

EIGHT KILLED AND THIRTY INJURED

Work Train Wrecked On the New Haven Road.

THE WRECKAGE TAKES FIRE.

Fast Passenger Train Crashes Into a Car Containing Between Forty and Fifty Workmen and Nearly All Are Killed or Hurt—Cause of Accident Not Determined.

Hartford, Ct. (Special).—Eight workmen were killed and over 30 injured when a passenger train on the Highland Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad crashed into the rear of a work train that was backing into the city from New Britain at the Sigourney Street crossing. Of the injured two probably will die.

Some of the victims within easy reach were dead, but were left while the rescuers tried to extricate the living. In one instance it took an hour and a half to rescue one workman who was pinned between the trucks. His head was hanging down backwards and he suffered severely; but the rescuer encouraged him, while doctors reached between the frame work which held him a prisoner and treated the wounds on the face and head.

There are three unofficial versions of the cause of the wreck. One is that the passenger train for New Britain went out on a wrong track. The second is that the work train had the right of way until 7 o'clock, and should have had a clear track; that the passenger train was ahead of time at that point. The third is that the work train opened a switch and failed to close it.

The engineer of the work train claims that he had the right of way, and his statements are borne out by others on this train. Engineer Wilson, of the passenger train, jumped in time to escape injury. The passengers, however, were badly shaken up and some were cut by flying glass. An express train passed on an adjoining track soon after the accident, and it is believed that the wreckage there was much danger because the wrecked cars had to be maintained in an upright position by stays while the rescuers were underneath battling to save the lives of those caught in the wreckage.

During the excitement fire broke out. After quenching the flames, firemen became rescuers, and with axes and saws worked until the arrival of a squad of 50 railroad wreckers.

Soon after the wreck, while an investigation was being made to ascertain the whereabouts of the living victims, one man underneath several tons of debris was seen waving a red flag. Someone reached him with a bottle of whiskey and gave him a draught. He remarked: "The first drink in 12 years, and God knows I need it."

At St. Francis Hospital there are 31 victims. The doctors say that two of them cannot live.

CHILD BURNED IN YARD.

Smothered by Hugging and Thrown Into Grave.

West Chester, Pa. (Special).—Irwin Lewis, a broad-shouldered, blue-eyed young farmer, was taken from this village to the county seat at West Chester, charged with the murder of his five-year-old stepdaughter, Mary Robbins Newlin, by burying her alive.

The prisoner was under a heavy guard of deputy sheriffs throughout the 27-mile journey to West Chester because of the violent sentiment against him throughout the region.

The crime that District Attorney W. W. McElree declares he is certain that the young farmer committed seems unbelievable because of the multiple horrors that attended it. In brief, there was this little fair-haired child, as chubby and beautiful as an angel, who was out romping on a late with Georgy Evans. The suspension of the firm of F. W. Duryea & Co. was announced on the New York Stock Exchange.

President Hadley, of Yale, announced that the Woolsey and Hurst scholarships would be awarded by lot between Robert Alfonso Taft, of Washington, D. C., and Samuel Michael Cohen, of Hartford, Ct. This is the first time in 51 years that the Woolsey scholarship has been divided.

United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, chairman of the subcommittee of the congressional commission to investigate conditions at immigration stations, declares one physician is not sufficient to examine 1,000 persons arriving in Baltimore in a single day.

Federal Judge Smith McPherson, sitting in Kansas City, in deciding the conflict between the national and state laws over two-cent mileage, ruled that the federal authority had jurisdiction and enjoined the state authorities from imposing penalties.

Herman S. Leroy, attorney for the late James Henry Smith, denies that Mrs. Simon Dufreche, of New Orleans, is Smith's daughter, as she has claimed.

Foreign.

The steamer Crystal Stream was burned to the water's edge while tied up at Coles Island, in Washedonk Lake, N. B., and three members of the crew were burned to death.

Forty-eight mutineers have been condemned and shot at Kiev, and the assistant harbor master of Sebastopol, has been sentenced to death.

