

THAW NOT GUILTY SENT TO ASYLUM

Jury Decides Defendant Was Insane at Time of Shooting.

PROTESTS LIKE A MAD MAN

Within Four Hours After the Verdict of "Not Guilty" Fell From the Lips of the Foreman of the Jury, the Slayer of White Was Being Rushed on Board the Train to the State Institution.

END OF FAMOUS CASE.

The Judge's Last Words.

That Thaw is suffering from a manic-depressive form of mental disorder. That recurrence of these attacks are reasonably certain. That there is no evidence Thaw ever can be permanently cured. That the prisoner is likely to commit murder or suicide. That to allow the defendant to go at large would be dangerous to public safety.

Thaw's Chances To Go Free.

The law provides that once a defendant is found not guilty—even with the insanity clause attached—he may not again have his life placed in jeopardy. As soon as Thaw can convince a commissioner he is sane, he is no longer to be regarded as a menace to the public safety, he will be given his liberty. It is said that District Attorney Jerome would personally oppose any move for the liberation of Thaw, either at the present time or at any time in the future.

New York (Special).—Adjunct not guilty of the murder of Stanford White, by reason of insanity at the time the fatal shots were fired, Harry Kendall Thaw was held by the court to be a dangerous lunatic and was whisked away to the state hospital for the criminal insane at Matteawan. It was a quick transition from the dingy little cell in the Tombs, which had been the young man's home for more than 18 months, to the white-walled wards of the big asylum, tucked away on the snow-covered sloping banks of the Hudson River, 50 miles above the city. The verdict came after 25 hours of waiting and when everyone connected with the case had abandoned all hope of an agreement ever being reached in this or any other trial. Four hours after the foreman's lips had framed the words "Not guilty," with the accompanying insanity clause, Thaw, protesting he was sane, was on his way to Matteawan. A little after midnight he had been received in the institution under commitment papers which directed his detention "until discharged by due course of law."

No more unwilling patient ever made a journey to a state institution. Thaw's train on its way to Fishkill Landing, where a carriage was taken to Matteawan, passed beneath the very walls of the grim Sing Sing, but at no time since his arrest on the night of June 25, 1906, has the young Pittsburg millionaire ever held the thought that he would be taken to that famous prison, and he heeded it not.

The first thrill of the words of acquittal brought Thaw to his feet in the court room, and with lack of grace of action, but in a way always characterized his movements, he turned proudly, almost haughtily, bowed his acknowledgments to the 12 jurymen as they were discharged by the court. A smile played about his pallid features, and there was every reason to believe that he was entirely pleased with the outcome.

It was after he had heard the words of Justice Dowling committing him to Matteawan on the ground that his release, in the opinion of the court, would endanger the public safety, and after the relation of the verdict had died away Thaw rebelled. He demanded his attorneys immediately to sue out a writ of habeas corpus to have his sanity tested before he was sent away to the up-state institution where the inmates of criminal tendencies are confined.

Mrs. Wm. Thaw, from her hotel, where she had received over the telephone the news of the trial and the joined in the demand of her son. Martin W. Little, whose conduct in the case as chief counsel for the defense has won so much favorable comment, finally prevailed against the wishes of the mother, indicating to her that he believed it would be better for the present to obey the mandate of the court.

Justice Dowling, it was said, had been consulted in the matter after he had signed his order of commitment and informally had advised Thaw's counsel against making an immediate contest. The prisoner's comment was not won until after a lively scene with his counsel and his wife, the latter pleading with him for more than an hour to be content for a time at least with what fate had given him.

Under promise that some action speedily would be taken looking to the appointment of a commission to inquire into his present sanity or for his transfer to a private institution where his wife and other members of his family might reside with him, Thaw consented to go without further protest.

KILLED THREE CHILDREN

A Father Calls Them, One After the Other, to Their Death.

