SUMMARY OF THE WORLD'S EVENTS

IMPORTANT NEWS BOILED DOWN TO LAST ANALYSIS.

ARRANGED FOR BUSY READERS

Brief Notes Covering Happenings in This Country and Abroad That Are of Legitimate Interest to All the People.

Washington

Asserting that Japan had faithfully lived up to its treaty obligations by keeping its coolie labor from American shores, former President Taft, in an address before the National Geographic society at Washington, declared that the United States must keep faith with Japan by not discriminating against its people.

President Wilson sent word from Washington to Judge W. Lea Chambers, commissioner of mediation and conciliation, now in New York, asking him to get in touch with the strike situation on the Southern Pacific lines as quickly as possible.

President Wilson has begun work on his first annual message to congress, delivery of which is due a day or two after the opening of the two houses in the regular session in December. The president will deliver the message in person.

The senate at Washington confirmed the nomination of James P. Newton of Georgia to be assistant commissioner of patents.

Secretary of State Bryan had a narrow escape when his horse fell to its knees on the wet asphalt pavement in Washington. The secretary managed to keep from falling, but discontinued his ride and walked home.

Foreign

The Balmes, with her cotton cargo on fire, was towed into St. George's harbor at Bermuda by the tugs Gladiator and Powerful. The Cunarder had on board 103 passengers of the Balmes, taken off the burning ship in mid-ocean.

While surgeons carrying out the last expressed wish of her dead husband opened the skull and removed the brain of the late Prince Katsura, one of the greatest statesmen Japan has ever known, Princess Katsura, his widow, stood beside the body and gazed stoically at the medical men, repeating all the while prayers for the spirit of the departed.

The Russian government has ordered an appeal in the case of Mendel Beilis, the Jewish workman, who was acquitted at Kiev of the murder of Andrew Yushinsky, a Christian boy, for ritual purposes.

The king of Saxony had a narrow escape when a private train in which he was riding was wrecked near Mieritsch junction. He was uninjured.

The Chinese parliament was suspended by the decision of a joint session of the remaining members of the two houses.

Domestic

Water is a real object, according to Judge T. H. Ryan of Appleton, Wis., who ruled against an insurance company which refused to pay W. F. Wettengill $850 damages to his automobile, caused by the machine running into the Fox river at Green Bay, when Louis Kirchner was killed.

An elk weighing 700 pounds was killed at the borders of Seven Mountains near Siglerville, Pa., by Dayton Aikens. He asserts he mistook it for a deer. Aikens went before a justice of the peace and furnished bond for the $200 fine he will have to pay for killing protected game.

Saginaw, Mich., enrolled in the list of commission form of government cities and adopted the new charter by a vote of 4,306 to 3,318.

America's "importals" — sculptors, authors, actors, artists—began in Chicago the first session of the American Academy of Arts and Letters and the National Institute of Arts and Letters ever held in the west. The objects of the meetings are the advancement of literary standards and the promotion of beauty.

Attorney Daniel Donahoe was found guilty on a charge of conspiring to defame the character of Clarence S. Funk, and assessed a fine of $2,000. Private Detective Isaac Stidel, indicted with Donahoe on the conspiracy charge, was found not guilty.

About 2,500 employes of the Southern Pacific railroad on the division lying between El Paso and New Orleans went on a strike, according to the terms of their ultimatum to the road. Four unions of operating employes are affected by the strike.

With the entries exceeding in number those of last year, and the usual brilliant attendance of society folk, army officers and horsemen, the twenty-ninth annual horse show opened at Madison Square garden, New York.

"The Panama canal is so near completion," said Col. William C. Gorgas in London, "that shipping can be accommodated within two months from the present day, and some vessels probably will be availing themselves of the canal the first of the year."

The great hydro-electric development of the Chattanooga and Tennessee River Power company at Hale's Bar, near Chattanooga, was formally opened and dedicated in the presence of a large number of government officials.

