

SUMMARY OF THE MOST IMPORTANT NEWS.

Sunday. President Taft attended the funeral of Thomas McK. Laughlin.

Senator Burkett asks a law to curb the federal courts in state affairs.

Prince Henry of Prussia declared he found British friendly to Germany on his recent visit to England.

A misconception of the Payne-Adrich tract caused Canada to delay in settling the dispute with the United States.

Philadelphia labor leaders threatened a food famine, and called on union members to withdraw their funds from the banks in effort to win the street car strike.

Monday. The railroad brotherhood voted for a strike of fifteen days.

Mine operators predicted a strike of 400,000 coal miners on April 1.

The verdict in the French Lick antitrust suit was a victory for Taggart.

Col. Roosevelt reached Khartoum, was welcomed by British officials, and joined his wife and daughter.

Virginia Harned Sothorn is in Reno, Nev., and admits she will again seek divorce from E. H. Sothorn.

Lord Rosebery urged the house of lords to reform that body and check the fight by the government.

The Senate passed a bill urged by the Slavs providing that the census shall show the race and other tongue of all peoples.

Tuesday. The fear of a tariff war with Canada agitates members of Congress.

Former President Roosevelt and party went to a battlefield on camels and spent a busy day in and around Khartoum.

Senator Cummins attacked the methods of President Taft in connection with the railroad bill.

Chief of Police Creevy of St. Louis and a lieutenant were suspended following charges of friendliness to an embezzler.

Irene Storrs Wells, former actress, sued her husband's parents in New York for \$500,000, alleging alienation of affections.

Wednesday. Tom Browne, British artist, died in London.

The federal grand jury indicted two railroads for violation of the Elkins act.

The corrected registration figures show 112,965 voters put on the list in Chicago.

Japan is said to have sent a proposal to Washington that the United States and Japan form an alliance to rule the far East.

Republican insurgents joined the Democrats and administered the most crushing defeat of his career to Speaker Cannon, overruling him on a point of order.

Arguments before the Supreme Court of the United States in the Standard Oil case were ended and the belief was that the tribunal will modify decree of lower court.

Thursday. James R. Garfield at the congressional inquiry accused Ballinger.

William J. Calhoun, new minister to China, departed for Peking.

The police broke up the parade of Philadelphia strikers with riot clubs.

Another woman has been identified with the \$2,000,000 shortage scandal in France.

Congressmen Kustermann and Steenson will demand an investigation of the charges by the Marine League.

Friday. A. P. Davis testified at the inquiry that the hostility of Ballinger endangered the reclamation service.

President Taft, Pennsylvania Senators and the Mayor were urged to force arbitration of the Philadelphia strike.

James A. Patten of Chicago was mobbed and driven from the Manchester Cotton Exchange, but was greeted with cheers by Liverpool grain traders.

Saturday. Colonel Roosevelt gave a dinner for journalists on a Nile steamer.

Typical fever succored Minneapolis; the hospital was full of patients.

CANNON IS HUMILIATED.

Ruling on Point of Order Reversed by Insurgents and Democrats.

Cannon suffered the other day the most disastrous defeat it has sustained at this session of Congress, and one that is regarded by many Republican leaders as marking the beginning of its end.

On the third time in this session he found himself and his organization snowed under by an avalanche of insurgent Republican and Democratic votes.

The speaker and his followers were rebuked roundly by the insurgents and the Democrats for attempting to undermine the majesty of the calendar Wednesday rule.

The motion to sustain the ruling of the chair the affirmative votes were 111 and the negative 163, the insurgent Republicans voting against the speaker numbering forty-two.

On the previous vote, by which the Cannonites, foreseeing defeat, had sought to postpone consideration of the business, 121 members voted for and 153 against the speaker, the insurgents on this roll call numbering thirty-eight.

The vote shows a tremendous increase in the numerical strength of the insurgents since the beginning of the session, many Republicans who were known to be wavering in their allegiance to the Illinois politician coming out in open opposition to him for the first time.

SYMPATHY STRIKE UNLAWFUL.

Court of Appeals Sustains Recent Judgment of West Virginia Judge.

