ish government not permitting Protestant Bible agencies to enter the Philippines. The battle of Manila bay effected, among much else, the release of these copies of the Acts. The book of St. Luke has since been translated into Pampanga, Mr. Leon Gamboa making the translation and receiving therefor the sum of $50, including revisions. He has just completed St. Mark in the same tongue, which is spoken in the province of north Manila. Ilocano is the dialect of northern Luzon. Some years ago Filipinos translated St. Luke into this dialect, and the British Society published it. Later the American Society revised it, and have had St. Mark translated. Prof. Ygnacio Villamor, probably the best living Ilocano scholar, has recently finished translations of St. Matthew and St. John.

Translations into two additional dialects will, it is claimed, make it possible for missionaries and others to be supplied with Bibles that can be read by all educated Filipinos. These two are Visayan de Iloilo and Visayan de Cebu. The American Bible Society is employing the Rev. Eric Lund to make a translation of the New Testament into Visayan de Iloilo, and Chaplain Sutherland the Gospel of St. Luke into Visayan de Cebu. These two Visayan dialects cover practically all of the southern islands of the Philippines. Copies of the first editions in Ilocano and Pampanga have been mailed from Manila, but have not yet reached this country. It is interesting to know that these translations are made from English or Spanish, and that it is only when the native churches get large and strong that attempts are made to translate and revise from the original Greek and Hebrew.

TO PROMOTE PATRIOTISM.

President of D. A. R. Urges the Marking of Historic Spots.

Mrs. C. W. Fairbanks, in Success for April.

American women have been noted, since the earliest period of the history of this great Republic, not only for patriotism, but also for practical, earnest endeavor to promote patriotic thoughts and purposes. Throughout the country there are numerous societies, composed of big-brained, far-seeing, noble-hearted women, whose aim in life is to instill love of country into the hearts of their fellow-citizens. The Daughters of the American Revolution, of which organization I have the honor of being president-general, came into existence to promote patriotism. It has been said of us that we are like the elder daughter of the Republic. We labor under a charter of the United States government, and it is our cherished duty to maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for all mankind the blessings of liberty. This is certainly a lofty destiny, and each member of the great society, now numebring 35,000 women, is individually interested in carrying out the grand designs which brought us into existence.

The marking of historic spots, rendered illustrious and sacred by the sufferings, the blood, the devotion and patriotism of revolutionary heroes, is our most sacred duty. The national government has not been neglectful of the holy obligation, but the multitude of demands on the finances of the country and on the time of its legislators make it imperative that some organization should gather these records from the dusty archives of history. The United States Senate has recently gladdened the heart of every American patriot by passing an appropriation of $100,000 to erect a monument near New York harbor in memory of the Revolutionary martyrs who died on prison hulks between 1775 and 1783. Every year some State or individual adds to these monuments erected to our revered dead; but withal it is sad to think how much yet remains to be done.

Those who have traveled abroad cannot refrain from noticing the infinite pains taken by the different governments to mark even the temporary residences of great men and women. I remember the thrill of pleasure I experienced in going through Paris, some years ago, when I saw, on a modest little house, the inscription: "In this house lived the great American patriot and philosopher, Benjamin Franklin." I could not help wondering if the various homes which Franklin had occupied in different cities of America were similarly designated. All over the continent, wherever this noble patriot resided, even for a few days, we find each house so marked. This laudible custom of marking historic spots is of inestimable advantage in educating the young, and, to my mind, it is as great an incentive to patriotism as the study of history. The young mind is receptive; and if, in the daily walks of life, the stories of illustrious men are told in this simple fashion, an indelible impression will be made.

There is a wide field in the national capital. Since the seat of government was moved to Washington, now a century ago, that city has been the home of all the great men and women who have fashioned our history. I can recall now but one home which bears an inscription to tell the passerby its story. This is the residence once the home of Dolly Madison, and now occupied by one of Washington's scientific clubs. When we consider that Thomas Jefferson and his brilliant wife, the courtly Monroe and his charming helpmate, and all the intellectual giants of that era, lived in Washington, it seems a pity that we have no record of their home life, such as would be found in European cities. Mrs. Monroe is an especially beloved personage. It was she who boldly went to the dreary conciergerie of Paris, where the wife of General Lafayette had been imprisoned by the national assembly, and offered her the protection of the American government. Mr. Monroe was the American minister at Paris in those stormy days, but he had little hope of saving the life of Madame Lafayette. Mrs. Monroe solved the problem. Directly after her visit the unfortunate wife of America's greatest friend was released from prison.

We have marked the memorable house where the martyred President, Abraham Lincoln, breathed his last. The house which was designed and owned by our first President is also marked, but this is a meager showing, when we review the long procession of illustrious patriots, noble orators and eminent scholars who have wrought their life work within the capital city. It shall be my aim to encourage, in every way, this particular feature of marking historic places, not only in Washington, but wherever illustrious deeds have been wrought or great lives lived.

Hasn't the Figure for It.

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Speaking of shirtwaist figures, how few men have them! Of course they have not the enhancing accessory of a straight-front corset to help appearances, but there seems to be a line of ease around the region of their waists that a woman's figure certainly does not possess—neither does she strain to possess it, preferring the trig expression to that portion of her anatomy. Yet how proud the men are that have come into the estate of shirtwaists! I called on a dear friend Sunday last, having the greatest interest in the neighbor's new baby and the new fixative for wash frocks and other absorbing topics; but never an item could be transmitted, for that woman's husband hung around and looked uncomfortable till she, slightly bored, perhaps, remarked to me: "I want you to see John's new shirtwaist. It's a beauty. Take off your coat, John; it's all right." Then John divested himself of his coat and stood in all the wabbly unkemptness of a man's shirtwaist. It was certainly pretty in texture and build; a blue and white-striped and repped silk, finished perfectly, with cuffs stiffened to remain on without other supplementation, and some charming pearl ball buttons down the front boxplait. John looked like a pudding that didn't fit its bag, but he didn't realize it. Men have not been educated up to the very points they admire most in women. But, oh, dear, how proud they can be of a simple detail of dress. He jests at verity who attributes all the vanities to women.

The Old Guitar.

Neglected now is the old guitar,
And moldering into decay;
Fretted with many a rift and scar
That the dull dust hides away,
While the spider spins a silver star
In its silent lips to-day.

The keys that hold only nerveless strings—
The sinews of brave old airs
Are pulseless now; and the scarf that clings
So closely here declares
A sad regret in its ravelings
And the faded hue it wears.

But the old guitar, with a lenient grace,
Has cherished a smile for me;
And its features hint of a fairer face
That comes with memory
Of a flower-and-perfume-haunted place
And a moonlit balcony.

Music sweeter than words confess
On the minstrel's powers invent,
Thrilled here once at the light caress
Of the fairy hands that lent
This excuse for the kiss I press
On the dear instrument.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

THE WASHINGTON RELICS

ARTICLES WHICH ARE TO BE RESTORED TO THE LEE FAMILY.

The President's Decision Arouses Renewed Interest in the Collection—Tents and Treasure Chest.

Washington Times.

The recent decision of the President to order the restoration of the historic relics of George Washington now in the National Museum to George Washington Curtis Lee has aroused renewed interest in them. This is the second time a President has ordered their restoration to the Lee family. Andrew Johnson, on Feb. 16, 1869, instructed Orville H. Browning, then secretary of the interior, to return them in response to the request of Mrs. Robert E. Lee. The news of President Johnson's decision was published the same afternoon in the Evening Express, and caused much comment. The next day John A. Logan, then a representative, brought up before Congress a resolution against their restoration and it was passed.

