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LIVE STOCK STATISTICS.

The Receipts, Shipments and Indianapolis Delivery.

The following report of receipts, shipments and Indianapolis delivery for this city will be found of interest:

—Live Stock Receipts.—

	Hogs.	Cattle and Calves.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules.
August, 1901	125,665	23,910	15,628	2,675
8 months, 1901	907,870	120,930	66,634	23,615
August, 1900	95,965	15,187	10,992	2,127
8 months, 1900	821,434	81,462	36,672	22,666
Increase, 1901	86,436	39,468	29,962	949

—Shipments.—

	Hogs.	Cattle and Calves.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules.
August, 1901	49,314	12,067	13,293	2,269
8 months, 1901	293,919	48,534	52,985	19,658
August, 1900	46,111	4,136	8,490	2,017
8 months, 1900	269,171	19,878	25,799	20,109
Increase, 1901	24,748	28,656	27,186	....
Decrease, 1901	....	....	....	.451

—Indianapolis Delivery.—

	Hogs.	Cattle and Calves.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules.
August, 1901	76,351	11,843	2,335	406
8 months, 1901	613,951	72,396	13,649	3,957
August, 1900	49,854	11,051	2,502	110
8 months, 1900	552,233	61,584	10,873	2,557
Increase, 1901	61,718	10,812	2,776	1,400

Pensions for Veterans.

Certificates have been issued to the following-named Indianaians:

Original—Nicholas Feidt, Jeffersonville, $8; Oliver Brier, Anderson, $6.

Increase, Restoration, Reissue, etc.—Samuel A. McAllister, Marion, $10; Adam C. Williams, Grandview, $17; John W. Foulks, Indianapolis, $10.

Original Widows, etc.—Peter Lee, father, West Lebanon, $12; minor of Leonard Strange, Evansville, $14; Ida J. Ong, Greensburg, $8; Sarah M. Listenfeltz, Elwood, $8; Fanny Israel, Indianapolis, $8; Marie Jane Garrett, Lafayette, $8; Anna Hummel, Sunman, $8; minor of Milo T. Littell, Eminence, $10.

ANCIENT ROMANS' CLOTHES.

Many Fabrics Used and Skill Employed in Arranging Them.

Scientific American.

At the December meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America Prof. Myron R. Sanford, of Middlebury College, read a most interesting paper upon "The Material of the Tunica and Toga," and we extract the following from the Journal of the Institute:

With the passing of the simple toga and tunica of the early years to the more ornate and complicated forms of dress there came to Rome many new fabrics to vie with wool. Many Latin writers tell of the use of linen, cotton, silk and various mixed stuffs. The idea students gain from the perusal of classic literature is that rarely did the newer materials actually supplant wool in making up the various articles of cloth. No one seems to have undertaken the formidable task of an elaborate study of the existing paintings and statuary representing the Roman dress, to determine how far the artists intended to suggest various materials in their drapery. In some of the portrait statues in Pompeii it is unreasonable to beleve that the clumsy, thick folds do not represent some form of wool, and the lighter and sometimes diaphanous folds the finer fabrics. Frequently in painting, and not rarely in statuary, different materials are to be seen in the clothing belonging to the same figure.

The Latin department at Middlebury College has been interested in experimenting with a considerable variety of materials in imitation of some of the well-known figures. Besides coming to certain conclusions regarding the graceful and stiff folding of different cloths, the students had realized a fact insufficiently emphasized in the manuals—namely, that no material, from the heaviest wool to the most delicate silk, will of itself take the beautiful folding shown in the ordinary statue or painting. The drapery in the latter is always one of two results—it is either taken from the plaits and foldings of the clothing of the model draped beforehand with the most painstaking care or it is the conventionalizing of the artist. Not until a trial is made will one realize how elaborate the process must have been to produce the appearance of the toga of Hortensius, for the accidental disarrangement of which on the crowded streets he sent a challenge to his friend.

Often the simplicity of certain effects is, after all, an elaborate effort. For example, the Commodus of the Vatican collection seems to have the drapery hanging from the body in the most natural manner, while an attempt to imitate it will show that it is a case of art concealing art. The simplicity is only apparent, and occasionally no imitation with material of any sort whatsoever can follow the contortions in the drapery of certain classic figures.

A Story of Keokuk.

Literary.

The latest man to attract attention to his home town of Keokuk, Walter Barr, the author of "Shacklett," says that the truth of the following story was vouched for by Major Hugh R. Belknap, U. S. A., the son of one of the actors in it.

President Grant had grown somewhat weary of hearing from Secretary Noble or Secretary Belknap all about every man brought before the Cabinet for an important appointment, for the secretaries had always "known the man well in Keokuk." One day, Grant said in a way that caused the Cabinet in session to hold its breath:

"Gentlemen, I did something to-day that I never expected to do in my life—but I did it."

"What was it?" somebody at the Cabinet table gasped.

"I appointed a man collector of the port of New Orleans, who never lived in Keokuk."

"Who is he?" everybody laughed.

President Grant told his name.

"When I landed in Keokuk, a poor law student," said Secretary Belknap, "I asked a man at the top of the hill the way to the office of a lawyer to whom I had a letter. The man I asked was this man. We lived neighbors for ten years, and I can heartily say that he is one of the best———"

And General Grant immediately acknowledged defeat in one of his dearest ambitions—to find a man for an important office who was not more or less of a "Keokuk man!"

Alarming Prospect.

Chicago Post.

The possibilities of the Schley inquiry are multiplying daily. Admiral Schley retains additional counsel every twenty-four hours and Admiral Sampson now has retained a New York lawyer to represent him. The retention of counsel by the principal witness, while it is not frequent, has precedents—especially at coroner's inquests. In the present inquest it suggests the possibility that the Navy Department acted hastily in settling upon the place where the trial is to take place. There are other witnesses—"a multitude of witnesses," in fact. Many of them may fear the disclosures of the inquiry and may have counsel present to interpose objections and plead privilege. If Admiral Sampson's precedent is followed a good-sized circus tent or a convention hall will be necessary. The element of time must be considered also. With a hundred special counsel objecting, the Schley inquiry will be as long as the Tichborne trial.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CATTLE QUOTABLY STEADY, WITH AN UNCERTAIN OUTLOOK.

