

Changes In Revenue Law

The Reduced War Taxes as They Go Into Effect July 1

Beginning with July 1 certain changes in the war revenue bill will go into effect. The original measure, it will be remembered, was enacted by congress June 13, 1898, just after the breaking out of the Spanish-American war. Just prior to adjournment the last congress made certain amendments to this act. Perhaps the changes that will be most noticed by the general public will be the removal of the tax on bank checks and drafts, sight drafts, money orders, leases, mortgages or conveyances in trust, promissory notes and telegraph messages. The tax on bankers of \$50 for \$25,000 and \$2 for each additional \$1,000 is to be retained. So also is the tax on stock brokers of \$50, on pawnbrokers of \$20, on commercial brokers of \$20 and on custom house brokers of \$10.

Proprietors of theaters and like places of amusement and proprietors of circuses are still to be taxed \$100. The tax of \$10 on all other exhibitions is also retained. The new law made no change in the tax of \$5 levied on each bowling alley or billiard table.

Tobacco and snuff come in for a discount of 20 per cent. on the old tax. There is a distinction drawn in the case of cigarettes. The tax on those of a certain grade and weight is retained; on others the tax is reduced. Dealers in tobacco and leaf tobacco, and manufacturers of tobacco and cigars, will be taxed according to the rate now prevailing.

On bonds, debentures, etc., and on certificates of stock of original issue the tax of 5 cents per \$100 is to be retained. In the provision taxing transfers of stock 2 cents per \$100, the same tax is extended to bucket shops. The tax on sales of products at exchanges is cut in half. In the case of sales of merchandise in actual course of transportation the tax is entirely removed. The tax on all forms of insurance is repealed.

Proprietary medicines, perfumery and cosmetics and chewing gum are all to be exempted from taxation. Petroleum and sugar refineries are still to pay one-fourth per cent. of their gross receipts in excess of \$250,000. Each sleeping and parlor car ticket will continue to pay 1 cent to the government. Legacies of charitable institutions, religious, literary or educational in character, will not be taxed after July 1.

TABULAR SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN WAR REVENUES.

Articles.	Taxed by Act of June 13, 1898.	Taxed by Act of Feb. 23, 1901.
Beer	\$2 per bbl., 7 1/2 per cent. dis.	\$1.60 per bbl., dis. repealed.
Bankers	\$50 for \$25,000, and \$2 for each additional \$1,000.	Retained.
Stock brokers	\$50	Retained.
Pawnbrokers	\$20	Retained.
Commercial brokers	\$20	Retained.
Custom house brokers	\$10	Retained.
Proprietors of theaters, etc.	\$100	Retained.
Proprietors of other exhibitions	\$100	Retained.
Bowling alleys or billiard rooms	\$5 per each table.	Retained.
Tobacco and snuff	20 per cent. discount.	Retained.
Cigars over three pounds, per 1,000	\$3.50 per 1,000.	\$2 per 1,000.
Cigars not over three pounds, per 1,000	18 cents per lb.	18 cents per lb.
Cigarettes over three pounds, per 1,000	\$1.50 per 1,000.	Valued at not more than \$2 per 1,000, 15 cents per lb., valued at more than \$2 per 1,000, 36 cents per lb.
Dealers in leaf tobacco	\$5 to \$24.	Retained.
Dealers in tobacco	\$12	Retained.
Manufacturers of cigars	\$5.50 to \$24.	Retained.
Bonds, debentures, etc.	5 cents for each \$100.	Retained.
Certificates of stock, original issue	2 cents for each \$100.	Retained.
Certificates of stock, transfers	1 cent for each \$100.	Includes bucket shops 1 cent for each \$100. Sales of merchandise in actual course of transportation exempted from tax.
Sales of products at exchanges	1 cent for each \$100.	Retained.
Bank checks	2 cents	Retained.
Bills of exchange, inland	2 cents for each \$100.	Retained.
Certificates of deposit	2 cents for each \$100.	Retained.
Promissory notes	2 cents for each \$100.	Retained.
Money orders	2 cents for each \$100.	Retained.
Bills of exchange, foreign	2 cents for each \$100.	Retained.
Bills of lading for export	10 cents	Retained.
Express receipts	1 cent	Retained.
Freight receipts or domestic bills of lading	1 cent	Retained.
Telephone messages	1 cent	Retained.
Bonds of indebtedness	50 cents	Retained, except bonds of indemnity.
Certificates of profits	2 cents for each \$100.	Retained.
Certificates of damage	2 cents	Retained.
Certificates not otherwise specified	2 cents	Retained.
Charter party	\$2 to \$10.	Retained.
Brokers' contracts	\$2 to \$10.	Retained.
Conveyance	50 cents for each \$500.	Exempted below \$2, 50¢ above \$250, 1 cent for each \$500.
Telegraph messages	1 cent	Retained.
Entry of goods at h. for consumption	50 cents	Retained.
Entry for withdrawal	50 cents	Retained.
Insurance, life	1 cent on each \$1.	Retained.
Marine, inland, fire	1 cent on each \$1.	Retained.
Casualty, fidelity and guaranty	1 cent on each \$1.	Retained.
Lease	\$1 to \$5.	Retained.
Manifest for custom house entry	\$1 to \$5.	Retained.
Mortgage or conveyance	\$1 to \$5.	Retained.
Passage ticket	\$1 to \$5.	Exempted below \$50 in value.
Power of attorney to vote	10 cents	Retained.
Power of attorney to sell	20 cents	Retained.
Print	2 cents	Retained.
Warehouse receipts	2 cents	Retained.
Proprietary medicines	1 cent	Retained.
Perfumery and cosmetics	1 cent for each \$1.	Retained.
Chewing gum	1 cent for each \$1.	Retained.
Wines	1 cent more than 1 pt., 2 cents.	Retained.
Petroleum and sugar refineries	1/2 per cent. gross cost.	Retained.
Sleeping and parlor car tickets	\$200,000	Retained.
Legacies	Various rates	Excluded from tax—Legacies of charitable, religious, literary or educational character.
Mixed flour	1 cent per barrel.	Retained.
Manufactures of mixed flour	\$2 per annum.	Retained.
Tea	Custom duty of 10 cents pound.	Retained.