Sympathetic strikes are unlawful, according to a decision handed down by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, Va., in which it sustained a recent judgment of Judge Dayton of West Virginia.

The case was that of the Hitchman Coal & Coke Company vs. the United Mine Workers of America. The company on Oct. 24, 1907, procured a temporary restraining order, which was later followed by a temporary injunction, enjoining the United Mine Workers of America from interfering with the mining property owned and operated by the company near Benwood, W. Va.

The bill alleges that the company was prevented from working its mines by the temporary injunction, which was procured by the company through the aid of a lawyer named J. L. M. Mearns.

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COL. ROOSEVELT OUT OF AFRICAN JUNGLE

Press Correspondents Welcome the Ex-President Back to Civilization on the White Nile.

NOTHING TO SAY ON POLITICS

Colonel Is in Good Health and Spirits After Facing Perils in the Dark Continent.

After a year in the African wilds, Colonel Roosevelt and his party halted at Renk on the White Nile, Egypt, Sudan, and there on the threshold of civilization met a party of newspaper correspondents. The Roosevelt party were aboard the government steamer Dal, placed at their disposal by Sir Reginald Wingate, the British sirdar.

Colonel Roosevelt received the correspondents on board the Dal, which was tied to the right bank of the Nile. He is tanned brown as a cigar and in excellent health. "I'm ready for anything," he said, with the old familiar smile. But he did not smile when he answered almost every question the correspondent put: "I have nothing to say on American or European politics, on any political question or any phase or incident connected with politics. I shall hold no interviews, and anything purporting to be in the nature of an interview can be accepted as false. This applies during my entire stay in Europe."

The former President received an enormous number of letters at Renk. Colonel Roosevelt expressed delight that his son, Theodore, Jr., is engaged to marry Miss Eleanor Alexander of New York. "She is the dearest girl!" he exclaimed, affectionately.

Colonel Roosevelt talked enthusiastically of his hunting adventures. He warmly praised the courtesy of British and other officials. The facilities they offered him largely enabled him to complete his collection. The talk aboard the Dal revealed that Colonel Roosevelt had several narrow escapes in the jungle. In the last an elephant which he had wounded charged him. He was trapped; there was no escape through the thicket. The infuriated beast's trunk almost grazed him, when, at that close range, Colonel Roosevelt fired. Luckily he hit a vital spot; the elephant dropped in its tracks.

Kermit Roosevelt is in perfect health and condition. So are the others of the party—R. T. Cunningham, the experienced African hunter, who prepared and conducted the expedition; A. J. Loring and Edmund Heller and Dr. Mearns.

The Dal towed a large barge laden with a thousand trophies of the plain and jungle. They constitute the largest collection of specimens ever taken out of Africa. The rare specimens include the first whole skin of the great eland, killed after great hardship; a white-eared kob, a Gray's waterbuck, a shebill stork, and a dik dik, an antelope about the size of a jack rabbit.

After leaving Egypt Mr. Roosevelt went to Naples, then to Budapest and Paris. He will pass through Holland, the land of his ancestors, and arrive the first week in May in Christiania. The colonel then goes to Berlin and London. He will stay in England until early in June, when he sails for America, and expects to be in New York June 20.

Colonel Roosevelt and his son have killed about 500 specimens of big game. These include 17 lions, 11 elephants, 10 buffaloes, 10 black rhinoceroses, 9 white rhinoceroses, 9 hippopotami, 9 giraffes, 3 leopards, and almost innumerable deer of various sorts.

BALLINGER PUTS THEM BACK.

Lands Withdrawn by Garfield Restored by Secretary of Interior.

A large part of the lands withdrawn by former Secretary of the Interior Garfield along the Grand River, in Colorado and Utah, on the ground that they contained power possibilities, will be restored to entry by Secretary Ballinger, an examination having shown that only 12,392 acres are serviceable for that purpose.

A House bill was passed by the Senate the other day authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw from all the lands in the Grand River, a bill which is a historic, yellow building, and is surrounded by an American flag for the first time in its history.

DAM BREAK COSTS \$500,000.

Many Believed Dead as Result of Flood in Colorado.

