ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION WILL BE GREATEST EVER HELD ON EARTH

Estimated Cost, Exclusive of the Value of the Exhibits, Is from Forty to Fifty Million Dollars—Miles of Wonderful Displays in More Than Twenty Buildings.

It is now a little more than two months before the gates will open upon the World's Fair at St. Louis and the public will be invited to see the greatest exposition that has ever been created. The vast exhibit palaces are complete and many of them have been finished for several months. Within the next two months all of them are to be brightened with new coats of paint so that, on the opening day, the magnificent array of palaces will appear as fresh as a newly blossomed rose.

No one, no matter how vivid his imagination, can picture to himself the scene that will be presented when the Exposition is complete. The more one sees this great collection of exhibit palaces and countless other buildings, the more deeply impressed he becomes with the grandeur of the undertaking. As the days grow longer and the air becomes balmy with the breezes of spring, the Exposition will take on far greater activity than it has seen during the boisterous days of winter. In spite of the severe weather, work has not ceased upon the construction of the World's Fair for more than a day or two at a time and there is every expectation and promise that it will be complete on the opening day.

The buildings and grounds, magnificent though they be, are but the setting for a far more interesting display. In all the buildings the best products that the world can offer will be arranged in the most attractive order and will convey to the mind a better idea of what the wide world is doing than would years of study and inquiry. Fifty-one nations of the world and all of the states of the American Union will be represented in this extensive portrayal of the world's present-day effort.

Those who are familiar with the Columbian Exposition at Chicago have often asked if the Louisiana Purchase Exposition would equal in extent or grandeur the celebrated Exposition of 1893. When told that it would be twice as large in extent of grounds and 50 per cent larger in exhibit space in buildings, they have been loth to believe such a statement, but such is the fact. The exhibit palaces of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition average much larger than those of Chicago and are greater in number. About 130 acres of floor spaces are provided in the various palaces of the present World's Fair and more than twenty buildings will be used for exhibit purposes. The largest of these is the Palace of Agriculture, which covers twenty acres. The next in size is the Palace of Transportation, covering fifteen acres and containing four miles of railway tracks for the exhibit of locomotives and cars. At the Chicago Exposition there were practically no outdoor exhibits. At this World's Fair about 100 acres are given up to outdoor displays, supplementing in a most pleasing manner the hundreds of thousands of indoor exhibits. At the Chicago Exposition one building was used for no less than three important departments. At the World's Fair in St. Louis four buildings, covering forty-five acres, are given up to the same four departments.

The total cost of the World's Fair is estimated at from forty to fifty million dollars, exclusive of the value of the exhibits. The Palace of Machinery alone will contain exhibits to the value of eight million dollars.

Exposition season, thousands of birds representing many species and climes.

The largest hotel ever built, containing 2,300 rooms, is within the World's Fair grounds. The largest statue ever cast will stand in the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy as the artistic work of the Iron Industries of Birmingham, Ala. Twelve acres are devoted to a mining gulch containing all manner of mining machinery and exhibits. A floral clock, 112 feet in diameter, the hands of which weigh more than a ton each, will tell the time of day upon the slope north of the Palace of Agriculture. A map of the United States, six acres in extent, planted with cereals and other plants common to the various states, is an interesting display by the United States Bureau of Plant Industry.

Forty acres are devoted to the Philippine exhibit and thirty acres are devoted to the Indian display. Six acres are devoted to the garden of roses. Twenty acres are set apart for the accommodation of airships, which will participate in the contests for prizes amounting to $200,000. The Quadrennial Olympic games will be held during the World's Fair upon the athletic field of the Exposition Grounds. An intra-mural railway, having fourteen miles of track will convey the visitors to any part of the Exposition. Some forty restaurants will feed the multitude, and an amusement street a mile long, containing the most novel and wonderful entertainments, will furnish diversion to the guests of the Exposition.