Since that time the relics have remained in the care of the Smithsonian Institution, although repeated efforts have been made by the Lee family to regain possession of them. The articles, while they do not comprise the major portion of the Washington historical collection at the museum, are nevertheless extremely interesting and their removal will necessarily curtail the completeness of the exhibit.

It would be difficult to select the most interesting objects in the collection, but perhaps the tents used by General Washington during the revolutionary war appeal most to museum visitors. They are his sleeping tent of linen and a marquee tent made of wool, with a complete linen cover. They do not show their great age. It is difficult to believe that they were made over a century and a quarter ago and that they were used in a vigorous campaign and doubtless saw hard service. Styles in this sort of habitation do not change in any great degree, and the photograph of these tents erected has a most commonplace and latter-day look.

The collection of china has an entirely different aspect—it has the hall mark of good old age on every piece. The most conspicuous pieces are the Cincinnatus, or, perhaps, more properly speaking, the Cincinnati china. The history of this china is somewhat curious, and has a little of mystery connected with it. It was made in China, and has something the appearance of old Canton. The decoration, however, instead of covering it, is confined to a heavy border. The center of every piece has a design of an angel bearing the arms of the Society of the Cincinnati. It seems curious the Chinese should know anything of this society, which had just then had its inception. However, the arms are there—on every piece. The bill of lading mentions two sets; it is not known for whom either was imported, but General Washington, who, if he be not misrepresented, always knew a good thing and how to acquire it, heard of their arrival at the Baltimore port and sent an agent to buy one. As the first president of the Cincinnati Society it naturally had a special value in his eyes. The fate of the other set has always remained a mystery.

As these are associated with General Washington, so there are several pieces of a set associated with Mrs. Washington. These belong to a service said to have been presented to her by the French officers who fought with her husband during the revolution. They consist of a large plate, a small plate and a cup and saucer of white porcelain, with the initials M. W. in monogram in the center of each piece. The monogram is in gold, surrounded by a green band, with the motto, "Decus et Tutamen ab Illo," below; the border bears the names of the thirteen original States in oval medallions of green. These pieces are all sadly cracked and mutilated, which might lead to the suspicion that the waiters and maids of colonial days were not a great improvement on those of the present time.

Another article belonging to the original first lady of the land is an iron treasure chest, in which Mrs. Washington was wont to keep her jewels, papers and other valuable possessions. In the same case with this are the iron hall lantern from Mount Vernon and a pair of wrought-iron andirons.

The most valuable items in the collection are two "Worcester" vases, thirteen and a half and eighteen inches high, respectively. They are of dark-blue porcelain, relieved with gold, and are decorated in O'Neale's best manner, with some of his celebrated animal paintings. A broken punch bowl of Chinese porcelain, a pair of handsome cut-glass candelabra, a large mirror and a few minor articles complete the Lee collection.

A curious feature in regard to it is that the explanation placards which accompany almost every article on exhibition at the museum are lacking on all of these.

PASSING OF THE "TRAIN BOY."

Railroad Moving to Exclude Venders from Cars.

Chicago Tribune.

The passing of the train boy is at hand. Not the continual passing through the coaches with an accompanying shower of cheap novels for inspection and samples of indigestible candy for consumption, but his final exit from the trains of the great railway companies.

Following the lead of the Pennsylvania system, the Burlington lines next month will exclude all the venders of fruit, novels and newspaper from passengers cars while en route. Passengers desirous of securing books or paper to read will be compelled to walk to a car in which a supply will be kept or wait for certain stations at which the venders will be allowed to pass through. A similar system is in existence on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Erie roads, and railway officials declare that other lines are preparing to follow the example, and that in a short time the "train butcher" will have become but an unpleasant memory.

General Passenger Agent Eustis, of the Burlington line, says the removal of the venders is a move towards the betterment of the service, and that the many complaints filed by passengers had much to do with the change. Other passenger agents declare that the abolition of the system is desirable, although the revenues to the company from it are large. Depot agents and conductors who have received many complaints from passengers about the dealings of the boys will welcome the news of their banishment.

The opportunities of the business are such that boys who have any inclination toward dishonesty are likely to develop it. Veteran detectives assert that many of the professional confidence men who frequent Chicago are developed train boys, the rudiments of their illegal calling being learned while working trains. Many cases were related where the boys had acted as confederates to confidence men waiting about the depots and supplied the information whereby some rural visitor was robbed of his money.

"In a way you can't blame the boys much for 'grafting,'" declared one depot agent. "They were paid on a percentage of their sales, 20 per cent. on night runs and 15 per cent. for days. A good run of 500 miles would hardly produce more than $5 in sales, so that the boy would earn but $1. They were compelled to furnish a deposit of $15 for the goods intrusted to them, to buy a uniform, and to pay $2 at the depot for the care-taking of the box containing their wares. But it was no uncommon sight to see the boys wearing large diamonds and displaying rolls of money.

"They got the money by many methods. 'Short changing' a passenger was the favorite, and in this many of them displayed a proficiency that later carried them to higher mounts of the craft. The sale of bogus jewelry and prohibited literature also was profitable. The stock is carried in a State-street store, and all the boys are supplied with a full line. Near the point where a homeward-bound farmer is about to leave the train the stuff is exhibited with a great pretense of secrecy. The victim is informed that the cheap watch or gilded spectacles were found on the car floor by the boy, who is anxious to sell them at once before a possible search is made at the end of the trip.

"Advertising pamphlets in sealed wrappers are also disposed of as literature prohibited by the authorities. This applies, of course, to the trains whose runs do not exceed 400 or 500 miles, and whose occupants usually are residents of the farming district.

"Association with professional thieves is formed frequently, and the information secured by the boy from a loquacious passenger often formed the basis for the ingratiation of the confidence man. Of course, the company employing the boys is not aware of their methods, and there are scores of honest boys on the trains, but many are dishonest."

In the new system inaugurated by the Burlington road, which probably will be followed shortly by others, the venders will be allowed to pass through the trains at stations with papers and periodicals, but the kiln-dried boxed figs, petrified caramels and dwarf apples will be relegated to the regions where they still are novelties.

A GENTLEMAN OF HARVARD.

Roscoe Conkling Bruce, Known as a Lad in Indianapolis.

Boston Transcript.

There are three men in Harvard this year who stand out prominently as leaders in their respective lines and who are adjudged by many observers to be intellectually the most prominent students in the college. These three men are, first, Roscoe Conkling Bruce, a young colored man, the best speaker and best debater in Harvard, a student of high rank, very probably the most able young man of his race in America; second, Harry Bevier Kirtland, also a good debater and an excellent student, the president of the American Republican College League; third, William Stearns Davis, another good student, the author of last year's popular novel, "A Friend of Caesar."

Mr. Bruce's talents belong to him as a normal inheritance from his parents. His father was Blanche K. Bruce, at one time senator from Mississippi, and later, as you will see if you look on almost any old-time bill, registrar of the treasury. His mother is at present matron of Tuskegee Institute. The name of the famous senator from New York was given to young Bruce because of a striking incident. When Senator-elect Blanche K. Bruce came forward to be sworn in no one volunteered to escort him to the Vice President's rostrum until Roscoe Conkling took in the situation and immediately approached him and with his own characteristic grace and courtesy offered his arm. The circumstance led to a lasting friendship between the two men.

