARD, Physician & Surgeon, TIONETSA, PA.

Physician and Surgeon, TIONETSA, PA.

DR. J. C. LUNN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, AND DRUGGIST, Office in Dunn & Fulton drug store, Tionesta, Pa. Profound local calls promptly responded to at all hours of day or night. Residence—Elm St., three doors above the store.

DR. J. B. SIGGINS, Physician and Surgeon, OIL CITY, PA.

Physician and Surgeon, OIL CITY, 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. Heated and lighted throughout with natural gas, bathrooms, hot and cold water, etc. The comforts of guests never neglected.

CENTRAL HOUSE, GEROW & GEROW Proprietors, 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 over R. L. Hasler's grocery store on Elm street. 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.

Fred. Grettenberger, GENERAL BLACKSMITH & MACHINIST.

All work pertaining to Machinery, Engines, Oil Well Tools, Gas or Water Pumps and General Blacksmithing promptly done at Low Rates, Repairing Mill Machinery given special attention, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Shop in rear of and just west of the Shaw House, Tionesta, Pa.
Your patronage solicited.
FRED. GRETTEBERGER

JAMES HASLET, GENERAL MERCHANTS, Furniture Dealers, —AND— UNDERTAKERS. TIONETSA, PENN.

Dr. August Morck, OPTICIAN.

Office 7 & 7 1/2 National Bank Building, OIL CITY, PA.
Eyes examined free. Exclusively optical.

EXPLOSION IN TRENCH

Twenty-Five Lives Lost When Spark Ignited Leaking Gas.

Score of Workmen Buried, Of Whom Four Escaped by Making Their Way Through a Sewer to the River—A Woman and Five Children Who Were on the Street Were Swept Down into the Hole—Foreman Trout Burned to Death.

Twenty-five persons lost their lives in a terrific explosion of gas which ripped up a great section of Gold street, Brooklyn. It is definitely known that fifteen persons were buried under the hundreds of tons of earth and timber that were thrown into the air by the explosion and ten more persons are reported as missing. The explosion occurred in a fifty foot excavation that had been made in Cold street between York and Front streets, where a water main was being laid. The gas main recently sprung a leak and in a manner unknown a spark came in contact with the escaping gas. There was a terrific explosion that lifted the surface of the street for a half a block in both directions and buried dirt, paving stones and debris into the air.

Gold street was crowded with school children when the explosion occurred and that scores of children were not killed or injured was remarkable. A woman and three children were almost opposite the excavation when the earth crumbled under their feet and they were swept down into the hole under tons of wreckage. Two other children were on the opposite side of the street when the sidewalk caved in and they lost their lives.

Samuel Trout, foreman of the gang of laborers who were laying the water main, was near the woman and children who lost their lives. He rushed forward as he felt the street tremble from the explosion in an endeavor to save them, but he too was drawn into the death hole. His body was the first to be recovered. Trout had been roasted to a cinder.

Only four of the men working in the excavation escaped.

STORY OF STANDARD OIL.

John D. Rockefeller on Witness Stand Tells of Early Struggles.

With the air of a country gentleman of kindly mien, John D. Rockefeller, president of the Standard Oil company, though for nearly ten years retired from active business cares, for over two hours reviewed the history of the early oil trade and the development of the first companies that later grew to the present so-called Oil Trust.

Mr. Rockefeller was a witness for the defense in the suit to dissolve the Standard Oil company, which is being prosecuted by the United States government, and his appearance at the hearings before former Judge Franklin Ferris, the referee, brought a large crowd to the Customs building.

The head of the big oil combine was surrounded by an imposing circle of counsel and when he began his testimony he gazed complacently upon a swarm of newspaper men, behind whom pressed close a throng of people that filled the room.

Mr. Rockefeller appeared at complete ease and when John G. Milburn of counsel for the Standard Oil company propounded his first question the witness spoke out in full tones as if he desired the most distant spectator in the chamber to hear.

