

WEEK'S NEWS PUT IN CONDENSED FORM

Washington

The resignation of United States Attorney John L. McNab of San Francisco, wired to President Wilson with sensational charges that Attorney General McReynolds had directed delays which threatened to defeat justice in certain criminal prosecutions, will be accepted promptly. That was the only information from the White House on the situation.

Secretary Bryan issued a statement on the administration currency bill. He gave his "unreserved" indorsement to the proposed measure and removed all doubt as to his position with reference to currency reform, the ideas of President Wilson and the necessity for immediate action.

Important reductions in the Underwood tariff bill rates on iron, steel and other metal products; the addition of cattle, wheat, pig iron, angora fleece and many other articles to the free list, and an increase in rates on many classes of cotton goods and some silk products were the chief features of the revised tariff bill, as it was laid before the senate Democrats in caucus by Chairman Simons of the finance committee at Washington.

After the cabinet meeting it was said at the White House in Washington that Wilson would sign the sundry civil appropriation bill with its provisions forbidding use of its funds for prosecutions of labor unions and farmers' organization under the anti-trust law.

Declaring that the Pujo money trust investigation at Washington at an expense of \$7,000 had accomplished an annual saving to the people of the United States of \$20,000,000 by reducing the price of coffee more than two cents a pound, Representative Neely of Kansas (Democrat) urged the house to continue the inquiry.

Chief Justice White granted an appeal to the Supreme court for Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, labor leaders, convicted of contempt of court in the Bucks Stove and Range case. The appeal will be heard after October.

Domestic

Accusing Charles F. Murphy of being "behind a conspiracy to blacken my character because I refused to do his bidding," Governor Sulzer of New York gave his version of his break with the Tammany chieftain. The governor's story was bitter in its denunciation of Tammany's leader and replete with allegations that Murphy had attempted to influence the executive's action as to legislation, appointments and removal from office.

The Waters-Pierce Oil company of St. Louis is being reorganized, its capital being increased from \$400,000 to \$1,000,000. The European banking family of Rothschilds is understood to have invested heavily in the reorganization and the new company is expected to become a rival of the Standard Oil company in the United States.

An inquiry will be made by the interstate commerce commission on its own initiative into the application of the railroads east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers for permission to advance freight rates, both class and commodity.

Archdeacon Hudson Stuck, the Episcopal missionary who set out from Fairbanks, Alaska, several months ago to climb Mount McKinley, reached the summit of the highest peak of the great mountain June 7, according to a private cable dispatch received at Seattle, Wash.

William Redding, a negro, who shot and perhaps fatally wounded William C. Barrow, chief of police of Americus, Ga., while the officer was taking him to prison, was recaptured and lynched by a mob.

Figures from the last census show that in 1910 the Japanese in Hawaii numbered 79,655, or more than two-fifths of the population.

A verdict of "not guilty" was brought in the case of William H. Coyle, wealthy cotton gin owner of Guthrie, Okla., who was charged by the state with forming a pool to raise the price of ginning and destroy competition in cotton buying.

During a terrific thunderstorm on the Atlantic ocean off New York, passengers on the French liner La France, which reached quarantine, were thrown into a panic and attempted to jump overboard when a bolt of lightning struck the foremast.

One man killed, a woman fatally injured, a large number of live stock destroyed and damage to buildings and barns amounting to close to the \$100,000 mark is the result of a tornado and electrical storm that swept over Madison county, Kentucky.

Cincinnati, O., is threatened with a strike of 10,000 garment workers, and leaders of both sides see no hope of averting a tie-up. The crisis came following action by the union when an ultimatum was sent to the employers demanding an eight-hour day for women workers. The women now work ten hours.

The senate mine strike investigating committee closed its work in Charleston, W. Va. The investigation will be resumed in Washington within the next few weeks. Senator Swanson, chairman of the committee, announced before the committee adjourned.

In the presence of many interested spectators Miss Margaret Wilson, the daughter of the president, unveiled the monument at Valley Forge, Pa., erected to the memory of the New Jersey brigade of infantry of the Continental army, which with General Washington spent the winter of 1777-1778 in camp there.