PROTESTS LIKE A MAD MAN

Chicago (Special).—Wm. H. Meusch, a carriage maker at 419 Armitage Avenue, shot and killed one of his daughters, five years old, and fatally wounded his two other children. The cause of the crime is not known, but, according to the police, Meusch had recently quarreled with his wife several times because of the children. The carriage shop was beneath the rooms in which the Meusch family lived and the man called Gertrude, the eldest daughter, telling her to come to the carriage shop.

As she stepped through the door Meusch fired a bullet in her abdomen, killing her instantly. He then called Jennie, three years old, and shot her as she entered the shop. William, the two-year-old son, was the last victim to be called and his father shot him above the heart as he came in. The two children were taken to a nearby hospital, where it was stated that both of them will die.

Mrs. Meusch and an older son were up stairs at the time and heard the shots, but paid little attention to them. A short time after Mrs. Meusch saw her husband walking in the back yard carrying the dead body of Gertrude and the unconscious form of Jennie in his arms. She ran to the front door and in the meantime Meusch placed the children on the floor of the basement and locked himself in a small closet.

Police Captain Harding and Lieutenant Lynch broke down the door and arrested Meusch after a short struggle. The murderer is believed by the police to be of unsound mind. He confessed after his arrest that he intended to kill another daughter, 13 years old, who was absent when the tragedy occurred.

Meusch said to Captain Harding: "The children are better off dead than alive and under the care of such a mother. She cursed at them and bled them a living hell. My 18-year-old daughter left home three months ago because of domestic trouble."

TIES TO CUT HIS HAND OFF.

Man Who Struck His Father Follows Biblical Injunction.

Portchester, N. Y. (Special).—Following the old Biblical admonition, "If thy right hand offend thee, cut it off," Rainford Ferris, a well-known resident of Portchester, went into his cellar and nearly severed his right hand with the wire by laying it on a block and striking it with a hatchet. He is now in a hospital.

Several years ago Ferris had an altercation with his father and struck him with his fist. He was seized out of danger, but in doing so slipped on the icy track and fell directly in the path of the engine. He was so badly crushed that he lived only a few minutes. The boy was unhurt.

FOUR BUILDINGS BURNED.

Two Persons Injured in Escaping From Fire at Thurmond, W. Va.

Charleston, W. Va. (Special).—Fire at Thurmond destroyed the store building occupied by Harvitz & Lopinsky, general merchandises; the grocery store of R. E. Duncan, the Thurmond Opera House, and the dwelling of Harrison Ash, town marshal, together with the contents of all four buildings, entailing a loss of \$30,000.

Lopinsky and his clerk, Stern, who were sleeping over the Harvitz & Lopinsky store, where the fire originated, had a narrow escape, both being seriously injured by jumping from a second story window.

Blows Off His Sister's Head.

Rochester, N. Y. (Special).—In the absence of his mother from home, William McBride, a twelve-year-old boy, of Egypt, a little place east of Rochester, shot his sister's head off with a shotgun, which he had loaded with buckshot, and blew the head off his four-year-old sister, Viola. The little girl had been left by her mother, strapped in a high chair.

Killed By His Own Shotgun.

Luray, Va. (Special).—Moran Dod, who lived in Madison County, about four miles from the Page County line, was shot and killed by the accidental discharge of his shotgun, while returning to his home from a shooting match which was held near Skyland, this county.

Lightning Burns Her Toes.

Bristol, Tenn. (Special).—Mrs. Frank Crossman had a narrow escape from death by lightning during a thunderstorm in Bristol. A bolt of lightning that partially wrecked her home literally tore the shoe from one of Mrs. Crossman's feet without doing further injury than to painfully burn her toes.

Condition Of Steel Trade.

New York (Special).—A conference of the leading steel manufacturing interests, including the United States Steel Corporation, Republic Steel Company, Bethlehem Steel Company, Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, and the Pennsylvania Steel Company, was held in the offices of the United States Steel Corporation here. The condition of the steel and iron trade was discussed and it was reported that a new schedule of ore prices might result.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HIS VIGOROUS MESSAGE

Declares Rich "Malefactors" Responsible For Panic.