Hogs Scarce and Selling at Higher Prices—Sheep Steady—Condition of Markets Elsewhere.

UNION STOCKYARDS, INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 100; shipments none. There were not many fresh arrivals of cattle, but the supply was about as large as expected at this time in the week. All the different grades were not represented, and the quality generally was not the most satisfactory, but the offerings were finally taken by local killers at what salesmen considered nearly steady prices compared with those current for equal kinds at the close of last week. The outlook for the ensuing week is a little uncertain, but some dealers believe there will be a reaction in prices of cattle not fully up to the requirements of buyers in quality and fat. There also seems to be a feeling that the strictly desirable cattle will sell at prices that will compare favorably with those current at the close of last week. Quotations:

Extra prime steers, 1,350 lbs and upward	$5.75@ 6.00
Good export steers, 1,350 to 1,450 lbs	5.40@ 5.75
Good to choice 1,200 to 1,300-lb steers	5.25@ 5.60
Good to choice 1,100 to 1,200-lb steers	4.75@ 5.25
Plain fat steers, 1,350 lbs and upward	5.25@ 5.65
Plain fat steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.	4.65@ 5.75
Plain fat steers, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs.	4.25@ 4.60
Choice feeding steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@ 4.25
Good feeding steers, 900 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@ 3.65
Medium feeding steers, 800 to 900 lbs	3.00@ 3.25
Common to good stockers	2.50@ 3.75
Good to choice heifers	3.75@ 4.25
Fair to medium heifers	3.30@ 3.65
Common light heifers	2.50@ 3.25
Good to choice cows	3.50@ 4.50
Fair to medium cows	2.75@ 3.25
Common old cows	1.50@ 2.50
Veal calves	4.50@ 6.25
Heavy calves	3.50@ 4.50
Prime to fancy export bulls	3.50@ 4.00
Good to choice butcher bulls	3.15@ 3.40
Common to fair bulls	2.50@ 3.00
Good to choice cows and calves	35.00@50.00
Common to medium cows and calves	20.00@30.00

Hogs—Receipts, 500; shipments, 350. The receipts of hogs were exceedingly small and a small proportion of the arrivals were on the market, the balance having gone out in first hands. There were not enough to cause active competition between buyers, but the demand was sufficient to exhaust the supply promptly, and sales were at unevenly higher prices. There were not enough to establish a range in prices for any grade, and, therefore, it is difficult to make a true comparison, but most dealers considered the market fully 5c higher than at the close of last week, and believe that a much larger supply could have been sold on that basis. Sales included 198 lb hogs at $6.72½, and rather ordinary 169 lb hogs at $6.30. Reports from other places this morning indicate that there is a very strong tendency in values, and salesmen feel encouraged over the outlook for the near future. Quotations:

Good to choice medium and heavy	$6.65@6.80
Mixed and heavy packing	6.35@6.70
Good to choice light weights	6.45@6.60
Common to fair light weights	6.30@6.40
Common to god pigs	5.25@6.25
Roughs	5.25@6.00

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 200; shipments small. The receipts of sheep and lambs were as large as the average at this time in the week, and with a steady demand a good clearance was made promptly on a basis of prices current at the close of last week. Ordinary to good lambs sold at $3.50@4.65, and no doubt choice stock would have brought top figures. Quotations:

Good to choice lambs	$4.25@5.00
Common to medium lambs	3.00@4.00
Good to choice yearlings	3.50@3.75
Good to choice sheep	3.00@3.50
Common to medium sheep	2.00@3.00
Stockers and feeding sheep	2.00@2.75
Bucks, per 100 lbs	2.00@2.25

Transactions at the Interstate Yards.

INTERSTATE STOCKYARDS, INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—Cattle—Receipts none; shipments none. There is no change in conditions of the market. Quotations:

Good to prime export steers, 1,350 to 1,500 lbs average	$5.10@ 5.60
Fair to medium export steers, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs average	4.75@ 5.10
Good to prime butcher steers, 1,100 to 1,250 lbs average	4.50@ 5.00
Good to choice feeding steers	4.25@ 4.50
Fair to good feeders, 900 to 1,100 lbs average	3.50@ 4.25
Light stockers	3.25@ 4.25
Good to prime heifers	4.25@ 4.75
Common to medium heifers	3.50@ 4.00
Prime to fancy export cows	4.00@ 4.50
Fair to good cows	2.75@ 3.75
Canners and common cows	1.75@ 2.75
Good to choice light veals	5.00@ 6.50
Common to good heavy veals	3.00@ 5.00
Good to choice fat bulls	3.00@ 4.00
Common to fair bulls	2.00@ 3.00
Good to choice cows and calves	30.00@45.00
Common to medium cows and calves	10.00@20.00

Hogs—Receipts, 200; shipments, 150. The quality was very poor, the receipts consisting of one carload of common light mixed and the wagon receipts. In keeping with the upward tendency of all outside markets prices here to-day were 5c higher on all grades. The best heavy hogs would have brought $6.70@6.75, with medium and heavy mixed between $6.60 and $6.65. Best light mixed were quoted at $6.50 to $6.65, with the more common kinds of that grade at $6.35 to $6.50. Business ruled quiet with the usual strong shipping demand. The market closed strong at quotations:

Good to choice heavy	$6.70@6.75
Good to choice light	6.40@6.55
Good to choice mixed	6.55@6.70
Fair to good pigs	5.25@6.25
Fair to good roughs	5.00@6.00

Sheep—Receipts none; shipments none. Steady prices continue on all grades. The demand is strongest for prime stock. Quotations:

Good to choice lambs	$4.00@5.00
Common to medium lambs	3.00@3.50
Good to choice sheep	3.00@3.75
Common to medium sheep	2.00@2.50
Stockers and feeding sheep	2.00@2.50
Bucks, per 100 lbs	2.00@2.50

Elsewhere.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 29,000, including 2,000 Texans and 4,500 Westerns. Best easy; others 10c to 15c lower. Good to prime steers, $5.50@6.30; poor to medium, $4.25@5.30; stockers and feeders, $2.25@4.25; cows, $2.75@4.60; heifers, $2.25@5; canners, $1.75@2.65; bulls, $2.25@4.40; calves, $2.50@5.50; Texas steers, $4@4.70; Texas grass steers, $3.50@4; Western steers, $3.75@5.20.