The American Association of Medical Milk Commissioners, including many prominent physicians, met in Minneapolis.

Personal

Dr. William B. Craig of Indianapolis was placed on trial for the murder of Dr. Helen Knabe last October.

Returns from a majority of the counties in Arkansas show that Stephen Brundidge of Searcy has received the Democratic gubernatorial nomination by a comfortable majority.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, left the Episcopal Eye, Ear and Throat hospital of Washington, D. C., where he has been for several weeks recovering from the effects of an operation. His physicians have prescribed a rest of several months for him.

Donald Roscoe, ten years old, and Hubert Moore, ten years old, both of Buffalo, went on their death in a small boat in the whirlpool rapids of Niagara falls while hundreds of men helplessly watched from the shore.

When Ensign William D. Billingsley was hurled from a disabled biplane 1,600 feet in the air, and fell into the depths of Chesapeake bay, Lieut. John A. Towers, chief of the navy aviators, clung to the hurtling wreck that followed his comrade's course from sky to water and escaped death almost miraculously.

John Mitchell's appointment as state labor commissioner by Governor Sulzer of Albany, N. Y., was declared illegal by the state court of appeals.

With a bullet hole through his temple the body of Gus C. Rietze, a prominent hatter and politician, was found in Shawnee park at Louisville, Ky.

Henry Flaspoller, aged eighteen, of New Orleans, La., was sentenced to five years in the Atlanta federal prison for white slavery, despite the sacrifice of his bride, who confessed to perjury.

Four persons were drowned in the river at Chicago when a launch capsized. Arthur Herbert, his wife, Mary, Louis M. Denison, George Brew were the victims. Two children of Herbert were rescued.

Arthur Pelkey was put on trial at Calgary for the death of Luther McCarty in the ring during their prize fight.

A monument in honor of Gen. John Sedgwick of Connecticut was dedicated on the Gettysburg battlefield.

Rev. Paschal Robinson of St. Francis of Assisi church, New York city, has been named from Rome as professor of medieval history in the Catholic university at Washington. The word was received in a cablegram from Cardinal Falconi, who announced to the university officers that the superior general of the Franciscans had agreed to the appointment.

Foreign

The third International Road congress opened in London with Chancellor Lloyd-George in the chair.

Deputy Atencio of Buenos Ayres, Argentina, gave notice that he will interpose the government in the chamber of deputies on the subject of the beef trust. The notice followed an announcement that a majority of the Anglo-American meat establishments will close down their London service next week. Recently they notified the government that they might be compelled to close down, alleging that the American "trust" was selling Argentine meat in England below cost.

The real estate and banking firm of Wiesbaden & Bauer, at Frankfurt-on-Maine, Germany, suspended with liabilities of \$4,500,000 and assets of \$3,750,000.

Maurice Prevost of Paris, France, made an aeroplane flight of 217 miles straightaway at the rate of 117 miles an hour. Around a circular course recently Prevost flew 80 1/2 miles at an average speed of 111 1/2 miles an hour.

For the first time in years British cabinet members were compelled to defend their personal honesty before parliament. The attorney general, Sir Rufus Isaacs, and the chancellor of the exchequer, David Lloyd George, excused their dealings in American Marconi shares.

LETTER FROM THE STATE CAPITOL

RAILROAD STATISTICS SHOW SLIGHT INCREASE IN EARNINGS

GEN. STONE WOULD EXCHANGE FLAGS WITH RECS.

He Believes that if Trophies Were Returned at Gettysburg Reunion It Would be a Great Drawing Card.

(By Gurd M. Hayes)

Apparently there are grounds for the poverty wails emanating from the representatives of the various railroads operating in Michigan. At least, a comparison of last year's business, with the business of 1911, according to statistics of the state railroad commission, show that there was but a slight increase. During the last session of the legislature and in the course of the Pere Marquette investigation, the point was raised that the increase in business was not keeping pace with the increased expense.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911 the freight revenue for all steam roads in the state amounted to \$41,541,184.37, while for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912 the business increased to \$44,359,789.24, a gain of \$2,818,595.87. Taken as a whole this might be considered a comfortable increase, but distributed among all the roads of the state it is not considered a very excellent showing.