CONGRESS CHEERS THE MESSAGE.

The Senators Demand 10,000 Extra Copies of Document Believed to Be Strongest Roosevelt Ever Wrote

—Vigorous Onslaught on Enemies of People and Administration.

Washington (Special).—President Roosevelt's messages to Congress are always noteworthy; but the special message he sent in Friday will stand foremost of all he has written. When it had been read in the Senate, Senator Davis, of Mississippi, sprang to his feet and moved that 10,000 extra copies be printed for general distribution, while in the House, there was a pandemonium of enthusiasm, in which both sides of the chamber joined.

The ostensible subject of the message is the President's urgent recommendation to re-enact forthwith an employer's liability law to replace the measure recently declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. When that law was rejected by the Supreme Court, it was foretold in these dispatches that Mr. Roosevelt would write a special message urging a new law.

It is stated on excellent authority that the message read today was not sent in as originally written, but that it has been very considerably "toned down." At that event, the fervor of the original message can be a matter of only the liveliest conjecture. For, after discussing the subject of employer's liability and then the need for government insurance of government employes, Mr. Roosevelt reviews, at length, the assaults that have been made upon him and his policies, and his language has never been more vigorous.

Chancellor Day, Mr. Choate, former Governor Black and all the other prominent writers and political leaders who have made him the object of their attacks are handled without gloves, nor does the President for an instant make it difficult for his victims to identify themselves from among the list of those whom he discusses.

Made The Timid Gasp.

The message covers an enormous range. It reiterates the President's views about corporations and predatory wealthy. He dwells at length with judicial decisions bearing upon the franchise, rebuffs his request for some restriction upon the courts in granting injunctions, and advocates that the government assume "trade risks" and guarantee its employees damages in case of injuries. He warns Congress of the need for legislation to stop stock gambling, to authorize the federal government to "assume a certain measure of control over the physical operation of railways," and to urge the rate legislation, a modification of the Sherman anti-trust law and legislation of pooling.

Foreign

The Earl of Carrington, president of the British Board of Agriculture, referring to the agitation against American beef for the Army, said that to feed the Army on home-bred meat would mean an annual increase of \$750,000 in the budget.

As a result of the disappearance from Dublin Castle of jewels valued at \$250,000, it is reported that Sir Arthur Viner, chief clerk at Dublin Castle, will be superceded in office.

The Standard Oil Company has acquired the South African trading interests of the Shell Transport Company, thus securing a monopoly in South Africa.

Four women suffragists of London were sentenced to one month's imprisonment for creating a disturbance at the residence of Chancellor Asquith.

In the case of Mrs. McBride, or Maud Gonne, the "Irish Joan of Arc," who had her husband in the London court for absolute divorce, the legal separation decreed by the lower court has been confirmed by the superior court, but absolute divorce is denied.

A Portuguese official notes denies the statement that Portugal proclaims a state of siege in Portugal, and declares that a majority of public opinion supports Premier Franco.

The international Congress of American Students at Uruguay has elected President Roosevelt an honorary president of the congress.

At a fire in Montreal, Can., many of the inmates had their hands, noses and ears frozen and one man was frozen to a ladder.

The women suffragists of London made noisy demonstrations in front of the residences of members of the cabinet.

An international electrical exposition is to be held in Marseilles, France, beginning April 19.

The budget committee of the German Reichstag voted \$600,000 for the promotion of experiments in airship navigation.

The flotilla of American torpedo boats sailed from Buenos Ayres for the Strait of Magellan.

A great steel plant is to be erected at Hankow, China, to cost about \$6,000,000.

Fifty-two per cent of the cattle slaughtered throughout Germany are tuberculous, according to statistics gathered by Nathan Straus in the course of his campaign for milk pasteurization.

The German government's naval program, estimated at \$100,000,000 for 10 years, passed its second reading in the Reichstag.

LIVELY BIDDING FOR FLAG

Faded Colors of the Chesapeake Bring \$4,250.