The south-fill of the Jumbo dam of the Julesburg irrigation district reservoir, six miles west of Sedgwick, Colo., was washed out the other day, releasing several millions of cubic feet of water and causing damage estimated at over \$350,000 to \$500,000. A number of persons, including a party of hunters, are believed to have been drowned. On the United Pacific Railroad five miles of track were washed out. Miles of telegraph and telephone poles were also washed out. Passenger train No. 15, for Denver, narrowly escaped disaster, but it was stopped after it dashed into three feet of water.

\$10,000 PAINTING IS STOLEN.

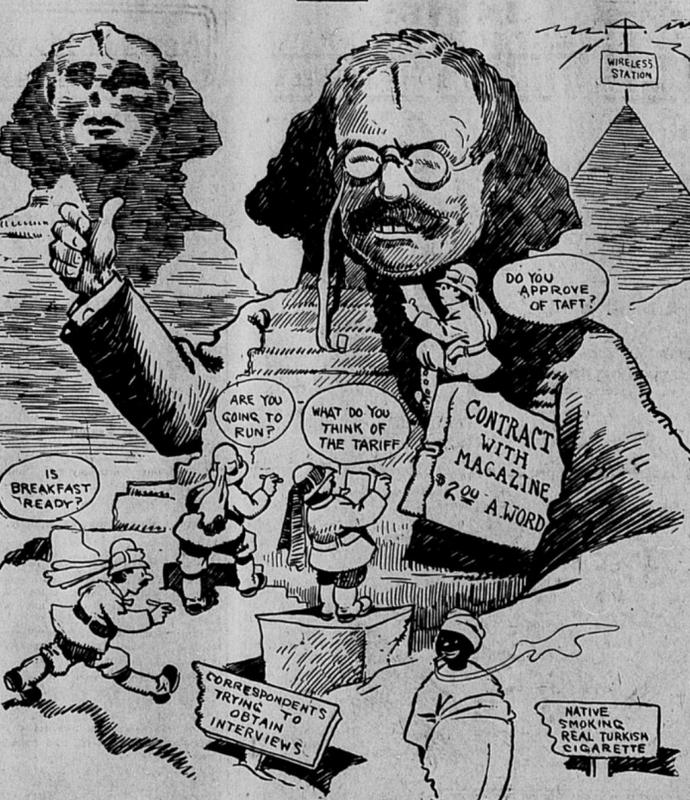
Thief Takes Picture from Frame in Frisco Museum and Escapes.

Some time after 9 o'clock the other morning a thief entered the Memorial Museum in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, cut Millet's painting, "The Shepherd and His Flock," from its frame and carried it through the door before the eyes of two policemen who were on guard. The painting was loaned to the museum and was valued at \$10,000. It was 27 by 18 inches and was not protected by glass.

WANT ALL MISSOURI DEY.

Forty Thousand Persons Sign Petition for Prohibitory Amendment.

SPIRIT ROOSEVELT—"ASK HIM"



Chicago Journal.

ROOSEVELT IN KHARTOUM.

Meets Wife and Daughter and Is Given Possession of Palace.

Theodore Roosevelt has arrived in civilization. It was 5 o'clock Monday when he landed on the steps of the station at Khartoum, still attired in the khaki garb he had worn in the jungle. This was due to the non-arrival of his civilian clothes.

As is characteristic of all Rooseveltian events, his arrival at this point was on time and the details were picturesque. The elements gave up a four days' struggle for supremacy and became lamblike upon the actual appearance of Colonel Roosevelt, while the ruffed Nile was as smooth as a mirror.

Upon his bosom numerous native feluccas and British gunboats which had served through the Kitchener campaign were decorated with bunting and flags in honor of this American citizen, the brilliant white sands and cool green date palms fringing the shores, backed by stately buildings amidst luxurious gardens, forming a scenic setting of no mean worth.

Desirous of keeping his promise to finish his book, Colonel Roosevelt anchored in the Dal of Gordon's Tree, the favorite resting place of the martyred hero of Khartoum, six miles from that city. When the last sentence of the book had been penned he followed it by stenographic dictation, answering numerous letters. The Colonel found the greater part of his mail made up of hard requests for trophies and other things impossible to do or answer.

