

ALLIES MENACE BOCHES AT ROYE

FRENCH LAUNCH NEW ATTACK BETWEEN MATZ AND OISE RIVERS.

ALLIES HOLD GROUND

HUNS TRYING TO SAVE SELVES FROM POCKET ON SOUTH OF SOMME RIVER.

Paris, Aug. 14.—The French resumed the offensive Tuesday between the Matz and Oise rivers, making progress to the north and east of Gury and thereby increasing the menace to the Germans at Lassigny, according to the war office statement. Strong enemy resistance was unavailing to stop the attackers.

The strength of the German opposition from immediately north of the Somme river to the river just below Roye, apparently has checked the eastward march of the allied troops. German resistance has not prevented the French on the extreme southern end of the line from winning additional points of great strategic value in the hill and forest region between the Oise and the Matz, where Lassigny and Noyon are the ultimate objectives. The capture of these places would result probably in the forced evacuation by the Germans of the Noyon-Roye-Chaulnes line and would have a marked effect on the battle line running southeastward past Soissons and thence along the Vesle river.

Notwithstanding the enemy's efforts, Chaulnes is receiving a mighty visitation of shells from the allied guns, and Roye has been so crunched upon that it is now under a heavy cross-fire from both the north and south, and seemingly both towns ultimately must be evacuated.

LUDENDORFF ADMITS FAILURE.

General Bana Masned Blows on Account of Reduced Strength. With the British Army in France, Aug. 14.—A captured enemy secret order signed "Ludendorff" lays stress on the necessity of economizing men. The order asserts that the two elements essential to the future conduct of the war are to "maintain everywhere our fighting strength and the spirit of offense."

The order is frank in explaining that, because of the reduced German strength, it frequently will be impossible to hold continuous trench lines and recommends instead the creation of centers of resistance. The document warns commanders that should the enemy obtain a foothold within German lines they must consider carefully whether a counter attack is necessary or worth risking a large number of lives.

Another captured order informs the German regiments that they must provide their own defenses against low-flying allied airplanes, as the German aircraft resources are so low that they cannot be expected to fight off the enemy while they are being engaged "on reconnaissance work."

U-BOAT SINKS FRENCH SHIP.

Report 442 Soldiers Missing—The Steamer Kellogg Torpedoed. Paris, Aug. 14.—Four hundred and forty-two men are missing as a result of the torpedoing of the French steamer Djennah in the Mediterranean on the night of July 14-15, while bound from Bizerta to Alexandria with troops on board, according to an official announcement last night. Four days later the French steamer Australian also was torpedoed in the Mediterranean. Still another steamer was torpedoed, but remained afloat.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The steamer Henry S. Kellogg was torpedoed off the New Jersey coast, according to a report received late last night by the Navy Department. No details were available, but it was presumed the steamer was still afloat.

London.—A British torpedo boat destroyer was sunk by an enemy submarine on Aug. 6.

Robbers Blow Crawford Bank Safe. Crawford, Colo.—Robbers effected an entrance to the interior of the State Bank of Crawford Monday night and exploded a charge of nitroglycerine in the safe. The inside door of the safe, however, did not yield to the force of the explosion and the robbers then directed their energies to the safety deposit boxes, which they broke open with tools. From \$7,000 to \$10,000 in Liberty bonds and War Savings and postage stamps were secured by the robbers.

Britain Recognizes Czechs as Allies. London.—The British government has issued a declaration formally recognizing the Czech-Slovak armies as an allied nation and the three Czech-Slovak armies as an allied force regularly waging warfare against the central powers.

German Who Sank Lusitania Dead. London.—Lieutenant Commander Schwieger, who commanded the submarine which sank the Lusitania, is dead. His death occurred in September, 1917, but has only just been admitted by the German admiralty, according to reports received here.

Fly From England to Egypt. London.—Two royal air force officers, with two mechanics, have completed a flight from England to Egypt, a distance of 2,000 miles.

Otani in Command in Siberia. Washington.—Gen. Kikuzo Otani, one of Japan's most distinguished soldiers, has been chosen to command the Japanese action and will be the ranking officer of the American and allied expedition in Siberia.

Bolsheviks Declare State of War. Washington.—The State Department received a confirmation of the declaration of a state of war between the Bolshevik government and "the allies."