In 1911 the total passenger earnings from all steam roads amounted to \$15,820,337.21. Last year the total was \$16,436,741.02, an increase of only \$616,403.81. Almost without exception the railroad men appearing before the legislature last winter declared that there was no money in the passenger business and that the earnings on the freight end were being reduced through governmental regulations.

The records of the state railroad commission show that the railroads carried 78,191,924 tons of freight last year as compared with 72,838,893 in 1911. This is an increase of 5,353,031. The total number of passengers carried by steam roads in 1912 was 23,351,881 as compared with 22,243,340 the previous year. This section of the report shows a gain in the number of passengers carried of 1,108,541.

In 1911 the passenger earnings of the Michigan Central amounted to \$4,449,816.26, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912 the books show \$4,616.98. The passenger earnings of the Pere Marquette amounted to \$3,095,997.97 in 1911 as compared with \$3,174,572.56 in 1912. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern increased its passenger earnings from \$1,287,208.63 to \$1,315,222.31. The Grand Trunk advanced from \$2,251,256.01 to \$2,516,098.26. The figures are taken only on the principal roads but the averages are approximately the same.

The four big roads made but little gain in the revenue received from handling freight. In 1911 the Michigan Central received \$10,669,981.17, while last year the total was \$11,356,848.22. The Pere Marquette shows an increase from \$3,466,641.95 to \$3,832,399.93. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern advanced from \$1,878,746.55 to \$2,144,026.29 and the Grand Trunk from \$4,922,144.61 to \$5,319,445.73.

Gen. George W. Stone of Lansing, past commander of the Michigan G. A. R. and chairman of the Gettysburg Reunion Commission declares that it is time that Michigan returned to the southern regiments the confederate battle flags captured during the civil war. Further than that Gen. Stone thinks it would be a nice thing for the southerners to return to Michigan any flags belong to this state that were taken during the stormy days of the rebellion.

It is Gen. Stone's contention that this exchange should take place on the battle field at Gettysburg when the boys in blue and those who wore the grey meet July 4 on the historic fighting ground on the fiftieth anniversary of the most bloody battle of the war. To make it a little stronger and further cement the ties of friendship between the north and the south, Gen. Stone says that all the states should participate in this arrangement. Such an event has never occurred in the history of the world, and to see two factions, once hostile, but now bound together for a common good, exchanging the colors captured in battle would be an event that would draw thousands to the famous battlefield.

During the closing day of the state G. A. R. encampment in Lansing this question was discussed with considerable feeling by many of the old vets and with but few exceptions they are in favor of returning to the "Johnnies" the colors which for nearly half a century have reposed among the war relics in the capitol museum.

There are a few men among the Michigan veterans who still retain a feeling of intense hatred for any one who wore the southern grey and one old soldier who lost an eye at the battle of Lookout Mountain, declared most emphatically that "he would be a—d

if he even shake hands with a reb." If he attended the big reunion at Gettysburg.

However, time and the Spanish-American war has apparently cured many of the Michigan veterans of their intense feeling towards the southerners, the fact that several confederate veterans are to travel with the Michigan men to Gettysburg for the big reunion July 4 is given as evidence of the fact that times have changed.

While a crowd of veterans were standing in the lower corridor of the capitol where the war relics are displayed in glass cases, some one remarked that it was about time to return the confederate flags. There was some debate on the proposition and a poll showed that the men were unanimously in favor of this proposition.

The flags of the Fifth Confederate Artillery which was captured by the Fifteenth Michigan Infantry July 22, 1864 would be returned if this policy is carried out. There is another flag from a North Carolina regiment captured by the Second Michigan Cavalry. Another tattered banner was captured April 3, 1865 by the Second Michigan Infantry.