At 3 p. m. the vessel leisurely steamed down the White Nile, passing Omdurman, the historic scene of the Khalifa's defeat of the British, with English and American flags flying at the confluence of the White and Blue Nile, Slatin Pasha and Wilson Bay, resident with gold decorations, welcomed the colonel.

At the palace a brave array of officers as a guard of honor flanked the passage from the landing place. After an informal presentation to the leading officials of Khartoum, Colonel Roosevelt went to the railroad station to meet Mrs. Roosevelt and his daughter, after which he returned to the palace, where he dined with the privacy of simple citizen, enjoying the luxury of dress clothes for the first time in twelve months, the party's togs of civilization having arrived. The palace from all the honors of the Nile, was practically been given up to the Roosevelt. It is a historic, yellow building, and is surrounded by an American flag for the first time in its history.

The approximate number of men who will lay down their picks at the end of this month is as follows: Illinois 75,000; Western Pennsylvania 45,000; Ohio 45,000; Indiana 20,000.

COAL STRIKE IS SEEN.

Walkout of Miners in Bituminous Field Declared Certain.

A general strike of coal miners on April 1 throughout the bituminous fields is declared a certainty. More than 200,000 men in four states will be involved in the controversy and the strike is expected to be more protracted than any mining dispute in recent years. Railroads are now taking practically all the output of the Illinois mines and storing it along their tracks in anticipation of the suspension of operations. The miners are offering increased pay for coal and many of them are under contracts with the railroads which they are required to fill.

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If the United Mine Workers of America adhere to the resolutions adopted at their annual convention that no district can sign an agreement or resume operations until every district is satisfied, the number of men who will exceed the estimate given, as Central Pennsylvania, Iowa, Michigan and such districts in West Virginia as are organized will be included in the suspension.

Abandoned Bride Alone Life.

Deserted by her bridegroom of a week, whom she accused of eloping with her younger sister, Mrs. Frank Dague committed suicide at Addison, Ohio, by swallowing a quantity of pain green.

\$12,000,000 for New Cars.

Orders for 10,100 steel cars, costing \$12,000,000, have been placed within ten days among Pittsburg plants. One hundred and twenty thousand tons of steel will be required. The orders come from the Harriman Lines.

Three Children Burn to Death.

Three children of Frederick Willis were burned to death when the Willis residence in Rapid City, S. D., was destroyed by fire. Eric Campbell was overcome in an attempted rescue, but will recover.

Negro Cutt and Robs Woman.

A negro entered the grocery store of Mrs. Mary Albert, a white woman, in a suburb of Kansas City, and after probably fatally slashing her with a razor, robbed her of several hundred dollars and escaped.

Form New \$150,000,000 Trust.

It is given out on what seems trustworthy authority that negotiations are pending looking to a coalition of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and its most bitter rival, the General Electric Company.

PEOPLE DEMAND END OF STRIKE

Call for Arbitration of Philadelphia Street Car Walkout.

The demand by the people for arbitration of the differences between the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company and its 4,000 or more striking employees has become insistent.

In Philadelphia and outside of it the call for mediatory measures is voiced. Everywhere it is recognized that the failure to arrive at an arbitration agreement is the only thing that stands in the way of a speedy calling off of the general sympathetic strike in the city, which practically has paralyzed the city's industrial life and which the labor leaders made renewed threats to spread if the deadlock continued.

These threats, perhaps, were what most stood in the way of an amicable adjustment. The "vested interests," which are a decided factor in the situation, dislike and resent the hint of coercion.

At a representative meeting of business men the other afternoon the call for arbitration was the keynote. Local financial, commercial and official groups, and the federal authorities, present at the salutory influence of the National Civic Federation, were appealed to step in and end the difficulty. Gov. Stuart in Harrisburg was petitioned by the labor men to take action, and the patriotic citizens of the city and state were invoked in resolutions, statements, and petitions to aid in putting a stop to conditions which Philadelphia daily finds growing more intolerable.

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SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

President Trewin, of the Iowa State board of education, is strongly opposed to a return to intercollegiate athletics, and speaks emphatically against foot ball as it is played to-day.

It is the intention of the Iowa board of educational control to create a department of athletics for the university, so foot ball, track athletics, base ball and basket ball will be under the coaching of one head.