LIEUT. JOHN MACARTHUR



Lieut. John MacArthur, a former resident of Wilmington, Del., although flying at the battle front in France for only a short time, has brought down several German planes. He is a Yale graduate and a former electrical engineer with the DuPont Powder company.

GAS CAROLINA COAST

SIX MEN OVERCOME BY FUMES FROM SUBMARINE.

British Steamer Penitence, Swedish Steamer Sydland and Many Fishing Vessels Are Destroyed.

Washington, Aug. 13.—Gas from oil discharged on the water by the German submarine operating off the middle Atlantic coast, overcame six men in the coast guard station and light-house on Smith's Island, N. C., Saturday evening, the Navy Department was advised Monday by the commandant of the Sixth naval district.

If the gas attack was deliberate, as most officials believe, it constitutes a new and ingenious form of "frightfulness" and, so far as has been reported, was the first direct effort of the German raiders to harm persons or property on American shores.

Sinking of the British steamer Penitence, of 4,139 gross tons, and the Swedish steamer Sydland, of 3,031 gross tons, in New England waters near where several fishing smacks were destroyed Sunday also was reported to the Navy Department.

The number of fishing vessels destroyed by a German submarine in its raid on the fleet off George's banks last Saturday night was nearer a score than the ten already reported.

TROTZKY FLEES WITH LENINE.

Ambassador Francis Refuses to Stay at Volodga, and Goes to Archangel.

London, Aug. 13.—Premier Lenine and his chief assistant, Leon Trotzky, have fled to Kronstadt, the naval base near Petrograd, according to a dispatch sent out by the semi-official Wolff bureau of Berlin and printed in Zurich newspapers, says a Havas report from Paris.

Volodga, Russia.—Disregarding the insistent demands of the Bolshevik government, American Ambassador Francis and allied diplomats have left here for Archangel. This step was taken after the Bolshevik government seemingly had done everything to hamper the diplomats.

Ambassador Francis in a note to the Moscow government said that his official dispatches had been held up and that the Russian press had been forbidden to explain the diplomats' side of the controversy. The ambassador reiterated the faith of the allies in the Russian people and their desire to aid them against the common enemy.

The position of the soviet government in Russia is considered very serious by the Moscow correspondent of the Tagblatt of Berlin. He announces that the Czech-Slovak forces have increased from 7,500 to 200,000, and are being reinforced by Serbians, Cosacks and counter revolutionists.

Want Italian Pamphlets Given Up. Zurich.—The authorities at Vienna have ordered the public to hand over every piece of propaganda literature dropped by Italian airmen and threaten severe penalties for failure to do so. There was a wild scramble in the streets for the pamphlets when they were dropped. Some sold for as high as 20 crowns.

More U. S. Soldiers for Italy. Rome.—More American troops will be sent to Italy, Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, announced here.

Petrograd Has 20,000 Cholera Cases. Amsterdam.—There are more than 20,000 cases of cholera in Petrograd, according to the Fremdenblatt of Hamburg, which reports 1,100 deaths. The authorities, it declared, are helpless, and the disease is spreading unchecked.

Original "Buster Brown" Injured. New York.—Richard F. Outcalt, Jr., the original "Buster Brown," a son of the cartoonist, was injured in an airplane accident in France.

Nebraska Supreme Court Judge Dies. Kearney, Neb.—Judge Francis G. Hamer, an associate justice of the Nebraska Supreme Court, died here following a brief illness. He was one of the pioneer members of the Nebraska bar and was 75 years old.

Salt Lake Street Car Fares 5c. Salt Lake City.—Permission to charge a carfare of 5 cents was granted the Utah Light and Traction Company, which operates the street car system here.

TIME TO STRIKE HUNS HARD BLOW

DECLARES GEN. MARCH IN TALK TO NEWSPAPER MEN AT WASHINGTON.

KEEP FOE ON THE RUN

HIGH TRIBUTE TO AMERICANS WHO WON GLORY WITH BRITISH AND FRENCH IN PICARDY.

Washington.—While expressing the greatest satisfaction over the allied successes and the part American troops have taken in these victories, Gen. March sounded warning against overoptimism in his talk with newspaper correspondents. "It is no time to talk about the war being over," Gen. March exclaimed. "It is the time to hit the enemy hard." Gen. March paid high tribute to the Rainbow division, crediting it with decimating three German divisions, including the crack Prussian guards.

