WEEK'S NEWS

Summarized *for* Very Busy Readers

European War News

Nearly one hundred and fifty lives were lost in the sinking by German submarines of the African liner Falaba and the British steamer Aguila, bound from Liverpool for Lisbon. The Falaba carried a crew of 96 and about one hundred and fifty-one passengers, and of this total only 143 were rescued. Eight died from exposure.

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Bombs thrown by English aviators in their raid upon the submarine building plant at Hoboken, near Antwerp, completely wrecked one submarine and damaged another badly. Three hundred workers were injured.

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General von Kluck, noted German army commander, has been slightly wounded while inspecting the advanced positions of his army. He was struck by bits of shrapnel, the war office at Berlin announced, but his condition is satisfactory.

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A German submarine has been active to the south of Ireland during the day. It is believed that the submarine sunk one steamer, the Falaba, a British vessel of 3,011 tons, as a distress signal was received from her saying that the crew was taking to the boats. The British steamer Vosges was attacked by a German submarine and destroyed by shell fire.

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The battles of Bukowina are assuming a more violent character. The population of Bukowina suffers so much from hunger and the continued change of regime that a revolution is feared.

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The Russians have pushed their front well through the Carpathian mountains toward the plains of northern Hungary in the vicinity of Bartfeld, capturing an Austrian line of heights 27 miles long, according to the official Petrograd statement.

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In the Vosges the French claim the capture of the summit of the Hartmann's-Welterkopf after long and hard fighting. The German report by wireless from Berlin concedes the claim.

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Eleven thousand German dead have been taken from the trenches won by the French during 20 days of fighting in the Champagne country. The German losses in killed, in prisoners and in wounded are estimated by the French military authorities at 50,000.

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French aviators raided the Zeppelin sheds of the Germans at Frescaty, within the borders of Germany, bombarded the railway station at Metz and the barracks at Strassburg, and escaped in a hail of shells and gunfire, according to the French communique received in London from Paris.

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The latest victim of the German submarine campaign in the "bread war" was the British steamer Delmira, a vessel of 2,211 tons. She was torpedoed and sank in the English channel.

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Austria claims to have won important successes in the huge battle now raging in the Carpathians and announces the capture of 500 prisoners and 12 points of support of the Russian army south of Zaleszozyki.

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In a statement for publication, made in Berlin, the first he had issued since the war began, Emperor William of Germany emphatically declared the present war was not of his seeking Kaiser declared he will see it through to the end, and says that victory must eventually come to the German colors.

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The Dutch steamship Medea was sunk in the English channel by the German submarine U-28. The Medea was carrying a cargo of oranges from Spain. The crew was saved.

Domestic

Governor Boyle vetoed the prize fight bill recently passed by the Nevada legislature. The bill provided for 20-round contests under the supervision of a boxing commission.

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Ten people were injured, some possibly fatally, when a trolley car jumped the track at the foot of a hill at Springfield, Mass.

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The bill abolishing capital punishment in Tennessee, except for cases of criminal assault, or life convicts who commit murder, was passed by the senate and now awaits the governor's action.

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F. O. Osborn, Jr., of Detroit, a freshman at Cornell university at Ithaca, N. Y., attempted suicide by shooting himself in the head. Despondency is given as the cause, although he was in fine health and had a good standing in his studies.

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The authorities are investigating a theory that three Germans who were killed by a Reading railway train near Cooperburg, Pa., may have been spies on their way to the Bethlehem Steel works, ten miles from where they were run down.

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The fishing tug Sunbeam was rescued near Sheboygan, Wis., with seven persons aboard by the tug Harvey after she had drifted for thirty hours on Lake Michigan following the breaking of a crank shaft.

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Ben Palmer, laborer, was killed and Joe Amello was fatally injured, when deputy sheriffs went to a saloon in Springfield, Ill., to arrest two suspects, which resulted in a pistol duel. Homer Webb, one of the suspects, was arrested.

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The Mercantile National bank of Pueblo, Colo., with capital of $250,000 and deposits of $1,500,000, was closed by order of controller of currency. The closing of the bank followed a run of several days.

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The international Esperanto congress will hold its convention next August at San Francisco, instead of Edinburgs, Scotland, it was announced at Boston.

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Former United States Senator Theodore E. Burton sailed from Panama for Peru. Before leaving he announced to friends that he was an active candidate for the Republican nomination for the presidency of the United States.