A diver identified the overturned vessel in Lake Huron, thirteen miles northeast of Port Huron, Mich., as the Charles S. Price of Cleveland. Twenty-eight men perished.

The Poe home was formally opened by the city of New York which purchased it recently for $3,000 and removed it to a plot of land which has been given the name of Poe park in honor of Edgar Allen Poe.

The annual meeting of the American Association for the Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality opened in New York.

Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson, addressing the American Federation of Labor at Seattle, Wash., condemned the attitude of the Michigan copper mining companies toward their workers and warned them that a new conception of titles to property was in progress of formation. He said he would make public wages paid to the miners, hours they worked, labor conditions and the enormous profits of the mine owners.

Mexican Revolt

Two former federal officials of Juarez who were taken prisoners by Gen. Francisco Villa's rebel troops were executed at Juarez. They were Pable Ebave, an official in the Juarez police department, and Juan Cordova, chief of the Juarez secret police. All federal army officers were also executed.

What doubt remained regarding Huerta's intentions with respect to compliance with the American demands for his own elimination was removed from the minds of most people by his peremptory dismissal of Manuel Garza Aldape, minister of the interior of Mexico, who was looked upon as the head of Huerta's cabinet.

Orders have been issued to Lieutenant Martin Metcalf, commanding the Pacific torpedo flotilla at San Diego, Cal., to have the vessels of his command ready for service in 12 hours' notice.

Personal

Speaking before the students of the Hill school at Pottstown, Pa., William Howard Taft, former president, alluded to his pardon of Charles W. Morse, the New York banker, from prison and intimated that possibly he had been imposed upon.

Mayor Riddle of Atlantic City, N. J., wants the public to join him in abstaining from eating eggs until the price is reduced so the poor can again afford to buy them.

Lloyd Osbourne, step-son of Robert Louis Stevenson, was made the defendant in an action for divorce brought in the superior court at San Francisco by Katherine D. Osbourne, charging desertion and asking custody of their two minor children.

Mrs. Daisy McLaurin Stevens of Mississippi was unanimously elected president-general of the United Daughters of the Confederacy at the convention held at New Orleans. Mrs. Cornelia Branch Stone of Texas was named honorary president-general.

T. H. (Tommy) Burns, internationally famous as a jockey, either jumped or fell beneath an elevated train in Brooklyn and was ground to pieces. No one witnessed the tragedy.

Word was received at Bangor, Me., of the fatal shooting of Alonzo Bacon, a federal fish hatchery employe in Springfield. According to the report, Bacon was mistaken for a deer.

Second Lieutenant C. Perry Rich of the Philippine scouts was killed in an aeroplane accident in the Philippines. He was a native of Indiana.

Henry Spencer was found guilty of murdering Mrs. Mildred Allison Rexroat, and his punishment was fixed at death by a jury in the Dupage county circuit court at Wheaton, Ill.

John Purroy Mitchell, Mayor-elect of New York, sailed for the West Indies and the Panama canal for a three weeks' rest after the rigors of the campaign. Mrs. Mitchell accompanied him.

Lady Strathcona, wife of the venerable high commissioner of Canada, died at London. Death was the result of bronchitis. Lady Stratcona was eighty-nine years old.

The trial of Hans Schmidt, former priest, for the murder of Anna Aumuller, parts of whose dismembered body were found in the Hudson river, was set in New York for November 19.

Virgil Stamps, deputy sheriff and city marshal, and two negroes are dead and more trouble is imminent as a result of a race riot at Bassfield, Miss.

Attorney General Lucey of Illinois rendered an opinion to the state board of railroad and warehouse commissioners that the act of 1913 providing for the semi-monthly payment of railroad employes in Illinois was not in conflict with the interstate commerce law.

Mrs. Bessie Wakefield, the Connecticut murderess, who is under sentence of weath for the slaying of her husband, appealed to Miss Jessie Wilson, who is to be the thirteenth White House bride.

Joseph E. Bell, mayor-elect of Indianapolis, who is the guest of Tom Taggart at French Lick, Ind., was accidentally shot when on a quail hunt.