The flag of the First Alabama Rebel Cavalry, which fell into the hands of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry is one of the interesting relics of the war that may be returned. The guidon of the Ninth Louisiana Battalion captured by Company F. Sixth Michigan Infantry at Baton Rouge, August 5, 1862 is also among the interesting souvenirs. Another banner is the one carried by the Fifty-fourth Virginia Infantry which was captured at Bentonville, North Carolina by the Fourteenth Michigan Infantry March 19, 1865. There is a flag belonging to a North Carolina company which was taken at Asheville, N. C. In the case of war relics is the flag of the Virginia "Taylor Greys" which was captured by Capt. James L. Carpenter of the Seventh Michigan Infantry. There are also three other confederate flags in the Michigan war museum, but their identity has not been preserved and apparently no one knows to what company they originally belonged.

State Fire Marshall C. A. Palmer makes a plea for a safe and sane observance of Independence Day in a bulletin issued from his department. He points to the fact that in 1909 there were 20 cities in the state where sane celebrations were held and he says that the list of dead and injured has decreased each succeeding year. He claims that there was not a single injury in the cities where the fourth of July was quietly observed last year.

"Each year our celebration of Independence Day is marred and our satisfaction and pleasure made less keen by accidents which apparently in many cases might have been avoided," says Palmer. "It may be well that we in the celebration of this day in which we all take so much pride should co-operate with the fire chiefs and others whose duty it is to combat conflagrations and to prevent the same where possible. Perhaps it is not amiss for this department to give a few words of direct admonition caution, and warning at this time.

"In the use of fire works it is best to select a place for the display which is not adjacent to buildings or inflammable material. Care should be used in throwing explosives where they are apt to start a fire or smoulder and break out at any time without any preliminary warning. After the evening or afternoon enjoyment it would seem advisable to make an examination and see that stubs are not smoldering which might later cause fire. An ounce of prevention on July 4 is worth several tons of cure on July 5.

"Last year the fire losses in Michigan as a direct consequence of the fourth of July were less than ever before, and it is to be hoped that the people of this great commonwealth will this year reduce that splendid record. All chiefs of fire departments and others whose duty it is to see that the laws relating to the use of explosives of the prevention of fires are enforced, are directed to exercise unusual caution."

As a result of the recent decisions in the United States supreme court relative to the jurisdiction of state legislatures and railway commissions to fix rates, there is a general feeling among Michigan state officials that the Duluth South Shore & Atlantic railway company will be beaten in its attempt to avoid carrying passengers for two cents per mile in the upper peninsula as required by the act of the 1911 legislature.

This opinion seems to be shared by many residents of the upper peninsula, as word has reached Lansing that speculation if the due bills issued by the Duluth South Shore & Atlantic weeks. When the act was passed by the legislature two years ago the upper peninsula road announced its intention of contesting the constitutionality of the law in the federal courts. In the mean time, passengers were required to pay the old rate of three cents per mile. Each passenger was given a due bill which would entitle him to a refund from the company in the event that the courts finally held the law to be unconstitutional.

The campaign for a \$199,000 building for the Y. M. C. A. was successfully launched at a big banquet at the Masonic temple in Flint, at which 400 business men sat down. A. A. Higginson, of Detroit, was toastmaster.

DISCOVER PLOT TO KILL THE KING

BULGARIANS ARRESTED ARE SAID TO HAVE PLANNED ASSASSINATION.

INTENDED TO BLOW UP ROYAL PALACE.

Bulgaria Withdraws Recent Acceptance of Czar's Offer to Arbitrate Territorial Differences of Allies.

A plot fomented by Bulgarians against the life of King Constantine of Greece, has been discovered at Saloniki. A number of Bulgarian soldiers, disguised in civilian dress, were arrested by the Greek military police.

A quantity of explosives had been discovered outside of the city gates and investigation led to the discovery of the conspiracy. One of the Bulgarians who was arrested confessed that an attempt was to have been made to blow up the king's palace.

Constant fighting between Greeks and Bulgarians is going on near Saloniki. The city has been strongly fortified on the landward side.

Bulgaria withdrew its recent acceptance of Czar Nicholas' proposal to arbitrate the territorial dispute between this country on one side and Servia and Greece on the other. This may mean that Russia's attempt to prevent a fresh conflict in the Balkans will prove futile.