London (By Cable).—The flag of the American man-of-war Chesapeake and the "Balacava bugle," two of the most valuable war relics of a collection of antiquities that belonged to the late T. G. Middlebrook, were secured at the auction sale of the collection for American buyers. The Chesapeake flag was captured in the fight with the British ship Shannon in 1813, and there was good bidding for the faded and torn piece of bunting, the authenticity of which is vouched for in a written history of ownership since Midshipman Grundy, of the Royal Navy, came into possession of the trophy nearly a century ago.

The flag was sold for \$4,250 to a London art dealer, who also purchased the bugle for \$1,500. It was upon this instrument that the order to the famous light brigade to charge at the battle of Balacava was sounded. The dealer admitted that these highly interesting relics had been purchased by him for different parties in America, but more than this he would not say. There was a rumor that he was acting for Cornelius Vanderbilt, but this was subsequently denied, and London does not yet know into whose hands the flag and the bugle have fallen.

The auction of the Middlebrook relics has been going on for two days and has attracted much attention. When the time came to put up the flag the auction room was so crowded that many persons were unable to obtain admission. The man who finally secured the flag started the bidding with an offer of \$100, but he was soon challenged by other dealers, among whom was a representative of an American, who said he wanted the flag for the American Navy League.

The price was soon run up to \$1,500, then all the other bidders dropped out, and the contest was carried on by two dealers, both of whom were said to represent Americans. There was a long pause when the price had reached \$2,400, but which was soon broken by the other dealer, who was rapidly forced up to \$4,250, at which figure the hammer fell.

As soon as the sale was made there were loud calls in the auction room of "Does it remain in England?" This being answered in the affirmative by someone who did not affirmatively say that the English dealer was acting for an American, there was at once an outburst of loud cheering. This enthusiasm was quickly quieted, however, when the purchaser corrected the mistake.

It has been understood here that the American government had intended to make a bid for the Chesapeake flag, but it was later decided from Washington to leave the matter to the purchase of this relic in the hands of patriotic societies or private citizens.

NINE DEAD IN COAL MINE.

Explosion in Colliery Near Hawks Nest, W. Va.

Charleston, W. Va. (Special).—Nine miners met sudden death in the New River Colliery, known to miners as the Lower Boone Mine, near Hawks Nest, in an explosion that partly wrecked the mine. About 25 men were in the mine at the time of the explosion. Those who escaped suffered only slight injuries.

The dead are: Grover Bowles, Lawrence Shores, Harry Wilson, Wilbur Wilson, Gradson Coles, Charles Workman, William Buffman and two unidentified men.

One of the bodies was thrown out of the mine and into a tree several yards from the shaft. Bowles, who was blown down the incline, was the only man not instantly killed. His arms and legs were blown off. Three physicians worked with him an hour in a vain attempt to save his life.

The Lower Boone is the property of the Boone Coal and Coke Company. It is a small mine.

Chief Mine Inspector Paul dispatched two deputy inspectors to investigate the disaster.

The cause of the explosion has not yet been definitely ascertained.

HER LOVE REINCARNATED.

Virginia Of Fifty Weeks Daughter Of Woman Who Rejected Him.

Morrisville, Va. (Special).—A romance culminated here, when Joseph Red, aged fifty, a prosperous planter of Bristersburg, and Miss Sadye E. Byrd, aged twenty, were married at the Mount Horeb Church by the Rev. Hon. long ago unsuccessfully courted the mother of Miss Byrd. During all the intervening years he remained a confirmed bachelor, until the daughter of his old sweetheart reincarnated the love of his early youth.

Poet Commits Suicide.

St. Louis, Mo. (Special).—Louis D. Goodman, thirty-six years old, lawyer, poet, and journalist, committed suicide by taking carbolic acid. Last July he attempted suicide by eating his throat, because, he explained later, he found the world had places only for men of action, and not for dreamers.

Bloodhounds For Panama.