In showing a friend the workings of his new rifle, Roy Haskins, twenty years old, shot his mother, Mrs. Fred Haskins, near Bennett, Wis. Mrs. Haskins died a few minutes later.

George McCarl, sixty, of Mapleton, Pa., shot his wife in the abdomen, then killed himself because his wife refused to get him his breakfast.

LETTER FROM THE STATE CAPITOL

PURITY OF ONLY ARTICLE OF DIET FURNISHED PUPILS IMPERATIVE.

WATER SHOULD NOT BE JUDGED BY APPEARANCE.

C. L. Glasgow in Discussing Grade Crossings Says It is Matter of Vital Importance in This Fast Age.

[By Gurd M. Hayes.]

Lansing, Mich.—"One of the most important points to be looked after in the sanitation in schools is the pure water supply," says Edward D. Rich, sanitary engineer of the state board of health. "This is the only article of diet furnished to the pupils by the educational authorities and upon its purity will depend the danger to its users of infection by intestinal diseases, chief among which may be mentioned typhoid fever.

"Responsibility for a pure water supply rests heaviest upon those in charge of rural schools and upon the boards of education in small towns having no public water supply delivered in pipes. In the case of large cities some municipal officer is charged with the duty of maintaining the purity of the city water and the school board may generally rely upon Alm for proper results. But in instances where the school has its own supply its safety too often depends upon the mere opinion of some citizen or member of the board and not upon positive evidence obtained by actual test of the particular water, made with systematic regularity.

"It is difficult to eradicate from the mind of a layman the idea that if a drinking water looks good, tastes good and smells good it must of necessity be good. How fortunate would humanity be if the germs of diseases which infect drinking water were large enough to be readily seen and thrown out of it before taking them into our systems. Unhappily such is not the case, and turbidity and color are no indications whatever of the germ content. In fact it has often happened in the laboratory that of two samples, one dirty and perhaps ill smelling, and the other clear and sparkling, the first has proved by far the safer of the two. Let us all try to rid ourselves and our neighbors of the fallacy that appearance is a guarantee of purity.

"In Michigan the water supply for the rural school, and generally for that of a small village, is taken on or near the school grounds. Only rarely will it be possible to utilize springs for this purpose. Wells may be divided into classes depending on the geological formation in the locality: shallow wells from 10 to 50 feet or more in depth and deep wells, those more than 100 feet deep. Deep wells are almost always put down by driving a pipe or drilling a hole into which a tight casting is inserted later. If the formation is such that one or more strata of clay or other impervious layers are passed through and the casting tightly fills the hole through these strata the chances of contamination are very materially reduced. If ledge rock is encountered near the surface through which it is necessary to drill, it is more difficult to protect the deep seated water from being polluted by surface drainage finding its way through fissures in the rock to the well.

"It is almost impossible to predict with any certainty the distance from which a well may draw its supply. This is especially true of wells in rock or in soils susceptible to cracking or uneven density. Contamination has been known to travel long distances from sources of infection through underground passages more or less open.

"Proper care of an outdoor closet at a school is one of the most difficult problems educational authorities have to deal with. If such toilet facilities must be used the only course to pursue is a liberal use of earth and strong disinfectants with weekly cleanings. A much better arrangement is now possible for cases where a sewerage is possible. There has lately been put on the market a chemical closet which can be installed in the school building without objectionable features, and all advantages of the indoor water carriage system realized. By the use of this outfit greater convenience and neatness is obtained. But most important of all, the possibility of contamination of a water supply is removed."

Seco Grasseno, of Negaunee, an employe of the Cleveland Cliffs Mining company, is the oldest man to ever apply to the industrial accident board for compensation under the workingmen's compensation act. Grasseno's age is given as 98, and in the physician's report of the accident, it is alleged that he was injured by falling rock while working in a mine.

Along the side wall in the G. A. R. headquarters in the state house are long rows of boxes which contain the records of the Michigan G. A. R. posts. In 1888, there were 463 of these boxes. Now the number has dwindled to 280. It is estimated that there are 8,000 members of the 280 G. A. R. posts in the state and about 22,000 veterans.