Hogs—Receipts, to-day, 32,000; to-morrow, 24,000, estimated; left over, 3,000. The market was 5c to 10c higher; top price highest of year. Mixed and butchers, $5.90@6.25; good to choice heavy, $6.40@6.85; rough heavy, $5.95@6.30; light, $5.95@6.60. Bulk of sales, $6.15@6.40.

Sheep—Receipts, 26,000. Sheep steady; lambs, 10c to 20c lower. Good to choice wethers, $3.75@4; fair to choice mixed, $3.50@3.70; Western sheep, $3.25@4; native lambs, $3@5; Western lambs, $4.50@4.90.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 8,000 natives, 2,500 Texans and 1,000 calves. Beef steers, 10c to 15c lower; grass cows, 15c to 25c lower; other cattle steady. Choice export and dressed beef steers, $5.40@5.90; fair to good, $4.65@5.25; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4; Western fed steers, $4.25@5.40; Western range steers, $3@4.25; Texans and Indians, $2.70@3.65; Texas cows, $2.25@3.25; native cows, $2.40@4; heifers, $2.75@5.25; canners, $1.50@2.35; bulls, $2.75@4.50; calves, $3@5.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,500. The market was 5c to 10c higher. Top, $6.47½; bulk, $6.10@6.40. Heavy, $6.35@6.47½; mixed packers, $6.20@6.45; light, $5.75@6.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 5,000. The market was steady. Lambs, $4@4.75; native wethers, $3.25@3.60; Western wethers, $3@3.50; ewes, $2.65@3.15; feeder lambs, $2.75@3.25; stock sheep, $2@2.75.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 7,000, including 3,500 Texans. The market was steady for natives; slow and lower for Texans. Native shipping and export steers, $4.90@5.90; dressed beef and butcher steers, $3.60@5.50; steers less than 1,000 lbs, $3@5.15; stockers and feeders, $2.10@3.85; cows and heifers, $2@5.15; canners, $1@2.25; bulls, $2.35@4; Texans and Indian steers, $2.65@4.20; cows and heifers, $2.25@3.40.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,200. The market was strong and 5c to 10c higher on best; slow on others. Pigs and lights, $6.25@6.40; packers, $6.15@6.30; butchers, $6.45@6.85; highest prices in seven years.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,500. The market was steady. Native muttons, $2.75@3.25; lambs, $2.50@4.50; stockers, $1.50@2.50; culls and bucks, $1.75@3.25.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,642. Steers, 10c higher; bulls and cows firm to 15c higher. Steers, $5.20@5.90; stags, $5; bulls, $2.75@3.50; cows, $1.90@4.25. Cables steady. Exports none.

Calves—Receipts, 2,580. Veals firm; other calves barely steady; grassers easier. Veals, $5@8; culls, $4@4.50; grassers and buttermilks, $3@3.75; fed calves, $4@4.75.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 14,262. Sheep ful

steady; lambs strong to 15c higher. Sheep, $2.50@3.85. Tops, $4. Lambs, $4.50@6.25; one car, $6.50; culls, $3.25@4.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,241. State hogs, $7.10@7.20; choice light, $7.25; ordinary mixed Western, $6.70.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 2.—Cattle steady; choice to prime shipping steers, $4.75@5; medium to good shipping steers, $4.25@4.65; choice butchers, $3.75@4.40; medium to good butchers, $3.40@3.75; choice veals, $4.50@5.

Hogs—The market was steady to a shade higher; best hogs, 160 lbs up, $6.50; lights, $6@6.15; 100 to 120-lb pigs, $5.25@5.75; 80 to 100 lbs, $4.75@5.25; 50 to 80 lbs, $4@4.75; roughs, $4.50@5.75; stockers, $3.50@4.50. Buyers are discriminating against thin, grassy stock hogs; they have to be sold 50c to $1 lower than others.

Sheep and Lambs—The market ruled steady on fat sheep; best, $2.75@3; extra lambs, 25c higher; best, $5.50; seconds, $3.75; butchers, $3@3.50; culls, $2.50@3; ewes, $3@3.50; bucks, $1.50@2.25.

EAST BUFFALO, Sept. 2.—Receipts—Cattle, 186 cars; sheep and lambs, 56 cars; hogs, 51 cars. Shipments—Cattle, 92 cars; sheep and lambs, 21 cars; hogs, 29 cars.

Cattle—Choice to extra export, $5.75@5.90; export bulls, choice to extra, $3.75@4; good to extra butcher steers, $4.50@5.10; Michigan stockers, $2.75@3.60; fat heifers, choice to extra, $4.50@4.75; Canada stock calves, choice to extra, $3.50@3.75; Canada feeders, good to extra, $3.75@4.

Sheep and Lambs—Choice to extra, $5.75@6; sheep, choice to extra, $3.75@4; mixed, $3.50@3.75; Canada lambs, choice to extra, $6@6.10.

Hogs—Heavy, $6.90@7; mixed, $6.80@7; pigs, $6.80@6.90.

SOUTH OMAHA, Sept. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,200. The market was steady on good; lower on others. Native beef steers, $4.25@6; Western steers, $3.70@4.50; Texas steers, $3.25@4.35; cows and heifers, 10c lower at $2.75@3.25; canners, $1@2.50; stockers and feeders strong at $2.70@4.50; calves, $3@5; bulls, stags, etc., $2@3.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,300. The market was steady. Heavy, $6.15@6.35; mixed, $6.10@6.12½; light, $6@6.12½; pigs, $5.50@6. Bulk of sales, $6.10@6.15.

Sheep—Receipts, 9,800. The market was steady. Wethers, $3.25@3.60; ewes, $2.50@3.10; lambs, 10c to 15c lower at $3.75@4.80.

THE JOBBING TRADE.

(The quotations given below are the selling prices of the wholesale dealers.)

Candies and Nuts.

Candies—Stick, 7c per lb; common mixed, 7c; grocers' mixed, 6½c; Banner twist stick, 8c; Banner cream mixed, 10@11c; old-time mixed, 8c.

