

CANNON NO LONGER CZAR BUT IS STILL SPEAKER

Eliminated From Rules Committee By Democratic-Insurgent--Combine--His Vindication Followed.

After a most notable battle in recent Congressional history, Resolution to Elect the Powerful Committee to Control Legislation is Adopted--A Motion to Depose Him Challenged By the Speaker, Defeated.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Shorn of his power, deprived of control of the House, his Committee on Rules abolished and his "machine" overturned, Joseph G. Cannon escaped being expelled from the Speakership of the House of Representatives. The veteran Congressman refused compromise, refused to allow himself to be eliminated from the Rules Committee and fought the insurgents and Democrats to the end.

At last, when his defeat had been confirmed by an overwhelming majority, he issued a challenge of defiance to his enemies and announced that he was ready to consider a motion declaring the chair vacant. Thus he dared his opponents to expel him. They were not prepared to go to such extremes. Democratic leaders and insurgents alike counseled against such an attempt.

Texan Forced The Issue. But the allies were flushed with victory; they had tasted blood and wanted to put the Speaker to the sword. Mr. Burleson, of Texas, against the protest of many Democrats, at once introduced a resolution to declare the chair vacant and immediately elect a new Speaker. This was the signal for the Speaker's friends to rally. They again formed in line Burleson, who was opposed to Mr. Cannon's methods, but did not wish to see him further humiliated, relented and cast their votes with the regular Republicans.

Friends Rallied To Him. Mr. Cannon at once put the Burleson resolution. He was delighted when it was defeated and the House decided that he was to continue in the Speaker's chair.

When the report was announced

the regulars gave their old leader a great ovation, applauding and filing by his chair, grasping his hand in token of their sympathy with him in his defeat. Thus, by a bold stroke Mr. Cannon managed to snatch a personal victory out of the very jaws of bitter defeat.

191 To 155 Decisive Vote. The Norris resolution, providing for the creation of a new committee on rules and depriving the Speaker of membership upon it, was a 155 to 191 vote. It was when the final vote upon the proposition was taken at 4:20 o'clock. This gave a majority of 36 votes for the Democrats and Insurgents, and the defeat of the Cannon forces was overwhelming. Within 10 days, under authority and direction of the resolution, a new committee on rules, composed of six Republicans and four Democrats, will be elected by the House. Then the present triumvirate, consisting of Speaker Cannon, John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, and Walter J. Smith, of Iowa, composing the majority of the present Rules Committee, will be dissolved.

Vast Crowd Watched Contest. When the House came together at noon the galleries were crowded and men and women were struggling for entrance around every portal. The Senate end of the Capitol was deserted. Washington has given little thought or consideration to any other public matter since the great struggle for the restoration of popular government in the House of Representatives. Thousands sought admission into the restricted space of the galleries, which included representatives of every walk of life from the ambassador to the newsboy. No cards of admission were required except for the diplomatic and executive galleries, and the rule was "First come, first served."

Beautifully gowned society women struggled in the gallery crowd, and many dresses were torn or disarranged in the rivalry for admission. Men and women, unable to get into the galleries, stood in close formation around the doors in order to be within ear-shot of the oratory.

ITINERARY OF THE ROOSEVELTS

They Will Spend a Week in Paris and in Berlin.

COMPLETE TOUR MIDDLE OF MAY.

Visit To Be Made To The Hague, The Home Of The Peace Tribunal--The Colonel And Family Traveling In Luxury Across The Desert--He Says The Railroad System Is A Monument To British Enterprise In Colonization--Beautiful Mirages Seen From Train.

Abu Hamed, Sudan (Special).—Colonel Roosevelt's European itinerary has been definitely determined upon with as much exactness of detail as it is possible to make in advance and was announced. The former president will arrive in Rome on April 3, in Paris, April 21, in Berlin, May 8 and in London on the following 15th or 17th.

In several instances Colonel Roosevelt will arrive at one city on the same day that he leaves another, but counting each portion of the day as a whole day it may be said that he will spend a week in Paris, a week in Berlin, four days in Rome, three days each at Genoa, Vienna and Budapest, two days at Brussels, the Hague and Copenhagen, and a day at Rotterdam, Hamburg, Copenhagen and Stockholm.