All St. Louis is preparing for the World's Fair, which will open on April 30 next and continue for seven months. Hundreds of buildings have been remodeled into hotels, and thousands of homes have been listed upon invitation of the World's Fair management, to help care for the visitors. Every preparation has been made for a period of unusual festivity, and St. Louis expects to give her visitors a delightful season of sight-seeing and entertainment.

Thirty-five miles of roadway have been constructed within the World's Fair grounds.

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS.

View looking east from the Plaza St. Anthony. Palace of Varied Industries on the left. Palace of Electricity on the right. Palace of Manufactures in the distance.

To mention the big things of the World's Fair of 1904 would be to give a catalogue of the greatest achievements of man in many lines of endeavor. For example: We shall see the largest locomotive ever built, weighing ninety-five tons and having twelve driving wheels. We shall hear the largest organ in the world in the most beautiful festival hall ever built. We shall see some of the greatest seacoast defense guns manufactured for the United States government. In the Government Building, which is the largest exhibit building ever erected by federal authority at an Exposition, there will be a model of a half of a battleship of the Navy display. The United States Government has also erected a bird cage so large that tall trees grow within the inclosure, in which will be held captive during the

MARKETING FOR THE SEA COW.

It Is Necessary Now to Cut Through Ice to Get at the Eel Grass.

The man who does the marketing for the Aquarium's sea cow has had to do some lively hustling this winter to keep that big animal supplied with food.

The sea cow is eight foot long, weighs 800 pounds, and has a healthy appetite. In the first eighteen weeks after its arrival here from Florida, on Sept. 2 last, it ate ninety bushels of eel grass, six bushels of fennel-leafed pond weed and two bushels of ulva, or sea lettuce, making ninety-eight bushels of aquatic plants in all in eighteen weeks, or an average of about five and one-half bushels a week, which is about its present rate of consumption.

The eel grass and other things for the sea cow's table are gathered in Gravesend Bay or the waters thereabouts on the water in twenty-five years. On many days it has been necessary to cut through the ice to get at the eel grass required for the sea cow's food, sometimes through ice ten inches in thickness and often through ice of five or six inches.

Sometimes when the ice had moved out with a shift of the wind, leaving open spaces, access to the eel grass would be easy, but frequently the ice would have closed in, and then it would be necessary to cut holes in it to get at the eel grass below.

So the work of supplying the sea cow's table has been so far this winter attended by more or less difficulty, but there has never been a day on which the sea cow has had to go hungry.—New York Sun.

Brain Growth.

Brain development is found by Prof. Seggel of Munich to have two periods of acceleration,—from 10 to 11 and from 17 to 18 in girls, and from 12 to 13 and 19 to 20 in boys. At the period of most rapid increase in height—from 12 to 14 years—the growth of the brain is less than one-hundredth that of the body, but at 17 to 19 it grows one-thirtieth as fast and at 20 reaches one-seventh of the body growth.

HE DID NOT UNDERSTAND.

Amusing Error of Frenchman That Cost Him $5.

A French visitor to New York, an enthusiastic automobilist, has learned a lesson as to how things are done in America. On several occasions when speeding a machine through Central park he has seen policemen hold up a hand. The result was an increase of speed and a wave of the hand in return. The police have been in the hopes of catching him, and finally one of them did so by placing his horse in the auto's track, compelling it to come to a standstill. In court the Frenchman was amazed at the cause of his arrest. He took the signals of the officers as commendations and congratulations and turned on more power to show them what he could do. The lesson cost him $5.

French Taxes Increase.

Returns of the revenue from indirect taxes in France in 1903 show that receipts amounted to $568,380,380, an increase of $26,557,580 over the estimates, and $30,175,860 over 1902.

Swiss Industrial Schools.

There are industrial schools for clock and watch making in Geneva, Locle, Chaux-de-Fonds, etc.; there are art and industrial working schools in Zurich and other cities for women, and there are industrial schools for the hand trades in most of the cities and towns of the country. The subjects taught in these schools are drawing, arithmetic, geography, bookkeeping, German, French and practical instruction in the trade chosen by the pupil.