Nuts—Soft-shelled almonds, 18@20c; English walnuts, 12@14c; Brazil nuts, 10c; filberts, 14½c; peanuts, roasted, 7@8c; mixed nuts, 12c.

Canned Goods.

Corn, 85c@$1.25. Peaches—Eastern standard, 3-lb, $1.75@2; 3-lb seconds, $1.40@1.60; California standard, $2.10@2.40; California seconds, $1.90@2. Miscellaneous—Blackberries, 2-lb, 85@90c; raspberries, 3-lb, $1.25@1.30; pineapples, standard, 2-lb, $1.55@1.80; choice, $2@2.10; cove oysters, 1-lb, full weight, 95c@$1; light, 60@65c; string beans, 3-lb, $1@1.10; Lima beans, $1.20@1.25; peas, marrowfats, 95c@$1; early June, $1.10@1.15; lobsters, $1.85@2; red cherries, 90c@$1; strawberries, 85@90c; salmon, 1-lb, 95c@$2; 3-lb tomatoes, $1.

Coal and Coke.

Anthracite, $6.50; C. & O. Kanawha, $3.50; Pittsburg, $4; Winifrede, $4; Raymond, $4; Jackson, $4; Island City lump, $2.50; lump coke, 9c per bu, $2.25 per 25 bu; crushed coke, 10c per bu, $2.50 per 25 bu; Blossburg, $4.50 per ton; Connellsville coke, $6 per ton; foundry coke, $2.50 per 25 bu, $5.50 per ton; Brazil block, $3 per ton; smokeless coal, $5 per ton; soft nut coal, 25c ton less; coal delivered in bags, 25c ton additional.

Drugs.

Alcohol, $2.55@2.70; asafoetida, 40c; alum, 2½@4c; camphor, 68@70c; cochineal, 50@55c; chloroform, 58@65c; copperas, brls, 50c; cream tartar, pure, 30@33c; indigo, 65@80c; licorice, Calab., genuine, 35@40c; magnesia, carb., 2-oz., 20@22c; morphine, P. & W., per oz, $2.25@2.50; madder, 14@16c; oil, castor, per gal, $1.15@1.25; oil, bergamot, per lb, $3; opium, $3.75@3.90; quinine, P. & W., per oz, 37@42c; balsam copaiba, 55@60c; soap, castile, Fr., 13@16c; soda, bicarb., 2½@6c; salts, Epsom, 1½@4c; sulphur flour, 2¾@5c; saltpeter, 10@14c; turpentine, 40@50c; glycerine, 17@20c; iodide potassium, $2.45@2.50; bromide potassium, 55@60c; chlorate potash, 15@20c; borax, 9@12c; cinchonida, 40@45c; carbolic acid, 37@47c; cocaine, mur., $6.05@6.25.

Dry Goods.

Bleached Sheetings—Androscoggin L, 7c; Berkley, No. 60, 8½c; Cabot, 6¾c; Capitol, 5½c; Cumberland, 7c; Dwight Anchor, 7¾c; Fruit of the Loom, 7½c; Farwell, 6¾c; Fitchville, 6½c; Full Width, 5½c; Gilt Edge, 5½c; Gilded Age, 4½c; Hill, 7¼c; Hope, 7¼c; Linwood, 7c; Lonsdale, 7½c; Peabody, 5¾c; Pepperell, 9-4, 19c; Pepperell, 10-4, 21c; Androscoggin, 9-4, 19c; Androscoggin, 10-4, 21c.

Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 6c; Argyle, 5½c; Boott C, 4½c; Buck's Head, 6c; Clifton CCC, 5½c; Constitution, 40-inch, 5½c; Carlisle, 40-inch, 6c; Dwight's Star, 7c; Great Falls E, 5¾c; Great Falls, J, 5c; Hill Fine, 7c; Indian Head, 6¼c; Pepperell R, 5½c; Pepperell, 10-4, 19c; Androscoggin, 9-4, 17c; Androscoggin, 10-4, 19c.

Prints—Allen dress styles, 5c; Allen TR, 4½c; Allen's robes, 5½c; American indigo, 4¼c; Arnold long cloth, B, 7½c; Arnold LLC, 6½c, Cocheco fancy, 5c; Hamilton fancy, 5c; Merrimac pinks and purples, 5½c; Pacific fancy, 5c; Simpson's mournings, 4½c; Simpson's Berlin solids, 5½c; Simpson's oil finish, 6c; American shirting, 3½c; black white, 4¼c; grays, 4¼c.

Kid-finished Cambrics—Edwards, 3¾c; Warren, 3½c; Slater, 3¾c; Genesee, 3¾c.

Tickings—Amoskeag ACA, 10½c; Conestoga BF, 12½c; Cordis 140, 11½c; Cordis T, 11¼c; Cordis ACE, 11½c; Hamilton awnings, 9c; Kimono fancy, 17c; Lenox fancy, 18c; Methuen AA, 10½c; Oakland AF, 6c; Portsmouth, 11½c; Susquehanna, 12½c; Shetucket SW, 6c; Shetucket F, 6½c; Swift River, 5½c.

Ginghams—Amoskeag staples, 5½c; Amoskeag dress, 7c; Bates, 5¼c; Lancaster, 5¼c; Lancaster dress, 7c; Bates, 5¼c; Fall du Nord, 8c.

Grain Bags—Amoskeag, $15.50; American, $15.50; Harmony, $15.50; Stark, $16.

Groceries.

Coffee—Good, 10@12c; prime, 12@14c; strictly prime, 14@16c; fancy green and yellow, 18@22c; Java, 28@32c. Roasted—Old Government Java, 32½@33c; finest Mocha and Java, 28@30c; Java blend, 22c; Fancy blend, 18c; Golden blend, 15c. Package coffee—City prices: Ariosa, 10.25c; Lion, 10.25c; Jersey, 10.25c; Caracas, 9.75c; Dutch Java blend, 12c; Dillworth's, 10.25c; Mail Pouch, 9.75c; Gates's blended Java, 10.25c; Jav-O-Can, 11.50c (100 friction top tins in basket); Elite (cartons), 15.25c; Good Luck, 15.50c; Good Luck (½ cases, $7.80.