As already announced, the Roosevelts will sail from Alexandria on the steamer Prins Heinrich, March 30, for Naples, where the steamer is due on April 2. Early on the following morning the Americans will proceed to Rome, where they will remain until the 6th, when they will go to Spezia for a day's stay. The 8th and 9th will be occupied in a leisurely trip over the beautiful coast from Spezia to Genoa, which will take the tourists along the beautiful Riviera. After three days at Genoa the party will proceed to Vienna, arriving there on the 15th.

The Austrian capital will be left on the 17th, and two days given over to a visit to Budapest, the Hungarian capital. On April 20 the Oriental express will be taken for Paris. The program provides for a visit to Brussels on the 28th and Colonel Roosevelt may remain over one day before proceeding for The Hague, in which case he will remain at the home of the Peace Tribunal until May 1. On the latter day an hour's stop will be made at Rotterdam, and Hamburg will be reached on the day following. Copenhagen will be reached in the afternoon of May 2, the departure for Christiania being made that night.

The stay at the Norwegian capital is in doubt, but will probably be from the 5th to the 5th, permitting arrival in Stockholm on the 6th of the latter date. Colonel Roosevelt will return to Christiania in time to sail on the 8th for Germany, and is due in Berlin on the 9th. The date of his departure from the German capital is in doubt, but he expects to leave in the evening of the 15th, arriving in London on the following day, though it is possible that his visit to Berlin will be extended one day beyond the schedule.

Most of the trip thus far from Khartoum, Sudan, was made in the night and the early hours of today afforded a sight of a considerable stretch of country. Colonel Roosevelt expressed himself as astonished at the luxury of railway traveling through the desert, which he has called a "monument to British enterprise in colonization, which was able to conquer all difficulties."

KILLS HIS FATHER-IN-LAW. Pistol Duel Follows Cuck Fight Near State Line. Bristol, Tenn. (Special).—As a result of a pistol duel fought at St. Charles, near the Tennessee-Virginia state line, D. W. Sizemore, a prominent citizen, is dead, while his son-in-law, John Stanton, is charged with having murdered him. The duel grew out of a cock fight. Stanton's bird was getting the better of the fowl of his father-in-law, when the latter got a gun and killed it. Sizemore fired at his son-in-law, who fell from the ground, having killed the cock. Several shots were exchanged, the son-in-law returning the fire.

Sizemore was almost instantly killed, a ball having struck him in the breast. He was a prominent member of the local community. The son-in-law claims self-defense.

A SHIP TO BE ALL IRISH. Unique Memorial To Robert Emmet Planned By Miss Gallagher. Boston (Special).—A unique memorial to Robert Emmet, to be created by the subscriptions of Americans of Irish birth or descent, is proposed by Miss Anna Gallagher, of this city, to take the form of a ship to bear the name of the Irish patriot, and to ply between the ports in Ireland and America.

Miss Gallagher, and those who are associated with her, intend that the Robert Emmet shall be distinctly Irish-built in an Irish shipyard by Irish workmen, and the materials used in the vessel's construction shall be of Irish production or manufacture. The furnishings of the vessel are also to be of Irish make.

Chimpanzee Valued At \$50,000 Dead. Dallas, Tex. (Special).—Consul Junior, the so-called educated chimpanzee, who was dressed and taught to act like a man, died of bronchial pneumonia after an illness of four days. Consul was valued at \$50,000 and was insured with a London insurance company for that amount. During his illness several physicians attended him. The body will be embalmed and sent to Europe for burial.

Dr. Mary Walker's Bill. New York (Special).—Dr. Mary Walker got Assemblyman Sweet at Albany to introduce a bill providing that a woman shall not be deemed disguised by reason of the style of her dress or clothing, and that any peace officer or other person who shall arrest a woman not guilty of any crime, by reason of the style of her dress or clothing, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be punishable by a fine of \$1,000 or imprisonment for six months, or both.

OLDFIELD ESTABLISHES TWO NEW RECORDS

Drives His Automobile a Mile in 27 1-3 Seconds.

Sensational Speed Developed By The Powerful Car Trips The Eyes Of The Spectators As It Flies Over The Track--Oldfield Also Beats The Best Record For A Mile From A Standing Start--Oldfield's Average Yesterday Was 151.72 Miles An Hour.

Daytona, Fla. (Special).—Barney Oldfield, driving against time on a flying start, in a 200-horsepower Benz automobile of special design, covered the fastest mile ever traveled by a human being. His time was 27 1-3 seconds. Nothing projected into space by man save a bullet has traveled 5,280 feet at equal speed. The previous record was set here four years ago by Marriot, who drove a special Stanley steamer one mile in 28 1-5 seconds at an average speed of 127.6 miles an hour. Oldfield's average was 151.72.