Horse Eats Wrapping Paper.

A remarkable gastronomical feat was performed in the square at Bellows Falls. A horse attached to a delivery wagon was seen to eat three sheets of heavy wrapping paper without a change of features.

Home With Many Closets.

The old Sherman mansion of Fairfield, Conn., has enough closet room to satisfy any housekeeper. There are said to be no less than sixty closets in the house—closets within closets.

Wholesale Marriage.

No fewer than forty-two couples were married simultaneously at Plougastel (Lower Brittany) one morning recently. Work in the village and in all the surrounding hamlet was entirely suspended for the day, for the excellent reason that there was scarcely a living soul in the neighborhood not related to one or other of the brides or bridegrooms, for the good people of Plougastel never marry outside their own commune.—London Mail.

American Railroad Travel.

The average American makes twenty-nine trips on a railroad in a year. Some of these trips are exceedingly short, yet the average American gets on the train ten times oftener than does his English cousin.

Sharks in European Waters.

The shark has returned to European waters. In the Baltic, where sharks had been unknown since 1755, they have made their appearance in considerable numbers.

How the Starfish Feeds.

A starfish can neither see nor hear. Neither has it the sense of smell. In spite of those seeming impediments, nevertheless, it seeks and devours its prey as neatly as an ordinary fish. The starfish lies upon its prey and folds its "arms" or rays completely about it. Then it pushes its stomach out through its mouth and will wrap even a large oyster and shell within the folds of the stomach. The mouth of the starfish is in the center of its rays.

Used to Paying Toll.

The habit of paying toll is a hard one for Brewer, Me., people to forget, and almost every day someone pulls up at the tollhouse and tries to pay the Bangor policeman who hangs out around there.

Banks Increase.

Ten years ago there was one bank for every 7,190 inhabitants of the United States; five years ago there was one bank for every 4,597; now there is a bank for every 4,410.

THE NEW HAIR TONIC.

Tresses Should Be Clipped by New Moon's Guidance.

"Do you know," said the girl with the dreamy eyes, "I got eight calendars for Christmas, and not one is the kind I want."

"Dear me!" exclaimed her friend. "You're hard to suit. So glad I sent you perfumery instead of a calendar. What's the matter with the ones you got?"

"Why, not a single one has the phases of the moon on it."

"The phases of the moon! Why, what on earth do you want the phases of the moon for? Going to take up astronomy?"

"The idea! No. But I'll tell you, Clara, and it's a splendid wrinkle. I always cut my hair the first Friday of the new moon, and it makes it come in just lovely and thick. I tell you it's a positive fact, and I'm not one bit superstitious. I've tried it now for three or four years, and I'm sure of what I say. Just clip the ends the first Friday of every new moon, and you'll see an improvement in a very short time. Try it yourself.

"Now, I'm going out to exchange one of my calendars for one that has the phases of the moon on it. That's the kind for me."

HOW THE MINK HUNTS.

Unseen Tragedies Read from Tracks in the Snow.

If you will follow a mink's track in the snow any winter day it will usually lead you before long to the mute story of a tragedy, just some trampled snow and a red stain. The whole method of the mink's hunting is told by the snow. We see how it follows a rabbit, taking every precaution not to betray its presence while the wretched creature feeds, for then it is alert; how it follows bunny to where it sleeps beneath a log, an upturned root or the snow-covered top of a fallen tree, and then stealthily creeps on the unsuspecting prey. How sometime the rustling of a dead leaf warns the rabbit, who leaps forward perhaps just in time to avoid the furious onslaught of the mink, though more often too late and the red stain tells us that the rabbit has been eaten where it expected to sleep.

Had His Goats in as Guests.

W. E. D. Stokes has a son whose pitfalls are the same as his father's, though everybody around the Ansonia calls him "Waddy." The other day Waddy had a party for his little friends and he insisted that his team of goats should be brought in from the Stokes country place to share in the festivities.

As Waddy generally has his own way the goats were brought into town, a room on the seventeenth floor being converted into a stable for them for the time being.