The Bulgarian press is bitterly hostile against Russia, charging that the Russian government is secretly encouraging Servia and Greece to aggressive measures.

Bible School at Raisin Valley.

Preparations are being made for a bible conference and reunion at the Raisin Valley seminary, August 1 to 17. The conference will be conducted along the Chautauque plan, and among the instructors will be: Rev. William Kirby, pastor of the Friends' church, Columbus, O.; Mary Barrett Pim, former instructor in the Cleveland Bible institute, Rev. Edgar Woolam, field secretary of the Cleveland Bible institute.

One of the leading features of the conference will be the reunion, Aug. 13, of all of the former students of the seminary. In order to make this event a success, announcements and invitations are already being sent out in the form of chain letters.

Nine Men Are Drowned.

Nine men were drowned and five others had a narrow escape when a sudden Mississippi river squall hit the government survey boat Beaver, causing it to capsize four miles above New Madrid, Mo.

The boat sank near Hotchkiss light in Snake Bend, and as soon as a report of the accident was received, word was sent to Memphis and the government steamer Chiska hurried to the scene.

The party had been up the river on surveying work and it is supposed were about to return here when the squall struck them.

Panama Jurist Is Dead.

The death of Facondo Mutis Duran, the eminent Panama jurist occurred recently. He was governor of Panama when it seceded from Colombia and was the first chief justice of the supreme court of the canal zone. He was at one time secretary of foreign relations.

Largest Cargo of Coal

Steamer Col. James M. Schoonmaker left Ashabula for Superior, Wis., with 13,712 tons of coal, the biggest cargo ever placed on board a lake ship. It required 296 cars of coal to load her. The Schoonmaker, one of the world's largest bulk freighters, was built at Escore.

For the second time within a few weeks a hunting dog, Barney, saved the life of Violet Haveman, 3 years old of Cadillac. The child was playing between the rails of the G. R. & I. road, back of her home, with her dolls, and did not hear the approaching train, and would have been ground to pieces had not the dog rushed to the child, grabbed her in his teeth and dragged her to the door of the Haveman home, 50 feet away.

Earl Warner, engineer of the King Paper mill, at Kalamazoo, is dead of burns he sustained when a fue in a boiler exploded. The man was frightfully scalded by escaping steam.

MICHIGAN NEWS TERSELY TOLD

Olivet—Michigan students won a majority of the honors and scholarships dealt out by the faculty of Olivet college for high scholastic work during the last school year. The senior high honor went to Miss Lena Horst of Hubbel, who was also awarded the classical honor. The honor in history and economics went to Miss Rose Foster of Olivet, and the honor in science to Kendall Long of Calumet. The Richard W. Shapleigh prize for work in science was awarded to Walter Koelz of Chelsea. The alumni scholarship for the year of 1913-1914 will go to Miss Ruth Walkshaw of Olivet. George Taft of Ionia won the Drury oratorical prize and Dwight Long of Calumet the Drury declamation contest. The state college fellowship of \$60 was again awarded to Will V. Hoyt of Olivet.

Kalamazoo.—Conductor Richard Cook of the Lake Shore passenger train which crashed into a work train died in Bronson hospital. His body was taken to Grand Rapids for interment. Conductor Cook was hurled through a car door when the trains collided, his head striking against a car seat. His skull was fractured, and he received other injuries. All other victims of the wreck will probably recover.

Jackson—Scarlet fever, which has developed in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Rose, threatened to wipe out the entire family of children. There were seven children in the family whose ages ranged from five days to eleven years. Two of them died from the disease this week, and all of the others are ill. The stage of the disease is said by attending physicians to be the worst they have ever encountered.

Mt. Clemens.—Arma Powers has engaged a lawyer and is making a fight in the probate court to keep his son, Leo, fifteen years old, out of the industrial school at Coldwater. The latest complaint against Leo was filed by Superintendent Hudson of the public schools, charging him with delinquency. County Agent Crawford has twice recommended his commitment to the industrial school.

Jackson.—The forty-third annual reunion of the Fourth Michigan Volunteer infantry was held in Jackson. This city was selected as the place for the next reunion. Officers were elected as follows: President, O. A. James, Detroit; vice-presidents, L. S. Taylor, Mrs. Minnie Redfield and Mrs. Martha Strong of Jackson; secretary, Orland C. Nash, Hillsdale.