Stingy Clergymen.

Once in a great while a youth is found with a morbid desire to hoard. Personally we have known but few such, but in them the habit grew meaner, became notorious for meanness, says a writer in the Christian Advocate. A story is told of a celebrated bishop, who grew so mean that one day when he cut his finger with a penknife and no court-plaster could be found, a clergyman standing by brought out his card case and took from it a five-cent stamp and gave it to the bishop to use to stop the flow of blood. The bishop accepted it gratefully, placed the five-cent stamp in his own card case, and then took out a one-cent stamp and pasted it over the still bleeding wound. This seems almost too much to believe. A celebrated minister in New England was offered a hat by a hat ter who was a friend of his, and who admired him in most respects. He asked him if he had another kind. "Yes," he said, "though not quite so good as that." He said he would like to see one, and asked what the price of the first one was, and was told five dollars, and of the second three dollars. "Well," said he, "as you offered me the first one if I should take the second, would you give me the difference in money?" A young person should not be a spendthrift, neither should he be stingy.

The Subtle American Joke.

"Did you ever hear the joke about the guide in Rome who showed some travelers two skulls of St. Paul, one as a boy and the other as a man?" asked an American of a German friend, who claimed that he had acquired the real New England sense of humor. "No," said the German, beaming in anticipation of a good story. "Tell it me at once, mein friend, dat joke."—"Youth's Companion."

Free Medical Help.

In England 972,000 people a year receive free medical attendance, compared with only 250,000 in France, and the cost of these French invalids is only \$28,000, compared with \$150,000 spent in medical relief in Ireland.

Silence Is Golden.

Though very fond of stories, and an excellent raconteur himself, Rubinstein was rather taciturn. One day, it is reported, a Scotch friend of his, whom he liked very much, went home with him one night after a concert at Glasgow. Both gentlemen sat down to tea and cigarettes, and as midnight struck they had not yet exchanged a word. Finally the guest risked a bold and novel query: "Do you like Beethoven?"

Beethoven?

Rubinstein emptied his cup and said, softly: "Beethoven good." Half an hour later came another question: "And how do you like Wagner?" To which Rubinstein, throwing away a cigarette, said: "Wagner—not good."