When the day of the party arrived the goats took a silent part in the pleasures of the afternoon, feeding on in that particularly wise manner which is the way of goats. When the party came to an end each of the little guests received a real canary in a brass cage to take home as a souvenir.

One of the boys who got a canary offered to trade it with Waddy for a goat.

"Not on your life," said Waddy.—New York Press.

A Cool One.

Judge George Gray of Wilmington, Del., was praising one day the quality of coolness.

"My father," he said, "used to cite, in discussing this quality, an argument that he heard between two of the leading statesmen of the South.

"These statesmen sat opposite each other at a banquet in Washington before the ladies were dismissed, and an argument arose between them over the question of slavery.

"They talked a long time, and finally one of them became enraged. He uttered an oath, and, taking up a glass of wine, he threw it full in his opponent's face.

"The other wiped the wine away quickly with his napkin.

"'That,' he said, smiling, 'was a digression. Now to resume the argument.' And he went on talking calmly, and thus the ladies were spared a disgraceful scene."

Durability of Woods.

Which of the species of woods is the most durable? To answer this question some interesting experiments have been made, and the following results were obtained: Birch and maple decayed in three years, willow and horse-chestnut in four years, maple and red beech in five years, elm and ash in seven years; oak, Scottish fir, and Weymouth pine decayed to the depth of half an inch in seven years; larch and juniper were in much the same condition of the seven years. In situations so free from moisture that they may be called practically dry, the durability of timber is almost unlimited.

Proved an Alibi.

Abraham Gruber and a party of other legal luminaries were discussing the various terms and expressions used in their profession. The word "alibi" brought forth this anecdote from one of the lawyers:

"I once boarded with a landlady who was not over-particular as to the quality of food she served us," he said, and consequently complaints were frequent. One morning the old lady said to a cranky boarder:

"'Did you try the coffee this morning?'

"'I did, ma'am,' he answered, 'and it proved an alibi.'"—New York World.

Dreams at Midnight.

Dreams at midnight . . . Ah, my sweet
Sometimes, if the night's heart, I
Catch the transitory beat
Of a dream that wingeth by,
Wrought of the fancies that upon
(As your hair is) from the sun
Caught its flowers, their flow, their
grace;
(As your face is—ah, your face!)
Be my dreams, then, still of you,
For 'tis midnight dreams come true!
—Clinton Scollard, in Smart Set.

SEE NAPLES AND DIE!

ANCIENT BOAST NOT WITHOUT FOUNDATION

(Special Correspondence.)

Naples—the city of the siren Parthenope—sacred to one of those sea nymphs whose marvelous sweet singing floated out across the waves and lured the ancient seamen rowing near in their strange old galleys. It is frowned upon by the great Vesuvius, caressed by the soft waves of the famed Bay of Naples, and has for its neighbors lovely Capri and Sorrento, and also pathetic and romantic Pompeii and Herculaneum. Could a more interesting or more charming combination be found anywhere for the tourist to visit?

Virgil wrote here the Georgics and "Aeneid," with the loveliest view on earth before him, and on this spot his remains are buried, he having died just nineteen years before Christ was born.

In an outlying section of Naples is the town of Pozzuoli, where St. Paul set foot in the dawn of the Christian era. Cicero called it then "miniature Rome," and with its hundreds of marble palaces, temples and magnificent baths it was both princely and imposing.

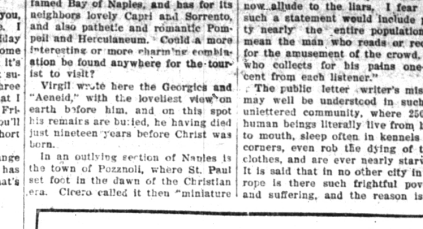
Driving from there on, a small island called Nisida is reached, a tiny spot, but rich in history. Here Brutus retired to a villa after the murder of Caesar and here he and Cicero met in consultation and then parted never again to see each other. Brutus' farewell words to Portia were spoken here, and here the lovely and devoted wife committed suicide upon hearing of his death.