Sugars—City prices: Dominoes, 6.17c; cut loaf, 6.17c; powdered, 5.77c; XXXX powdered, 5.82c; standard granulated, 5.57c; fine granulated, 5.57c; extra fine granulated, 5.67c; granulated (5-lb bags), 5.72c; granulated (2-lb bags), 5.72c; cubes, 5.92c; mold A, 6.02c; confectioners' A, 5.37c; 1 Columbia A, 5.22c; 2 Windsor A, 5.17c; 3 Ridgewood A, 5.17c; 4 Phoenix A, 5.12c; 5 Empire A, 5.07c; 6 Ideal Golden Ex. C, 4.97c; 8 Ridgewood Ex. C, 4.97c; 7 Windsor Ex. C, 4.77c; 9 Yellow Ex. C, 4.72c; 10 yellow C, 4.67c; 11 yellow, 4.62c; 12 yellow, 4.62c; 13 yellow, 4.52c; 14 yellow, 4.52c; 15 yellow, 4.52c; 16 yellow, 4.52c.

Salt—In car lots, 90c@$1; small lots, $1@1.10.

Flour—Straight grades, $4@4.25; patent, $4.25@4.50; spring wheat, first grade, $4.30@4.50; second grade, $3.75@4; bakery, $3.50@3.65.

Spices—Pepper, 17@18c; allspice, 15@18c; cloves, 15@18c; cassia, 15@18c; nutmegs, 50@65c per lb.

Beans—Prime marrow, bu, $3.25@3.40; prime pea or navy, bu, $3.25@3.40; prime red kidney, bu, $3.25@3.50. Lima beans, lb, 5½@5c; German Lima beans, lb, 7½@8c.

Molasses and Syrups—New Orleans molasses, fair to prime, 28@33c; choice, 35@40c; syrups, 25@27c.

Rice—Louisiana, 4½@6½c; Carolina, 6½@8½c.

Shot—$1.65@1.70 per bag for drop.

Lead—6½@7c for pressed bars.

Wood Dishes—No. 1, per 1,000, $2@2.50; No. 2, $2.50@2.75; No. 3, $2.50@3; No. 5, $3@3.25.

Twine—Hemp, 12@18c per lb; wool, 8@10c; flax, 20@30c; paper, 25c; jute, 12@15c; cotton, 18@25c.

Woodenware—No. 1 tubs, $6.50@7; No. 2 tubs, $5.50@6; No. 3 tubs, $4.50@5; 3-hoop pails, $1.60; 2-hoop pails, $1.40@1.50; double washboards, $2.25@2.75; common washboards, $1.50@1.75; clothes pins, 60@65c per box.

Flour.

Straight grades, $4@4.20; patent flour, $4.20@4.45; spring wheat patents, $5.40@5.55.

Iron and Steel.

Bar iron, 2.50c; horseshoe bar, 2.75@3c; nail rod, 7c; plow slabs, 4.50c; American cast steel, 9@11c; tire steel, 3@3½c; spring steel, 4½@5c.

Leather.

Oak sole, 33@36c; hemlock sole, 28@34c; harness, 33@39c; skirting, 26@40c; single strap, 41@45c; city kip, 60@85c; French kip, 90%@$1.20; city calfskin, 90c@$1.10; French calfskin, $1.20@1.85.

Nails and Horseshoes.

Steel cut nails, $2.65; wire nails, from store, $2.65 rates; from mill, $2.65 rates. Horseshoes, per keg, $4; mule shoes, per keg, $4.50; horse nails, $4@5 per box. Barb wire, galvanized, $3.25; painted, $3.10.

Oils.

Linseed, raw, 62c per gal; linseed oil, boiled, 63c per gal; coal oil, legal test, 8½@14½c; bank, 47@50c; best straits, 50c; Labrador, 60c; West Virginia lubricating, 20@30c; miners', 40c; lard oils, winter strained, in brls, 50@60c per gal; half brls, 3c per gal extra.

Produce, Fruits and Vegetables.

Cabbage—Home grown, per crate, $2.

Bananas—Per bunch, No. 1, $1.75@2; No. 2, $1.25@1.50.

Oranges—$5.

Lemons—Messina, 360 to box, choice, $4; fancy, $4.50.

New Potatoes—$1.20@1.30 per bu.

Onions—$1 per bu; Spanish, $1.75 per crate.

Honey—White, 18c per lb; dark, 17c.

Cocoanuts—50c doz; per bag, $3.50.

Cucumbers—15@25 per doz.

Tomatoes—Home grown, $1 per bu.

Home-grown Beans—$1@1.25 per bu.

Cauliflower—$1.50 per doz.

New Apples—30@75c per bu for good stock.

Indiana Peaches—50c@$1; Georgia, $1.75 per 6-basket crate.

Cantaloupes—50@75c per basket; brl, $1.50@2.

Pears—50c@$1 per bu.

Sweet Potatoes—Virginias, $3.50 per brl.

Red Plums—24-quart, $1@1.25; prune plums, $1 per half bushel crate.

Watermelons—$10@15 per 100.

Provisions.

Hams—Sugar cured, 18 to 20 lbs average, 12¾c; 15 lbs average, 12¼@12¾c; 12 lbs average, 12½@13c.

Lard—Kettle rendered, 10⅞c; pure lard, 10⅝c.

Bacon—Clear sides, 50 to 60 lbs average, 10¾c; 30 to 40 lbs average, 11c; 20 to 30 lbs average, 11¼c; clear bellies, 25 to 30 lbs average, 11c; 18 to 22 lbs average, 11¼c; 14 to 16 lbs average, 11¾c; clear backs, 20 to 30 lbs average, 10¾c; 12 to 16 lbs average, 10½c; 6 to 9 lbs average, 11c. In dry-salt ½c less.

Shoulders—18 to 20 lbs average, 9¼c; 16 lbs average, 9¼c; 10 to 12 lbs average, 9½c.

Seeds.