Then in a manner that indicated a pleasure at what he was about to tell, Mr. Rockefeller spoke of his start in the oil business and how under adverse conditions that business grew to the proportions of the Standard Oil company of Ohio, with its capitalization of \$1,000,000.

The development of Mr. Rockefeller's testimony, which carried him to the organization of the Standard Oil company of Ohio, indicated that one of the lines of the defense would be that the Standard company is not the result of an aggressive policy to obtain a mastery of the oil trade as charged, but rather the natural outcome of an economic development which the exigencies of the oil industry demanded.

STANDARD OIL'S EARNINGS.

Mr. Rockefeller Forgot Some Things Kellogg Asked About.

The enormous earning power of the oil combination was brought out in the suit to dissolve the Standard Oil company when Mr. Rockefeller, after stating that the Standard had paid dividends amounting to \$40,000,000 in 1907, said it had earned as much more and that this was added to the company's surplus, which was stated by the government's counsel to be \$300,000,000. It was further stated by Mr. Kellogg that the company within the last eight years had earned nearly half a billion dollars.

The course of Mr. Rockefeller's testimony in the hands of government counsel ran not so smooth as Thursday, when he told his story under the direction of friendly counsel, but the rapid-fire interrogations of the prosecution were always met with unshakable imperturbability and readiness to answer, except when, as he explained: "It is quite impossible for me to remember after thirty-five years. I do not recall."

Mr. Rockefeller was questioned closely regarding rebates which the Standard was charged with receiving.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

Reports of Outbreak at 12 Points in Western New York.

Prompt measures to fight a threatened epidemic in New York state of the foot and mouth disease, so dreaded by owners of valuable cattle are being taken by the state department of agriculture following upon the receipt of reports that the disease had obtained a footing at some twelve points in Erie and Niagara counties.

It is supposed the disease was brought to this state at this time through the Buffalo stockyards. The matter is under consideration by the United States department of agriculture, which proposes to put a quarantine upon all cattle in the state. This federal measure will be followed up by stringent regulations of the state department, including a quarantine of cases of the disease, which is very contagious.

It is supposed that one point of attack which has heretofore escaped the efforts of department regulations has been that poisons thrown off by the afflicted animals have been transmitted to other healthy beasts through barnyard birds, principally sparrows.

Cattle which are victims of the foot and mouth disease suffer the sloughing off of hoofs and attacks of a poisonous foaming at the mouth, many fatalities occurring.

Two States Quarantined.

Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture at Washington has issued orders placing in quarantine the entire states of New York and Pennsylvania, and forbidding the interstate movement of cattle, sheep, swine and goats, as a result of the sudden outbreak of a contagious foot and mouth disease.

MAYOR JOHNSON A POOR MAN

Sacrificed His Fortune to Save His Brother's Estate.

Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, who for years has been credited with possessing a large fortune, last week announced that he had lost everything and would be compelled to give up his beautiful home on Euclid avenue and move into smaller and less expensive quarters.

His fortune was wrecked, the mayor declared by his devotion to the affairs of the estate of his dead brother Albert, who was heavily interested in traction properties in the East.

The Municipal Traction company of which Mayor Johnson was president, passed into the hands of receivers in the federal court several days ago. Following this came the transfer to two local banks of the Depositors Savings and Trust company of which the mayor was president. It is said this action was precipitated by the threats of Mr. Johnson's individual creditors to file suits to obtain payment on notes endorsed by the mayor.

It is said Mr. Johnson has recently lost approximately \$400,000 in connection with his interests in Lorain, Ohio.

CAUSE OF CHINA'S UNREST.

Manchus Considered Aliens and Yet They Hold Most of the Offices.

An Englishman at present in London, who has a complete knowledge of China and the Chinese conditions, expressed the opinion that the chances of trouble resulting from the change of regime at Peking were far more serious than was generally thought.