Dr. William Everett, clergyman, educator, lecturer and politician, recently died at his home in Quincy, Mass. As author and lecturer he was known on both sides of the Atlantic. He lectured at Oxford and Cambridge. Luther was synod during the present year, to be put with a fund of \$200,000 to be raised by the other seven conferences in the synod.

The State board of regents of Wisconsin received a report from the board of visitors which investigated the recent appearance of Emma Goldman and Parker H. Senecomb at the university, in which the visitors find that the university authorities were not responsible for the visits of these two speakers.

Harvard University has decided to accept, on favorable terms, a liberal number of exchange students from Scandinavian universities, who may be nominated by their respective universities and recommended by the American-Scandinavian society.

O. P. Hargensen, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin in 1905, for several years stationed at the Grand Rapids cranberry substitution of the University of Wisconsin agricultural experiment station, has resigned his position as representative of the United States bureau of entomology to accept a position as State entomologist of the Transvaal, South Africa.

A newspaper laboratory is one of the new features in the course in Journalism at the University of Wisconsin this year. It is equipped with seven standard typewriters with undercarriage and the students are required to write their stories.

Three prizes, amounting to \$100, have been offered by John Clay, of Chicago, for the best articles written by students in the college of agriculture at the University of Wisconsin on topics relating to the live stock industry of the State. The competition is open to members of the Hoard Press Club, which includes students interested in agricultural journalism in the college.

U.S. HAS NO INSURANCE

Nation Owns Buildings Valued at \$300,000,000, but Carries No Protection.

STRUCTURES ALL FIREPROOF.

Loss in Country Over \$1,000,000 a Day Is Government Report—Figures Are Given.

Although the United States government owns buildings that cost more than \$300,000,000, and is spending \$20,000,000 a year for new buildings, none of the property is insured against loss by fire. To avoid this great tax, which, at the ordinary rate of insurance, would cost over half a million dollars, the government constructs only buildings that are securely fireproof. Tests are being made by the United States geological survey to determine the strength of the resistance of building materials, and, although primarily designed to meet the needs of the government as the largest consumer, the results of these tests are available for general use by the country at large.

The contrast between the small losses by fire to government buildings and the immense losses reported from the country was responsible for the investigation instituted by the geological survey as to the fire losses in the United States and their exact cost to the people. The findings of this investigation are published by the survey in a report, which is, in part, as follows: The investigation disclosed the fact that the total cost of fires in the United States in 1907, excluding that of forest fires and the marine losses, but including excess cost of fire protection due to bad construction and excess premiums over insurance paid, amounted to over \$456,485,000, a tax on the people exceeding the total value of the gold, silver, copper and petroleum produced in the United States that year. The cost of building construction in 1907 in forty-five leading cities of the United States reporting a total population of less than 18,000,000 amounted to \$61,076,286, and the cost of building construction for the entire country in the same year is conservatively estimated at \$1,000,000,000. Thus it will be seen that nearly one-half the value of all the new buildings constructed within one year is destroyed by fire. The annual fire cost is greater than the value of the real property and improvements in either Maine, West Virginia, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota, Alabama, Louisiana or Montana. In addition to this waste of wealth and natural resources, 1,449 persons were killed and 5,654 were injured in fires in the United States in 1907.

The direct loss by fires in this country is eight times as much per capita as in any country in Europe. The actual loss by fires in the United States due to the destruction of buildings and their contents amounted to \$215,084,709, a per capita loss of \$2.51. The per capita loss in the cities of the six leading European countries amounted to but 33 cents. Comparisons of the total cost of fires, which includes the value already stated, show that if buildings in the United States were annually fireproof as those in Europe the annual fire cost would be \$90,000,000 instead of \$456,000,000.

The Boot and Shoe workers paid out \$66,829 in sick benefits in the last fiscal year.

The San Francisco, Cal., union stalemated a strike movement against unsanitary stables.

The smallest average monthly paid-up membership of the United Mine Workers of America since its organization in 1890 was in 1896, when the number was 9,617.

Of the 12,000 saleswomen in New York department stores, one-third are widows and mothers, the greater part of these having taken positions after their marriage.