Gov. Ferris received a letter from the state secretary of the Young Woman's Christian association of California, asking the chief executive to announce that more young women are coming to San Francisco and other points in the hope of securing work during the Panama exposition, than are able to secure employment through the association. "Girls from eastern states are coming here by the thousands and expect us to secure employment for them and we have hundreds of applicants for every position," says the secretary.

C. L. Glasgow of the state railroad commission is making an extensive study of grade crossings, and he says that no object engaging the attention of the railroad, utility or public service corporations is of more vital importance to the general public than the protection of street and highway crossings.

"The safeguarding of human life is not to be compared with gain resulting to our people from a rate reduction, a lowered passenger fare or the safety of a stock and bond issue," said Commissioner Glasgow.

"This is a great age and a great country. In foreign countries where life is lived at a more moderate rate, regulations are in force resulting in an interference to traffic that our people would not tolerate. When this country was new and the railroads so necessary to its development and growth, permission to construct grade crossings was freely given by local authorities as the dores resulting in an interference to traffic that our people would not tolerate. When this country was new and the railroads so necessary to its development and growth, permission to construct grade crossings was freely given by local authorities as the demands of business required additional trains and the population increased and the use of these crossings greatly multiplied. The danger to the public increased in proportion yet in view of the rapid increase in the value of property, the expense of constructing crossings other than at grade became enormous and except where insisted upon railroad companies continued the construction of the least expensive crossings. The companies were willing to protect the public against accident at such crossings by installing bells or gates or by stationing flagmen, but human judgment and mechanical devices fail and the slaughter of humanity continues.

"The general public are by no means exempt from criticism as shown by the annual reports of the interstate commerce commission containing statistics showing the number of people killed at crossings by carelessly using the right of way of the railroad as a public thoroughfare.

"It is therefore apparent that impatient, insistent Americans refuse to be restrained in their mad rush, either by flagmen or mechanical devices and it is up to use to devise and suggest such reasonable conditions as will protect the wild automobile driver, the careless pedestrian and the thoughtless child from injury or destruction by railroad trains at crossings. While it must be conceded that the several devices now in use are a great aid, it must also be as freely conceded that in order to properly and entirely relieve the danger at least within the corporate limits of cities and villages where there is any great amount of traffic, the grade at such crossings should be separated. This involves considerable expense and as the public share in the benefits they also should share in the expense. Different states have placed the authority to order such separation of grades and the apportioning of the expense in the hands of different authorities and many states have failed to take any action whatever. I believe that the laws in the several state relative to this subject should be uniform."

In all probability the matter of grade crossings will be taken up for consideration by the next legislature. If an attempt is made to force some of the railroad companies into line a bitter battle may be expected in the state capitol.

Weeds, which the state of Michigan has been endeavoring by law to eradicate, are to be fought by the Michigan Agricultural college by educating public school students to recognize the noxious plant growths and aid in killing them.

This campaign of education will be forwarded under the direction of Dr. E. A. Bessey, head of the department of botany at M. A. C., who has made preparations for commencement of the work.

The botany department is making up cases of 100 small bottles, which will contain the seeds of practically every weed known in Michigan. These cases will be forwarded to any school of the state on request, to enable instructors to communicate weed information to the students.

It has been decided at the college that weeds cause hundreds of thousands of dollars damage each year throughout the state, but by properly educating citizens to know the harmful plants, it is thought that much can be done in the future towards lessening the loss.

Before Corporation Counsel Lawson, of Detroit, prevents the state from collecting the tax of 50 cents per horse power on automobiles as specified under the terms of the new law passed at the last session of the legislature, he will have to beat Attorney General Fellows in a hard legal battle. As Fellows is prepared to go into court and prove that the bill is constitutional.