Having exhausted his stock of inquisitiveness, the Scotch friend of the Russian pianist got up to bid his host a pleasant rest.

"Stay yet, my friend," said Rubinstein: "I like your conversation very much."

And both remained still drinking tea and smoking cigarettes in profound silence until three a. m. struck, when they wished one another good night and parted.—London Tit-Bits.

Mother and Queen.

Queen Victoria always made it a point to keep the religious instruction of her children as much as possible in her own hands. Once when the archdeacon of London was catechizing the young princes, he said: "Your governess deserves great credit for instructing you so thoroughly."

At which the youngsters piped up: "It is mamma who teaches us our catechism!"

It is not perhaps generally known that the queen occasionally taught a Bible class for the children of those in attendance at Windsor palace.—London Beacon.

Location of British Mines.

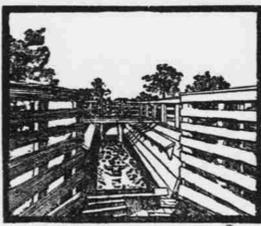
South Wales raises more coal than any other part of Great Britain, nearly 29,400,000 tons a year. Twenty-seven millions come from Midland collieries and 26,000,000 from York and Lincolnshire.



LARGE DIPPING PLANT.

Texas Has a Cattle Bath Which, for Size and Effectiveness, Is Without an Equal.

The government bureau of animal industry has recently, through a series of experiments, solved an important problem bearing upon the health of cattle. It is the establishment of large dipping vats in the center of the stock raising districts of Texas and the south for immersing cattle in a chemical solution which effectually destroys parasites infesting their skin. When cattle from a diseased territory are to be shipped into a non-infected district it is important that they be freed from all pests. The best and only remedy has now been found to pass the cattle through a



BIG TEXAS DIPPING VAT.

disinfecting bath, or as it is termed, to "dip" them. "Dipping" infected cattle into a saturated solution of sulphur in extra dynamo oil will destroy all parasites.

Recently the Fort Worth Stock Yards company built a large dipping plant and placed it at the disposal of the bureau of animal industry, where the first demonstrations have been carried out. One of the problems in regard to the bath was to find a chemical oil which would not have an irritating and heating effect upon the cattle. For this purpose a number of samples of various lubricating oils were examined, and one of light specific gravity, called extra dynamo, was selected.

A train load of 311 cattle was dipped in a large vat of the stock yard in July last. These cattle were raised and bred in Texas, and were infested with Texas fever parasites at the time of the dipping. The weather, which had been remarkably cool up to this time, suddenly changed to intense heat, and, it being desirable not to expose the cattle to the sun immediately after the dipping, they were not passed through the vat until after sunset. By 11 o'clock at night all had gone through without a single accident, and they were at once loaded on clean cars, bedded cool up to this time, suddenly changed to intense heat, and, it being desirable not to expose the cattle to the sun immediately after the dipping, they were not passed through the vat until after sunset. By 11 o'clock at night all had gone through without a single accident, and they were at once loaded on clean cars, bedded with hay and shipped to Rockford, Ill. Of the 311 cattle all save four arrived in good condition at their destination. The casualties were principally caused by extreme heat during the first day of travel and the confinement incident to shipment. A careful examination showed that not a single parasite had survived. Most of the cattle showed absolutely no indications of having been dipped, the skin being soft and flexible in all cases.—N. Y. Herald.

FEEDING SOAKED CORN.

When Combined with Good Pasture It Affords an Ideal Summer Ration for Pigs.

There appears to be quite a difference in the opinions of breeders in regard to feeding soaked corn to the spring pigs during the summer time when running on the pasture and at a time when the old corn is hard and sometimes difficult for young pigs to eat. I have a decided preference for soaked corn, getting the best growth and better results than from feeding the dry corn. My plan is as follows: I get two barrels that will hold water, and then pour in one the quantity of corn that I wish the pigs to eat during the next 36 hours' time, then I add to the corn clean water until it is covered some three inches, leaving it to soak for 36 hours. I then commence feeding from the first barrel, and at the same time fill the second barrel, which will be ready to commence on when the first is fed out. After the first is fed out, clean the barrel and fill it as before. This is a clean, easy digested, wholesome food. The corn has lost nothing by the operation, only the heated or burning texture of it, which is injurious to all young, growing stock when fed to any extent. You can feed this kind of food without danger of splashing it over you, which is not the case with slop made from mill feeds, which not only gets on your clothes, but the pigs as well in feeding. This manner of feeding will make rapid growth, and when on good pasture a complete ration.—J. G. Trueblood, in Swineherd.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

Fifty birds kept well are more profitable than 100 that take care of themselves.