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Judge Hodges declared in the circuit court at St. Louis that Mrs. Lois Campbell Durfeithim was the daughter of James A. Campbell. He did this in overruling the probate court's appointment of John S. Leahy in place of a trust company named in the will as administrator during litigation over Campbell's $16,000,000 estate.

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Municipal elections in more than 100 Iowa cities passed off rather quietly in most cases on Tuesday though exciting contests in Ottumwa and some of the larger cities made up for this lack of excitement elsewhere. In Ottumwa Fred H. Carter defeated Pat Leeney, "switchman" mayor, by a majority of 532 out of 5,200 votes cast.

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Fire caused damage of $50,000 and destroyed a portion of a block in the village of Mystic, Ia. The Victor hotel was destroyed, as was also the Hixon lumber yards.

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Mexican Revolt

The probable shelling of the city of Brownsville, Tex., by the artillery of Villa and Carranza in the next battle at Matamoros caused the war department at Washington to order three batteries of artillery from San Antonio to Brownsville.

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The Villa forces lost in killed and wounded about four hundred men, according to a Villa officer. Four Villa officers were brought to the American side five miles east of Brownsville, Tex., suffering from wounds. A colonel among them is expected to die.

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Col. Miguel Samaniego has captured Moctezuma, Sonora, looted the town, according to advices to Douglas, Ariz., and continued eastward with plunder valued at $25,000. Ranches owned by Americans suffered mostly, every head of live stock, and even fowl, being killed and carried off.

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Washington

The state department at Washington has received authoritative information that Count Witte, ex-premier of Russia, was in Berlin negotiating peace with Germany prior to his sudden death. The negotiations interrupted by the decease of the statesman will be taken up anew by another representative of the czar it is reported.

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Reports to Washington from Berlin say that Col. E. M. House will leave today for Switzerland. This marks the close of the peace mission upon which the president's friend went abroad.

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Sporting

Special Delivery Tully, lightweight boxer of Pittsburgh, Pa., was killed in the first round of a scheduled eight-round boxing contest at Steubenville, O., by Banty Sharp.

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Pat Moran, the American heavyweight, who hails from Pittsburgh, Pa., knocked out the English champion, Bombadier Wells, in the tenth round in the opera house in London, England. The match was for 20 rounds.

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The fight for the championship of the world between Jack Johnson and Jess Willard at Havana has been postponed until April 5. President Menocal of Cuba objected to the staging of the combat on Easter Sunday.

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Battling Nelson, outweighed by 18 pounds, performed a wonderful comeback, winning a verdict over Jimmy Fryor of Philadelphia in 20 rounds at Havana.

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Foreign

All the men at Gulnashan, a large village near Urumiah, Persia, have been shot by Kurds—the women attacked, an American missionary beaten, and 60 refugees hanged, according to a cablegram to the Presbyterian board of foreign missions at New York.

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Personal

John McTammany, inventor of the player piano, voting machine and numerous musical automatic contrivances, died at the Stamford, Conn., hospital. He was sixty-seven years old.

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Mrs. Eunice Borden, mother of Premier Sir Robert Borden, died at Grand Pre after an illness of two years from spinal paralysis.

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Archbishop Ireland, it was announced at St. Paul, Minn., was seriously ill as a result of a general breakdown.

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Capt. Patrick J. Carmody, veteran of the Civil war, and until ten years ago one of the most prominent racehorse owners in this country, is dead at St. Louis, aged seventy-nine.

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Court Commissioner Hugh R. Yan, for many years one of Milwaukee's leading lawyers, who was declared insane Monday, died of apoplexy, aged sixty-five years. He was court commissioner since 1878.

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Prof. Charles R. Henderson, head of the department of practical sociology University of Chicago, is dead. Death came in Charleston, S. C., where Professor Henderson had gone to avoid the nervous breakdown predicted by his physician unless he took a rest.

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Diese Abteilung ist für die Familienglieder, welche am liebsten Deutsch lesen.