The ruined town of Baiae next demands one's attention. It was the grandest Roman watering place ever known, all the great writers of the day having spoken of its luxury as something unsurpassed. Caesar, Pompey, Nero, Caligula, Hadrian and others owned villas in this now deserted spot, where nature and man have combined to make the place a scene of desolation with earthquakes and repeated wars.

The reader is thus given a fragmentary idea of the past of Naples, its departed wonders and glories, and can understand the great interest its records have had for centuries for scholars. Now for the Naples of today—the bright, charming, hopelessly dirty Naples. Some one has said that her environs form a paradise but that the city itself is a purgatory.

Great improvements have doubtless been made in the past few years, and spacious thoroughfares greet the eye, but new Neapolitan features cannot change the chief characteristics of the place, viz., rags and noise, donkeys and dirt.

To really get at the life of the people one must visit the Strada Santa Lucia, that spot famous in song and story. Here is exhibited more of the highly colored, if unclean, existence of the poorer class than in any other street. Some of the alleys leading from here are but six feet wide and seem even narrower by reason of the great height of the tenemen. buildings rising on either side. Unkempt



The Grand Hotel.

every intelligent person knows, the present military system of the government.

In the sacristy of the cathedral of San Gennaro is the almost priceless treasury of the saint, and in the Incoronata, founded by Joanna I, are damaged frescoes attributed to Giotto. The San Domenico Maggiore is very rich, but to the tourist who has little time, and who has just come down from Rome with its glorious treasure houses in the form of churches, other things are sure to claim attention.

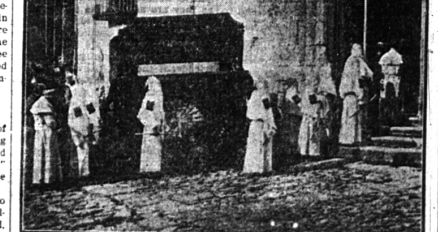
For instance, the National museum, which is one of the first in the world. It is filled with statues, vases, friezes and what not, all of great value and many of grandeur, unearthed at Pompeii and Herculaneum. The famous Farnese Bull and Farnese Hercules are here. They were originally in Rome, and were found in a bad state of mutilation, but were brought to Naples and restored by skilful sculptors.

The splendid town palace of the king is sumptuous, and with its grand white marble staircase adorned with statues, and its wholly palatial appearance, is certainly a delight to the visitor.

The grotto of Posilipo, which was in use when Christ was born, must find a place in this sketch. This tunnel, perforating Posilipo Heights, recently caved in with a tremendous crash and is now a ruin, but a new one has replaced it close at hand, and is considered a remarkable example of engineering skill. The tomb of Virgil is just over the east entrance.

Grand and sombre, old St. Elmo, a fort once of immense strength, crowns the hill of St. Ermo, and on the seaside are the fortresses of Castel Nuovo, often compared to the tower of London, and the Castel dell' Oro, built by the Norman William I.

Near St. Elmo rises the monastery of San Martino, with its exquisitely cool arcaded courtyard of white mar-



Monks Conducting Funeral.

bles, the center occupied by a garden filled with palms and roses which grow profusely around the ancient draw well. Two aged monks alone remain in these cloistered walls, and are never seen by visitors.

The interior is rich with Carrara marble, petrified wood, jewels and rare carvings in the Egyptian basalt. In one corner of the courtyard there is an entrance to the belvedere, and as one gazes fro— its height far out to sea, where Capri catches the blue light, and Sorrento rests like a pearl; where Vesuvius rises grim and dark, with its pillar of black smoke, and then looks down below, where lies the lovely old city, full of seductiveness and charm, with its densely peopled streets, one wonders not that from this spot were uttered the famous words, "See Naples and die."

heads are seen in astonishing numbers at the windows, and when on feast days they are combed, let the tourist beware.