Marshal Foch's driving tactics against the hard-pressed Germans was based, "General March said, "on the perfectly sound principle that when you get an enemy going, keep him going; never give him a chance to recuperate or think it over, keep on hitting him."

"This is the time for the greatest effort; keep the enemy running. That is the reason the United States is being called upon for increased manpower; that is the reason we want the age limits of the draft both lowered and raised to get more men. It is no time now to talk about the war being over. It is the time to hit him hard."

The greatest advantage of this whole thing has been the change of the allies from the defensive to the offensive, which is a great military asset. We have the enemy guessing now instead of guessing ourselves."

General March pointed out that the Picardy drive follows the same general line of strategy as the Foch plan movement in the Aisne-Marne sector, promising the same successful result.

Later reports showing that the allies have trapped the Germans in the Montdidier pocket, at the apex of the salient, just as the Germans were trapped at Chateau Thierry and along the Marne, give even greater promise of closing the trap than in the July 18 drive.

Over a curving front of more than twenty miles the British and French troops are continuing to sweep back the Germans eastward across the plains of Picardy from the region north of the Somme, east of Morlan-court, to the eastern bank of the Avre, northwest of Montdidier.

As on the first day of the offensive, material progress was made Friday over the entire battle front. Many villages were captured; the bag of prisoners was largely increased; numerous guns and great quantities of war stores were taken and heavy casualties were inflicted. The losses of the Anglo-French forces are relatively small.

To the north of the Picardy theater the Germans also have given ground on two important sectors—on the Lys salient, northwest of La Bassée, and in the region southwest of Ypres, north of Kemmel.

On the Lys sector territory over a front of more than seven miles was evacuated by the enemy, while to the north of Kemmel the British advanced their line over a front exceeding 1,000 yards.

On the north the British captured Morlan-court and pressed on eastward, to the south, northwest of Montdidier, Pierpont, Contoire and Arvillers were taken by the French, who drove in their wedge to a distance of more than eight and a half miles.

The Americans have made another crossing of the Vesle and captured the village of Fismette, northwest of Fismes.

U. S. Meats for the Allies. Washington.—The June exports of beef from the United States totaled 92,173,900 pounds, of which 95 per cent went to the United Kingdom, France, England, Italy and Belgium.

Rule Limiting Beef Rescinded. Washington.—Restrictions on the consumption of beef in public eating places, and the voluntary restrictions on householders, were removed by the food administration.

American Losses for Week 4,916. Washington.—Casualties in the army and marine corps overseas, made public Aug. 11, aggregated 4,916, bringing the total for the week to 4,916 and the total since American troops landed in France to 20,112. Most of the casualties for the week represented losses in the fighting on the Marne-Alain front.

Americans Down Four Boche Planes. Washington.—American airmen brought down four enemy planes on Aug. 3, the French war office reported.

Russia Declares War on England. Stockholm.—The Russian government has issued a declaration that a state of war exists between England and Russia, according to a dispatch to the Lokai Anzeiger of Berlin, which prints the news "with reservation."

Two Killed in Ship Explosion. Washington.—Two men were killed and three injured in a boiler explosion on the U. S. S. Napatia in foreign waters, it was announced by the Navy Department.

"MAJOR BILLY" WELLBORN



"Major Billy" Wellborn, credited with greater knowledge of the details of the draft system than any other person, drew all but a very few of the 1,200 capsules used in the second draft. She is in charge of the information bureau in the provost marshal general's office.

SHIP SUNK BY U-BOAT

SCHOONER LOOTED BEFORE BEING SUNK BY BOMB.

Crew Permitted to Take Provisions and Then Put Off in a Gasoline Launch.

Newport News, Va., Aug. 10.—The American schooner Stanley L. Seaman, bound from Newport News to a foreign port, was sunk Monday, 110 miles east of Cape Hatteras, by a German submarine. Capt. W. C. McAloney and crew of eight men arrived Friday at this port, having been picked up by a British vessel.

The Seaman, Capt. McAloney said, was fired on without warning while becalmed about noon Monday. The crew took to their small boats, but later were permitted to return for provisions, and then put off in a gasoline launch. The members of the submarine crew looted the ship before sinking it with a bomb. Capt. McAloney and his crew spent three days in the launch, in the gulf stream before they were picked up.