Vom Schauplatze des europäischen Völker-Krieges

Auf der ganzen Linie, die auf russischem Gebiete parallel mit der Südgrenze von Ostpreußen läuft, ist die Lage die gleiche geblieben. Um jedes Dorf wird heiß gekämpft, und an den Uebergängen der das Schlachtterrain durchfließenden Flüsse, der Pissa und des Orzyc, spielen sich hartnäckige Kämpfe ab, die bisher keiner Seite einen endgültigen Erfolg gebracht haben. Offenbar, die russische Führung am Narew wird noch immer belagert, und die Russen berichten nach wie vor, daß die deutsche Artillerie nichts tauge. Wie dem ist, wird die Zukunft zeigen. Sehr viel hängt auch von dem Wetter ab, die Offensive im Niederungen- und Sumpfgebiet liegt, das nur zur trockenen Winterzeit, wenn die Sümpfe gefroren sind, erfolgreich belagert werden kann.

Die Lage im Westen.

Die Kämpfe bei Neu Chapelle und St. Eloie in Flandern nehmen insofern ein mit immer dichterer Spannung in den Nachrichten über westlichen Kriegsschauplatz ein, als man allmählich die furchtbaren Verluste der Engländer in diesen Kämpfen bekannt werden. Die Londoner „Times" gibt zu, daß die Briten innerhalb zehn Tagen 12,000 Mann an Toten, Verwundeten und Vermißten verloren. Die Zahl ist zum mindesten sehr konservativ, da der amtlich von England bestätigte Verlust von 508 Offizieren auf einen Gesamtverlust von sicherlich nicht weniger als 15,000 Leuten schließen läßt. Der mit diesen Riesenverlusten erkaufte Vorteil, die Einnahme des Dorfes Neuve Chapelle, steht in absolut keinem Verhältnis zu den übergroßen Opfern.

Im Zusammenhange mit den Vorkommnissen der Engländer ist die Meldung der „Westminster Gazette", „Evening News" und „Standard", in der mitgeteilt wird, daß die Amerikaner des Kriegsmaterial im Werte von 140 Millionen Mark, planen von den Deutschen auf der Kraft gefährdeten Meeren und den 72 gesperrten Häfen Nord- und Westeuropas, der deutschen Reederei.

In der Champagne.

„Auf den Blutgetränkten Feldern des französischen Schaumweingebietes sind die Stämpfe noch keineswegs zum Abschluß gekommen. Bei Le Mesnil z. B. vermochte Joffre die Stellung des neue Unterbrechung, aber trotz der tief übernommenen Anstrengungen der Franzosen, deren Ausdauer unbedingte Anerkennung erheischt, bleiben die deutschen Linien unbeugsam, unbrechen, und an verschiedenen Stellen, wie z. B. nordwestlich von Beausejour, gelang es den deutschen Truppen sogar, einige französische Gräben zu nehmen. Die im engsten Zusammenhange mit diesen Kämpfen in den Argonnen stattfindenden Operationen haben gleichfalls keine Unterbrechung erfahren. Four de Paris und Vaquois sind nach wie vor der Brennpunkt dieser Dauerschlacht in den Argonnen, deren Zweck deutscherseits die Sicherung Verduns im Nordwesten sind Metz ist.

Die Kämpfe im Gisaß.

Mit nicht minder bewundernswerter Hartnäckigkeit, die sie an den Argonnenkämpfen übereifen, kämpfen die Franzosen in den Vogesen an ihren zu Anfang des strenges eingenommenen Stellungen auf dem Hartmannsweilerkopf, nordöstlich von Hartmannsweiler, und dem Amselkopf, östlich von Steinbach. Die Tatsache, daß die Franzosen die Gipfel dieser Höhen besetzt halten, macht es den Deutschen unmöglich, sich in den Tälern Wattweiler und Steinbach, die beide im Bereich des französischen Feuers liegen, zu halten. Bezeichnend ist es jedoch, daß die Franzosen es seit Monaten nicht mehr gewagt haben, von den Höhen zu steigen und es zur offenen Feldschlacht mit den Deutschen kommen zu lassen. Solche Versuche sind in den ersten Monaten des Krieges noch immer verhängnisvoll für die Franzosen verlaufen. Mülhausen und Colmar schweben deshalb auch nicht in der geringsten Gefahr, wie denn die Lage in den Vogesen überhaupt zu ernsten Besorgnissen keine Veranlassung bietet.

Deutschland hat Ueberfluß an Geld für Kriegszwecke.