Mr. Bruce was born in Washington in April, 1879; he had his preparatory education in the public schools of Washington and of Indianapolis and in Phillips Exeter Academy. In his one year at the latter school he was selected an editor of the Literary Monthly and assistant managing editor of the Exonian, and became a member of the famous old debating society, the "Golden Branch." When he took the Harvard admission examinations in the spring of 1898 he won honors in three subjects. Since he has been in Harvard Bruce has gained one distinction after another. In his freshman year he was awarded the valuable Pasteur debating medal, which was established by Baron De Coubertin for the best speaker in a debate on a question drawn from current French politics. The next fall Bruce tried for the Princeton debating team, and, although he was only a sophomore, succeeded in "getting on." In the debate with Princeton he had for the first time a chance to display before a large audience his powers of oratory. Though he was arguing for an unpopular cause, the case of England against the Boers, so great was the effect of his clear, logical, well-stated argument, of his graceful and expressive gestures, and, above all, of his marvelously flexible and magnetic voice, that the audience applauded him more enthusiastically than any other speaker, and many went away convinced that they had condemned too quickly the cause for which he pleaded. Harvard won the debate. In the spring of that year Bruce coached the debating team of his own class, which defeated the freshmen. In spite of all the time that he had to spend on his debating he still found it possible to do such good work in his regular course that at the end of the year he was entitled to a place in the first group of high scholars. During the present, which is his junior year, he has not failed to "make good" his previous record. In the fall he was leader of the team which defeated Yale, his speech being a remarkably thorough and convincing argument against the proposition that the permanent acquisition of the Philippines is inadvisable. Here again, as in the Princeton debate, he was warmly applauded. Since the Yale debate he has been working hard on his college courses.

As an orator Bruce is a happy combination of the logical, formal, elegant Harvard speaker and of the earnest Southerner. There is no suggestion of bombast in his manner, and at the same time there is plenty of restrained enthusiasm and fire. Bruce's debating speeches have in them the promise of great things for the future. He has the natural gifts of an orator, an easy bearing before an audience, a clear, easily controlled voice; in addition he has the necessary mental qualities, reasoning power, vigor and fervor. He is the most effective speaker who has been in Harvard for many years, and his friends believe that in time he will become one of the commanding orators of the country.

Bruce eminently merits the title of Harvard gentleman. The most striking traits of his personality are his never-failing courtesy and his unassuming modesty. When you are with him you feel constantly that he is underestimating his own powers and influence. Perhaps that is the prime reason for his undeniable popularity everywhere, even in communities where it might be supposed that race prejudice would work against him. In the Washington (D. C.) High School he was major of the cadets and president of the principal literary society. At Exeter the boys elected him editor of the school paper and member of an exclusive literary society. At Harvard he has been president of his class debating club, vice president of the University Debating Club, vice president of the Harvard Republican Club, and member of the board of directors of the Randall Hall Dining Association. He knows well how to oppose without giving offense, how to bring his associates to his way of thinking without appearing to guide, how to meet every one cordially.

It is so customary for every college student who has ever been on a debate to rush into law that it is rather refreshing to find that Bruce is going to be an exception. After graduating from the college next year he intends to spend the following three years in the Graduate School as a student of sociology and politics. Though his plans for the more distant future are pretty definite he appears not to tell of them at the present time. Whatever his life work may be, it seems most probable that his talents, his energy and his popularity will make him a potent force both among his own people and in the world at large.

What They Call Heat in London.

London Mail of April 25.

The prediction last month by Falbe, the famous Vienna weather prophet, that April would bring a heat wave is fulfilled, so far as Great Britain is concerned.

In many parts of the country yesterday the wave still covered the land, and even so far north as Edinburgh was described as oppressive. In Edinburgh a Dunblane wool merchant, Mr. Robert Hay, walked into the British Linen Bank and asked for some water, and before it could be given to him died in the arms of one of the attendants.

In London it was perhaps not quite so hot as on Tuesday, when 70 degrees were registered, but it was hot enough to bring out the horses' sunbonnets. All over the metropolis drivers took the precaution of covering their horses' heads from the sun's rays. But sharp southeasterly breezes mitigated the effect of the glorious sunshine, and gusts sent hats flying. In the afternoon rain seemed nearer than it had been for days, but it forbore.

It is said that the heat of the past few days has again brought out the mosquitoes in some parts of London, and that drapers are already offering mosquito curtains. The heat has at any rate been so pronounced as to be mentioned by doctors at two inquests in London yesterday as a contributory cause of death. In one case a builder named Woolveridge, of Edmonton, had fallen dead after carrying his grandchild down the steps of a tramcar. In the other a porter, named Burchell, of Tottenham, had died suddenly after lifting a wringing machine into a barrow.

Better Than Their Reputation.

New York Evening Post.

Too many editors still make their newspapers sensational, vulgar, and verging on indecency because they suppose that their readers like that sort of thing. Happily there is already evidence that the people are decidedly better than their reputation. The New York Times, not a great while ago, adopted as its motto, "All the news that's fit to print," reduced its price to 1 cent, abolished its illustrated supplement on Sunday, and since then has furnished the public the news and the comment upon it in an unsensational and self-respecting manner. The Times has made steady and rapid progress in acquiring a large circulation and a valuable advertising patronage along these lines. The fact is not only most encouraging in itself, but it also warrants the hope that so excellent and profitable an example may before long be widely imitated.

HEAVY EXPORT DEMAND

ADDS A MAJOR FRACTION TO THE PRICE OF JULY WHEAT.

Phillips Closes Out His Corn Deal and the Price Drops Four Cents—Oats and Provisions Strong.

CHICAGO, May 18.—The wheat market ruled strong to-day on an improved export demand, July closing ¾@⅞c higher. July corn closed ¼@⅜c lower and May corn 4c lower. July oats closed ¼c higher and provisions from 5c to 10c improved.

Trade in wheat was fairly active. Weak cables and favorable crop reports, which worked to the disadvantage of the market in the early part of to-day's session, were lost sight of later, in view of the strong export demand that developed. Disappointing cables induced considerable selling at first, July wheat opening ¼@⅜c to ¼@½c lower at 71½c to 71⅝c. Then, on the strength of reports of a large continental demand, cash buyers got into the market and a sharp rally carried the price to 72¾@72⅞c. Early supplies were quickly absorbed, the bull leader in corn being a conspicuous buyer. Under profit-taking there was only a slight reaction, and the market closed strong and ¾@⅞c higher at 72⅝c. Seaboard clearances of wheat and flour were equal to 618,000 bu. Primary receipts were 360,000 bu. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 177 cars, against 179 last week and 275 a year ago. Local receipts were 52 cars, one of contract grade.

The closing of the May deal and heavy receipts caused considerable liquidation among scattered longs in the corn market. Trade was fairly active. July corn opened ¼c to ½c lower at 44½c to 44¼c, steadied in sympathy with wheat, and after fluctuating narrowly closed steady and ¼@⅜c lower at 44⅜@44½c. May corn sold between 49½c and 46c, and closed weak and 4c lower at 46½c. Local receipts were 426 cars, 161 of contract grade.