Returning to the starting lines between fields of cheering spectators, Oldfield again launched his great car from a standing start for a mile against time and crossed the finish line with another record. His time was 40 53-100 seconds, as against 43 23-100 seconds made with the same car by Hemmery on the Brookfield track in England.

In the flying start effort Oldfield came down the rock-like surface of the track to the starting line as an indistinguishable blur of roaring flame and smoke. Almost before the overtaxed mechanism of the eye had adjusted itself to the changing perspective of his approach he already was dwindling into the distance, and almost before the brain had translated the impressions of sense into thought, he was crossing the finish line. The timing for both races was done by C. H. Warner, official timer for the American Automobile Association, with the same mechanical device he used at the Atlanta and Indianapolis speedways, and which has been officially adopted by the association. Ralph de Palma, Oldfield's rival, who was unable to start against him because of a broken piston, acted as representative for the contest board. A surveyor's certificate has been filed for the distance posts, and only the formal acceptance by the contest board is necessary before the record passes officially into the history of the annihilation of distance.

In the preliminary trials George Robertson, guiding Walter Christie's five-mile record, was first, but made a false start and was recalled. The car balked for a second start, and after 20 minutes of tinkering, Robertson withdrew. David Bruce Brown left next and did the mile in 32 1-10 seconds. Oldfield followed with his new records.

The best previous official record for the mile from a flying start by a gasoline car is two miles in 58 2-5 seconds made at Ormond Beach, Fla., in a 200-horsepower car, by Demorest, in 1906, at an average of 123.3 miles an hour. The best speed ever made by a locomotive is five miles in two minutes and 30 seconds over the Plant System in March, 1901.

Glenn H. Curtiss, the aviator, covered a mile from a flying start in an eight-cylinder motor cycle in 46 2-5 seconds in 1907.

MEAT BOYCOTT A FAILURE. Prices Have Gone From Six To Seven And Seven And One Half Cents. Cleveland, Ohio (Special).—The official death of the meat strike was announced here, but there was nobody to bury and no requiem services. Long since the strike movement had ceased to be a force, although its leaders will not say that it was barren of results.

Two months ago the movement was started by Fred W. Sebelin, of this city, who suggested that sixty-day abstinence pledges be signed as a blow at the increased cost of living. Meat was the target, although other articles of food were not overlooked. The plan was to abstain from meat for a week or two, flourished and then it sputtered and burned out. When the "meat strike" began the prices of beef were six cents wholesale. Today it is 7 to 7 1/2 cents. Hog jumped from 9 to 11 cents. Eggs fell from 23 to 21 cents and butter is 33 cents. A fall of a nickel. Potatoes are 10 cents a bushel lower.

The net result has been an avalanche of investigation, but no new legislation is reported from any state. Prices still are higher.

Routed Burglar With Lump Of Coal. Pittsburg (Special).—Mrs. George Blakely, of Sharpburg, has more faith in a lump of coal than a six-shooter as a defense against burglars. While a man was trying to break into her little store, over which she lived, she took a lump of coal from her kitchen and raising the window, noiselessly dropped it on the head of the intruder. When the police arrived he gave the name of John O'Donnell. He had to have a six-inch scalp wound sewed up.

Big Demand For Babies. New Orleans (Special).—The demand for babies here has reached such a proportion that it is feared that there will be a serious shortage in the supply. A carload of babies from the New York Foundling and Orphan Asylum was given away here last week. Many women clamored for babies in vain, and so numerous are the applications that the institution has decided to send another carload of infants to New Orleans.

Girl Walks Into A Bonfire. New York (Special).—Eather Kaplan, 17 years old, built a bonfire of newspapers and refuse on the lawn of Tompkins Square Park, on the lower East Side, and deliberately walked into the blazing pile. A moment later she was dragged away and the flames, which had communicated to her clothing, were beaten out by a policeman before fatal burns had resulted.

The girl's incoherent singing and her cries, "I'm purging myself of sin," led the officer to suspect she was the victim of religious mania.

PRESIDENT TAFT AVERTS TARIFF WAR

About To Sign Agreement With France.

DISPUTE ON HAND WITH CANADA.

All Differences Settled And France To Get 25 Per Cent. Reduction Of Rates Provided For In The Payne-Aldrich Bill--The President To Take Up Tariff Question With Canadian Officials.