Under the provisions of the new bill it is expected that the tax from automobiles will bring half a million dollars into the good road fund of the state next year. Wayne county will be the hardest hit under the new law as there are 10,000 licensed motor vehicles in that county. Kent, Ingham, Jackson and the other automobile centers of Michigan will also have considerable property taken off the local tax rolls.

Secretary of War Garrison will soon investigate the military department of the M. A. C. for the purpose of learning what benefit the government is deriving from the $120,000 appropriated to it annually for military training of students.

The Michigan railroad commission, after a conference with the Board of Commerce of Detroit, issued a call for a mass meeting to be held in Detroit, December 4, for a discussion relative to devices and plans to protect the public. The meeting will be the first "safety" meeting ever called by the commission. Representatives of all railroads in the state will be asked to attend, as well as the heads of various cities and managers of automobile and other industries.

FOLLOWERS MAY TURN ON HUERTA

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS INDICATE DICTATOR IS FEARING TREASON.

GEN. BLANQUET TAKES CHARGE OF PALACE.

President Takes Up Residence in Old Fortress at Outskirts of City. Keeps Watch On Congress.

Mexico City—International complications were overshadowed by the reported discovery of a plot among Gen. Huerta's former followers to oust him from the presidency. In this connection there were four developments during Monday night and Tuesday.

General Huerta took up his residence in the old fortress of Chapultepec, on the outskirts of the city.

From presidential quarters in the fortress the dictator ordered the arrest of many of his political foes.

General Blanquet, minister of war, took practical possession of the national palace. Blanquet's own men were detailed there as guards, replacing those selected by Huerta when he took office.

Officers and soldiers of the federal garrison threatened to mutiny because they have not been paid.

General Huerta is keeping close watch over all the congressional leaders. This was shown when he detailed an officer of his military household to act as bodyguard for General Francisco Pronces, chairman of the senate. This officer is in reality a spy and all of Pronces' movements are immediately reported to the dictator.

Significance is attached to troop movements which took place during Monday night. Part of General Blanquet's old Twenty-ninth regiment was sent to the national palace. This regiment took part in the battle of Mexico City when Madero was overthrown and the men through long years of close association, have become deeply attached to their leader.

To Help Michigan Strikers.

Seattle, Wash.—The American Federation of Labor convention Tuesday adopted unanimously a resolution introduced by John Mitchell demanding that congress investigate the copper workers' strike in Michigan.

The text of the resolution was at once telegraphed to Washington.

The federation also pledges itself to aid the strikers and a committee was named by President Gompers to take up a collection.

The international officers will also ask the various unions of the country to vote strike benefits for the support of the families of the miners.

Harry Is Arrested Again.

Concord, N. H.—Judge Aldrich Tuesday ordered the rearrest of Harry K. Thaw, an action which follows the governor's decision to permit the extradition of Stanford White's slayer. The decision of the court was a formal one for the purpose of clearing the record, and immediately precipitated a row among the attorneys over the custody of Thaw. The new arrest was, as a consequence, delayed pending the discussion of the technicalities involved.

Senate to Give Tea Set.

Washington—A solid silver tea set, costing $1,000, was selected by a committee composed of Senators Martine, Overman and Bacon, as a wedding present from the United States senate for Miss Jessie Wilson. The set is of colonial design and comprises a water kettle, one tray, a chocolate pot and ice cream dish, two compotes and four candlesticks.

Rev. A. R. Mitchell, of Algonac, has been called to the pastorate of the Episcopal church at Ionia to take the place made vacant by Rev. J. E. Wilkinson, when the latter went to Manistee two years ago.

E. D. Townsend, the largest bee keeper in Michigan, has decided to move his bee colonies in various parts of the state to points within a four-mile radius of North Star. A large share of these colonies was formerly at Cadillac and Charlevoix. Townsend has more than 800 swarms. He formerly resided at Remus.

Three women have entered M. A. C. to study agriculture, the first of their sex in the history of the college, and perhaps in Michigan for that matter, to take up scientific farming. They are Miss Nellie E. Clark of Gladwin, Mrs. Mary Goodrich, town of Fenton, and Miss Ethel Arlington Fielding of Chicago.