Unwashed hands can nearly bridge the chasm called a street, and clothes lines are stretched from one house to another, articles called clothing being hung upon them while the restive owner of the rags waits inside like a chained animal for them to dry. During the day the people dwell out of doors, and in the night huddle oftentimes into a windowless room, sleeping six and eight in one bed, regardless of sex.

As much of the dressing and undressing is done on the streets, one can imagine that the stranger meets some startling surprises, which have been known to cause a blush to mantle the cheek.

Early Adjournment.

The house passed the fortifications appropriation bill, after a spirited discussion in which the Democrats opposed the spending of any money for fortifications in the Philippines.

Secretary Taft has received an appeal from the Philippines signed by the presidents of seven cigarmakers' unions, urging legislation by congress for the free entry into the United States of manufactured tobacco. It is declared to be the only salvation for that interest.

Some congressmen are now looking for adjournment not later than April 15, as they say there is nothing to do beyond the passage of the necessary appropriation bills.

As a result of the territorial hearings for statehood the prediction is made that a bill will be reported in the near future from the house committee on territories joining Oklahoma and Indian territory into a single state under the name of Oklahoma. Later a bill will be reported admitting Arizona and New Mexico as a single state.

Hanna's Loyalty.

The Chicago Tribune's Washington correspondent says Hanna, on his deathbed, reiterated his loyalty to Roosevelt and his desire to see the president nominated. As near as the nurses could detect from Hanna's rambling talk, he was again and again on the floor of the convention speaking at times his own delegation and then the great body of the convention itself, urging, imploring and demanding they should join with him in insisting on the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt. In his muttered talk he disclaimed again and again any personal ambition, and declared President Roosevelt, and he alone, was entitled to the nomination, because he was in the place, and because his administration had been a fair one.

Sui Generis.

John F. Shafroth, of Colorado, is just now the center of attention throughout the country. He is the man who arose in congress and relinquished his seat because, he said, an examination of the contested vote had convinced him the election was tainted with fraud. Under the law the seat in the house goes to the opposing candidate. The action of Mr. Shafroth is without precedent in the history of the congress.

Because of lack of transportation facilities, St. Johns hay buyers are losing money.

AMUSEMENTS IN DETROIT.

Week Ending February 28.

DETROIT—Saturday Matinee and Evenings at 8—Herbert Galland.

LYCEUM—Matinee Wed and Sat. 25, Evenings 15, 25, 35, 50—Hanlon's Superbas.

WHITNEY—Matinees 15 and 25c; Evenings 15, 25 and 50—"The Stain of Guilt."

TEMPLE THEATER—Vaudeville—Afternoons 25c, Nights 25c, Evenings 10c to 50c.

AVENUE THEATER—Matinees at 2:15; Evenings at 8:15—Vaudeville.

Live Stock.

Detroit—Tuesday, the principal sales day in the market, was not a good day, as all sales were at lower figures than owners hoped for. Cattle sales dragged all but three steers and heifers, selling below last week's figures. Milch cows found a fairly ready sale when the quality of the animals offered was good enough, but the commoner grades of milkers were just about steady at $3 50@7 per cwt.

Hogs—Sales were somewhat above cost prices in the country. Half fitted hogs were not wanted; prime medium and fat Yorkers, $4 95@5 10; light Yorkers and pigs, $4 40@4 60 per cwt; culls, $1 per cwt. off; stags, one-third off.

Sheep—Choice lambs, $5 75@6; light to fair, $4 75@5 25; common to prime sheep, $2 50@3 90; mixed sheep and lambs, $4 25@5; culls, common to fair, $2 50@3; culls, $1 50@2 50 per cwt.

Chicago—Good to prime steers, $4 25@5 75; poor to medium, $3 50@4 80; stockers and feeders, $2 25@3 65; cows, $1 60@4; heifers, $2@4 75; canners, $1 60@2 60; bulls, $2 25@3 90; calves, $3 50@7 25.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers, $5@5 35; good to choice heavy, $5 30@5 45; rough heavy, $5@5 25; light, $4 90@5 15; bulk of sales, $5 10@5 25.