James Pagan, who narrowly escaped being buried alive in England, described his sensations while the undertaker was measuring him for a shroud.

The Japanese foreign minister announced that the rumor that Ambassador Aoki was to be recalled is without foundation.

An imperial ukase conferred on governors of certain provinces in Russia unlimited powers without resort to courts.

Mathias Erzberger, a member of the German Reichstag, was sentenced to one week's imprisonment for communicating ex-Governor Von Bennigson of New Guinea, one of the German African colonies.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

The state rested its case in the prosecution of William D. Haywood for the murder of ex-Governor Steiensenberg. Judge Wood overruled the motion of the defense that the jury be advised by the court to return a verdict of acquittal before hearing any evidence from the defense.

Mrs. Daisy Gordon Maud Hanna was granted a divorce from Dan R. Hanna, son of the late Senator M. A. Hanna, in a Cleveland court on her charge of cruelty and neglect to duty. Mrs. Hanna was given the custody of her child and the alimony was settled out of court.

Mrs. Emma Kaufmann, of Sioux Falls, is at liberty under a bond of \$25,000 pending argument on a motion for a new trial. She was convicted of first degree manslaughter for causing the death of Agnes Polreis, a 16-year-old servant in the Kaufmann household.

The prosecution in the Haywood trial succeeded in again showing a direct connection between the store of George Pettibone, in Denver, and Harry Orchard at work on the Bradley crime in San Francisco, and that Haywood had declared that Steiensenberg was a tyrant and a monster who should be exterminated.

Evidence was taken before a special examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission in New York on the charge that railroads are charging as much for immigrants as for first-class passengers.

A lunacy commission was appointed to inquire into the mental condition of Policeman Hess, of New York, who carried Elizabeth Brady to Baltimore.

Leave to enter a motion for a rehearing was granted to Greene and Gaynor in the United States Court of Appeals in Huntsville, Ala.

Robert F. Straune, of Boston, was arrested in Dedham, Mass., for trying to forcibly take his daughter from her boarding house.

President Remsen, of Johns Hopkins University, delivered the commencement oration at the University of Michigan.

The Neptune Line steamer Rhode Island ran into a coal barge off Rhode Island and the passengers were frightened.

Former President Grover Cleveland, who has been ill with acute indigestion, is reported out of danger.

Ambassador Bryce delivered the address at the Washington University commencement in St. Louis.

A call has been issued for a national industrial congress in San Francisco.

Testimony that the State of Pennsylvania paid \$566,000 for \$25,000 worth of iron in the state arsenal at Harrisburg was given before the Capitol Investigation Commission.

Dr. Paul R. Heyl, of Philadelphia, has won a prize of \$1,000, which has been offered for 43 years to the person who should determine the relative speed of rays of light.

Edward Hotchkiss successfully deposed the health authorities of the port of New York by refusing to leave the ship Havana and place himself in quarantine.

The police of Bridgeport, N. J., are investigating the drowning of Miss Mary Vennell, who was out romping on a lake with Georgy Evans.

The suspension of the firm of F. W. Duryea & Co. was announced on the New York Stock Exchange.

President Hadley, of Yale, announced that the Woolsey and Hurst scholarships would be awarded by lot between Robert Alfonso Taft, of Washington, D. C., and Samuel Michael Cohen, of Hartford, Ct. This is the first time in 51 years that the Woolsey scholarship has been divided.

United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, chairman of the subcommittee of the congressional commission to investigate conditions at immigration stations, declares one physician is not sufficient to examine 1,000 persons arriving in Baltimore in a single day.

Federal Judge Smith McPherson, sitting in Kansas City, in deciding the conflict between the national and state laws over two-cent mileage, ruled that the federal authority had jurisdiction and enjoined the state authorities from imposing penalties.

Herman S. Leroy, attorney for the late James Henry Smith, denies that Mrs. Simon Dufreche, of New Orleans, is Smith's daughter, as she has claimed.

The steamer Crystal Stream was burned to the water's edge while tied up at Coles Island, in Washedonk Lake, N. B., and three members of the crew were burned to death.