San Antonio, Tex. (Special).—The first of several bloodhounds to be used in tracking criminals in the Panama Canal Zone were purchased here by Lieut. Stephens for \$300 each. Exhaustive tests have been made here with the dogs, several soldiers trailing for miles out from Fort San Houston, crossing streams and going through herds of cattle in the endeavor to lose the trail for the dogs.

Pig Iron Production.

Philadelphia (Special).—The American Iron and Steel Association has received from the manufacturer's committee of the production of all kinds of pig iron in the United States and Canada in 1907. The total production in the United States was 25,781,561 tons, against 25,307,191 tons in 1906. The total number of furnaces in blast on December 31, 1907, was 187, compared with 180 at the same time in 1906. In Canada the total production in 1907 amounted to 681,146 tons, against 541,957 in 1906.

PORTUGAL'S KING AND HIS HEIR ASSASSINATED

Carlos and Crown Prince Luiz Philippe Shot By Band of Men.

ROYAL FAMILY UNDER THE FIRE

The Queen Unhurt, Although She Tried to Shelter Her Eldest Son—Three of the Regicide, Armed With Carbines, Killed By Police—Cunningly Arranged Plot.

PORTUGAL'S CRISIS.

The assassinations are the culmination of conspiracies against the monarchy. Political conditions in Portugal have been in a chaotic state for some time.

When the King dissolved Parliament last May he was warned that he and the country had been placed in a perilous position. Premier Franco's course as dictator aroused bitter resentment. A band of men, waiting at the entrance of the palace, were against his life was discovered. Owing to the rapid growth of the revolutionary sentiment the King had just issued a decree giving the ministry unlimited power to repress the agitation. In carrying out this decree Carlos appears to have written his own death warrant.

Lisbon (By Cable).—King Carlos of Portugal and the Crown Prince, Luiz Philippe, were assassinated and the city is in a state of uproar. The King's second son, the infant Manuel, was slightly wounded, but Queen Amelia, who strove to save the Crown Prince's life by throwing herself upon him, was unhurt.

A band of men, waiting at the corner of the Praca do Commercio and the Rua do Arsenal suddenly sprang toward the open carriage in which the royal family were driving to the Palace and, leveling carbines at them, they had concealed upon them. The King and Crown Prince, upon whom the attack was directed, were each shot three times and they lived only long enough to be carried to the marine arsenal nearby, whence they were hurried to the hospital. Almost at the first shot the King fell back on the cushions dying, and at the same moment the Crown Prince was seen to half arise and then sink back on the seat. Queen Amelia jumped up and threw herself upon the Crown Prince in an apparent effort to save his life at the cost of her own, but the Prince had received his death wound.

The police guard fired upon the assassins and killed three of them. The royal family were returning from Vila Viçosa, where they had been sojourning, and were on their way from the railroad station to the palace.

Before any of the guard were aware of what was happening the assassins leaped toward the carriage and instantly a fusillade of shots rang out. In a moment all was terrible confusion, the King and Crown Prince being shot down without the slightest chance to save themselves. Police guards sprang upon the regicides, the number of whom is somewhat uncertain, and killed three of them and captured three others. One of these committed suicide after being placed in prison. It is charged that one of the murderers was a Spaniard named Cordova.

The bodies of the King and the Crown Prince were removed from the scene and placed in two closed carriages to the royal palace, the Paço das Necessidades, the late residence of the King, escorted by municipal guards, mounted.

The news of the assassination spread through the city like fire through dry grass. There is the greatest dread for the future of the country, which seems on the verge of being plunged into the awful throes of a revolution, with all the attendant horrors and bloodshed. Throughout the city conspirators, regicides, and all the houses and business places are barricaded.

WASHINGTON

Former President John L. Hamilton, of the American Banking Association, has introduced a financial bill as a step backward toward wildcat financing.

Senator Tillman accuses Western railroads with refusing to dispose of land grants to settlers, declining to sell at the price fixed by the government.

Capt. Hanson B. Black, of the United States signal corps, is to make a 1,030-mile trip across Alaska with dog teams.