Sheep—Good to choice wethers, $4@4 40; fair to choice mixed, $3 50@4 25; native lambs, $4@5 10.

East Buffalo—Best export steers, $4 75@5 25; best 1,200 to 1,300 pound steers, $4 55@4 80; good 1,050 to 1,100 pound steers, $4 15@4 35; best handy butcher steers, $4 00@4 25; best fat cows, $3 50@3 75; fair to good, $3 75@4 00; common cows and heifers, $2 50@2 90; best feeding steers, $3 50@3 75; best fat heifers, $4 00@4 25; medium heifers, $3 60@3 80; best fat bulls, $3 50@3 75; best handy weight bulls, $3 25@3 50; best stock bulls, $3 00@3 25; best veal calves, $7 50@8; fair to good, $6 50@7 50; common to large, $5@6; best yearlings, $5 50@6; fair to good, $5@5 25; best spring lambs, $6 40@6 60; fair to good, $5 75@6 25; best yearling lambs, $5 50@5 75; fair to good, $5@5 25; best sheep, $4 50@4 75; culls and common, $3 50@4; best handy weight hogs, $5 40@5 45; pigs, $5 40@5 50.

Sheep—Best wethers, $4 40@4 60; fair to good, $4 25@4 35; culls and common, $3 50@4; best ewes, $4 25@4 40; fair to good, $4 10@4 25; culls and common, $3 50@4; best handy weight lambs, $5 75@6; fair to good, $5 50@5 75; culls and common, $4 50@5 50.

Grain, Etc.

Detroit—Wheat—No. 1 white, $1 10; No. 2 red, $1 10; May, $1 09½ bid; 44 at $1 01¾, 6,000 bu at $1 04¾, 2,000 bu at $1 04⅞, 2,000 bu at $1 04¾, 2,000 bu at $1 04⅝, 2,000 bu at $1 05, 5,000 bu at $1 05⅛, 5,000 bu at 93¾c, 5,000 bu at 93⅝c, 5,000 bu at 93½c, 5,000 bu at $1 04⅛, 5,000 bu at 94½c; closing 95½c bid; No. 3 red, $1 08 per bu.

Corn—No. 3 mixed, 45c; No. 3 yellow, 3 cars at 47¼c; No. 4 do, 1 car at 45½c; 2 cars at 46c; 2 cars at 46½c per bu.

Oats—No. 3 white sold, 46c bid.

Rye—No. 2 sold, 70c bid.

Beans—Spot and February, $1 90 bid; March, $1 90 nominal.

Chicago—Millers pay $1 07 a bushel for No. 2 red wheat. Receipts of wheat for May delivery sold at 98¼c. Cash sales were: No. 3, 85@97c; No. 2 red, 98¼@$1 01; No. 3 red, 97c@$1 01; No. 2 yellow, 52c; No. 2 oats, 41¼@42c; No. 3 white, 42@43½c; No. 2 rye, 75c; good feeding barley, 40@41c; fair to choice malting, 44@46c.

$20 ST. LOUIS TO CALIFORNIA $20
via
THE IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

These tickets will be on sale daily during March and April, and Texas Tourist Sleeping Cars will be operated daily between St. Louis, Los Angeles and San Francisco. Particulars from any agent of the company. H. C. Townsend, G. P. & T. Agent, St. Louis.

Senator Foraker concedes that Representative Charles A. Dick will succeed the late Senator Hanna in the senate.

Not even the sacredness of the dead is immune from the Washington political gossipmongers, who are now drawing invidious conclusions from President Roosevelt's failure to go to Cleveland to attend the funeral of Senator Hanna. It is being said that the president was deterred from going from fear of being charged with hypocrisy. Another source of irritation is the fact that Illinois has no representative on the senatorial committee to attend the funeral. Some are saying that Senators Cullom and Hopkins were deliberately slighted in the makeup of the committee. Both were Hanna's personal friends.