Forty-eight mutineers have been condemned and shot at Kiev, and the assistant harbor master of Sebastopol, has been sentenced to death.

James Pagan, who narrowly escaped being buried alive in England, described his sensations while the undertaker was measuring him for a shroud.

The Japanese foreign minister announced that the rumor that Ambassador Aoki was to be recalled is without foundation.

An imperial ukase conferred on governors of certain provinces in Russia unlimited powers without resort to courts.

Mathias Erzberger, a member of the German Reichstag, was sentenced to one week's imprisonment for communicating ex-Governor Von Bennigson of New Guinea, one of the German African colonies.

Serious rioting has occurred in the winegrowing district. Troops fired upon a mob in Narbonne. Three persons were killed and 100, including a score of women, wounded.

A dynamite cartridge was thrown from the gallery of the Greek Chamber of Deputies among the members, but fortunately it failed to explode.

It is reported that 1,000 Japanese have not been allowed to land at Salsina Cruz owing to bubonic plague, which is said to exist among them.

The Japanese Jingo.



ON BEST TERMS WITH THE JAPS

Viscount Aoki Says There Is No "Situation"—Takes a Broad View.

Washington (Special).—Japanese Ambassador Aoki in an interview, talked freely regarding the relations between the United States and Japan, incidentally expressing disbelief in the rumors that he is to be recalled.

"There is no 'situation,'" he said, "between Japan and the United States. The best of relations exist, and there is nothing of a diplomatic character under consideration. It is very distressing that there should be agitation over trifles, which are purely of local import, if import at all."

"Is the Progressive party strong enough to secure your recall?" he was asked.

"I do not credit the story of my recall," he replied. "The Progressives do not have a majority in the national legislature. I do not know what their strength really is, but I think not very great. It is bad that a few excitable persons should cause the impression to go out that Japan is a nation of violence and fanaticism, and also impulsive. Some of our people are very sensitive, and also impulsive. We want no trouble. We have a population of about 50,000,000, and your country has, perhaps, more than 80,000,000, with much more wealth than Japan. The conquests we seek are those of peace. We have entered on a constructive era. As far as the status of my countrymen in the United States is concerned, it is possible that they are not well understood, but I see no reason why, when they become used to the ways of the country, they could not assimilate with the people here."

"Would you advocate their intermarriage and naturalization?" "Yes," replied Viscount Aoki. "I think it proper, if they individually see fit, to marry here. I would leave it to them. As for naturalization, Japanese become subjects of other countries, and Europeans in many cases have become subjects of Japan. I have seen it stated in the press that they would not be likely to renounce their allegiance to their own country, but that idea is exaggerated. The Japanese are not so patriotic. If they go to another country, invest there, become interested in the administration of governmental affairs there—they are Japanese no longer. Their interests are all with the community where they have their homes."

The Ambassador declared that it was a fallacy to suppose that any country could ever dominate the Pacific. "It is too big," he declared, "and there are too many countries bordering on it. The interests of all must be conserved. And it is idle to suppose that Japan can ever hope to control such a vast commerce as even the Asiatic countries will furnish."

"The Ambassador declared that it was a fallacy to suppose that any country could ever dominate the Pacific. 'It is too big,' he declared, 'and there are too many countries bordering on it. The interests of all must be conserved. And it is idle to suppose that Japan can ever hope to control such a vast commerce as even the Asiatic countries will furnish.'"

BIDS FOR MONSTER SHIPS.

Offers To Build Two American Dreadnoughts.

Washington (Special).—The Newport News Shipbuilding Company, of Newport News, Va., with one bid at \$3,987,000, and the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, of Quincy, Mass., with a bid of \$4,377,000, were the successful bidders for building the big 20,000-ton battleships.