Oats were strong, acting to a large extent independently of the other grain markets. The feature was good general investment buying. Under such demand the market quickly recovered from an early dip, due to selling by a few holders who thought the abandonment of the May corn deal by Phillips would have a bearish result in oats. Phillips was a moderate seller on the advance. Cash receipts were good. Receipts were 250 cars, including 50 cars of contract grade. July sold between 27⅞c and 29½c, and closed ¼c higher at 28⅜c.

Provisions were strong on outside buying and light receipts of hogs. July pork sold between $14.82½ and $14.92½, and closed 5c higher at $14.85; July lard between $8@8.10, and closed 7½@10c higher at $8.07½; July ribs between $7.90 and $7.97½, closing 5c higher at $7.92½.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 50 cars; corn, 635 cars; oats, 230 cars; hogs, 30,000 head.

Leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat—				
May ...	72⅝	73⅜	72¼	73⅜
July ...	71½-71⅝	72¾-72⅞	71½	72⅝
Corn—				
May ...	47 -49½	49½	46	46½
July ...	44¼-44½	44½	44⅛	44⅜-44½
Sept ...	43⅞-44	44⅛	43⅞	43⅞
Oats—				
May ...	29¾	30¼	29¼	29⅝
July ...	27⅞-28	28½	27⅞	28⅜
Sept ...	26	26½	25⅞	26⅜
Pork—				
May ...	....	....	....	$14.72½
July ...	$14.82½	$14.90	$14.82½	14.85
Sept ...	14.80	14.80	14.75	14.75
Lard—				
May ...	8.10	8.12½	8.10	8.10
July ...	8.00	8.10	8.00	8.07½
Sept ...	8.05	8.12½	8.02½	8.10
Ribs—				
May ...	8.10	8.17½	8.10	8.12½
July ...	7.90	7.97½	7.90	7.92½
Sept ...	7.85	7.92½	7.85	7.87½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet. No. 2 spring wheat, 73¾@74¾c; No. 3 spring, 70c; No. 2 red, 72¼@73⅝c. No. 2 corn, 44½@48c; No. 2 yellow, 46¼@48c. No. 2 oats, 30c; No. 2 white, 29½c; No. 3 white, 30@31c. No. 2 rye, 54¼c. Good feeding barley, 48@52c; fair to choice malting, 53@56c. No. 1 flaxseed, $1.71; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.71. Prime timothy seed, $3@3.53. Mess pork, per brl, $14.75@14.80. Lard, per 100 lbs, $8.10@8.12½. Short-rib sides (loose), $7.95@8.15. Dry-salted shoulders (boxed), $6.75@7. Short-clear sides (boxed), $8.12½@8.25. Whisky, on basis of high wines, $1.28.

Receipts—Flour, 21,000 brls; wheat, 56,000 bu; corn, 351,000 bu; oats, 328,000 bu; rye, 9,000 bu; barley, 17,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 113,000 bu; corn, 116,000 bu; oats, 345,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 3,000 bu.

AT NEW YORK.

Wheat Helped by Export Demand—Markets Quiet, but Steady.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Flour—Receipts, 12,654 brls; exports, 17,182 brls. Market steadier and more active on low grades. Minnesota patents, $3.95@4.20; Minnesota bakers, $2.90@3.25; winter patents, $3.65@4; winter straights, $3.45@3.55; winter extras, $2.45@2.85; winter low grades, $2.30@2.40. Rye flour dull; fair to good, $2.80@3.10; choice to fancy, $3.20@3.50. Corn meal quiet; yellow Western, $1; city, 99c; Brandywine, $2.45@2.55. Rye quiet; No. 2 Western, 60½c f. o. b. afloat; State, 57@58c c. i. f. New York, car lots. Barley dull; feeding, 46@48½c c. i. f. New York; malting, 62@70c c. i. f. New York. Barley malt dull; Western, 65@72c.

Wheat—Receipts, 200,550 bu; exports, 87,604 bu. Spot firm; No. 2 red, 82⅝c f. o.b. afloat, 79c elevator; No. 1 northern Duluth, 83⅜c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 90¼c f. o. b afloat. Options opened easy, owing to a drop at Liverpool and rather favorable domestic crop news. Later they turned suddenly strong on foreign buying and a firm set of late continental cables, and closed strong at ¼@½c net advance. May closed at 81c; July, 78@78 11-16c, closed at 78⅝c; September, 75¼@75 13-16c, closed at 75¾c.

Corn—Receipts, 138,000 bu; exports, 57,719 bu. Spot easy; No. 2, 50c elevator, 50⅝c f. o. b. afloat. Options were quiet and rather easy as a result of unloading, weakness in May at the West, large receipts and weakness at Liverpool; closed easy at ¼@⅜c net decline. May, 49½@50c, closed at 50c; July closed at 48¾c; September, 48¼@48⅜c, closed at 48¼c.

Oats—Receipts, 222,000 bu; exports, 37,430 bu. Spot quiet; No. 2, 33½c; No. 3, 33c; No. 2 white, 34c; No. 3 white, 33¼c; track mixed Western, 32½@34½c; track white, 33@37½c. Options slow and barely steady.

Hay quiet; shipping, 75c; good to choice, 92½@95c.

Hops quiet; State, common to choice, 1900 crop, 17@20c; 1899, 11@15c; old, 2@6c; Pacific coast, 1900 crop, 16@19c; 1899, 11@15c; old, 2@6c.

Hides steady; Galveston, 20 to 25 lbs, 18½c; California, 21 to 25 lbs, 19c; Texas dry, 24 to 30 lbs, 14@14½c. Leather quiet; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, light to heavy weights, 24@25c; acid, 23½@24½c.

Beef firm; family, $10.50@12; mess, $8.50@9.50; beef hams, $20@21.50; packet, $10@10.50; city extra India mess, $15@17. Cut meats dull; pickled bellies, $8.50@10.50; pickled shoulders, $7.50; pickled hams, $9.75@10.25. Lard firmer; Western steam, $8.40; refined firmer; continent, $8.50; S. A., $9.25; compound, $6.75. Pork firmer; family, $16@16.50; short clears, $15.50@17; mess, $15@16.

Tallow dull; city ($2 for packages), 4¾c; country (packages free), 5@5⅛c. Cottonseed oil steady; prime crude, 31c; prime yellow, 34@34½c.

Rice quiet; domestic fair to extra, 3¾@6c; Japan, 4⅝@4⅞c. Molasses steady; New Orleans open kettle, good to choice, 32@40c.

Coffee—Spot Rio dull; No. 7 invoice, 6¼c; mild quiet; Cordova, 8¼@12½c.

Sugar—Raw firm but quiet; fair refining, 3¾c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 9-32c; molasses sugar, 3½c; refined quiet; No. 6, 5c; No. 7, 4.90c; No. 8, 4.80c; No. 9, 4.75c; No. 10, 4.70c; No. 11, 4.65c; No. 12, 4.60c; No. 13, 4.60c; No. 14, 4.55c; standard A, 5.35c; confectioners' A, 5.35c; mold A, 5.90c; cut-loaf, 6.05c; crushed, 6.05c; powdered, 5.90c; granulated, 5.55c; cubes, 5.80c.

TRADE IN GENERAL.

Quotations at St. Louis, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Other Places.