SIXTY-SIX KILLED IN HOLDUP. Villa Followers Rob and Slaughter Mexican Train Passengers.

El Paso, Tex.—Twenty-six passengers and forty soldiers of the train guard of fifty men were killed, and seventy soldiers and civilians wounded when the northbound train on the Mexican Central railroad was held up at Consuelo, Chihuahua, fifty miles south of Chihuahua City, Mexico, Saturday.

The outrage was committed by Villa followers under command of Martin Lopez. The passengers left alive and the bodies of the dead were stripped of their clothing and valuables, even the women and children being forced to disrobe.

Everything of value was taken from the train by the bandits, who, according to the passengers, rode away an hour before the arrival of the relief train.

The French have driven the Germans before them for an important gain east of Montdidier, in Picardy. That city, which was the apex of the German salient that has now been wiped out, fell to the French First army at midday Saturday.

The Germans have materially stiffened their defense against the British, American and French troops on the Picardy battle front, but they have been unable to stem the tide.

The greater progress has been made by the French from the region immediately southwest of Roye to the Oise river. Here they have driven their line well across the Roye-Campagne road, and at Cambonne have reached the road leading from Compeigne to Noyon.

Since the capture of Montdidier the French have penetrated eastward to Tilly, a distance of about seven miles, and to Canny-Sur-Matz, more than eight and a half miles, and through the hilly region southward to the Oise have averaged gains exceeding six miles over a front of twelve miles.

Aviators have destroyed all the bridges across the Somme from the region of Peronne southward, and with the enemy's communicating lines either in the hands of the allies or dominated by their guns, the retrograde movement necessarily must be slow.

U. S. Asked to Control Packers. Washington.—Government acquisition and control of the principal stockyards, cold storage plants and warehouses and both refrigerator and cattle cars has been recommended to the President by the federal trade commission to destroy a monopoly which it declares Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Morris & Co., Wilson & Co., Inc., and the Cudahy Packing Company exercises not only over the meat industry of the country, but other necessary food supplies.

ENEMY FLEEING PICARDY SECTOR

ALLIES TAKE 40,000 PRISONERS, INCLUDING 1,000 OFFICERS AND OVER 700 GUNS.

ALLIES GAIN ON SOMME

FRENCH TAKE MONTDIDIER, AND FOCH BLOWS UP BRIDGES ON SOMME.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. With the British Army in France, Aug. 13.—The contrast between the number of prisoners taken and the allied casualties is regarded as remarkable. For instance, the casualties of the entire allied forces were considerably fewer than the total prisoners taken. With it is understood that this battle has not been waged for the purpose of taking prisoners, the casualties inflicted on the Germans must have reached a large figure.

Although the Germans are employing fresh forces of reserves in efforts to hold back the allied troops who are pressing them from the region of the Somme to the Oise, the American, British and French armies continue to make progress.

After an extremely bitter contest, the British and Americans have gained a foothold in the important little town of Bray-sur-Somme, on the northern bank of the Somme. A short distance across the river to the south the British have taken Provat and midway of the line have pressed on to the east of Fourquescourt in a maneuver which has resulted in the further outflanking of Chaulnes from the south and of Roye from the north.

On their part, the French in the rolling country immediately north of the Oise river have captured Gury, a position of great strategic value, lying southwest of Lassigny, and at several other points southward to the region of the Oise have advanced their line further toward Noyon.

In Monday's fighting hundreds of additional Germans were made prisoner and the enemy also lost heavily in men killed or wounded. Unofficial reports give the number of Germans captured during the present offensive as in the neighborhood of 40,000, including 1,000 officers, and 700 guns.

The Germans at last accounts were throwing reinforcements to the east of the road running through Chaulnes, Roye and Noyon, the passage of which by the allies would seriously menace all the German forces inside the pocket formed by the Somme on the north and east and the Oise on the south.

With the American Army in France, Aug. 12.—The first American field army has been organized. It is under the direct command of Gen. John J. Pershing, commander in chief of the American forces. The corps commanders thus far announced are Maj. Generals Liggett, Bullard, Bundy, Reed and Wright. The creation of the first field army is the first step toward the co-ordination of all the American forces in France.