Berlin, drahtlos Sayville. Bei der zweiten Lesung des Finanz-Budgets im Reichstag verkündete Finanzminister Helfrich, daß die Subskription auf die zweite Kriegsanleihe die erste bereits bei Weitem übertroffen habe und sieben Billionen Mark erreichen dürfte. Infolge dessen wird Deutschland 19 Billionen zu Kriegszwecken aufgebracht haben und dadurch England um 3 Billionen übertreffen.

Diese Bekanntmachung löste einen lebhaften Beifall aus.

Nicht genügend Schiffe vorhanden.

New York. Noch niemals ist im Hafen von New York soviel Fracht nach England und Frankreich verladen worden als jetzt. Allein an den Chelsea Piers liegen ein Dutzend oder mehr große Dampfer, die Tag und Nacht beladen werden und trotzdem geht in Schiffahrtskreisen die Klage, daß man nicht genügend Schiffe habe, um alles von den Alliierten hierherstellen Kriegsmaterial, denn nur um solches und nun Nahrungsmittel handels es sich, befördern zu können.

Sicher ist jedenfalls, daß sich die amerikanischen Fabriken, welche sich mit der Geschoß- und Waffen-Fabrikation befassen, bei dieser Art von Neutralität glänzend stehen und sie haben noch nie so gute Geschäfte gemacht, als jetzt.

So wird aus Bridgeport, Conn., berichtet, daß die dortige Metall-Industrie Aufträge zum Werte von $30,000,000 von den Alliierten erhalten hat.

Was in Bridgeport an Metall-Fabriken vorhanden ist, und es sind ihrer mehr als 300, fertigt Kriegsmaterial für die Feinde Deutschlands und Oesterreich-Ungarns an. Die Bridgeport Brass Co., welche sich hierher niemals mit der Fabrikation von Munition befaßte, hat sich auf die Anfertigung von Maschinen-Gewehrtürmen verlegt und arbeitet an einem Auftrage von 50,000,000 Patronen und mehr nicht Munition, sondern auch Bajonette fabriziert, stellt Maschinentheile für Fracht-Autos her, die gleichfalls für England und Frankreich bestimmt sind.

Fabrikanten die wirklich Neutral geblieben sind.

Die Zahl der Fabrikanten in unserem Lande, die sich geweigert haben, Waffen und Munition herzustellen für die verbündeten Engländer, Franzosen und Russen, ist gar nicht zu klein. Aus den verschiedensten Landesteilen meldet man solche Fälle. So tritt dieser Tage aus Davenport, Iowa, der Vorsteher der Davenport Locomotive Works mit einer Erklärung an die Oeffentlichkeit, daß sich seine Gesellschaft weigere, Munitionsgegenstände, die man ihnen von England aus zugehen ließ, anzufertigen. Es sei dies gegen die Neutralitätsgesetze der Vereinigten Staaten. Ferner heißt es in dieser Erklärung: „Wir sind nicht gewillt, unsere Arbeiter, die sich in Friedenszeiten unsere Freundschaft erworben haben, in Gefahr zu bringen, indem wir ihnen Arbeit für eine fremdländische Macht übertragen, die sich in Kriegszeiten mit Deutschland befindet."

Es ist dies in Davenport und Scott County keinen Deutsch-Amerikaner, den diese Absage der Davenport Locomotive Works nicht mit Genugthuung erfüllt hätte."

Deutsche Reichsbank hat großen Gold Vorrat.

Die Goldlande und auch die Amerikaner können nicht verhehlen, daß es möglich ist, daß der deutschen Regierung immer noch Gold zur Verfügung steht, trotzdem sie seit mehr als Jahresfrist keine Zufuhr mehr erhalten hat. Es sollen deshalb Gerüchte im Umlauf sein, daß die Regierung die Goldbestände der Reichsbank an sich gezogen habe. Dem wird aber von gut unterrichteter Seite entgegengetreten. Es wird erklärt, daß die Reichsbank noch immer über einen großen Goldvorrat verfügt.

Belgier werfen ein Auge auf Luxemburg.

Berlin, via Sayville. Die Presse des Großherzogtums Luxemburg, darunter die hochoffizielle „Durembourgische Zeitung", ist entrüstet über den belgischen Minister Vandervelde, der in Bändon erklärte, daß Belgien sich beim Friedensschluß in den Besitz Luxemburgs setzen müsse. „In Luxemburg ist man sich einig darüber, daß Belgien sich schon seit vielen Jahren mit dieser Absicht trug, obwohl Belgien erst seit 44 Jahren besteht.