Seed—Clover, prime, $6@6.50; English clover, $6@6.50. Alsyke, $7 to $8. Alfalfa, choice, $5@5.50. Crimson clover, $4.50@5. Timothy, prime, $2.50@2.60; extra prime, $2.60@2.70. Fancy Kentucky bluegrass, $1.25@1.40; extra clean, 60@70c. Orchard grass, $1.25@1.35. Red top, 80c@$1.75. English bluegrass, $2.25@3.

PICTURESQUE AMERICANS

THE WINNING AH FONG SISTERS OF FAR-OFF HONOLULU.

Daughters of a Chinaman—Six of Them Have Married Americans and a Seventh Is to Do So.

Philadelphia Times.

Still another of the famously pretty Ah Fong sisters, of Honolulu, will be led to the marriage altar by an American. The Honolulu newspapers say that the approaching wedding in the great Ah Fong mansion in the suburbs of Honolulu will be the most notable event in point of ceremony and style of any similar affairs that have taken place there. Miss Sue Ah Fong will be wedded to Samuel S. Hocroft, who had been considered one of the foremost matrimonial catches in Oregon for several years. He is a Harvard University man, an heir to large mining wealth and a traveler and polished club man. After ten years of mingling in society in Europe and much of America he has laid his heart at the feet of a lovely daughter of the tropical islands in the south seas and he snaps his fingers at all talk about the Chinese father of his prospective bride.

No home in all the broad Pacific has been so well known by American and British naval officers and globe-trotting tourists for longer than a dozen years as the Ah Fong mansion in Honolulu. Naval officers say that very few homes have been so hospitably open to them in their cruises as has been that of Ah Fong, the millionaire Chineses in the Hawaiian islands. Ask any naval officer who has been aboard a ship that lay at anchor in the harbor of Honolulu whether he remembers the Ah Fong home and note the flitting of pleasant memories through his brain. If he is talkative he may tell you of the liberal and and charming hospitality dispensed in the Ah Fong mansion among the wonderful grounds filled with trees and shrubs from all tropical lands and of the thirteen Ah Fong girls ranging from toddling tot to winsome young womanhood. He may tell you also of the Oriental dinners served in the Ah Fong home, where covers were laid for fifty and more guests; of the lovely balls in the bamboo room; of the many piazzas where ladies and gentlemen were welcome day and evening and entertained with music and mirth that seemed to have no end. If he has a bit of sentiment beneath his blue uniform, he may tell you of the languorous ballads he heard sung at the Ah Fong home, of the black-eyed, jolly Ah Fong girls and their skill in dancing.

ENTERTAINED AMERICANS.

Among foreign people there have been few more ardent admirers of Americans than the big Ah Fong family. Long before Hawaii became an American possession the Ah Fongs longed for the union. When the Americans soldiers were on their way to the Philippines and stopped at Hawaii the Ah Fong girls were always among the first in Honolulu to entertain the boys in blue with feasts and public entertainment. Six of the sisters have married American husbands and each has had a happy wedded life. Miss Janet Ah Fong is now engaged to marry a lieutenant in the United States army in the Philippines when his term of service will have expired next year. Four of the Ah Fong sisters have been educated at seminaries in San Francisco and Oakland, and Miss Martha Ah Fong (now wife of Lieutenant Dougherty, in Manila) took high rank at Mills Seminary as pianist and composer.

The Ah Fong children comprise thirteen girls and one boy. The eldest (Mrs. Morgan, of New Orleans) is about thirty-five years old and the youngest (Miss Anna) is just twelve. Mrs. Ah Fong is a handsome woman with olive complexion, large black eyes and unusually pleasing manners, and is of Portuguese birth. All the daughters have her disposition and love music, and some of them have the Chinese nose and high cheek bones of Papa Ah Fong. The mother's manners and the father's commercial sense is observable in every one of the Ah Fong progeny.

Miss Nellie Ah Fong is now in Paris studying art. She is a strikingly handsome brunette, notwithstanding she inherits her father's slanting eyes more than any of her sisters. Mrs. Arthur Johnstone, who was Miss Helena Ah Fong until four years ago, is a demiblonde, and the combination of her blue eyes and dark eyelashes and hair and her pink and white complexion makes her the most generally accepted beauty of the family. Several of the sisters have their father's tall stature, but the rest are of petite figures. Three have a pronounced suggestion of Chinese almond-shaped eyes, and nearly every one of them has the mother's complexion and soft mode of speech. No less an authority than Sir Edwin Arnold said that the few days he spent in the Ah Fong home a few years ago were the "most tropically charming" he ever knew in the South Seas.

A PORTUGUESE WIFE.

Along about 1858 a young Chinaman named Wing Ah Fong came with a shipload of Chinese to Honolulu. He was highly intelligent and genial, and with a little capital soon built up a prosperous business in Chinese crockery, silks and bric-a-brac. He was soon the leading merchant in Honolulu. He spent money freely, and was well liked by whites and blacks in the quaint old town. As he grew in wealth he made love to the daughter, Concepcion, of a poor Portuguese sailor who had floated into Hawaii. The Chinaman's money and his superiority to his fellow-coolies made him an accepted suitor. So Ah Fong was married in 1862. His wife was fine looking and energetic for that land of languor and siesta. Ah Fong invested in sugar cane plantations, and in the old times, when sugar plantations paid almost incredibly large profits, he grew very rich. In ten years Ah Fong was worth over $300,000, and was adding $35,000 to it annually. He was careful and prudent, while his business associates drowsed and took no heed of the morrow. He was ceaselessly watching chances to buy plantation land cheap from the improvident Hawaiians. By 1870 the Ah Fong sugar plantation, on the island of Hilo, had become one of the most productive there. While such men as Claus Spreckels made $700,000 and $800,000 annually from sugar exports, Ah Fong made $50,000 and $60,000 annually in the same way.

Meanwhile the Ah Fong family circle widened. There were four children, a boy and three girls—in the home by 1870. Ten more girls were born there during the next twenty years. Wing Ah Fong was an ideal father. He was delighted to see how each child resembled the mother in facial expression. He hired servants galore, enlarged his house every few years, and thought nothing too good for his babies. He used to find no greater joy than to get his wife and all his numerous girls in a great lumbering open carriage like a Concord coach, that he had built according to his own ideas, and with himself as driver on the front seat, to go rolling slowly over the roads about Honolulu for a few hours at a time. He was passionately fond of song, and motioning cheerfully to his black-eyed girls all about he would say, "You singee alle velly fine song you know. I give you heap money." Then away the family would go down the road, with the girls singing in chorus a medley of all popular songs of the day. It used to be a memorable sight to see bowling along any of the lava-made roads in Honolulu, Papa Ah Fong, with his long queue dangling down his back, driving in a carriage containing his complete family circle all singing, laughing and having a noisy good time all by themselves.