London, Aug. 12.—Chaulnes, the important railway town in the heart of the Somme battle front and the key to the southern line of the German salient, has been captured by the allies. The capture was effected by Australian and Canadian troops.

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Silent for 12 Years. San Francisco.—Because they could not talk to each other without losing their tempers, Gustav Liljestrom, a designer, and his wife never spoke a word at home for 12 years, but always communicated with each other on paper. A divorce complaint filed by the husband declared that his wife had written him notes threatening to kill herself under circumstances that would indicate he murdered her.

Another Lazy Man. Camp Dodge, Ia.—An Alabama "dorky" stationed here believes in letting the "other fellow" do the work. Too lazy to write the address on a suit-case he was sending to a friend "down in Alabama," he wrote: "John Ascheman. Hunt him up."

Scout of PI Shoot. Pottsville, Pa.—"Scout or I'll shoot," commanded Mrs. Frank Esterly, society leader, when she was awakened by two masked burglars in her bungalow. The men scotched.

NEW YORKERS HIT BY WAR FAKERS

Public Is Deceived of More Than \$2,000,000 by the Unscrupulous.

New York.—War charities fakers defrauded residents of New York city out of between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 during the past year, according to a review of evidence presented before a special grand jury by District Attorney Swann. The statement filed with the court indicates that some of the more prolific grafting schemes flourished under high-sounding names that "fairly reeked" with patriotism. Not a few flaunted an imposing array of prominent persons on richly engraved stationery. These persons, for the most part, the grand jury found, were



Side-Tracked the Entire Collection for Their Own Use.

the unsuspecting tools of crafty promoters, who were duped into permitting their names to be used as officers or members of committees, thinking they were lending assistance and prestige to worthy enterprises.

The investigation conducted by District Attorney Swann involved over 300 organizations, some known as "50-50" workers, who pocketed half the donations they obtained and the others known as "100 per cent boys," who are described as grafters who were not content to accept a division of the spoils but who side-tracked the entire collections for their own use.

Until these frauds began to be exposed by the Swann investigation, New York city was heralded by the unscrupulous as a "Klondike" for charity fakers. The discoverers of the field are said to have tipped assistants in other American cities regarding the "hauls" they could make and a migration of "easy-money getters" to the metropolis resulted.

HE WAS IN REAL HARD LUCK

Ohio Man Seems to Have Had More Troubles Than the Average Person.

Marietta, O.—The man whose wife eloped with the conductor, his daughter with the brakeman and whose boy swallowed the railroad ticket, all the same day, has nothing on J. M. Baker, a Parkersburg shoemaker, sojourning here. Baker was haled into court charged with drunkenness. In extension of his fall from the water wagon, he said:

"Judge, I'm in hard luck. I mashed my finger and haven't been able to work for three weeks; my wife has had three strokes and has to be operated on for a cataract on her eye; the gas bill is due Wednesday and the rent is due today. If you'll let me go I'll go right home, for I ought to have been there long ago."

"Ten and costs," said the obturate judge.

MUSICAL THIEVES HELP SELVES TO PIPE ORGAN

St. Louis.—Musical thieves stole a pipe organ from a negro church here. Brass chandeliers, wall brackets and a stove also were taken.

STREET CAR BLOCKS ESCAPE

250-Pound Prisoner Fleeing From Sheriff Collides With Conveyance.

Sheboygan, Wis.—After escaping from the sheriff, Joseph Michalek, weight 250 pounds, might have had clear field but for the fact that he collided with a street car. The car stood the shock best, but it required the efforts of the sheriff, two policemen and the sheriff's dog to get Michalek back to jail, where he was serving time for a minor offense.

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LATE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Western Newspaper Union News Service. DENVER MARKET.

Table with columns for Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, and various market prices.

Buying Prices. Colorado Upland, per ton, \$18.00@17.00. Nebraska Upland, per ton, 15.00@16.00.

Hay and Grain Market. F. O. S. Denver, Carload Price. May.

Colorado Upland, per ton, \$18.00@17.00. Nebraska Upland, per ton, 15.00@16.00. Prairie Hay, Colorado and Nebraska, per ton, 17.00@19.00.

Live Poultry. The following prices on live poultry are in force in Denver, Colo., Aug. 14, 1918.