VILLA AND THE MEXICAN UPLIFT

IS FIGHTING TO GIVE THE POOR PEOPLE A CHANCE TO LIVE.

VILLA NEVER WENT TO SCHOOL

Has Done Everything for the American People Living in Mexico; All He Asks They Obey the Law.

Monterey, Mex.—Pancho" Villa, the man whose list of applied names ranges from "bandit" and "murderer" to the "George Washington of Mexico," is also a prohibitionist. He neither drinks nor smokes.

General Paul Madero arranged for an interview with General Villa in the latter's private car here in the railroad yards. General Madero introduced me, and interpreted.

"I never talk about plans," replied General Villa. "I never say what I am going to do. My fight is simply the fight of the poor people for a chance to live. We want conditions under which children can be educated and brought up to be intelligent citizens.

"I know I am not educated, but education is not everything. Education and civilization takes away from men all love things which books and learning fail to put into them. I don't think that it is a little education that is bad, but rather it is too much education that is of harm. Too much education usually makes for the exploitation of too much ignorance. One outgrow takes advantage of the other."

"The Americans have no fight with the Mexican people. We are all human beings just trying to live. It is the interests of capital that are here in Mexico that are trying to stir up the trouble between two people who have nothing against one another. In case of intervention it is not the men behind the interests that will come here to catch bullets but poor people who have no fight with us Mexicans.

"I have done all that I could for the Americans in Mexico. I have given them special trains and guards and free use of the telegraph and all the accommodations in my power during times when they felt their lives in danger. I will continue to do so. All that is asked of the foreigners in Mexico is that they obey the laws and don't try to take everything out of the country without leaving some behind.

"I have only one fight and I believe it will be successful. I never want what I can't get honestly."

U. S. TO GUARD BROWNSVILLE

Three Batteries of Artillery to Proceed to the Border.

Washington—The war department ordered three batteries of artillery to proceed from Fort Sam Houston, at San Antonia, Tex., to Brownsville, for duty in protecting the American city from danger growing out of the artillery battle between Villistas and Carranzistas across the river.

At the same time one regiment of infantry was ordered held in readiness at Texas City, Tex., fully equipped and ready to proceed to Brownsville at a moment's notice.

This action by the war department followed a dispatch from Major-General Funston, in command of the United States forces on the Mexican border, in which he said the situation was serious and that if order was not restored United States troops might be necessary.

Fifteen minutes earlier, Secretary of State Bryan had announced the receipt of assurances from both Villistas and Carranzistas that their fight one would not be permitted to endanger Americans on this side of the river.

A message to the states' department from Gen. Villa declared that the Carranzistas had fired on Matamoros, they first opened fire on Villa and his men from the Mexican side and a fight that lasted two hours followed. Villa's men were given an ovation by the people of Matamoros.

TELEGRAPHIC FLASHES

Mrs. C. E. Singer, the first licensed woman embalmer in Michigan, is dead at her home in Hillsdale, following a long illness.

Paris—The Duke de Montmorency, a prominent figure in the court of Napoleon III, died Thursday night at the age of 78 years.

Washington—The interstate commerce commission has held the railroads' 18-cents-per-100-pound lumber rate from Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan to upper and lower Missouri river crossings neither unreasonable nor discriminating.

Washington—President Wilson laid the cornerstone of the permanent home of the American Red Cross Saturday afternoon. Former President Taft was the principal speaker. The building will be a memorial to the women of the Civil war.

Washington—President Guillaume, of Haiti, was recognized by France, March 24. Guillaume is the latest revolutionist to gain the presidency. The United States has not recognized him.

New York—The death in Serbia from typhus of Lady Paget, wife of Sir Ralph Paget, third assistant secretary of foreign affairs in England, was confirmed Friday in cablegrams received here by Madame Slarko Groulitch, leader of the Serbian relief movement in this country.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Detroit Stockyards. Quarrantined. Hoof and Mouth Disease.

Live Stock.