LIVERPOOL, May 18.—Wheat—Spot steady; No. 2 red Western winter, 5s 11½d; No. 1 northern spring, 6s ½d; No. 1 California, 6s 1½d. Corn—Spot American mixed, new, steady at 4s 1½d; American mixed, old, nominal. Flour—St. Louis fancy winter dull at 8s. Beef easy; extra India mess, 61s 3d. Pork dull; prime mess, Western, 61s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 15 lbs, firm at 46s 9d. Lard steady; prime Western, in tierces, 40s 9d; American refined, in pails, 40s 9d. Bacon firm; Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, 44s 9d; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, 44s 9d; long-clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, 42s 6d; long-clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, 41s; short-clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, 40s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 44s 9d; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, firm at 37s. Butter dull; finest United States, 88s; good United States, 66s. Cheese—American finest, white, dull at 47s; American finest, colored, quiet at 46s. Tallow—Prime city quiet at 25s; Australian, in London, steady at 26s 3d.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.—Flour dull; patents, $3.55@3.75; extra fancy and straight, $3.15@3.30; clear, $2.80@3. Corn meal steady at $2.30. Bran dull and easy; sacked, east track, 68@70c. Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 72½c; May, 72½c; July, 69½@69⅝c; September, 68⅞c; No. 2 hard, 72½c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 43c; May, 43c; July, 42⅜@42½c; September, 42¾c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 30½c; May, 30¼c; July, 27¼@27⅜c; September, 26c; No. 2 white, 31½@32c. Pork steady; jobbing, $15.75. Lard higher at $7.97½. Dressed meats (boxed) strong; extra shorts, $8.37½; clear ribs, $8.50; clear sides, $8.62½. Bacon (boxed) stronger; extra shorts, $9.12½; clear ribs, $9.25; clear sides, $9.37½. Hay steady; timothy, $10.50@13.50; prairie, $10.50@11.50. Whisky steady at $1.28. Iron cotton ties, $1.05. Bagging, 6⅛@7c. Hemp twine, 9c. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 45,000 bu; corn, 54,000 bu; oats, 30,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 87,000 bu; oats, 66,000 bu.

BALTIMORE, May 18.—Flour dull; receipts, 9,582 brls; exports, 554 brls. Wheat firmer; spot and the month, 78⅝@78⅞c; June, 78c asked; July, 74½@74⅝c; steamer No. 2 red, 75¼@75⅜c; receipts, 65,600 bu; exports, 202,000 bu; Southern, by sample, 72@79¾c; Southern, on grade, 76⅝@77¼c. Corn easy; mixed, spot and the month, 48@48¼c; June, 47⅝@47¾c; July, 48@48¼c; steamer mixed, 47@47¼c; receipts, 56,700 bu; Southern white corn, 51@52c; Southern yellow corn, 50@51c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 33½c; No. 2 mixed, 31@31½c; receipts, 47,920 bu; exports, 120,000 bu.

KANSAS CITY, May 18.—Wheat—May, 69⅞c; July, 68¼c; September, 64⅝c; cash, No. 2 hard, 69@70c; No. 2 red, 69½@71c. Corn—May, 41¾c; July, 40¼c; September, 40⅜c; cash, No. 2 mixed, 41@41½c; No. 2 white, 42¼c. Oats—No. 2 white, 31¼@32c. Receipts—Wheat, 77,600 bu; corn, 37,600 bu; oats, 21,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 83,200 bu; corn, 16,900 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

CINCINNATI, May 18.—Flour quiet. Wheat firmer; No. 2, 76c. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed, 45½@46c. Oats easy; No. 2 mixed, 31@31½c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 59c. Lard quiet at $7.95. Bulk meats steady at $8.25. Bacon steady at $9. Whisky (distillers' finished goods) active on a basis of $1.28. Sugar steady.

TOLEDO, May 18.—Wheat dull and strong; cash and May, 75½c; July, 74⅛c. Corn dull and steady; cash and May, 44½c; July, 44⅛c. Oats quiet and steady; cash and May, 28½c; July, 28c. Rye, 52½c. Clover seed—Cash, prime, $6.50; October, $5.22½.

DULUTH, May 18.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 77¼c; No. 1 northern, cash, 74¼c; May, 74c; July, 74¾c; No. 2 northern, 70¼c. Corn, 41½c; May, 42c. Oats, 29@29¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 18.—Wheat—Cash, 74¼c; July, 74¼c; September, 70⅛c; on track, No. 1 hard, 74¼c; No. 1 northern, 72¼c; September, 68⅞c.

MILWAUKEE, May 18.—Barley dull; No. 2, 57c; sample, 40@54c.

Wool.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Wool dull. Domestic fleece, 26@27c; Texas, 16@17c.

LONDON, May 18.—The offerings at the wool auction sales to-day amounted to 11,430 bales, including a fair selection. All fine scoureds were in active demand, including a few superior Queensland and Victoria, which brought extreme rates. Fine merinos were in good request, especially extra light greasy. The latter was taken by American purchasers. Cross-breds were in good general demand, and several parcels were bought by American representatives. Following are the sales: New South Wales, 3,400 bales; scoured, 6½d@1s 3d; greasy, 3@9d. Queensland, 1,700 bales; scoured, 10d@1s 6½d; greasy, 5¾@10½d. Victoria, 500 bales; scoured, 8½d@1s 10½d; greasy, 5@9½d. South Australia, 1,100 bales; scoured, 1s; greasy, 3½@8¼d. New Zealand, 3,300 bales; scoured, 5½d@1s 1d; greasy, 4@9½d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 1,200 bales; scoured, 10½d@1s 3½d; greasy, 3¼@6½d. The arrivals for the fourth series amount to 327,715 bales, including 66,000 forwarded direct.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.—New clip in good demand and prices well sustained; old wool quiet. Medium grades, 11@17½c; light fine, 11@14½c; heavy fine, 9@11c; tub washed, 15@26½c.

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Butter—Receipts, 3,603 packages. Market quiet; creamery, 15@19c; factory, 11@13c. New cheese—Receipts, 2,028 packages. Market quiet; fancy large, colored, 8c; fancy large, white, 8½@8¾c; fancy small, colored, 8½c; fancy small, white, 8¾c. Eggs—Receipts, 13,557 packages. Market steady; Western, ungraded, 11@13c.

BALTIMORE, May 18.—Butter firm; fancy imitation, 17@18c; fancy creamery, 20c; fancy ladle, 15@16c; store packed, 11@12c. Eggs firm; fresh, 13@13½c. Cheese firm; large, 9c; medium, 9¼c; small, 9½c.

CHICAGO, May 18.—On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was firm; creameries, 14@18½c; dairies, 11@17½c. Cheese easy at 9@10½c. Eggs easy; fresh, 11¼c.

KANSAS CITY, May 18.—Eggs firm; fresh Missouri and Kansas stock, 9½c per dozen, loss off, cases returned; new whitewood cases included, ½c more.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.—Butter steady; creamery, 15@19c; dairy, 12@15c. Eggs steady at 10¾c, repacked and cases included.

LOUISVILLE, May 18.—Butter—Bricks, 20c; 60-lb tubs, 21c; 25-lb tubs, 22c.

Oils.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Petroleum easy; refined New York, 6.90c; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 6.85c; Philadelphia and Baltimore, in bulk, 4.30c. Rosin quiet; strained common to good, $1.52½. Spirits of turpentine steady at 34½@35c.