The officials of the Navy Department were gratified and surprised at the lowness of the bid, considering conditions in the industrial world. They pointed out that the bid of the Newport News Company for one of the great 20,000-ton ships was not only between \$400,000 and \$500,000 less than corresponding bids from any other company, but actually considerably less than the price submitted for building the 16,000-ton battleship Minnesota, and \$3,000 less than the price paid for the battleship Louisiana. With the bids from the shipbuilders were received special bids from the naval constructors at the New York and Mare Island Navy Yards, prepared by the direction of the department as a check on the private shipbuilders. The figures on these bids have not been made public, but it is known that they are considerably in excess of the bids submitted by the private builders.

The forthcoming report of the board of construction regarding submarine boats is awaited with interest. About \$3,000,000 is available for building submarines.

The board of visitors to the Naval Academy recommend, among other things, a full course of four years. The French Ambassador and Madame Jusserand are guests of President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Secretary Wilson was a witness at the trial of former Assistant Statist William Holmes, accused of betraying crop secrets.

The blame for the collision between the torpedo boats Whipple and Blakeley has been placed on Machinist's Mate Seward, who has disappeared since the collision.

Prizes were awarded in the competition of architects for furnishing plans for the building for the International Bureau of American Republics.

Brigadier General Henry G. Sharpe will go abroad to study the methods of departments of foreign armies corresponding to the department in subsistence in the American Army.

In the trial of Holmes, the former crop statistician, C. L. Van Riper, the New York speculator, testified that Holmes had told him that Haas had handed him \$49,000 in one thousand dollar notes.

William H. Buckler, of Baltimore, was appointed secretary of the United States Legation at Madrid.

The report of Assistant Attorney General Cooley, who investigated charges against Dymesen B. Bratton, assistant district attorney at Little Rock, Ark., has been placed in the hands of Attorney General Bonaparte.

Statistics of China's postal service record a wonderful increase, namely, from 76,000,000 pieces of mail in 1899 to 113,000,000 pieces in 1905.

UNITED STATES TAKES LEAD

Reserves Right To Present Armament Question.

The Hague (By Cable).—The surprise of the second session of the Peace Conference was the formal reservation by Gen. Horace Porter, on behalf of the United States, of the right to present the question of limitation of armaments. Together with this, he also reserved the right to introduce the subject of the collection of contractual debts by force.

While this reservation was made quite naturally, in accordance with a notice served on Russia during the preliminary negotiations last spring, and in order that the United States might not be construed as acquiescence in the restriction of the work of the conference to the limits of the Russian program, it is believed to indicate a firm resolve on the part of the Washington government, after seeing the trend of the situation here, to raise the question later if it becomes apparent that the subject is going by default.

It can be stated positively, however, that no proposition has yet been formulated by the American delegates, but this action has renewed the hope that the United States would bring up the question of limitation, and has given great satisfaction to the pacifists.

British Reservation. Sir Edward Fry also served notice that Great Britain reserved the right to introduce subjects outside the program, but less significance is attached to his action.

Another interesting feature of the session was Baron Von Bieberstein's notification that Germany intended to offer the proposition of an international prize court to which appeals could be made at the time of a maritime war, and the decision of which should be final. General Porter seconded this proposition on behalf of the United States, and Sir Edward Fry declared that Great Britain proposed to advance a project on similar lines.

The fact that the first definite proposition submitted to the conference should emanate from Germany and receive the prompt and cordial support of the United States and Great Britain, created an especially good impression.

Beyond these two matters, the session was preliminary in character. Four committees were created as prearranged, and the rules formulated, except on permitting countries to vote by proxy adopted. The United States was honored by two honorary presidencies, and Mexico, Argentina and Brazil each obtained recognition.

Watch for Anarchists. Elaborate precautions still are being taken to insure the safety of the delegates from anarchistic attempts, as well as to prevent eavesdropping. Before the sitting the old castle was thoroughly searched and all the doors leading to the Hall of Knights were sealed. A force of 20 police occupied the cellar underneath, ready to respond to an electrical call placed on President Neldoff's table.