Senator Nixon, of Nevada, told the President that the state constabulary was now being organized and that within three weeks the federal troops could be removed from Goldfield.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs decided to make a cut of about \$25,000,000 in the estimated cost for the year of maintenance and construction for the Navy Department.

Last July he attempted suicide by eating his throat, because, he explained later, he found the world had places only for men of action, and not for dreamers.

The House Committee on Labor ordered a favorable report on the Bartholdt resolution providing a federal investigation of mine disasters.

Strong arguments were made before the House committee by a large delegation in favor of preserving our forest preserves.

The Aldrich financial bill, as finally agreed upon by the Senate Finance Committee, was reported to the Senate.

Arthur W. Ferguson, secretary to the Philippine Commission, died suddenly in Manila of heart disease.

The House passed the Urgent Defense Bill, which carries an appropriation of \$23,664,450.

The Senate committee favorably reported bills to provide three new revenue cutters.

Secretary Cortelyou submitted to the Senate a statement giving in detail all the information asked for with reference to the policy of the Treasury Department during the panic.

Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, introduced a joint resolution amending the Constitution so as to give Congress power to levy an income tax, either graduated or otherwise.

COMMERCIAL COLUMN

Weekly Review of Trade and Latest Market Reports.

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

More manufacturing plants have resumed and money is abundant at easy terms, but business feels the weakened purchasing power of the thousands still unemployed. Buyers have arrived in large numbers in the local jobbing dry goods market, placing fair orders at the lowest prices named on some descriptions, and this forward business was also liberal at other large centers. Industrial news is slightly more encouraging on the whole, but there is much idle machinery, and the coal output has been curtailed so that, except together with the tardiness of winter.

A little better demand is noted for products of iron and steel, and more plants have resumed, until it is probable that one-half the capacity is in operation. Results thus far have been accomplished without material concession in prices.

Wholesale Markets.

Baltimore.—Flour—Dull and unchanged; receipts, 2,305 barrels; exports, 3,673 barrels.

Wheat—Firm; spot, contract, 1.02 @ 1.03 1/4; spot, No. 2 red winter, 1.05 @ 1.05 1/4; No. 1 red winter, 1.02 1/4 @ 1.03 1/4; No. 2 red winter, 1.03 1/4 @ 1.04 1/4; No. 1 yellow, 1.07 1/2 asked; steamer No. 2, red, 98 @ 99; receipts, 9,526 bushels; exports, 24,000 bushels; Southern, on grade, 98 1/2 @ 1.02.

Corn—Firm; new, spot, mixed, 63 1/2 @ 63 3/4; February, 63 @ 63 1/4; March, 63 1/4 @ 63 3/4; steamer mixed, 59 1/2 @ 59 3/4; receipts, 1,762,802 bushels; exports, 66,571 bushels; new, Southern white corn, 59 1/2 @ 63 1/4; new, Southern yellow corn, 60 @ 64.

Dates—Steady; No. 2 white, 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4; No. 2 mixed, 5 1/4 @ 5 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 5 1/4; receipts, 17,056 bushels.

Rye—Firm; No. 2 Western export, 91; No. 2 Western domestic, 91 @ 92; receipts, 10,178 bushels.

Butter—Firm; unchanged; fancy imitation, 24 @ 25; No. 1, 23 @ 24; No. 2, 22 @ 23; store packed, 16 @ 18.

Eggs—Steady, unchanged; 21.

Cheese—Firm, unchanged; large, 14 1/4; small, 14 1/4.

New York.—Wheat—Receipts, 17,000; exports, 18,217. Spot steady; No. 2 red, 1.04 1/2; No. 1 red, 1.06 1/4; f. o. b. abroad; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 1.20 1/4; f. o. b. abroad; No. 2 hard winter, 1.14 1/4; f. o. b. abroad.

Corn—Receipts, 56,975. Spot barely steady. No. 2, 75; nominal elevator, 65 1/2; No. 2 white, 67 1/2; No. 2 yellow, 67 1/2; f. o. b. abroad.