Rochester, N. Y. (Special).—President Taft announced here that a complete agreement had been reached with France on all tariff differences, and that he would sign a proclamation giving to France the 25 per cent. reduction of rates provided for in the Payne-Aldrich tariff law.

The President first received a long cipher dispatch from Secretary Knox conveying the contents of a telegram from France which indicated that the proposition made by the United States had been accepted.

France has agreed with the United States on 95 per cent of imported articles, and in lieu of an agreement on the remaining 4 per cent, is willing to grant still further concessions in the list already agreed to. This is acceptable to the United States. Because of the high increase of duties on champagne it had been predicted that a tariff war with France was almost certain.

Although the situation seems all but hopeless, President Taft has not given up the idea of averting a tariff war with Canada. He has invited to meet him in Albany W. S. Fielding, the Canadian minister of finance; Henry M. Holt, counselor of the State Department, and Charles M. Pepper, tariff expert of the Department of Commerce and Labor, will come on from Washington to be present at the conference.

President Taft at first invited Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier, to the conference, but the latter was unable to come. Thus far Canada has shown a disposition to "stand pat" and has all but put an end to any further negotiations. The President is making a last effort, however, to reach an agreement with the Dominion government.

The dispute with Canada grows out of the fact that Canada negotiated a treaty with France, whereby that country was given a reduction of from 2 1/2 to 5 per cent over other countries. Through Great Britain's "favored nation" treaties, however, this preferential treatment given by Canada to France was automatically extended to 13 other countries. This in effect left the United States as the principal country affected by the higher rates.

BATTLE WITH BURGLARS. Oscar Saves His Cash, But Is Pushed Off High Building. New York (Special).—A remarkable battle with two robbers, who chased him from the street to the top of a six-story apartment building and then, after a struggle, pushed him over the edge of the roof, was told to the Harlem police by Oscar Johnson, a well-to-do resident of that section of the city. Johnson fell to the courtyard pavement, more than 60 feet below, but escaped with nothing more serious than a scalp wound. His fall was broken by contact with a series of clotheslines.

Johnson had with him a considerable sum of money, his own and of the firm with which he is connected. "They didn't get a cent of it," said Johnson proudly as he exhibited the roll to the police.

King Victor To Dine Roosevelt. Rome (Special).—King Victor Emmanuel has decided to give a dinner in honor of former President Roosevelt upon the occasion of the latter's visit to this city. The guests will include Mrs. Roosevelt, Kermit and Miss Ethel, American Ambassador to the Vatican, and other members of the American Embassy and Count Galecardini, minister of foreign affairs.

Rear Admiral Swift Retires. Washington, D. C. (Special).—Rear Admiral Swift, aid for material to the Secretary of the Navy, closed his active career in the Navy, having reached the retiring age of 62. He will be relieved by Capt. Frank F. Fletcher. Rear Admiral Swift has nearly 18 years of sea service and 23 years' shore duty.

Football Player Dies Of Injury. Dallas, Tex. (Special).—John A. Alhrath, aged 19, a former student at Simmons College, of Abilene, Tex., who was injured in a football game in that place October 10 last, died in a sanitarium here. He had been for the greater part of this period unconscious from concussion of the brain.

Mayor Dies In Auto. Hutchinson, Kas. (Special).—O. B. Shepherd, mayor of St. John, Kas., died of heart disease while driving his motor car. With him at the time were two guests and his wife. They stopped the car after it had run wild for several minutes.

Burns Husband In Bed. Hamilton, Ohio (Special).—Mrs. Edna Summertown, 26 years old, fearing that she would be committed to the Dayton Insane Asylum, poured a can of gasoline over the bed in which her husband was sleeping and, kneeling over the bed, set it afire. An explosion followed. The woman leaped head-first from a second story window, lighting on the roof. She was taken to a hospital, fatally injured. Her husband is probably fatally burned.

Dr. Cook To Come Home. New York (Special).—Dr. Frederick A. Cook is on his way back to New York from South America, according to a friend. It is said that he has cabled the Waldorf-Astoria to reserve a suite for himself and his wife. He stayed at the Waldorf when he first arrived with his polar claims. According to the plans made known, Dr. Cook will sail from Rio Janeiro March 18 and will land at Colon. There he intends to take the steamer for Mobile, Ala., and will then come on here overland.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S CENSUS PROCLAMATION

Asks the People to Help in the Work.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—President Taft in a proclamation just issued urged everybody throughout the United States "to answer promptly, completely and accurately all inquiries addressed to them by the enumerators or other employees" who will be engaged in the taking of the thirteenth decennial census. This work will begin April 14.