"Few people outside of China appreciate the relative position of the Manchus and the Chinese," he said. "While the present dynasty is Manchu and the Manchus hold about half the high offices everywhere, half the smaller positions in the central government, as well as a vast preponderance of the posts depending upon status, manhood and scholarship, the population of the country is Chinese."

"The desire of the Chinese for a share in the government proportionate to their numbers is today the strongest motive behind the revolutionary movement."

Dried Eggs Powder.

H. G. Keith of New York at the tariff revision hearing asked for a specific duty on dried eggs powder, which he said was prepared from fresh and stale eggs. He showed the committee samples and said custards and other foods in which fresh eggs are used are made of dried eggs.

"Do you mean that I can get a dish of scrambled eggs made of this stuff?" asked the chairman.

"Is that what is served in hotels and restaurants?" queried Mr. Boutell. "Yes," replied the witness.

Van Vlissingen Is Convict No. 603.

Peter Van Vlissingen, self-confessed forger to the extent of \$700,000, became convict No. 603 at Joliet, Ill. He will be put to work in the broom factory. It was just four days ago that the Chicago real estate man and philanthropist startled a wide circle of friends and a public which knew him only as a successful business man and exponent of civic and personal righteousness, by his confession and indictment and conviction which followed within a few hours.

Big Steel Mills Resume.

Official announcement was made in Chicago that work will be resumed at once at the mills of the Illinois Steel company at South Chicago, most of which have been idle for more than a year. It was said 6,000 men would be hired immediately and that by Dec. 1 the mills will be giving employment to at least 12,000. Sufficient orders for steel rails have been received to be initiated, to allow the entire plant to run indefinitely.

INVASION OF ENGLAND

Lord Roberts Points Out How Germany Could Land Troops.

German Transports Could Easily Evade the British Fleet After Distracting Attention by Small Raids. An Army of 1,000,000 Men Needed, He Says, For Home Defense—Lord Roberts' Resolution For Immediate Defense Adopted by the Lords.

London, Nov. 24.—Field Marshal Lord Roberts in a studied speech in the house of lords pointed out the comparative ease with which Germany could land an army on the shores of England. Under the present conditions England would be forced, he said, to submit to most humiliating demands.

He disclaimed all hostility to or fear of Germany, but he declared that the defense of the islands required immediate attention. There should be an army so strong in numbers and efficiency that the most formidable foreign nations would hesitate to make a landing in England.

He had ascertained, the speaker continued, that vessels capable of accommodating 200,000 men always were available in the northern ports of Germany and that as a result of the new German law 200,000 men could be collected in the districts of the nearest port without any trouble.

The great German steamship lines were in constant practice in embarking and disembarking, and as the railroads were owned by the state all preliminaries, up to the actual dispatch of troops, could be carried out with the utmost secrecy.

Could Evade British Fleet.

Germany was perfectly aware, the field marshal went on, that it would be essential for her transports to evade the British fleet and she could easily distract attention by small raids while the main disembarkation was proceeding undisturbed.

"It would be folly," declared Lord Roberts, "to shut our eyes to these possibilities, however much peace is desired. The startling events in the Near East have brought home to the most careless observer that nothing could save that country which is not prepared to protect itself. If Great Britain continues to neglect the most ordinary precautions, she may some day find herself in the hands of the invader and forced to submit to the most humiliating conditions."

"This danger is daily becoming more threatening. Within a decade Germany has created the greatest sea power that ever existed, except Great Britain's, and at the present moment it is formidable. Measures are being taken to increase that power. It is calculated that there are 80,000 Germans in employment in Great Britain. They are trained soldiers and if a German force once landed on these shores they would be ready to help."

Large Home Army Needed.

Lord Roberts contended it was not absolutely essential for a nation to command the sea in order to carry out an invasion. A temporary local command would suffice and this was perfectly understood in Germany. The main temptation to the invasion of Great Britain was the want of a home army which ought to consist of a million men.