Table with columns for Turkey, Duck, Chicken, and various market prices.

Live Poultry. Roosters, lb., 10 @ 12. Turkeys, 10 lb. or over, 23 @ 25.

Eggs. Eggs, graded No. 1 net, F. O. E. Denver, 38. Eggs, graded No. 2 net, F. O. E. Denver, 30.

Butter. Creameries, ex. 1st grade, lb., 46. Creameries, 2d grade, lb., 44. Process, 1st grade, lb., 46. Packing stock, lb., 43 @ 45.

Fruit. Apples, Colo., box, \$2.00@3.00. Cherries, Col., pie, 24 ct. crt., 3.25@3.50. Currants, Col., 10 lb. box, 1.00@1.25.

Vegetables. Appasagus, lb., 12 @ 15. Beans, navy, cwt., 12.00. Beans, pinto, cwt., 8.50.

Carrots, doz., 2.00. Cabbage, new Colo., 2.25@2.50. Celery, doz., 2.00. Cucumbers, H. H. doz., 50 @ 75.

Peas, Colo., lb., 12 @ 15. Potatoes, new, cutthroats, 3.00@3.25. Radishes, new, 15 @ 20. Spinach, lb., 10 @ 15. Turnips, cwt., 4 @ 5. Turnips, Colo., doz. bunch, 25 @ 30.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS. Prices Quoted for Metals. Boulder, Colo.—Tungsten concentrates, 60 per cent, \$20.00@22.50 per unit; 25 per cent, \$12.00@15.00; 10 per cent, \$6.00@8.25.

Chicago Live Stock Quotations. Chicago.—Butter, creamery, 34 @ 35. Eggs, 19 @ 20. Light, 19 @ 20.15; packing, 18.40@19.25; rough, 17.75@18.35. Hides, 1st quality, 82 @ 85; pig, good and choice, 18.00@18.50.

Cattle—Prime steers, 17.00@18.50; common and medium, 11.00@15.00. Butcher stock: Cows and heifers, 8.00@14.25; canners and cutters, 6.00@10.00; stockers and feeders, 7.50@12.00; calves, 12.50@17.00. Sheep—Wool, 18.50; net price, Montana, 14.00.

Chicago Grain and Provision Prices. Chicago.—Corn—No. 2 yellow, 11.25 @ 11.35; No. 3 yellow, 11.75@11.80. Oats—No. 1 white, 64 @ 65; standard, 47 @ 48. Rye—No. 2, 1.56@1.56 1/2. Hides—No. 1, 82 @ 85; No. 2, 77 @ 80. Lard—22 @ 25. Hbls.—4.00@5.00.

Butter, Eggs, Potatoes and Poultry. Chicago.—Butter, creamery, 34 @ 35. Eggs—Firsts, 17 @ 18c; ordinary firsts, 16 @ 17c; at market, 14 @ 15c. Potatoes—Minnesota, Ohio, bulk, 12.50@13.50; do. sacked, 12.50@13.50; Virginia, Columbia, 12.50@13.50. Poultry—Fowls, 25 @ 28c; spring, 30c.

Price of Sugar. New York.—Centrifugal, 6.05; cut loaf, 5.95; granulated, 5.75; A, 5.60; cubes, 5.35; XXXX powdered, 7.70; powdered, 7.65; fine granulated and Diamond A, 7.50; confectioners' A, 7.40; No. 1, 7.35.

HIDES AND PELTS. Dry Felt Hides. Pound. Fallen, all weights, No. 1 and 2 flat, 20c. Bulls and stag, No. 1 and 2 flat, 15c. Culls and glue hides, 10c @ 12c. Salted hides, No. 1 to 3c per lb. less.

Horsehide one-half to two-thirds the price of dry fawn. Dry Felt Pelts. Wool pelts, butchers and murrains together, 40 @ 47c. Short wool pelts, 39 @ 40c. Butcher shearings, No. 1, 27 @ 30c; No. 2 murrain, 15 @ 18c. Bucks, saddles and pieces of pelts, 25 @ 30c. Grease, 15 @ 20c. Heavy cured, No. 1 (over 25 lb.), 15 @ 16c. Heavy cured, No. 2 (over 25 lb.), 14 @ 15c. Bulls,