The proclamation reads: Whereas, By the act of Congress, approved July 2, 1909, the thirteenth decennial census of the United States is to be taken, beginning on the fifteenth day of April, nineteen hundred and ten; and Whereas, A correct enumeration of the population every ten years is required by the Constitution of the United States for the purpose of determining the representation of the several States in the House of Representatives; and Whereas, It is of utmost importance to the interests of all the people of the United States that this census should be a complete and accurate report of the population and resources of the country;

Now, therefore, I, William Howard Taft, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that, under the act aforesaid, it is the duty of every person to answer all questions on the census schedules applying to him and the family to which he belongs, and to the farm occupied by him or his family, and that any adult refusing to do so is subject to penalty.

No Harm From Information. The sole purpose of the census is to secure general statistical information regarding the population and resources of the country, and replies are received from individuals only in order to permit the compilation of such general statistics. The census has nothing to do with taxation, with army or jury service, with the compulsion of school attendance, with the regulation of immigration or with the enforcement of any national, State or local law or ordinance, nor can any person be harmed in any way by furnishing the information required, and there is no fear that any disclosure will be made regarding any individual person or his affairs. For the due protection of the rights and interests of the persons furnishing information, every employee of the census is completely and accurately all inquiries addressed to them by the enumerators or other employees of the Census Bureau, and thereby to contribute their share toward making the census a complete and accurate report of the population and resources of the country.

Safeguarding Interests. The proclamation is for the purpose of removing fears from the minds of some people who are of the opinion that information which they give concerning themselves to the census taker may be used in some way to the detriment of their personal or business interests. Against any such abuse, however, the Government has thrown the strongest safeguards.

Dragged By Ferry Cable. Pittsburg (Special).—Dragged through the waters of the Monongahela River by the cable of a ferry boat, 8-year-old Ove Hicks, of Fayette City, was rescued unconscious in midstream by two men, who rowed like mad to keep pace with the cable, which was being wound around a drum on the other shore. The child had been playing on the river bank when her dress caught in a frayed section of the steel cable, and she was drawn into the river. She is not expected to recover.

She Must Live In Seclusion. Aiken, S. C. (Special).—Miss Mary V. Kirk, who has been quarantined at her residence in this city for 16 months as an alleged sufferer from leprosy, contracted while a missionary in Brazil three years ago, will be removed to a cottage to be erected for her by the city of Aiken in a secluded section. The City Council will pay Miss Kirk for her city property and allow her a specified sum monthly for maintenance.

Letter 35 Years On The Way. El Paso, Texas (Special).—Jerry Faust, an employee of the Southern Pacific Railroad, received a letter mailed in Pennsylvania 35 years ago. The letter was addressed to him at Pittsburg and was written and mailed at Blanchard, Pa., July 2, 1875, by his stepmother, Mrs. Mary Still. Faust left Pittsburg many years ago. His stepmother has been dead 15 years.

Burns Husband In Bed. Hamilton, Ohio (Special).—Mrs. Edna Summertown, 26 years old, fearing that she would be committed to the Dayton Insane Asylum, poured a can of gasoline over the bed in which her husband was sleeping and, kneeling over the bed, set it afire. An explosion followed. The woman leaped head-first from a second story window, lighting on the roof. She was taken to a hospital, fatally injured. Her husband is probably fatally burned.

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COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

Trade reports continue to display a certain degree of irregularity, a tendency particularly noticeable in the east parts of the nearby South and in scattered sections of the West. Yet on balance trade at a majority of points is probably better than it was last week, the South as a whole reporting improvement, the Northwest showing up in good shape, the far West good, with the Southwest satisfactory, though house sales there are lighter, while the West, except Ohio and parts of Iowa, reports progress. More favorable weather conditions appear to be the chief influence making for improvement, but on the other hand, the poor condition of country roads tends to deter anything like a free movement. Staple lines are in chief request and as a matter of fact buyers continue backward to future conditions, except where price conditions favor them.