Across the narrow sea were 60,000 Germans who by perseverance, industry, sound education and military training had made themselves a great nation. They required outlets for their commerce and population. It was Great Britain's business, continued Lord Roberts, to find out in what way the great increase in Germany's sea power was likely to affect her and to adopt measures necessary for her own defense.

The navy under present conditions was fettered in home waters and without military force sufficient to render an invasion hopeless. Great Britain's military weakness would in all probability be the cause of the loss of her naval supremacy.

Lord Roberts' speech caused a sensation in the house. The Earl of Crewe remarked on the seriousness of such statements in the present high-strung condition of Europe's nerves, saying he feared there might be regrettable consequences.

Lord Roberts' resolution to the effect "that the islands' defense necessitates the immediate attention of the government to make provision for such a strong and efficient army that the most formidable foreign nation will hesitate before making an attempt at landing," was adopted by a vote of 74 to 22.

Hobson Blames the President.

Akron, O., Nov. 24.—Congressman Richmond P. Hobson, who was here today, has sent a letter to President Roosevelt demanding that he rescind his orders recalling the United States fleet from the Pacific. In his letter he accuses President Roosevelt for his interference in the Japanese troubles in California. Conditions that have no counterpart in the Atlantic exist, Hobson says, and it would be a national and international calamity to withdraw the fleet.

Kicked From Coal Car by Mule.

Greensburg, Pa., Nov. 24.—J. H. Harkness, 38 years old, a driver at the Loyalhanna mine, died at Latrobe from injuries sustained last Thursday, when he was knocked from a coal car by a mule.

DID NOT CONCEIVE TRUST IDEA

Rockefeller Give the Credit to Flagler and Todd.

New York, Nov. 24.—Credit for the creation of the Standard Oil trust, which counsel for the federal government claims still exists as the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, was given by John D. Rockefeller, as a witness under cross-examination in the federal suit to dissolve the Standard, to two men—Henry M. Flagler and Samuel C. T. Todd.

To these two master architects of the oil combine Mr. Rockefeller gave full credit, saying that he was sure it was not himself, as he did not possess the ability for so progressive a move.

Mr. Rockefeller spent an arduous day on the stand under the incessant questioning of Frank B. Kellogg, the government counsel, and when adjournment was taken he gave every evidence of delight that the day was done. Counsel hope to conclude Mr. Rockefeller's cross-examination today when it is planned to place John D. Archbold, vice president of the Standard, on the stand.

Frank B. Kellogg, who with other government investigators has been endeavoring for over a year to obtain the missing stock transfer books of the Standard Oil trust, sought through Mr. Rockefeller to find the missing trail to these books, and Mr. Rockefeller promised to do what he could to find them.

Mr. Rockefeller's examination carried him through the period of the Standard Oil trust and the years of its subsequent liquidation, which lasted from 1892 to 1899.

Mr. Rockefeller's memory at times was not clear on the definite details of this trust liquidation period and he told counsel that he could not recall many of the incidents and developments of that time. During the day Mr. Kellogg developed from Mr. Rockefeller that early in the industrial existence of the Standard the presidents of two railroad companies with several railroad directors were stockholders in the oil combination.

After adjournment Mr. Rockefeller told an inquiring audience of reporters that there were better things in the world than making money, and since 1891 he had been gradually retiring from business. He added: "There is more important work than making money and there is much for me to do. I belong to the brotherhood of man."

CANNON FOR TARIFF REVISION.

Says He Will Do His Best to Have Change Made Promptly.

Chicago, Nov. 24.—Joseph G. Cannon, speaker of the house of representatives, placed himself on record in favor of a revision of the tariff in accordance with the promise of the Republican party platform. The words of the speaker came at the conclusion of a luncheon given to six rear admirals of the United States navy by Alexander H. Revell of Chicago in the Union League club, at which the need of more battleships and increased efficiency of the fighting forces of the republic were the principal themes of discussion.