Shortly before the conference assembled the Russian minister of justice telegraphed the Dutch minister of justice that he had grave apprehensions for the safety of the Russian delegates. He begged the Dutch authorities to take every precaution. Accordingly, in addition to the presence of Russian and Dutch detectives, every time the conference meets, the whole building, which is a perfect rabbit warren, with winding staircases and small half-hidden doors, will be searched from top to bottom, and at the opening and closing of the session.

After each sitting all the exits will be sealed up and the seals will be broken only in the presence of representatives of the secretariat general on their arrival for the opening of the sitting.

Demonstration By Italy. Mexico City (By Cable).—An Italian war ship has been ordered from New Orleans to Guatemalan ports, according to a report received here. It is further stated that the Italian government has instructed its minister to make vigorous representations to the Guatemalan government in the case of two Italians who are among the nineteen men originally condemned to death in Guatemala City for alleged complicity in the attempt on the life of President Cabrera.

Woman Falls From Trapeze. Des Moines, Iowa (Special).—Through the failure of her mate's teeth to hold in a flying trapeze act in Robinson's circus, Edna Minerva was dashed to the ring from near the top of the big tent. Her back is sprained, her right ankle broken, and right side cut and bruised. It is feared that internal injuries may result in death. Edna Minerva's real name is Mrs. William Davis, and her home is in Freeport, Ill.

President Pardons Heroes. Washington (Special).—For heroic conduct in saving a private in the Marine Corps from drowning, the President has pardoned Ivan L. Barkhurst, an apprentice seaman, and Carl A. Gyber, an ordinary seaman, in the navy, who had been convicted of desertion. They were undergoing sentence aboard the prison ship Southey at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard.

Explosion Injures Ten. New York (Special).—Two firemen were seriously injured and eight others slightly burned in an explosion of gas, which was caused by a fire in the home of Mrs. Wesley Tyson, in West Forty-ninth Street. The firemen were in the basement of the building when a terrific explosion of gas occurred, and John McGuigan and James Nugent were so badly burned that they were taken to the hospital.

Bomb Imperils 300 Girls. Cleveland, Ohio (Special).—A dynamite bomb big enough to wreck a building was found in a load of coal being delivered to an East End knitting mill. The police are investigating whether an attempt was made to blow up the mill or whether it had been made to wreck a mine from which the coal came. There are 300 girls employed at the knitting plant. Police were rushed to the scene, and there was so much excitement that work was suspended for the afternoon.

THE SULTAN COMES

DOWN AT LAST

United States Finally Secures Its Demands.

WAS LONG DIPLOMATIC STRUGGLE.

The Faising of the United States Legation at Constantinople to an Embassy Gave the Entering Wedge, and the Porte Has Finally Yielded on All of the Six Questions.

Constantinople (By Cable).—The Porte has addressed a communication to the American Embassy here giving satisfaction in the case of the last outstanding question between the Embassy and the Porte and thus removing the final obstacle in the way of American admission to the 3 per cent customs increase, which will follow in the course of a day or two.

Ambassador Leshman visited the Porte after two months' abatement, and he attended the seismik, after which he will be received in audience by the Sultan.

Washington (Special).—Gratification was expressed at the State Department at the report from Constantinople to the effect that Ambassador Leshman had at last succeeded in settling the one question between the Embassy and the Porte which remained of six open issues. This has been a work of years, and, although negotiations were initiated for the settlement of those questions many years ago, not one of them was finally settled until Ambassador Leshman undertook their adjustment. As an incident it became necessary for Congress to raise the question of the rank of ambassador, for otherwise it would have been impossible for Mr. Leshman to break through the meshes of red tape in the Sublime Porte and reach the person of the Sultan. When this was finally accomplished the rest of the work was easy, and it may be pointed out that the settlement of all of the six questions above referred to has been effected since the American minister became an ambassador.

First of these questions was one relating to change in tenure of title deeds to American institutions. This was of great importance to the American colleges in Turkey, which otherwise must have suffered the loss of most of their real estate and buildings.

Second was permission to erect buildings at Casarrah. This was also an incident of importance to American educational institutions with Turkish offshoots.