THE SON OF HIS FATHER.

True Chinaman that he was, Wing Ah Fong never gave up his idea that the Chinese ways of living and doing things were a little superior to any others. He let the wife run the home and dress and educate the daughters as she saw fit. The Ah Fong boy, however, was the father's to educate. So, while the Ah Fong girls dressed and were brought up according to American ideas, their brother wore a queue, had his head shaved and wore flowing silken garments like his father. Once his oldest daughters got him to don a black dress coat and vest, when a party of naval officers came to the mansion to dine, but the father afterward declared he would never again so discredit his race as to appear in other garb than that of a Chinese. Occasionally, when he and his wagonload of gayly-gowned femininity drove down to the Honolulu wharf to give a welcoming hand to the people from the steamer or a man-

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of-war he would please his daughters by putting his long, ebony queue under his derby hat.

The Ah Fong home in Honolulu is one of the sights that tourists are taken first to see. It stands in the western suburbs of the city, amid the most beautiful grounds in all the South seas. There are avenues of palms, winding roads of lava, scores of beds of flowers, numerous fish ponds, a wealth of tropical shrubbery and a dozen fountains and a half dozen artistic grottoes. The house itself is a composite—a sort of pagoda and American seashore cottage. It is an enormous affair, with the oddest sort of piazzas about it. There are over a dozen piazzas. Envious parents of other marriageable daughters in Honolulu say the Ah Fong parents had these many separate and distinct piazzas built in this fashion purposely to let each daughter in the family have a piazza safely to herself and her particular callers of an evening. Be the charge true or false, it is a fact that all the Ah Fong piazzas—so famous in Honolulu—are dear to the hearts of many a naval officer and American young man tourist in the islands.

RETURNED TO CHINA.

In 1890 Wing Ah Fong was supposed to be worth over $3,000,000. He refused some $300,000 for his holdings on the island of Maui alone. There has always been a mystery about the reason that Mr. Ah Fong left Honolulu and sailed for a visit at his boyhood home in China in June, 1892. He spent months getting his enormous business in shape to leave it, and he sailed away with his boy. When months passed and Ah Fong was still unreturned there began to be rumors among the Chinese in Honolulu that the millionaire merchant had been detained in China. When a year went by and he was yet absent the gossips talked more actively than ever. Mrs. Ah Fong and her daughters kept closely at home for a long time and never spoke on the subject to outsiders. The Chinese merchants in Honolulu began to say that Mr. Ah Fong had secretly gone on a visit to a former wife and her two sons in Peking, and that by the laws of China he had come very near going to prison for a long term for deserting his family in China and going to a foreign land. The gossips had it also that Mr. Ah Fong had paid a fine of many thousands of dollars, and had settled down with a good-sized fortune to live all his days with his first family in Peking. No one seems to know how much of this is gossip or fact. The Ah Fong family in Honolulu has, however, never seen its father since that day in July seven years ago. Every one in Honolulu believes the gossipy story as to the fate that befell Papa Ah Fong in Peking. Moreover, the Honolulu newspapers have several times published the gossip about Mr. Ah Fong without contradiction.

The hospitality of the Ah Fong mansion has never waned during the years of absence of Mr. Ah Fong. The family business affairs have been kept in fine shape, while the real estate and shipping interests have largely increased in value since the annexation of Hawaii to the United States.

THE WHISTLING FACE.

Telltale Lines About Feminine Mouths Show Extent of Habit.

New York Sun.

The tune was "See the Conquering Hero Comes," and the whistler, hidden somewhere behind a pile of dry goods boxes, was rendering the music with spirit and precision.

"That boy is a good whistler," said a reporter.

"Boy?" said the manager of the department. "That is not a boy; it is a woman. She is our assistant bookkeeper, and she certainly is one of the best whistlers for an amateur I ever heard. She must be unusually busy now, or she wouldn't be rattling off that tune at such a lively rate. I've noticed that the deeper her interest in her work the better she whistles. The first time I heard her whistle back in the office I was inexpressibly shocked.

"'Why, my dear Miss Mellin,' I said, 'really this is most extraordinary.'

"'Yes,' said she, 'I suppose it is, but I've got to do it when I get down to real hard work. If you expect me to get through with all these accounts to-day you've just got to let me whistle.'

"So she whistled, and she's kept on whistling whenever we have an unusual rush of business. I don't know that it looks any worse to see a woman whistling when going about her work than when walking along the street."

The customer gasped. "Do women whistle on the street?" was the anxious question.

"Do they?" said the manager. "If you had kept your eyes and ears open that question would be entirely superfluous. Why, the number of whistling women seen here is one of the first things that strikes a visiting foreigner as peculiar. Haven't you heard them? Haven't you seen them? American men long ago earned for us the name of a whistling nation, and now the women are doing their best to keep up the reputation.

"If you will watch them hurrying along the streets you will find that fully 50 per cent. have their lips puckered into whistling shape. Sometimes this preparatory pucker really amounts to something and they emit shrill, unmusical noises, while again they are content with the dumb semblance of a whistle. In most cases these women, like my bookkeeper, are unconscious of their astonishing facial contortion, and merely whistle or strike the whistling expression as a relief to their high nervous tension.

"Before I became superintendent of this department I was on the road for several years and I noticed that the women of other cities are also given to whistling. You just ought to hear them out in Chicago. There is no half-hearted compromise about the whistling out there. The notes ring out loud and bouyant. The old adage about whistling girls and crowing hens has no terrors for Chicago women, and they don't care a rap who hears them.

In Philadelphia they are more subdued, but they whistle, just the same. But if you want to hear good whistling from the feminine portion of the population—soft, sweet, melodrama whistling—just go to Richmond. That town is noted for many things, but if I was asked to give my opinion of its chief title to fame I should say it is the women's proficiency in whistling.