SAVANNAH, May 18.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 32c. Rosin firm. Quote: A, B, C, $1.15; D, $1.20; E, $1.25; F, $1.30; G, $1.35; H, $1.50; I, $1.80; K, $2.05; M, $2.35; N, $2.70; window glass, $3; water white, $3.25.

OIL CITY, May 18.—Credit balances, $1.05; certificates, no bid. Shipments, 95,940 brls; average, 53,074 brls; runs, 93,369 brls; average, 88,726 brls.

WILMINGTON, May 18.—Spirits of turpentine, nothing doing. Rosin firm at $1@1.15. Crude turpentine quiet at $1.10 to $2.10. Tar firm at $1.25.

MONTPELIER, May 18.—Indiana and South Lima crude petroleum, 74c; North Lima, 79c.

CHARLESTON, May 18.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 31¼c. Rosin firm and unchanged.

Metals.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Tin in the local market for metals to-day was comparatively quiet, but held firm at yesterday's advance. The absence of market information from London served to incite caution here, and, as usual for the Saturday half holiday, trading was confined to meeting immediate requirements. Prices ruled at 26.90@27c for spot tin. The rest of the list was without change. Lead, 4.37½c. Spelter, 3.95@4c. Copper—Lake Superior, 17c; casting and electrolytic, 16⅞c. Iron dull at $9.50@10.50 for pig iron warrants; Northern foundry, $15.20@15.60; Southern foundry, $14@15.30; soft Southern, $13@15.50.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.—Lead firmer at 4.25c. Spelter lower at 3.80c asked.

Poultry.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Poultry—Alive steady; springers, 23@25c; fowls, 11c; turkeys, 8c. Dressed steady; turkeys, 8@9c; broilers, 20@25c; fowls, 10@12½c.

LOUISVILLE, May 18.—Poultry—Hens, 8c; spring chickens, $1.50@3 per dozen, according to size; turkeys, 5@6c; ducks, 7½c.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.—Poultry steady; chickens, 7½c; springs, 15@17c; turkeys, 5c; ducks, 6c; springs, 12½c; geese, 4c.

CHICAGO, May 18.—Iced poultry easy; chickens, 8@9c; turkeys, 8@9c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The dry goods market has moved very quiet for all descriptions of cotton goods, and is without change in prices. Print cloths inactive. Fall River will probably curtail further four weeks. Prints slow of sale. American cotton yarns slow; no improvement and very irregular. Woolen and worsted yarns slightly steadier.

Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, May 18.—Cotton quiet. Sales, 1,250 bales. Ordinary, 5¼c; good ordinary, 5 15-16c; low middling, 6¾c; middling, 7⅝c; good middling, 8⅛c; middling fair, 8 5-16c. Receipts, 2,662 bales; stock, 169,128 bales.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Spot cotton closed quiet; middling uplands, 8 1-16c; middling gulf, 8 5-16c. Sales, 589 bales.

VITAL STATISTICS—MAY 18.

Births.

B. T. and Hattie Jusley, 431 North East street, boy.

Edgar A. and Sadie Perkins, 1906 Broadway, girl.

Henry and Kittie Baney, 1221 Shelby street, boy.

Reuben and Louisa Hunt, 321 South Keystone street, girl.

Caviall and Belle Thurman, city, boy.

Roek and Rosine Mio, 509 Warsaw street, girl.

Walther and Pauline Green, 1315 Wade street, boy.

George and Mina Wernsing, 1214 East New York street, boy.

William and Mary Ash, 613 Buchanan street, girl.

William and Sofrona Crouch, 1009 High street, boy.

Frank and Catherine Carson, West Indianapolis, boy.

Deaths.

Walter Downing, nineteen years, 827 Darnell street, consumption.

Jacob Wallace, fifty years, city, tuberculosis of lungs.

Zarda E. Platter, forty-three years, 413 East Walnut street, peritonitis.

Ella O'Donnell, one year, 1224 South Eastern avenue, exhaustion.

Elizabeth Howard, thirty-seven years, 119 Greeley street, pneumonia.

Jennette Sander, fifty-three years, 629 Ogden street, mitral insufficiency.

Daniel Spiegel, seventy-five years, 829 West Pratt street, septicaemia.

Marriage Licenses.

Ora J. Partlow and Louise Mang.
William D. Huffman and Laura B. Bechtel.
Frank Brown and Margaret Moore.
Willis G. Gale and E. Ellen Goings.
Charles M. Coffman and Lillie Bisselburg.
Frederick Hutchison and Mollie Wall.
Jessie F. Williams and Alga A. Brown.

LIVE STOCK QUOTATIONS

CATTLE SCARCE AND SELLING READILY AT FIRM PRICES.

Hogs Active at About Previous Figures—Sheep Quiet and Steady—Condition of Other Markets.

UNION STOCKYARDS, INDIANAPOLIS, May 18.—Cattle—Receipts small; shipments none. The receipts of cattle this week show very little change compared with last week and the same week a year ago. Thus far this year the receipts are over 16,000 larger than the same period last year. The market this week, in point of prices, has been unusually satisfactory to salesmen and owners, and the condition justified a more liberal marketing of stock. There has been a strong request from local establishments all week, and most of the time there were enough outside orders to cause strong competition and active markets. Prices were not advanced to any great extent, but it has not been difficult at any time to maintain a strong average, and the market for equal kinds was generally considered much better than at any other Western point. Toward the close of the week there was a good improvement in the demand from outside sources, and with foreign buyers liberally represented here now shippers should not have the least fear that the best grades of cattle cannot be sold at relatively as high prices as those prevailing in any other market. Most dealers intimate that they have great confidence in the market for the near future for well matured, dry-fed cattle, and there should be a good increase in receipts. It may be expected, however, that less desirable stock will not meet with as much favor, and of course there will be discrimination against grass-fed cattle. Fat, but not fancy, steers sold as high as $7.45, and the top prices for heifers was $5, and for cows $4.50. There were not many fresh arrivals to-day, but enough to invite a few buyers into the market and they took the offerings very promptly at strong prices compared with yesterday. Quotations:

Extra prime steers, 1,850 lbs and upwards	$5.50@ 5.75
Good export steers, 1,350 to 1,450 lbs	5.30@ 5.50
Good to choice 1,200 to 1,300-lb steers	5.20@ 5.50
Good to choice 1,100 to 1,200-lb steers	5.00@ 5.25
Plain fat steers, 1,350 lbs and upwards	5.25@ 5.40
Plain fat steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs..	5.00@ 5.25
Plain fat steers, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs..	4.75@ 5.00
Choice feeding steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs	4.75@ 5.00
Good feeding steers, 900 to 1,100 lbs	4.60@ 4.75
Medium feeding steers, 800 to 900 lbs	4.25@ 4.50
Common to good stockers	3.75@ 4.50
Good to choice heifers	4.50@ 5.00
Fair to medium heifers	4.15@ 4.40
Common light heifers	3.50@ 4.10
Good to choice cows	4.00@ 4.50
Fair to medium cows	3.25@ 3.90
Common old cows	1.00@ 3.00
Veal calves	5.00@ 6.00
Heavy calves	3.50@ 4.75
Prime to fancy export bulls	4.00@ 4.25
Good to choice butcher bulls	3.50@ 3.90
Common to fair bulls	2.75@ 3.25
Good to choice cows and calves	48.00@50.00
Common to medium cows and calves	20.00@35.00