Ward H. Parker, county agriculturist for Genessee county, has been released and the Genessee County Crop Improvement association has disbanded because of lack of co-operation on the part of farmers. Out of 3,000 farmers in the county, only 200 were members of the association.

At a meeting at Kalamazoo of delegates from Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and Missouri, the central district association of the Baptist Women's Missionary society was formed with Mrs. J. W. Mauck, of Hillsdale, as president.

For the first time in three years the Grand Army of the Republic has installed a new post in Michigan. Frank Graves Post No. 4, at Niles, was mustered in with 24 members.

A pretty celluloid comb which she fancied, cost Mary Bush, the three-year-old daughter of a farmer, near Benton Harbor her life. Wearing the comb in her hair, the child learned over a lamp. The comb took fire and the flames spread to her clothing. The child was alone and her mother returned home to find the girl's charred body on the floor.

Mrs. J. S. Hill, of Battle Creek, was struck by an eastbound interurban car at Galesburg, and killed.

MARKETS

Live Stock, Grain and General Farm Produce.

Live Stock.

DETROIT—Cattle: Receipts, 857; market steady; extra dry-fed steers and heifers, $7.50@8; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, $7@7.25; do 800 to 1,000, $6.50@7; do that are fat, 500 to 700, $5.50@6.25; choice fat cows, $5.75@6; good fat cows, $5@5.50; common cows, $4.25@4.75; canners, $2.75@3.65; choice heavy bulls, $6.25@6.50; fair to good bologna bulls, $6; stock bulls, $5.25@5.75; choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, $6@6.50; choice stockers, 500 to 700, $6.25@6.50; fair stockers, 500 to 700, $6@6.25; stock heifers, $5@6; milkers, large, young, medium age, $30@90; common milkers, $40@50.

Veal calves: Receipts, 205; market steady; best, $11; others, $8@10.50.

Sheep and lambs: Receipts, 4,879; market for sheep steady; lambs 25c higher; best lambs, $7.25@7.50; fair to good lambs, $6.50@7; light to common lambs, $5.50@6.25; fair to good sheep, $4@4.25; culls and common, $2.75@3.

Hogs: Receipts, 2,850; market 5c lower; light to good butchers, $8; pigs, $7.75; light yorkers, $8; heavy, $8.

East Buffalo Markets.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle—Receipts 300 cars; good heavy and handy weight steers steady; common heifers sold, 15@25c lower; best heavy corn-fed cattle, $8.35@8.75; best shipping steers, $8.25@8.50; fair to good weight steers, $7.50@8; fair to good shipping steers, $7.50@7.65; choice to fancy yearlings, $8.50@9; best handy weight butcher steers, $7.75@8.25; common to fair, $6.75@7; heavy fancy fat cows, $6@6.75; choice to prime fat cows, $5.75@6; good butcher cows $5.50@5.75; canners and cutters, $3.50@4050; heavy prime fancy heifers, $7.50@7.75; good to choice heifers, $6.75@7.25; choice dehorned feeders, $7@7.85; stockers, 800 to 850 lbs. $6.50@6.75; best yearling stockers, $6.35@6.75; fair to good, $5.50@6.75; bologna bulls, $5.50@6.25; extra milkers and springers, $75@100.

Hogs—Receipts, 150 cars; market 5@10c lower; heavy mixed and yorkers, $8.15@8.20; pigs, $7.75@8; roughs, $7@7.30.

Sheep and lambs: Receipts, 70 cars; market active; top lambs, $7.25@7.40; yearlings, $5.50@6; wethers, $5@5.15; ewes, $4.25@4.50.

Calves steady; best, $11.50@12; fair to good, $10@11; heavy, $5.50@8.

Grains Etc.

DETROIT—Wheat—Cash No. 2 red 96c; December opened 1-4c lower at 96 1-4c, touched 96c at the low point and closed at 96c; May opened and closed at $1.00 1-4, going to $1 during the day.