Oats—Receipts, 46,500; exports, 4,000. Spot easy. Mixed, 26 to 32 pounds, 53 1/2; natural white, 26 to 32 pounds, 53 1/2 @ 55; clipped white, 32 to 40 pounds, 51 @ 52.

Poultry—Alive easy. Western chickens, 10; fowls, 12; turkeys, 12 @ 12 1/2. Dressed easy. Western chickens, 11 1/2 @ 13; turkeys, 12 @ 16; fowls, 10 @ 13.

Butter—Steady. State dairy, common to finest, 2 @ 30.

Cheese—Firm and unchanged. Receipts, 2,707.

Eggs—Firm. Western and Southern firsts, 23; seconds, 22 @ 22 1/2.

Philadelphia.—Butter firm and in good demand; extra Western creamery, 42 1/2; do, nearby prints, 34.

Eggs—Firm, 55 @ 56; f. o. b. abroad; Pennsylvania and other nearby firsts, free cases, 23c; at mark; do, current receipts, in return cases, 22; at mark; Western choice, free cases, 22; at mark; do, fair to good, free cases, 20 @ 21.

Cheese—Firm and in fair demand; New York full cream, choice, 15 1/2 @ 16; do, fair to good, 15 @ 15 1/2. Live poultry unchanged; fowls, 11 @ 12; c12 roosters, 9; spring chickens, 10 1/2 @ 12; ducks, 13 @ 14; geese, 11 @ 12; turkeys, 13 @ 14.

Live Stock.

New York.—Beaves—Receipts, 1,297. No trading. Feeling weak. Exports, 3,400 quarters of beef.

Cattle—Veal dull and weak. Western calves not wanted. Common to prime veals sold at \$5 to \$6 per hundred; fed calves at \$4; baryard calves at \$3.25 @ 3.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep quiet and steady; lambs slow. Sheep sold at \$3.50 to \$5 per 100 pounds; yearlings at \$6; lambs, \$6.50 @ 7.50.

Chicago.—Cattle—Market dull, 10 @ 15c lower. Receipts, 4,25 @ 6.30; cows, 2.75 @ 4.50; heifers, 2.50 @ 6.25; bulls, 2.85 @ 4.25; calves, 3.00 @ 7.00; stockers and feeders, 2.60 @ 4.75.

Hogs—Market 5 @ 10c lower. Choice heavy shipping, 4.25 @ 4.30; butchers, 4.20 @ 4.30; light mixed, 4.10 @ 4.15; choice light, 4.20 @ 4.25; fanners, 3.90 @ 4.20; pigs, 3.50 @ 4.15; bulk of sales, 4.20 @ 4.30.

Sheep—Market slow, 10 @ 15c lower. Sheep, 5.25 @ 5.40; lambs, 5.75 @ 7.00; yearlings, 5.50 @ 6.00.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

George Stanbridge, of Cleveland, O., says he has trained a monkey to do the family washing, and does not need a washwoman.

Vice Consul J. Foster writes from Newcastle that experiments made in Queensland with the leaves of the pineapple plant have shown that there is a fiber in them which may be used in the production of a useful kind of silky cloth.

A child, just born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kuehnle at Bucyrus, O., is its own uncle. Its father is also its grandfather. Figure it out.

At a public sale at Darby, Pa., on election day of antique goods a cherry bedstead 200 years old was knocked down to a negro for five cents.

To keep the plague of rabbits from destroying the pastoral industries of Australia 16,152 miles of public and private rabbit-netted fences has been erected at a cost of \$4,000,000.

After a trial lasting an hour in a police court in St. Louis a deaf and dumb couple were reunited after the husband had agreed to sign the pledge.

A \$10,000 bill was received by the United States internal revenue collector at St. Louis in payment for the revenue stamps for a brewing company.

Lions are plentiful in Portuguese East Africa, and that region is a paradise for hunters of big game. In some sections the authorities offer a reward for any lion head brought in, and they permit the hunter to keep the skin.