Sunflower seeds fed in small quantities impart a beautiful gloss to the plumage of show birds.

Avoid those who advertise "the best and only good stock in the country," and offer it at very low prices.

The hen of medium size for the breed is usually the best layer. She is of active disposition, has healthy red color in comb and wattles, and has a good appetite. By watchfulness you can select such hens, and if you will keep only them as breeders you can work your flock up to a high standard.

Vigor and egg production are the requirements a farmer not up to all the requirements of the fancier can appreciate, and these he can have by judicious selection among the hens and never keeping a cock that is not purely bred and of the breed that has first been employed in the improvement of the flock. It is important, too, to know that he is some of a family noted for layers.—National Rural.

CHICKS IN SUMMER.

Chicks They Are Penned Up It Is Almost Impossible to Make Raising Them Profitable.

The farmer's wife knows the great loss from weakness and dying among her chicks during the hot summer months. That has always been the case with our summer chickens, in fact we could raise so few of them that we have gradually dropped chicken hatching after May until late summer or early fall. While there is as much money in summer hatched chickens as any other, we could not make a success of raising them. But last summer we had a pen of thoroughbreds, and wishing to raise as many as possible, we continued hatching as fast as we could get the eggs for setting. The chickens were given the usual freedom of the farm and took the usual privilege of drying. Then we determined to try penning them up. The old hens were all driven into a yard containing about one-sixth of an acre and confined there.

Each hen (and her chicks) was furnished with a small coop, and they were kept in the yard, which was devoid of all vegetation. Green stuff was thrown in to them every day, and cool, shady retreats furnished them, but there were no weeds or grass for them to wander about in. They ceased drying immediately and grew as rapidly and as finely as the spring chickens. They were much easier to care for. There was no running about all over the farm when a storm was seen gathering. There was no clucking biddy coming in from the orchard or meadow late in the evening with half her brood missing, either because of the hen's carelessness or the result of some tragedy. In the fact so well pleased were we with the result that this season we will have our chicken pen and have no little chickens wandering all over the farm gathering chiggers and getting weakening baths of dew from the grass and weeds. We believe it will pay.—J. L. Irwin, in Ohio Farmer.

THE GOOSE BUSINESS.

Iowa Farmer Tells How It May Be Conducted Profitably and Safely on a Small Scale.

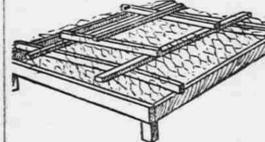
Some think it necessary to have a pond for geese. We have raised them for years with only a pan of drinking water before them at all times, and they are not a bit of trouble. Get two sittings of eggs from two breeders. Mark the little ones from each lot in a different way. I cut a slit in the web of the foot with a scissor.

Five eggs are as many as a hen can cover comfortably. I have set as many as seven under a large hen, but they had more than five hatch, and where I set five I could almost count my goslings before they hatched. I mate my geese in pairs, and the eggs are sure to be fertile. When they are due to hatch I watch to see that none of the little ones get stuck in the shells. When they are dry have a basket with a warm piece of flannel and bring them into the house, and you will fairly see them grow. When they are a day old put the hen in a good-sized coop. A yard one foot high or less will keep them in until they get used to the hen for a mother. Move the coop every day so they will have fresh grass. In stormy weather do not let them out until the storm is over.—M. Smith, in Farm and Garden.

USEFUL FEEDING CRATE.

An Easily Made, Safe and Convenient Coop for Small Chicks and Other Poultry.

The cut shows an easily made and convenient feeding coop for small chicks. The frame work of the rack proper is about 40 inches square and consists of two-inch strips nailed to



WHERE TO FEED YOUNG CHICKS.

four two by two posts about five inches high, thus leaving a space of about three inches between the frame and ground for the chickens. The top is covered with wire netting and the cross sticks are inserted to keep it from sagging.—C. P. Reynolds, in Orange Judd Farmer.