Third was the grant of customs immunity to all of the American Presbyterian missions in Syria were deeply interested in the settlement of this question, for they were laboring under great discrimination in favor of foreign religious denominational institutions.

Fourth was the question of the right of American citizens to own real estate in Turkey. This was also an incident of importance to American educational institutions with Turkish offshoots.

Finally, the question of the right of American citizens to own real estate in Turkey. This was also an incident of importance to American educational institutions with Turkish offshoots.

Finally, the question of the right of American citizens to own real estate in Turkey. This was also an incident of importance to American educational institutions with Turkish offshoots.

Finally, the question of the right of American citizens to own real estate in Turkey. This was also an incident of importance to American educational institutions with Turkish offshoots.

Finally, the question of the right of American citizens to own real estate in Turkey. This was also an incident of importance to American educational institutions with Turkish offshoots.

Finally, the question of the right of American citizens to own real estate in Turkey. This was also an incident of importance to American educational institutions with Turkish offshoots.

Finally, the question of the right of American citizens to own real estate in Turkey. This was also an incident of importance to American educational institutions with Turkish offshoots.

Finally, the question of the right of American citizens to own real estate in Turkey. This was also an incident of importance to American educational institutions with Turkish offshoots.

Finally, the question of the right of American citizens to own real estate in Turkey. This was also an incident of importance to American educational institutions with Turkish offshoots.

Finally, the question of the right of American citizens to own real estate in Turkey. This was also an incident of importance to American educational institutions with Turkish offshoots.

Finally, the question of the right of American citizens to own real estate in Turkey. This was also an incident of importance to American educational institutions with Turkish offshoots.

Finally, the question of the right of American citizens to own real estate in Turkey. This was also an incident of importance to American educational institutions with Turkish offshoots.

Finally, the question of the right of American citizens to own real estate in Turkey. This was also an incident of importance to American educational institutions with Turkish offshoots.

Finally, the question of the right of American citizens to own real estate in Turkey. This was also an incident of importance to American educational institutions with Turkish offshoots.

Finally, the question of the right of American citizens to own real estate in Turkey. This was also an incident of importance to American educational institutions with Turkish offshoots.

Finally, the question of the right of American citizens to own real estate in Turkey. This was also an incident of importance to American educational institutions with Turkish offshoots.

Finally, the question of the right of American citizens to own real estate in Turkey. This was also an incident of importance to American educational institutions with Turkish offshoots.

Finally, the question of the right of American citizens to own real estate in Turkey. This was also an incident of importance to American educational institutions with Turkish offshoots.

Finally, the question of the right of American citizens to own real estate in Turkey. This was also an incident of importance to American educational institutions with Turkish offshoots.

Finally, the question of the right of American citizens to own real estate in Turkey. This was also an incident of importance to American educational institutions with Turkish offshoots.

COMMERCIAL COLUMN.

Weekly Review of Trade and Latest Market Reports.

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

Less activity is reported in the primary market for cotton goods, but there is no evidence of weakness. On the contrary, several quotations are higher, print cloths ruling close to 5 cents. After the recent unprecedented activity some diminution in demand is natural and wholesome. It is no less difficult to secure early deliveries, and most manufacturers have as much forward business as they are willing to accept. There is constantly less disposition to undertake contracts for next year's shipment, conservative mill owners striving to eliminate the speculative feature because of the uncertainty regarding the series of new crop raw material and the possibility of cancellation. Export trade is light. Many lines of fancy wools have been opened, although buyers are not prepared to operate freely as yet. Offering of samples has not weakened the tone, however, prices ruling about the same as last year and a few varieties are held a trifle higher.

Some Eastern wholesalers have placed large contracts with New England shoe manufacturers, but as a rule trade is still tight, buyers operating cautiously. Returning salesmen report that jobbers throughout the country carry small stocks and a good autumn trade is expected, although orders, thus far this season fall behind last year's date.