In a few introductory sentences Speaker Cannon declared himself in favor of an efficient navy and army for the good of the republic.

On the tariff question he said: "Any change in the revenue laws of the country of necessity is followed by a depression of business. Three years ago I followed the lead of Theodore Roosevelt, who declared that there should be no revision of the revenue laws, when means the tariff, until after the next general election. His policy was not to change existing conditions."

"The Republican platform on which the national contest has been won says revise the revenue laws. That revision should be with due regard to protection and penalty against discriminatory nations."

"As a member of the next house of representatives, a co-ordinate branch of the government equal to the executive and the judiciary, I am going, so far as my vote is concerned, to see to it that the policy of the Republican party on this question is written in the national laws as promptly as possible. The laws should be written promptly, so that business can adjust itself to changed conditions, for the change will of necessity bring disturbance."

First of Sewer Victims Unearthed.

New York, Nov. 24.—Workmen digging in the Brooklyn trench where fifteen persons lost their lives in a gas explosion last Friday came upon the first of the buried victims' bodies at 9:15 o'clock last night. It was that of Vincent Doherty, 7 years old, one of the five children supposed to have been buried in the cave-in. The body was encountered about 45 feet below the street level.

Missouri's Vote May Be Divided.

Jefferson City, Mo., Nov. 24.—A possibility that the electoral vote of Missouri may be divided between Taft and Bryan arose when it was discovered that one Bryan elector received more votes than the lowest Taft elector.

Whether Bryan will be given this vote in the electoral college depends upon a decision which Governor Folk now has under advisement.

FORESTRY AND FRUIT GROWING

Delegates From New England States Discuss Uniform Legislation.

Boston, Nov. 24.—A representative gathering listened for several hours in the Tremont theater to two addresses on forestry and fruit growing, which opened the conference of delegates from six New England states, called by Governor Guild of Massachusetts to discuss uniform legislation in this section of the country, as well as the conservation of its resources.

All the papers read and suggestions made will be referred to the state chiefs of departments of forestry, shell fish and highways, with instructions to consider and report to the incoming governors, before Jan. 1, their findings in regard to uniform laws for all New England.

Governor Guild presided at the session, which was marked by the presentation of papers on "The cultivation of forest trees," by National Forester Gifford Pinchot, and on "New England's opportunity in orchards," by Professor John Craig of Cornell university. The delegates, numbering 200, were the guests of the state at a banquet at the Algonquin club last night.

The only New England executive missing was Governor Higgins of Rhode Island, who is absent on his wedding trip. The Rhode Island delegation is headed by Lieutenant Governor Watrous. There were four governors-elect in the gathering—Bert M. Fernald of Maine, Henry B. Quincy of New Hampshire, George H. Prouty of Vermont and George L. Lilley of Connecticut.

A spirited debate followed the reading of the two papers.

CARNEGIE ASKED TO TESTIFY.

House Committee Invites Him to Tell About Steel Schedule.

Washington, Nov. 24.—As a result of the declaration of Andrew Carnegie in an article in the forthcoming number of the Century magazine that the tariff schedules on iron and steel should be reduced, the ways and means committee of the house, through its chairman, Seneca E. Payne, formally invited Mr. Carnegie to appear before it this week to tell what he knows about the steel industry and the possibility of the reduction of the tariff on iron and steel products.

The commission desires him to appear Wednesday, when the iron and steel schedule will be taken up in the hearing now being held by the committee looking toward a revision of the tariff. The hearings on the iron and steel rates will continue until Friday, and if Mr. Carnegie finds it impossible to appear Wednesday the committee is anxious to hear him on Thursday or Friday.

The members of the committee were a unit in refusing to discuss Mr. Carnegie's article, although all of them admitted having read it.

Many Killed by a Tornado.