"But, taken all in all, New York beats the world on whistling. You will find more cases of the whistling face here than anywhere else. This phase of the habit is to be deplored, for the tell-tale lines in the face of a confirmed whistler are not pretty. The upper lip is lengthened and furrowed with fine lines, and the corners of the mouth become wrinkled. These facial characteristics are more pronounced when the whistler performs his little turn from nervousness instead of pleasure; consequently they are much in evidence, for it certainly is nervousness that makes most people, especially women, whistle their way through life."

THROUGH THE DANUBE'S GATES.

Remarkable Plan for Towing Vessels Against the Current.

London Mail.

For centuries the navigation on the Danube, the largest river in Europe next to the Volga, was greatly hampered by the so-called Iron Gates, a celebrated defile in the river at the confines of Hungary, Servia and Roumania. At this place the river is crossed from shore to shore on a length of about 8,000 feet by rocky masses, and many a ship went aground in the Iron Gates, which always had been a terror to all navigators. It is the most magnificent and greatest river defile in the whole of Europe.

During the years of 1890 to 1896 a scheme was carried out here which involved immense difficulties. A canal 275 feet wide and seven feet deep was cut through the rocks of the Iron Gates. No less than 14,000,000 cubic feet of rocky masses had to be blasted and more than 50,000,000 cubic feet of stone and earth had to be excavated. A great number of dams, of a combined length of 35,000 feet, had to be built to protect the canal. The expenditure for this work amounted to about 12,000,000 florins. Since the completion of this canal the navigation on the river has steadily increased, and thousands of steamers and barks now sail every year down to the Black sea.

One drawback, however, remained. The current in the Iron Gates is immense, averaging from fourteen to eighteen feet per second, and it was especially difficult for the heavy laden ships to steam up stream through the gates or to tow the barges against the current. It was therefore decided to build a special wire rope steamer for the purpose of towing ships through the defile. The steamer was built at Buda-Pesth and has recently been put on the river. The Vasapu, as the steamer is named, is entirely built of steel. It has a length of 1,836 feet, is 25¼ feet broad, its draught being 5.44 feet. It is divided into nine water-tight compartments and has a double bottom, so that even in the case of a serious accident the vessel will not sink.

A wire rope 20,000 feet in length and almost one foot in diameter, having a resistance of eighty-four tons, is strongly anchored to a rock at the upper end of the gates at the bottom of the river bed. This rope or cable runs over a drum on board the steamer. The vessels to be drawn up stream are towed toward the steamer and the cable is then drawn around the drum by means of a steam engine of 300 horse power. The wire rope vessel has in addition two other engines so as to enable her to run independent of the cable. Each of these two engines has a capacity of 250 horse power. The speed of the steamer with two loaded vessels of 600 tons in tow is 1.3 miles per hour when sailing against the current and between four and five miles an hour when going down stream. The steamer has also been equipped with a powerful dynamo which furnishes electric light and feeds a searchlight.

MUST WORK TO WIN.

That Is What James Whitcomb Riley Says Writers Must Do.

Caroline Brown, in Success.

James Whitcomb Riley, the poet, was minutely and painstakingly writing his autograph, and an appropriate sentiment, in three of his books, for admiring purchasers, when he was asked for his opinion on the subject of the expansion of Indiana literature.

Belonging to a later generation of "Hoosiers" than his friend, General Wallace, he holds a slightly altered opinion, and has been spared the bitterness of revilement. In fact, he has been an agent of no mean power in removing the stigma from his native State. Wherever English is read, Riley's poems have won their way, shoulder to shoulder, with "Ben-Hur." Mr. Riley said:

"I do not know what I should say about Indiana literature and the causes of its growth. I think, possibly, the reason it has attracted such wide attention, and expanded in so many directions, is that it drew inspiration and received impetus from having been lampooned and made fun of by every cultured 'Tom, Dick and Harry' of the outside world.

"Personally, the world has always been kind to me, but I do not know that I expected kindness.

"It is glorious to be barred—to suffer the whips and scorn of self-accredited superiors! It roused us, this superciliousness, to our real worth, and it inspired us to put forth our best efforts. That excellence in literature is found in Indiana I am thankful for, and I am glad that I have outlived the ridicule, and that others have recognized, of late, this special excellence of the work of our authors, and given credit most generously.

"I am sure that the same excellence will be found in our neighboring Western States, and that we, in turn, will not withhold from them encouragement and recognition. Illinois has already developed some rare poets. Ohio, too, ranks high in Western literature.

"The beginner, with his youthful imagination just 'ramping it,' is too sensitive to the pricks of criticism. He stands in awe of the self-constituted critic, until he cannot see anything else, and, necessarily, loses sight of the value of ideas, which count more than all else. He can never make up the loss in years. Indeed, he can never regain it. It is expecting to be a writer in six months or a year that makes him think himself a failure.

"A literary life means work. He who would write must learn that, and learn to work hard. Look at Bernhardt's art; look at the amount of hard work she goes through every day, to make it perfect. How many writers do as she does? No good thing was every done quickly—nothing of any value. The capacity for hard work has had much to do with the development of Indiana literature."

From his own statement, it may be inferred that Mr. Riley attributes much of the excellence of Indiana literature to persistence in the face of early and unsparing ridicule and denial of a hearing. His own experience is proof of the soundness of his theory, for, as he has related, it took twenty years of pertinacious endeavor before he succeeded in having his work accepted by one of the old, high-class magazines. But at length a day came when he became a "valued contributor."

Greatest Chorus in the World.

Eugene Wood, in Ainslee's.

In all the world there is not such a chorus as one may hear at Ocean Grove. Among the five hundred choristers in the big choir, which is divided into two sections, a morning and an evening choir, that none may have to go to church too often, there are representatives from every State in the Union. All is systematized and every ten of the chorus is in charge of a captain that sees that his ten get to rehearsals five nights of the week. In this way oratorios like "The Messiah" are put on in six weeks, every singer letter-perfect, though many of them never sang in chorus before, so precise in attack, so responsive to indicated light and shade and giving such volume and beauty of tone that musicians like Walter Damrosch are amazed that such things can be with so large a body of singers.