High prices of manufactured goods and uncertainty as to their permanence are the principal barriers against expansion in trade, but as the situation stands manufacturers find it difficult to reduce prices on a large scale because raw materials are so high and because present profits are not normally remunerative. Summed up, the turnover is larger than it was last year, but the point is that the trade does not measure up to anticipations, which were keyed up to a high point. Retail trade has improved at a few points, but on the whole the week's developments have not been especially satisfactory, prospects of a very early Easter trade not having materialized.

Wholesale Markets. New York.—Wheat—Spot easy; No. 2 red, 1.27; No. 3, 1.26; domestic and nominal f. o. b. elevator; No. 1 Northern Duluth and No. 2 hard winter, 1.27 nominal f. o. b. afloat. Corn—Spot barely steady; steamer, 65 1/2c; No. 4, 62 1/2c; elevator export No. 2 and No. 2, 65 nominal f. o. b. afloat. Oats—Spot easy; mixed, 26 1/2c; No. 1, 26 1/2c; No. 2, 26 1/2c; No. 3, 26 1/2c; No. 4, 26 1/2c; No. 5, 26 1/2c; No. 6, 26 1/2c; No. 7, 26 1/2c; No. 8, 26 1/2c; No. 9, 26 1/2c; No. 10, 26 1/2c; No. 11, 26 1/2c; No. 12, 26 1/2c; No. 13, 26 1/2c; No. 14, 26 1/2c; No. 15, 26 1/2c; No. 16, 26 1/2c; No. 17, 26 1/2c; No. 18, 26 1/2c; No. 19, 26 1/2c; No. 20, 26 1/2c; No. 21, 26 1/2c; No. 22, 26 1/2c; No. 23, 26 1/2c; No. 24, 26 1/2c; No. 25, 26 1/2c; No. 26, 26 1/2c; No. 27, 26 1/2c; No. 28, 26 1/2c; No. 29, 26 1/2c; No. 30, 26 1/2c; No. 31, 26 1/2c; No. 32, 26 1/2c; No. 33, 26 1/2c; No. 34, 26 1/2c; No. 35, 26 1/2c; No. 36, 26 1/2c; No. 37, 26 1/2c; No. 38, 26 1/2c; No. 39, 26 1/2c; No. 40, 26 1/2c; No. 41, 26 1/2c; No. 42, 26 1/2c; No. 43, 26 1/2c; No. 44, 26 1/2c; No. 45, 26 1/2c; No. 46, 26 1/2c; No. 47, 26 1/2c; No. 48, 26 1/2c; No. 49, 26 1/2c; No. 50, 26 1/2c; No. 51, 26 1/2c; No. 52, 26 1/2c; No. 53, 26 1/2c; No. 54, 26 1/2c; No. 55, 26 1/2c; No. 56, 26 1/2c; No. 57, 26 1/2c; No. 58, 26 1/2c; No. 59, 26 1/2c; No. 60, 26 1/2c; No. 61, 26 1/2c; No. 62, 26 1/2c; No. 63, 26 1/2c; No. 64, 26 1/2c; No. 65, 26 1/2c; No. 66, 26 1/2c; No. 67, 26 1/2c; No. 68, 26 1/2c; No. 69, 26 1/2c; No. 70, 26 1/2c; No. 71, 26 1/2c; No. 72, 26 1/2c; No. 73, 26 1/2c; No. 74, 26 1/2c; No. 75, 26 1/2c; No. 76, 26 1/2c; No. 77, 26 1/2c; No. 78, 26 1/2c; No. 79, 26 1/2c; No. 80, 26 1/2c; No. 81, 26 1/2c; No. 82, 26 1/2c; No. 83, 26 1/2c; No. 84, 26 1/2c; No. 85, 26 1/2c; No. 86, 26 1/2c; No. 87, 26 1/2c; No. 88, 26 1/2c; No. 89, 26 1/2c; No. 90, 26 1/2c; No. 91, 26 1/2c; No. 92, 26 1/2c; No. 93, 26 1/2c; No. 94, 26 1/2c; No. 95, 26 1/2c; No. 96, 26 1/2c; No. 97, 26 1/2c; No. 98, 26 1/2c; No. 99, 26 1/2c; No. 100, 26 1/2c.