Yellow and White Corn.

Corn of strong vitality will sprout in from 24 to 36 hours under proper conditions of moisture and temperature. Yellow corn will sprout much sooner than white corn under identical conditions. This fact is not well understood, but several reasons may be given by way of explanation: Owing to differences in chemical composition, yellow corn under conditions favorable to germination may yield more readily to the action of moisture and heat than white corn. It also is known among corn growers that yellow corns are usually slightly richer in oil and protein than white corns, and have proportionately larger germs; and where these conditions obtain the yellow corns are expected to germinate somewhat quicker.—National Rural.

Snake in Horse's Stomach.

Farmers who are frequently at a loss to know what strange diseases are destroying their stock will be interested in the experience of William Bickford, who lives in the town of Martinsburg, Lewis county. Monday night a valuable horse, which had been running down for the past year, died, and the Bickford's curiosity led him to investigate the cause. Upon opening the animal, he found the liver enlarged to three times its normal size. In the stomach, which he then proceeded to dissect, he found a live snake fully three feet in length and three inches in circumference. As soon as the reptile was liberated it made a lively escape by running under the barn floor.—Lowville Democrat.

Anything that adds to the comfort of a horse saves money for his owner.

Same Old Trick.

After six months of darkness the aretic sun crept shyly over the edge of the glacier. Mr. Ojibwocky had just returned from the Eskimo club. "What time is it?" asked Mrs. Ojibwocky, suddenly waking up. "Quar' past February," replied Mr. Ojibwocky, somewhat thickly. It was in reality half past May, and having no desire to pry into family affairs, we will draw a veil over the scene that followed.—Philadelphia Record.

"Doctor," said the stingy man, who was trying to save a fee, meeting Dr. Sharpe on the street. "What time is it?" Very frequently I get severe pains in my feet. What's that a sign of?" "I should say that was a sign of rain," replied the doctor.—Philadelphia Press.

Carpenter—"Well, boy, have you ground all the tools, as I told you, while I've been out?" Boy (newly apprenticed)—"Yes, master, all but this 'ere 'andsaw. An' I can't quite get the gaps out of it!"—Punch.

A relic of the old masters.—The ancient schoolhouse.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

THE MARKETS.