Port Huron.—Warren May and John Hunger, the sixteen-year-old lads charged with burning a dwelling in Marine City owned by Henry Robinson, pleaded guilty to a charge of arson before Judge Law. They were sent back to jail to permit Judge Law to make a more complete investigation of their records before passing sentence.

Kalamazoo.—The A. W. Walsh grocery store was entered by thieves and about \$25 stolen. The thieves overlooked \$100 in bills in a drawer near the cash register. Entrance was gained through a rear door transom.

Muskegon.—Bradford Hathway, eighty-six years old, has been missing from his home in this city since June 5. Relatives have made a state-wide search without avail.

Monroe.—Fishermen of Newport, north of here, found the body of Philip Lifebue, thirteen years old, who was drowned in the Detroit river June 4, near Newport.

Saginaw.—Mrs. Edmere Amede, fifty-six years old, was found dead at her home after she returned from shopping.

Ann Arbor.—Mrs. Byrl Foxbacher has the distinction of being the first woman to be appointed dean of the women at the Ann Arbor School of Music. The appointment was made at the commencement exercises.

Muskegon.—William Sikkenga, a member of the Boy Scouts, was presented with a gold medal for saving a companion from drowning, a short time ago. The local court of honor recommended to the supreme court of the Scout order that the youth be given this award.

Eaton Rapids.—Home-grown strawberries are coming into the market, and although the price is up to 17 cents a quart, the supply is much short of the demand. Strawberry growers do not believe the price of the home-grown fruit will go below 12 cents a quart this year.

Lansing.—Otto Hacker, a former Lansing young man, was arrested at Mt. Sterling, Ky., after a two-year search of the country, according to information received by Chief of Police Henry Behrendt. Hacker is wanted in a dozen larger cities for forgery.

Jackson.—A foreman of the M. U. T. is said to have knocked down a striking lineman when the latter is alleged to have called him a "scab." The foreman has been threatened with mobbing by the strikers as a result.

THE MARKETS.

Live Stock, Grain and General Farm Produce.

DETROIT—Cattle—Receipts, 846; good dry-fed 15@25c higher; grass grades trifle lower. Best dry-fed steers and heifers, \$8.25@8.50; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., \$7.50@8.15; steers and heifers, 800 to 1,000 lbs., \$7.25@8; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 800 to 1,000 lbs., \$6.50@7; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 500 to 700 lbs., \$5.50@6.25; choice fat cows, \$6.50@6.65; good fat cows, \$5.75@6.25; common cows, \$5@5.50; canners, \$3.75@4.50; choice heavy bulls, \$6.50@6.75 fair to good bologna bulls, \$6@6.25; stock bulls, \$5@5.75; choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs., \$7@7.50, fair feeding steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs., \$6.50@7; choice stockers, 500 to 700 lbs., \$6.50@7; fair stockers, 500 to 700 lbs., \$6@6.25; stock heifers, \$5@5.50; milkers, large, young, medium age \$6@7.5. Veal calves—Receipts, 511; market steady for others; culls dull; best, \$10@10.50; others, \$7@9.50.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 913; market 25@50c lower on all grades; best spring lambs, \$7.50@7.75; fair to good lambs, \$6@6.50; light to common lambs, \$5@6; yearlings, \$6@6.50; fair to good sheep, \$4@4.35; culls and common, \$2.50@3.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,705; market 10c lower. Range of prices: Light to good butchers, \$8.60; light Yorkers, \$8.60; heavy, 250 lbs and up, \$8.55; stags one-third off.