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 24.—A dispatch from Russellville, Ark., says that between 12 and 20 persons were killed, and about 30 other persons injured in a tornado which swept through the settlement of Piney. Dispatches also report that the towns of Wallerville and Jethro, in Franklin county, were almost demolished and that several persons were killed in each place.

MARKET REPORT.

New York Provision Market.
WHEAT—No. 2 red, \$1.12 1/2 f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth, \$1.15 1/2. CORN—No. 2 corn, new, 72c f. o. b. afloat; 71 1/2c elevator.
OATS—Mixed oats, 29 to 32 lbs., 53 1/2c; clipped white, 32 to 40 lbs., 53 1/2c.
PORK—Mess, \$16.00 @ 17.75; family, \$18.00 @ 19.00.
HAY—Good to choice, 75 @ 80c.
EGGS—State and Pennsylvania, 48 @ 50c.
BUTTER—Creamery specials, 21 @ 21 1/2c; extra, 30 @ 30 1/2c; process, 17 @ 24 1/2c; state dairy, 20 @ 22c.
POTATOES—Maine, per 150 lbs., \$2.37 @ 2.62; state, \$2.25 @ 2.50.

Buffalo Provision Market.

WHEAT—No. 1 northern, carloads, \$1.09; No. 2 red, \$1.07 1/2.
CORN—No. 2 yellow, 67 1/2c f. o. b. afloat; No. 3 yellow, 67 1/2c.
OATS—No. 2 white, 52 1/2 @ 54c f. o. b. afloat; No. 3 white, 52 1/2 @ 53 1/2c.
FLOUR—Fancy blended patent, per bbl., \$6.00 @ 6.75; winter family, patent, \$5.40 @ 6.15.
BUTTER—Creamery, prints, fancy, 21 1/2 @ 22c; state and Pennsylvania creamery, 30c; dairy, choice to fancy, 28 1/2 @ 29c.
CHEESE—Choice to fancy, full cream, 14c; fair to good, 12 1/2 @ 13c.
EGGS—Selected white, 40 @ 45c.
POTATOES—White, fancy, per bu., 80c; fair to good, 76 @ 78c.

East Buffalo Live Stock Market.

Monday, Nov. 23.
The few odds and ends of cattle, hogs and sheep that were consigned here, were all disposed of at last week's closing prices, and most of the stock was taken by the local packers.
No livestock of any kind will be received at the East Buffalo stock yards until resumed.
About 500 men are kept busy cleaning and disinfecting the stock yards, and with the present favorable weather great progress is being made and it is believed the yards will be in such condition that they will be open again for business in a week.

Couldn't Stick Him Again.

A bishop, accosted in Fifth avenue, New York, by a neat but hungry stranger, took the needy one to a hotel and shared a gorgeous dinner with him, yet, having left his episcopal wallet in the pocket of a different episcopal jacket, suddenly faced the embarrassment of not possessing the wherewithal to pony up. "Never mind," exclaimed his guest; "I have enjoyed dining with you, and I shall be charmed to shoulder the cost. Permit me." Whereupon the stranger paid for two. This worried the prelate, who insisted, "Just let me call a cab and we'll run up to my hotel, where I shall have the pleasure of reimbursing you." But the stranger met the suggestion with, "See here, old man, you've stuck me for a bulgy good dinner, but hanged if I'm going to let you stick me for car fare!"

True Business Instinct.

Ed was a mighty bright negro belonging to a family in Columbia, Tenn. He had been a faithful servant for many years, and by saving and carefully investing his wages he had belied the usual thriftlessness attributed with more or less justice to the majority of his race.

His master was an attorney, and one morning before he had arisen the lawyer was called upon by Ed, who said: "Say, boss, Ah wants yo' ter draw me up a mortgage."

"A mortgage?" asked his master. "What do you want a mortgage for?" "Well, Ah's done lent Uncle Lisha five dollars, an' Ah wants a mortgage on