Corn—Cash No. 2, 75c; No. 2 yellow 1 car at 76c; No. 3 yellow, 75 1-2c per bushel.

Oats—Standard, 2 cars at 42 1-2c; No. 3 white, 42c; No. 4 white, 41c per bushel.

Rye—Cash No. 2, 67c per bu.

Beans—Immediate and November shipment, $1.85; January, $1.90 per bu, country points.

Cloverseed—Spot, $8.40; December, $8.50; March, $8.60; by sample, 30 bags at $8.20 at $7.50 and 15 at $7 per bu; prime alsike, $10.50; by sample, 8 bags at $9 per bu.

Timothy Seed—Prime, $2.50 per bu.

Alfalfa Seed—Prime, $7.25 per bu.

Hay—Carlots, track, Detroit: No. 1 timothy, $16.50@17; standard, $15.50@16; No. 2, $14.50@15; light mixed, $15.50@16; No. 1 mixed, $13.50@14; rye straw, $8@9; wheat and oat straw $7@7.50 per ton.

Flour—In one-eighth paper sacks, per 196 pounds, jobbing lots: Best patent, $5.30; second patent, $4.90; straight, $4.50; spring patent, $5.10; rye, $4.60 per bbl.

Feed—In 100-lb sacks, jobbing lots: Bran, $25; coarse middlings, $27; fine middlings, $27; cracked corn, $31; coarse cornmeal, $30; corn and oat chop, $25.50 per ton.

General Markets.

DETROIT—Pears—Keifer, 75c@$1 per bu, $1.75@2 per bbl.

Grapes—Concord, 32c per 8-lb basket; Malaga, $5@6.50 per bbl.

Apples—Snow, $4@4.50; Spy, $3.50@3.75; Greening, $4.50@3.75; King, $3.50@4; Twenty-ounce, $3.50@3.75 per bbl; No. 2, $1.75@2.25 per bbl; bulk, $1.25@1.50 per cwt.

Cabbage—$2@2.25 per bbl.

Dressed Hogs—$11@11.50 per cwt.

Tomatoes—Hothouse, 20@25c per pound.

Onions—$1.25 per bu, $2.40 per sack of 100 lbs; Spanish, $1.40 per crate.

Potatoes—In bulk, 60@65c per bu; in sacks, 70@75c per bu for carlots.

Honey—Choice to fancy new white comb, 15@16c; amber, 10@11c; extracted, 7@8c per lb.

Sweet Potatoes—Virginia, $1.65@1.75 per bbl and $1 per bu; Jersey, $3@3.25 per bbl, $1.20 per bu and $1.25 per hamper.

Nuts—Chestnuts, 15c per lb; shellbark hickory, $1.50@1.75 per bu; large hickory, $1.30@1.75 per bu.

Live Poultry—Spring chickens, 13@13 1-2c; hens, 12@12 1-2c; No. 2 hens, 9@10c; old roosters, 10c; turkeys, 19@20c; geese, 31@14c; ducks, 15@16c per lb.

Cheese—Wholesale lots: Michigan flats, 15@16c; New York flats, 16 1-2@17c; brick cream, 16@16 1-2c; limburger, 14 1-2@15 1-2c; imported Swiss, 24@24 1-2c; domestic Swiss, new, 18 1-2@19c; block Swiss, 161-2@17c; long horns, 16c per lb.

Hides—No. 1 cured, 15 1-2c; No. 1 green, 12c; No. 1 cured bulls, 12 1-2c; No. 1 green bulls, 10 1-2c; No. 1 cured veal kip, 16c; No. 1 green veal kip, 14c; No. 1 cured murrain, 12c; No. 1 green murrain, 10c; No. 1 cured calf, 18 1-2c; No. 1 green calf, 18c; No. 1 horsehides, $4; No. 2 horsehides, $3; No. 2 kip and calf 1 1-2c off; No. 2 hides 1c off; sheepskins, as to amount of wool, 50c@$1.

TOO ACCURATE A PICTURE

Colored Man's Interest in Science Proved to Be a Good Deal Personal.