Hogs—Receipts, 3,000; shipments, 1,200. Combined receipts of hogs this week exhibit a decrease of over 1,500 compared with last week and a little improvement over the same week a year ago. Thus far this year the receipts are over 27,000 larger than the same period last year. For the week ending yesterday local packers bought a total of 20,024, and the shipments were 5,093. There is a good gain in values to note this week, but it was obtained only after the hardest kind of work; and all grades did not show the same improvement. Packers at all times have been on the bear side and took advantage of every opportunity to press the market. Notwithstanding prices were higher they were not entirely satisfactory to salesmen, but the best that could have been obtained under the circumstances. The demand has been much the best for good weight hogs of good quality, and they have shown the principal gain in prices. There has been a tendency to discriminate against the badly mixed hogs and ordinary light grades all week, and prices have fluctuated more than any other grade. It is time when shippers cannot be too careful in selecting their hogs in the country; it is advisable at this time to allow enough margin to cover a reaction in prices, and there is very little encouragement that the present basis of values will be maintained. There has been almost a gradual advance in prices of the best heavy hogs, and at the close of the week they were selling about 12½c higher than the close of last week. The best light hogs are also about 10c higher, but there has not been quite that much improvement in other grades. The receipts to-day were not quite as large as a week ago. The market opened with the usual number of buyers in the field and there was more regularity in the bidding than yesterday after the opening. Salesmen generally were asking higher prices, but buyers were reluctant in following any advance. Soon, however, the offerings were changing hands promptly enough, and sales for the day indicate that the market was about the same as at the high time yesterday. Mixed hogs sold at $5.65@5.80, and there were more hogs reported at $5.75 than any other price. Quotations:

Good to choice medium and heavy	$5.75@5.90
Mixed and heavy packing	5.60@5.80
Good to choice light weights	5.65@5.77½
Common to fair light weights	5.00@5.65
Common to good pigs	4.50@5.55
Roughs	5.00@5.35

Sheep—Receipts light; shipments none. The total receipts of sheep and lambs this week show an increase of nearly 300 over last week and 150 over the same week a year ago. Thus far this year the receipts are over 13,000 larger than the same period last year. There have been no new developments in the market this week compared with last except the increased supplies. The demand has been equal to the receipts, and generally the market has been active, and steady to firm prices have prevailed for all good grades. Butchers have not been liberal buyers, but there was a good inquiry from shippers. The milk lamb market as usual at this time is moving toward a lower level in prices, but this, of course, is expected. The best clipped lambs are salable as high as $4.75, yearling $4.25 and sheep $3.75. The receipts to-day were of very small volume and the market was quiet at quotably unchanged prices compared with yesterday. Quotations.

Good to choice lambs	$4.25@4.75
Common to medium lambs	3.50@4.00
Yearlings	3.50@4.00
Good to choice sheep	3.25@3.75
Common to medium sheep	2.50@3.00
Stockers and feeding sheep	2.00@3.00
Bucks, per 100 lbs	2.00@3.00

Above quotations are for clipped stock.

Transactions at the Interstate Yards.

INTERSTATE STOCKYARDS, INDIANAPOLIS, May 18.—Cattle—Receipts small; shipments none. Business was quiet, with but few transactions. All were taken by local dealers at steady prices. There was nothing offered excepting very common lots of mixed butcher cattle. The demand continues strong for all kinds from both local and shipping sources. The closing was steady at quotations:

Good to prime steers, 1,350 lbs and upward	$5.25@ 5.60
Fair to medium steers, 1,350 lbs and upward	4.90@ 5.20
Good to choice 1,150 to 1,300-lb steers	4.70@ 5.00
Fair to medium 1,150 to 1,300-lb steers	4.50@ 5.00
Medium to good 900 to 1,100-lb steers	3.75@ 4.60
Good to choice feeding steers	4.25@ 4.50
Fair to medium feeding steers	2.50@ 4.25
Common to good stockers	3.00@ 4.60
Good to choice heifers	4.25@ 4.75
Fair to medium heifers	3.75@ 4.00
Common to light heifers	3.00@ 3.50
Good to choice cows	3.75@ 4.25
Fair to medium cows	3.00@ 3.75
Canning cows	1.75@ 2.75
Veal calves	5.50@ 6.50
Heavy calves	3.50@ 5.00
Prime to fancy export bulls	3.75@ 4.25
Good to choice butcher bulls	2.50@ 3.75
Common to fair bulls	2.50@ 3.50
Good to choice cows and calves	35.00@50.00
Common to medium cows and calves	20.00@30.00

Hogs—Receipts, 1,500; shipments, 1,400. The quality was fair. The market was active and unchanged as compared with yesterday's quotations. Heavy hogs sold from $5.85@5.95, with light mixed ranging from $5.62½@5.77½. Orders were plentiful and the supply was exhausted early. The closing was steady at quotations:

Good to choice heavy	$5.85@5.95
Good to choice mixed	5.75@5.90
Good to choice light	5.60@5.82½
Fair to good pigs	5.00@5.50
Fair to good roughs	5.00@5.50

Sheep—Receipts, 50; shipments none. All sales were made at steady prices. The demand is greatly in excess of the supply. The closing was quiet at quotations:

Spring lambs	$6.00@7.00
Fair to choice clipped lambs	4.00@4.75
Common to fair lambs	3.50@4.00
Good to choice sheep, clipped	3.00@4.00
Common sheep	2.25@3.00
Bucks, per 100 lbs	2.00@2.50

Elsewhere.

KANSAS CITY, May 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 50. Market, as compared with last week, 15@25c higher for export and dressed beef steers; cows and heifers steady to 10c higher; stockers and feeders steady to 10c lower. To-day's quotations nominal. Good to choice dressed beef steers, $5.30@5.70; fair to good, $4.75@5.25; stockers and feeders, $3.85@4.90; Western fed steers, $4.60@5.35; Texans and Indians, $4@5.10; cows, $2.25@4.75; heifers, $3.40@5; canners, $2.25@3.15; bulls, $3.25@4.75; calves, $4@6.25. Receipts for the week, 21,000; last week, 27,500.

Hogs—Receipts, 7,300. Market strong to 7½c higher. Top, $5.90; bulk, $5.70@5.90; heavy, $5.80@5.90; mixed packers, $5.65@5.80; light, $5.35@5.75; pigs, $4.50@5.30. Receipts for the week, 87,000; last week, 92,400.

Sheep—Receipts, 600. Market, as compared with last week, generally 25@35c higher. Western lambs, $4.75@5.25; Western wethers, $4.25@4.65; Western yearlings, $4.50@4.95; ewes, $3.75@4.25; culls, $2.50@3.50; Texas grass, $3.75@4.25; spring lambs, $5@6.50. Receipts for the week, 17,000; last week, 30,800.

CHICAGO, May 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 100. Market nominally steady. Good to prime steers, $5.15@5.95; poor to medium, $4@5.10; stockers and feeders steady at $3@5; cows, $2.80@4.60; heifers, $2.85; canners, $2.10@2.80; bulls, $2.75@4.40; calves, $3.90@5.60; Texas fed steers, $4.25@5.40.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 13,000; Monday, 30,000; left over, 500. Market strong to steady; no fancy here. Top sales, $5.95; mixed and butchers, $5.70@5.95; good to choice heavy, $5.85@5.95; rough heavy, $5.70@5.80; light, $5.65@5.90; bulk of sales, $5.80@5.90.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000. Sheep and lambs steady. Good to choice wethers, $4.30@4.65; fair to choice mixed, $4.10@4.40; Western sheep, $4.35@4.65; yearlings, $4.40@4.75; native lambs, $4.50@5.65; Western lambs, $4.65@5.65.