Typographical Union No. 103, of Newark, N. J., is the first union to abolish all news and job offices. No member is allowed, hereafter, to accumulate any overtime.

The special referendum vote taken throughout the country recently by the piano and organ workers resulted in favor of a temporary reduction of the initiation fee from \$5 to \$2.

At the next meeting of the Montreal, Can., Trades and Labor Council the question of forming a civic federation for the purpose of settling all labor troubles by conciliation will be considered.

Portland (Ore.) barbers' local is asking for the indorsement of the proposed amendment to the International Brotherhood of Barbers so that a barber who joins the union shall always be a member. If five local unions indorse the proposition, the national will have to call a referendum vote on the matter.

Boston Metal Trades Council has voted in favor of the building trades department of the A. F. of making the day when all the metal crafts of the country will strike for the establishment of the eight-hour work day. The council names May 1, 1913, as the latest time for such action.

The Alaska Fishermen's Union has voted to affiliate with the San Francisco labor council.

Union metal workers in Italy number 8,000. Owing to trade depression the membership has fallen from 15,400.

The report of the International Union of Plumbers for the last year shows that during that period thirty-three charters were issued to new unions, fifty-three unions surrendered charters, twenty-nine strikes were inaugurated, the cost of which was \$39,422, and sick benefits to the amount of \$27,250 and death benefits amounting to \$8,600 were paid.

In the Hood River country in Oregon, where some of the finest fruit in the world is raised, the farmers have formed unions for mutual instruction and also to aid each other in keeping up prices.

There will not be a walkout of American engineers and conductors in the employ of the National line of Cleveland, Ohio, employees of the railroad management having agreed upon terms of settlement of their difficulties. The wording of the peace pact may never be published. Both the employees and the railroad officials refuse to divulge its contents, saying only that the agreement was satisfactory to all concerned.

COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

CHICAGO.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of Chicago trade says: "The volume of payments through the banks sustains high levels and is a favorable index of the extending activity in commerce. Further ease also appears in money, and this has induced better borrowing for both trade and investment."

"Current operations show steady progress, aided by more seasonable weather, the desire to push construction and wider demands in the leading industrial and distributive branches. Movements of grain, live stock and provisions exhibit declines, but the gross earnings of the Chicago steam roads rise, and there are heavy forwardings of finished outputs, raw supplies and general merchandise."

"Heavier contracts for equipment are now being made and important tonnages closed for rails, pig iron, motive power, cars and miscellaneous steel shapes. Building operations assure much work throughout the coming season, while additional machinery and hands are employed in the construction. Dealings in the leading retail lines are stimulated by the attractive exhibits of fashionable wear."

"Bank clearings, \$312,456,414, exceed those of the corresponding week in 1909 by 18.4 per cent and compare with No. 1,307,751 in 1908. Dealings reported in the Chicago district numbered twenty-nine, as against twelve last week, eighteen in 1909 and thirty in 1908. Those with liabilities over \$5,000 number six, as against three last week, ten in 1909 and eleven in 1908."

NEW YORK. Trade reports continue to display a certain degree of irregularity, a tendency particularly noticeable in the West, in scattered sections of the West, on the whole, trading at a majority of points is probably better than it was last week, the South as a whole reporting improvement, the Northwest showing up in good shape and the far West being about the same as the Southwest. More favorable weather conditions appear to be the chief influence making for improvement, but, on the other hand, the poor condition of country roads tends to deter anything like a free movement. Staple lines are in chief request.

Business failures for the week ending with March 10 were 250 as against 184 last week, 254 in the like week of 1909, 278 in 1908, 188 in 1907 and 187 in 1906.—Bradstreet's.

MARKET OF THE WEEK

Chicago Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$5.50; hogs, prime heavy, \$7.00 to \$11.05; sheep, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$8.40; wheat, No. 2, \$1.18 to \$1.22; corn, No. 2, 61c to 63c; oats, standard, 43c to 45c; rye, No. 2, 78c to 79c; hay, timothy, \$10.00 to \$18.00; prairie, \$8.90 to \$15.00; butter, choice creamery, 28c to 31c; eggs, fresh, 15c to 16c; potatoes, per bushel, 28c to 37c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$7.65; hogs, good to choice heavy, \$7.0