A colored man, having heard of the wonderful powers of the X-ray, called on a scientist one day for more particulars and said:

"Boss, they tell me there is a machine that will enable one man to look right from another man."

"I believe there is something of that kind," said the scientist.

"Then," said the negro, "if I done had chicken for supper would they be able to see it?"

"No doubt they could," assured his friend.

"Well, here's what I done come to ax yuh," said the colored man, looking worried, "do you suppose they could get a good enough likeness of de chicken to enable de ownah to recognize him?"

FACE ITCHED AND BURNED

332 No. Union St., Aurora, Ill.—"My ailment started with a little pimple and it always itched and burned terribly. I scratched it and in a few days my face was all covered with sores. It ran up to my eyes and the day after I could not see out of my right eye. I was unable to get any rest. I couldn't go to bed, being afraid of getting the clothing all soiled, although I had my face all bandaged.

"I was given two jars of salve but it kept getting worse. It was something like a running sore because every time I used some of the salve I had to wrap bandages around my neck to keep the water and pus from running down my body. I wrote for a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and in a few days I received these and washed my face with the Cuticura Soap and put on some Cuticura Ointment and the next morning my face felt cool and somewhat relieved. After using the sample I bought some Cuticura Soap and Ointment at the drug store. I followed this treatment just twenty-six days and after using one cake of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment I was cured." (Signed) George Miller, Jan. 1, 1913.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

No Danger.

"I see our neighbor, the detective, has got himself an automobile and he's going to kill somebody."

"Don't be afraid. He'll never run anybody down."

Water in lining is adulteration. Glass and water makes liquid blue costly. Buy Red Cross Ball Blue, makes clothes whiter than snow.—Adv.

No Cause.

"That fellow acts as though he were the big gun of this establishment."

"He has one cause to think so."

"What is that?"

"He is going to be fired."

Boon for Theaters.

"I have invented a new chair for the theater."

"Well, what is its particular merit?"

"Oh, you just touch a button, and it sinks through the floor to the smoking room below."

"For whom is it intended?"

"The fellow who leaves his seat in the middle of a row at the end of each act."

Naturally.

"Why do the multitude take so little interest in aviation?"

"That's as easy one. Because it is over their heads."

Very Big Handkerchief.

Mr. Frederick Wile, the author of that much-discussed book, "Man Around the Kaiser," tells some excellent stories about a number of well-known Germans."

Dr. Paul Ehrlich, the famous scientist, had a habit in his younger days, says Mr. Mile, of collecting any pieces of old linen he found about the house with which to clean his scientific instruments, his microscopic slides, and so on. Cast-off shirts and old handkerchiefs were his specialties, and he used to stuff them all into his capacious pockets so as to have them handy whenever he required them.

At a public lecture one hot day Dr. Ehrlich perspired freely, and, wanting to mop his brow, he put his hand into the nearest pocket and grasped what he thought to be a handkerchief. He tugged and tugged, and it came out and came out until he had exposed to the full view of the astonished audience a complete nightgown belonging to his wife.—Pearson's Weekly.

FAMILY OF FIVE

All Drank Coffee From Infancy.

It is a common thing in this country to see whole families growing up with nervous systems weakened by coffee drinking.

That is because many parents do not realize that coffee contains a drug—caffeine—which causes the trouble. (The same drug is found in tea.)

"There are five children in my family," writes an Iowa mother, "all of whom drank coffee from infancy up to two years ago.

"My husband and I had heart trouble and were advised to quit coffee. We did so and began to use Postum. We now are doing without medicine and are entirely relieved of heart trouble.

(Caffeine causes heart trouble when continually used as a coffee drinking.)

"Our eleven-year-old boy had a weak digestion from birth, and yet always craved and was given coffee. When we changed to Postum he liked it and we gave him all he wanted. He has been restored to health by Postum and still likes it."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be boiled.

Instant Postum is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. Grocers sell both kinds.

"There's a reason" for Postum.