Philadelphia.—Wheat firm; contract grade, March, 122 1/2c. Corn—Firm, 1c. higher; March and April, 64 1/2c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, natural, 25 1/2c; No. 2, 25 1/2c; No. 3, 25 1/2c; No. 4, 25 1/2c; No. 5, 25 1/2c; No. 6, 25 1/2c; No. 7, 25 1/2c; No. 8, 25 1/2c; No. 9, 25 1/2c; No. 10, 25 1/2c; No. 11, 25 1/2c; No. 12, 25 1/2c; No. 13, 25 1/2c; No. 14, 25 1/2c; No. 15, 25 1/2c; No. 16, 25 1/2c; No. 17, 25 1/2c; No. 18, 25 1/2c; No. 19, 25 1/2c; No. 20, 25 1/2c; No. 21, 25 1/2c; No. 22, 25 1/2c; No. 23, 25 1/2c; No. 24, 25 1/2c; No. 25, 25 1/2c; No. 26, 25 1/2c; No. 27, 25 1/2c; No. 28, 25 1/2c; No. 29, 25 1/2c; No. 30, 25 1/2c; No. 31, 25 1/2c; No. 32, 25 1/2c; No. 33, 25 1/2c; No. 34, 25 1/2c; No. 35, 25 1/2c; No. 36, 25 1/2c; No. 37, 25 1/2c; No. 38, 25 1/2c; No. 39, 25 1/2c; No. 40, 25 1/2c; No. 41, 25 1/2c; No. 42, 25 1/2c; No. 43, 25 1/2c; No. 44, 25 1/2c; No. 45, 25 1/2c; No. 46, 25 1/2c; No. 47, 25 1/2c; No. 48, 25 1/2c; No. 49, 25 1/2c; No. 50, 25 1/2c; No. 51, 25 1/2c; No. 52, 25 1/2c; No. 53, 25 1/2c; No. 54, 25 1/2c; No. 55, 25 1/2c; No. 56, 25 1/2c; No. 57, 25 1/2c; No. 58, 25 1/2c; No. 59, 25 1/2c; No. 60, 25 1/2c; No. 61, 25 1/2c; No. 62, 25 1/2c; No. 63, 25 1/2c; No. 64, 25 1/2c; No. 65, 25 1/2c; No. 66, 25 1/2c; No. 67, 25 1/2c; No. 68, 25 1/2c; No. 69, 25 1/2c; No. 70, 25 1/2c; No. 71, 25 1/2c; No. 72, 25 1/2c; No. 73, 25 1/2c; No. 74, 25 1/2c; No. 75, 25 1/2c; No. 76, 25 1/2c; No. 77, 25 1/2c; No. 78, 25 1/2c; No. 79, 25 1/2c; No. 80, 25 1/2c; No. 81, 25 1/2c; No. 82, 25 1/2c; No. 83, 25 1/2c; No. 84, 25 1/2c; No. 85, 25 1/2c; No. 86, 25 1/2c; No. 87, 25 1/2c; No. 88, 25 1/2c; No. 89, 25 1/2c; No. 90, 25 1/2c; No. 91, 25 1/2c; No. 92, 25 1/2c; No. 93, 25 1/2c; No. 94, 25 1/2c; No. 95, 25 1/2c; No. 96, 25 1/2c; No. 97, 25 1/2c; No. 98, 25 1/2c; No. 99, 25 1/2c; No. 100, 25 1/2c.

Baltimore.—Wheat—No. 2 red, 1.27; No. 3, 1.26; No. 4, 1.25; No. 5, 1.24; No. 6, 1.23; No. 7, 1.22; No. 8, 1.21; No. 9, 1.20; No. 10, 1.19; No. 11, 1.18; No. 12, 1.17; No. 13, 1.16; No. 14, 1.15; No. 15, 1.14; No. 16, 1.13; No. 17, 1.12; No. 18, 1.11; No. 19, 1.10; No. 20, 1.09; No. 21, 1.08; No. 22, 1.07; No. 23, 1.06; No. 24, 1.05; No. 25, 1.04; No. 26, 1.03; No. 27, 1.02; No. 28, 1.01; No. 29, 1.00; No. 30, 0.99; No. 31, 0.98; No. 32, 0.97; No. 33, 0.96; No. 34, 0.95; No. 35, 0.94; No. 36, 0.93; No. 37, 0.92; No. 38, 0.91; No. 39, 0.90; No. 40, 0.89; No. 41, 0.88; No. 42, 0.87; No. 43, 0.86; No. 44, 0.85; No. 45, 0.84; No. 46, 0.83; No. 47, 0.82; No. 48, 0.81; No. 49, 0.80; No. 50, 0.79; No. 51, 0.78; No. 52, 0.77; No. 53, 0.76; No. 54, 0.75; No. 55, 0.74; No. 56,