Wholesale Markets. Baltimore.—Wheat—Prime Southern in demand. A cargo on grade sold on a basis of 92c. No. 2 red, 85 for steamer No. 2 red and 78 for rejected, and bag lots brought 75 to 85c. per bu. Western opened firm; spot and June, 92 1/2 c.; No. 2 red, Western, 94 1/2 c.; July, 82 1/2 c.

Corn—On a basis of 34c. per bu. for carloads prime yellow on spot. Western opened steady; spot and June, 60 1/2 c.; 60 1/2 c.; July, 60 1/2 c.; 60 1/2 c.; September, 61 1/2 c.

Oats—Market firmer; demand somewhat better. Sales car No. 4 white, in elevator, 48c.; car No. 5 white, heavy, in elevator, 51c.; car No. 2 mixed, in elevator, 48 1/2 c. We quote: White—No. 2, 52c.; No. 3, 50 1/2 c.; No. 4, 48 1/2 c.; Mixed—No. 2, 48 1/2 c.; No. 3, 47 1/2 c.; No. 4, 46 1/2 c.

Cheese—Market steady. Jobbing prices, new, per lb., 13 1/2 c. to 13 c. Eggs—Prices 1/2 c. lower; demand not active and receipts ample. We quote, per dozen, loss off: Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 16 1/2 c.; Western firsts, 16 1/2 c.; West Virginia firsts, 16; Southern firsts, 15 1/2 c.

New York.—Wheat—Spot easy; No. 2 red, 97 1/2 c. elevator; No. 2 red, 99 1/2 c. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 1.08 1/2 f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 hard winter, 1.02 1/2 f. o. b. afloat.

Corn—No. 2, 63c. elevator and 62 1/2 c. f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 white, 63 1/2 c. and No. 2 yellow, 63 1/2 c. f. o. b. afloat.

Oats—Mixed, 26 1/2 c. to 25 1/2 c.; natural white, 30 1/2 c. to 31 1/2 c.; clipped white, 26 1/2 c. to 25 1/2 c.

Poultry—Alive weak; spring chickens, 18c.; fowls, 13c.; turkeys, 11c. Dressed irregular; Western broilers, 20 1/2 c.; turkey, 10 1/2 c.; fowls, 11 1/2 c.

Philadelphia.—Wheat sold and 1/2 c. lower; contract grade, June, 94 1/2 c. to 94 1/2 c. Corn firm and 2c. higher; June, 59 1/2 c. to 59 1/2 c. Oats firm and 1/2 c. higher; No. 2 white, natural, 62 1/2 c.

Butter steady and in fair demand; extra Western creamery (official price), 23 1/2 c.; strict price, 24 1/2 c.; extra nearby prints, 25.

Eggs firm and in good demand; Pennsylvania and other nearby firsts, free cases, 17c. at market; Pennsylvania and other nearby current receipts, returnable cases, 16c. at market; Western firsts, free cases, 17c. at market.

Cheese dull; New York full cream, choice, new, 11 1/2 c. to 12c. do, fair to good, new, 11 1/2 c.

Potatoes dull and lower; choice, per bu., 40 1/2 c. to 45c.; fair to good do., 30 to 35.

Live Poultry. Chicago.—Cattle—Market steady, but slow. Common to prime steers, \$4.60 to 7.00; cows, \$3.25 to 4.75; heifers, \$3.00 to 5.00; bulls, \$3.40 to 5.00; calves, \$3.00 to 6.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.00 to 6.00.

Hogs—Market 5c. lower. Good to prime heavy, \$6.17 1/2 to 6.22 1/2; medium to good heavy, \$6.15 to 6.18; butcher weights, \$6.17 1/2 to 6.25; light mixed, \$6.20 to 6.25; packing, \$5.50 to 6.15; pigs, \$5.50 to 6.25; selected, \$6.25 to 6.30; bulk of sales, \$6.15 to 6.20.

Kansas City, Mo.—Cattle—Top, \$6.75; choice exports and dressed beef steers, \$6.00 to 6.75; fair to good, \$5.00 to 6.00; Western fed steers, \$4.50 to 6.25; stockers and