Official receipts this week—Receipts: Cattle, 50,000; hogs, 127,200; sheep, 57,600. Receipts last week: Cattle, 56,000; hogs, 140,000; sheep, 75,500.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 300. Market steady. Native shipping and export steers, $4.75@5.60; dressed beef and butcher steers, $4.50@5.50; steers under 1,000 lbs, $4@4.90; stockers and feeders, $3.40@5; cows and heifers, $2@5; canners, $1.85@2.80; bulls, $3@4.25; Texas and Indian steers, $3.25@5, with top at $5.40; cows and heifers, $2.60@4.35.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,600. Market 5c higher. Pigs and lights, $5.60@5.75; packers, $5.62½@5.80; butchers, $5.80@5.97½.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,800. Market strong. Native muttons, $4@4.75; lambs, $4.25@5.25; spring lambs, $5@6.50; culls and bucks, $3@4.50; stockers, $2@3; Texas sheep, $3.90@4.20; Texas spring lambs, $5.50.

SOUTH OMAHA, May 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 800. Market nominally steady. Native beef steers, $4.40@4.45; Western steers, $4@4.85; Texas steers, $3.50@4.40; cows and heifers, $3.50@4.70; calves, $3.50@6.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 8,200. Market active and a shade higher. Heavy, $5.72½@5.82½; mixed, $5.72½@5.75; light, $5.65@5.72½; bulk of sales, $5.72½@5.77½.

Sheep—Receipts none. Market 50c higher for the week. Yearlings, $4@4.50; wethers, $3.50@4.30; ewes, $3.50@4; lambs, $4@5.40; spring lambs, $5@6.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Beeves—Receipts, 56. No trading; feeling steady. Exports, 650 cattle, 650 sheep and 5,968 quarters of beef.

Calves—Receipts none; 199 calves on sale. All sold at $4@5.25. Feeling weak.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,278. Very little doing; feeling firm. Sheep higher. Prime clipped sheep, $4.60; quotations nominal for lambs and spring lambs.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,297; one deck on sale. Market nominally firm.

CINCINNATI, May 18.—Hogs active and higher at $4.55@5.95.

Cattle steady at $2.50@5.35.

Sheep steady at $2.50@4.15; lambs steady at $3.75@5.

WHAT MEN GET IN COLLEGE.

Changes That Have Taken Place Within Twenty-Five Years.

Western Christian Advocate.

One of the great metropolitan papers, in the course of an editorial on "College Athletics and Book Learning," characterizes the modern collegian in the following piquant way:

"The average college man is not fed with intellectual life to any alarming extent. His intellectual possessions at the end of four years are liable to be pretty meager. Of the great books and literatures of the world, of its history, of the ways and maners of thought of past ages, of the best intellectual product of his own age, how much does he know? As a rule he has not even skimmed the surface of any literature. He is a clean-cut, hearty fellow, who has associated with a lot of pleasant fellows, acquired a number of means of polite diversion and easy sport, acted, danced, edited or written for the college papers, had a finger in making or 'staging' a play or comic opera, golfed, tennised, photographed, done many agreeable and probably few vicious things, fleeted the time carelessly as they did in the golden world. The amount of book learning he has won't hurt him. He reads novels and the sporting papers. He will not study hard until he takes up a profession. He will not work hard until he goes into business."

From our knowledge of some of the larger Eastern universities, we are inclined to think that the above is not much of a caricature, with reference to not a few students. We doubt whether it fits the smaller New England college in any marked degree, and we think it has very little application to any schools, large or small, in the West. The social conditions are very different. We do not deny, either, that, in its way, there is a certain kind of training in all this. But is it of the best and highest?

Colonel Higginson says that, when he was a youth, he used to hear a good deal about "the first scholar in his class," but that personage seems now to have disappeared completely. Certainly there has been a great change since twenty-five years ago in the ideals and ambitions of young collegians in the great schools. We are perfectly aware that there are "grinds," "digs" and "sharks" who study too often in a narrow way for "marks" or for passing examinations, rather than for broadening the minds. But, though we write ourselves down as a confirmed old fogy, we are still inclined to think that at least one of the purposes of going to college ought to be to study and to get an education from books.

Troubles of a Python.

Philadelphia Press.

The Zoo's python from India is having a hard time getting into his suit of new spring clothes, or rather, getting "shed" of his old one. To the ordinary snake the matter of exchanging a wornout garment of skin for a brand new, glossy spring hide is a very commonplace matter. When the time comes he just gives himself a good shake, loosens the buttons of his waistcoat, so to speak, and glides gracefully out of it, leaving it on the ground behind him. With the python it is not such an easy job. His great length and huge bulk make him clumsy in taking off his clothes, and this year he is having a particularly hard time of it, for he has grown fat and lazy. The consequence is that instead of coming off nicely his coat is simply "breaking away" from him in patches, leaving him in a very uncomfortable condition. Thus he is half dressed in his new clothes and half in his old. He looks like a man in duck trousers and an evening dress coat. It makes him look so ridiculous that his keeper has determined to take pity on him and aid him to undress, and he will commence this morning to help him "peel off" his old clothes.

The Pocketless Woman.

Kansas City Journal.

Mrs. Editor Palmer started downtown the other day and lost her pocketbook, which moves Mr. Editor Palmer to say in his Jewell County Republican:

"A woman cheerfully goes without a pocket when it is not stylish to have one. A man is a pretty big fool about some things, but he never was fool enough to let any set of loafers in New York or Paris tell him whether or not he could have a pocket."

Pensions for Veterans.

Certificates have been issued to the following named Indianians:

Original—Peter Gundy, Pleasant Plain, $10; Albert H. Mills, Ossian, $6; William J. Darnell, Denver, $8.

Increase—James English, Muncie, $12; Casper Gram, Fort Branch, $8.

Increase—Samuel Haines, Bloomfield, $17; William Hanley, Knitman, $12; Nicholas A. Wilson, Indianapolis, $10; Elias Lawyer, Bedford, $14; Squire Hendren, Danville, $17; Michael C. Bannon, National Military Home, Marion, $12; Stephen L. Freel, Huntington, $12; William T. Jordan, Pittsboro, $17; James W. Neeves, Shelbyville, $17; Abraham Keaver, Modock, $10; Wilford McKee, Terre Haute, $12; Thomas Evans, Bloomington, $12; William K. Blair, Brazil, $17; William Adams, Indianapolis, $17; Albert Conn, Leavenworth, $12; George F. Bartlett, Roanoke, $10; Lemuel Small, Sweetsers, $12; William H. Simpkins, New Albany, $24.

Original, Widows, etc.—Nancy C. Ridgway, Lafayette, $8; Lillie B. McDonald, Logansport, $8; Eliza A. Smith, Indianapolis, $12; Margaret J. Coughlin, Hartford City, $8; Angeline Anderson, Mishawaka, $8; Phebe J. Marks, River, $8, minor of William C. Homburg, Indianapolis, $14.

War with Spain (Original)—Harry C. Huffington, Indianapolis, $10.