EAST BUFFALO: Cattle—Receipts, 216 cars; good dry-fed grades weighing from 1,200 lb up sold steady with last Monday, except in a few cases where they weighed around 1,300 or less; dry-fed butcher grades sold from 15c to 25c lower; grassy common stock of all kinds sold 25c to 50c lower; fresh cows and milkers were \$5@10 lower; best 1,350 to 1,500 lb steers, \$8.75@9; good to prime 1,300 lb steers, \$8.50@8.70; good to prime 1,100 to 1,250 lb steers, \$8.25@8.50; coarse and plain weight steers, \$7.75@8; good to choice handy steers, \$7.75@8; medium butcher steers, \$7.25@7.50; light, common, grassy butcher steers, \$6.50@7; best fat cows, \$5.50@6; good butcher cows, \$5@5.25; trimmers, \$4@4.25; best fat heifers, dry-fed, \$7.50@8; medium butcher heifers, \$7.50@7.75; light and common grassy heifers, \$6.50@6.75; stock heifers, \$5.50@6; best feeding steers, dohorned, \$7@7.50; light and common stockers, \$5.75@6.25; prime heavy bulls, \$6.50@7; best butcher bulls, \$6@6.50; bologna bulls, \$6@6.50; stock bulls, \$5.50@6; best milkers and springers, \$6@70; common kind do, \$4@5.00.

Hogs: Receipts, 190 cars; market 10c lower; all grades sold at \$9; with a few selected lights and pigs at \$9.05@9.10.

Sheep and lambs: Receipts, 30 cars; market slow; top lambs, \$7@7.25; yearlings \$6@6.25; wethers, \$4.75@5; ewes, \$3.50@4.50. Calves, \$5@10.50.

GRAIN, ETC.

Wheat—Cash No. 2 red, \$1.05 1-2; July opened without change at 92 3-4c, advanced to 93 1-4c and declined to 92c; September opened at 93 1-4c, moved up to 93 3-4c and declined to 93 1-2c; December opened at 97c, gained 1-2c and declined to 97 1-4c; No. 1 white, \$1.04 1-2c.

Corn—Cash No. 3, 1 car at 62c; No. 2 yellow, 64 1-2c; No. 3 yellow, 64c bid.

Oats—Standard, 2 cars at 44 1-2c; No. 3 white, 2 car at 43 1-4c, closing at 43 1-2c; No. 4 white, 42 1-2c.

Rye—Cash No. 2, 64c. Beans—Immediate, prompt and June beans, \$2.05; August, \$2.10. Flour—in one-eight paper sacks, per 196 pounds, jobbing lots; Best patent, \$5.70; second patent, \$5.20; straight, \$5; spring patent, \$5.10; rye, \$4.60 per bushel.

Feed—in 100-lb sacks, jobbing lots; Bran, \$21; coarse middlings, \$21; fine middlings, \$27; cracked corn, \$25; coarse cornmeal, \$22.50; corn and oat chop, \$21 per ton.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Apples—Steele Red, \$4.50@5 Ben Davis, \$3@4 per bbl; western, \$2@2.50 per box.

Strawberries—Ohio, \$3.25@3.50 per 24-quart case; Michigan, \$2@3.50 per bushel. Blackberries—\$6 per bu. Cherries—\$2 per 16-qt; case. Oranges—California navels, \$4.50@5 New Potatoes—Triumph, \$1 per bu; white, \$3 per bbl. Dressed Calves—Choice, 10@11c; fancy, 13 1-2@14c per lb.

Onions—Texas Bermudas, yellow \$1.40, white \$1.50 per crate. Tomatoes—Florida, \$2.75@3 per crate; Texas 4-basket crates, \$1.25@1.40. Potatoes—Michigan, car lots, in sacks, 25@30c; store lots, 30@35c per bushel.

Cabbage—New, \$2.70@3 per large crate, \$2@2.25 per small crate. Hay—Car lots, track Detroit; No. 1 timothy, \$14.50@15; No. 2 timothy, \$12@13; light mixed, \$13.50@14; No. 1 mixed, \$12@13; rye straw, \$9@10; wheat and oat straw, \$8@8.50 per ton. Cheese—Wholesale lots; Michigan flats, 14 1-4@14 1-2c; New York flats, 15@15 1-2c; brick cream, 14 3-4@15c; limburger, 2lb cases, 16@16 1-2c; imported Swiss, 25@26c; domestic Swiss, 22@24c; brisk Swiss, 15c; long horns, 10c per lb.