	New York, June 11.
CATTLE—Native Steers	\$4.30
CATTLE—Foreign Steers	\$4.50
CATTLE—Winter Wheat	\$5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	\$3.90
CORN—No. 2	\$1.25
OATS—No. 2	\$1.15
PORTLAND CEMENT	\$1.25
COTTON—Middling	\$12.75
GRAPE—St. Louis	\$6.00
CALVES—Fair to Choice	\$5.00
HOGS—Fair to Choice	\$5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	\$5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	\$3.90
CORN—No. 2	\$1.25
OATS—No. 2	\$1.15
TOBACCO—Lugs	\$5.00
HAY—Clear Timothy	\$9.00
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	\$12.00
BACON—Clear Rib	\$9.50
EGGS—Fresh	\$1.00
PORK—Standard Mess	\$11.00
LARD—Choice Steam	\$8.00
CATTLE—Native Steers	\$4.25
HOGS—Fair to Choice	\$4.75
CATTLE—Foreign Steers	\$4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	\$3.85
CORN—No. 2	\$1.20
OATS—No. 2	\$1.10
PORTLAND CEMENT	\$1.20
COTTON—Middling	\$12.50
GRAPE—St. Louis	\$5.75
CALVES—Fair to Choice	\$4.75
HOGS—Fair to Choice	\$4.75
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	\$4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	\$3.80
CORN—No. 2	\$1.15
OATS—No. 2	\$1.05
PORTLAND CEMENT	\$1.15
COTTON—Middling	\$12.25
GRAPE—St. Louis	\$5.50
CALVES—Fair to Choice	\$4.50
HOGS—Fair to Choice	\$4.50
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	\$4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	\$3.75
CORN—No. 2	\$1.10
OATS—No. 2	\$1.00
PORTLAND CEMENT	\$1.10
COTTON—Middling	\$12.00
GRAPE—St. Louis	\$5.25
CALVES—Fair to Choice	\$4.25
HOGS—Fair to Choice	\$4.25
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	\$4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	\$3.70
CORN—No. 2	\$1.05
OATS—No. 2	\$0.95
PORTLAND CEMENT	\$1.05
COTTON—Middling	\$11.75
GRAPE—St. Louis	\$5.00
CALVES—Fair to Choice	\$4.00
HOGS—Fair to Choice	\$4.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	\$4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	\$3.65
CORN—No. 2	\$1.00
OATS—No. 2	\$0.90
PORTLAND CEMENT	\$1.00
COTTON—Middling	\$11.50
GRAPE—St. Louis	\$4.75
CALVES—Fair to Choice	\$3.75
HOGS—Fair to Choice	\$3.75
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	\$3.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	\$3.60
CORN—No. 2	\$0.95
OATS—No. 2	\$0.85
PORTLAND CEMENT	\$0.95
COTTON—Middling	\$11.25
GRAPE—St. Louis	\$4.50
CALVES—Fair to Choice	\$3.50
HOGS—Fair to Choice	\$3.50
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	\$3.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	\$3.55
CORN—No. 2	\$0.90
OATS—No. 2	\$0.80
PORTLAND CEMENT	\$0.90
COTTON—Middling	\$11.00
GRAPE—St. Louis	\$4.25
CALVES—Fair to Choice	\$3.25
HOGS—Fair to Choice	\$3.25
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	\$3.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	\$3.50
CORN—No. 2	\$0.85
OATS—No. 2	\$0.75
PORTLAND CEMENT	\$0.85
COTTON—Middling	\$10.75
GRAPE—St. Louis	\$4.00
CALVES—Fair to Choice	\$3.00
HOGS—Fair to Choice	\$3.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	\$3.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	\$3.45
CORN—No. 2	\$0.80
OATS—No. 2	\$0.70
PORTLAND CEMENT	\$0.80
COTTON—Middling	\$10.50
GRAPE—St. Louis	\$3.75
CALVES—Fair to Choice	\$2.75
HOGS—Fair to Choice	\$2.75
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	\$2.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	\$3.40
CORN—No. 2	\$0.75
OATS—No. 2	\$0.65
PORTLAND CEMENT	\$0.75
COTTON—Middling	\$10.25
GRAPE—St. Louis	\$3.50
CALVES—Fair to Choice	\$2.50
HOGS—Fair to Choice	\$2.50
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	\$2.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	\$3.35
CORN—No. 2	\$0.70
OATS—No. 2	\$0.60
PORTLAND CEMENT	\$0.70
COTTON—Middling	\$10.00
GRAPE—St. Louis	\$3.25
CALVES—Fair to Choice	\$2.25
HOGS—Fair to Choice	\$2.25
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	\$2.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	\$3.30
CORN—No. 2	\$0.65
OATS—No. 2	\$0.55
PORTLAND CEMENT	\$0.65
COTTON—Middling	\$9.75
GRAPE—St. Louis	\$3.00
CALVES—Fair to Choice	\$2.00
HOGS—Fair to Choice	\$2.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	\$2.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	\$3.25
CORN—No. 2	\$0.60
OATS—No. 2	\$0.50
PORTLAND CEMENT	\$0.60
COTTON—Middling	\$9.50
GRAPE—St. Louis	\$2.75
CALVES—Fair to Choice	\$1.75
HOGS—Fair to Choice	\$1.75
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	\$1.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	\$3.20
CORN—No. 2	\$0.55
OATS—No. 2	\$0.45
PORTLAND CEMENT	\$0.55
COTTON—Middling	\$9.25
GRAPE—St. Louis	\$2.50
CALVES—Fair to Choice	\$1.50
HOGS—Fair to Choice	\$1.50
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	\$1.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	\$3.15
CORN—No. 2	\$0.50
OATS—No. 2	\$0.40
PORTLAND CEMENT	\$0.50
COTTON—Middling	\$9.00
GRAPE—St. Louis	\$2.25
CALVES—Fair to Choice	\$1.25
HOGS—Fair to Choice	\$1.25
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	\$1.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	\$3.10
CORN—No. 2	\$0.45
OATS—No. 2	\$0.35