DETROIT—Prices are off cat at packing houses: Best heavy steers, $7.50@8; best handy weight butcher steers, $6.50@7.25; mixed steers and heifers, $6.50@6.25; handy light butchers, $6.50@6; light butchers, $5@5.50; best cows, $5.50@6; butcher cows, $5@5.25; common cows, $4.25@4.50; canners, $3@4; best heavy bulls, $5.25@6.50; bologna bulls, $4.50@6. Veal calves: Receipts, 49; market at yards steady; best, $11; others, $7@10. Sheep and lambs: Receipts, 138; market at yards steady; best lambs, $9.50@10; fair lambs, $8@9; light to common lambs, $7@8; clipped lambs, $7.50@8; fair to good sheep, $5.50@6.25; culls and common, $4@4.50. Hogs: Receipts, 1,835; packers bidding $6.85 at yards.

BUFFALO—Cattle: Receipts, 2,500; best grades, quality consisted, sold 15@20c lower; good butcher grades steady; plain half-fat grades, 15@25c lower; choice to prime native steers, $8@8.80; fair to good, $7.25@7.50; plain and coarse, $7@7.25; Canadian steers, 1,300 to 1,450 lbs, $7.50@8.25; do, 1,100 to 1,250 lbs, $7@7.75; choice handy natives, $7.50@7.75; fair to good, $6.75@7.25; light common, $6.25@6.50; yearlings, $7.50@8.25; prime heifers, $7@7.50; good butcher heifers, $6.25@6.75; light do, $5.50@6; best fat cows, $6.25@6.75; good butchering cows, $5.25@5.75; cutters, $4.25@4.75; canners, $3@4; best bulls, $6.25@6.50; good killing bulls, $5.50@6; light bulls, $4.50@5.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; market 10@15c higher; heavy, $7.40@7.50; mixed, $7.45@7.50; yorkers and pigs, $7.40@7.50; roughs, $6@6.25; stags, $4@6.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 8,000; market active; top wool lambs, $10.75@10.90; clipped, $9; yearlings, $9.50@10; wethers, $8.50@9; ewes, $7.50@8.25.

Calves—Receipts, 900; market steady; tops, $12; fair to good, $9.50@11; grassers, $4@6.

Grains, etc.

DETROIT—WHEAT—Cash No. 2 red, $1.55; May opened with a decline of 1-2c at $1.55, declined to $1.54 1-2, advanced to $1.55 1-2 and closed at $1.55; July opened at $1.25, lost 1-2c, advanced to $1.25 1-2 and closed at $1.25; No. 3 white, $1.51; No. 2 mixed, 1 car at $1.50.

CORN—Cash No. 3, 74c; No. 3 yellow, 3 cars at 75c; No. 4 yellow, 74c.

OATS—Standard, 2 cars at 50 1-2c; No. 3 white, 50c; No. 4 white, 50c.

RYE—Cash No. 2, $1.15.

BEANS—Spot, 1 cwt. brought and March shipment, 2 cwt. May, $3.10 bid.

CLOVERSEED—Prime spot and March, $8.50; the rest to arrive, 25 at $8.50; 10 at $8.45; prime alsike, $8.50; sample alsike, 1 at $8.50; sample timothy, 1 at $3.50.

TIMOTHY—Prime spot, $3.10.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $14@15.50; standard timothy, $13@15.50; No. 2 timothy, $11@14.50; light mixed, $13@15.50; No. 1 mixed, $14@14.50; No. 1 clover, $12@13.50; No. 2 clover, $10@12; rye straw, $7@7.50; wheat and oat straw, $7@7.50 per ton.

FLOUR—In one eighth paper sacks, per 196 lbs, jobbing lots: Best patent, $7.50; second patent, $7.20; straight, $7; spring patent, $7.40; rye flour, $7.10 per bbl; fine patent, $7.90; rye flour, $7.10 per bbl.

FEED—In 100 lb sacks, jobbing lots: Bran, $28; standard middlings, $28; fine middlings, $32; coarse corn meal, $30; cracked corn, $31; corn and oat chop, $29 per ton.

General Markets.

DETROIT—APPLES, Baldwin, $3.25@2.75; Greening, $2.75@3; Spy, $3.25@3.50; Steele Red, $3.50@3.75; Ben Davis, $1.50@3 per bbl; western apples, $1.50@1.75 per box; No. 2, 40@50c per bu.

CABBAGES—$1.50@1.60 per bbl.

BERMUDA POTATOES—$5.50@5.75 per bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—Light, 8c; heavy, 7 1-2c; per lb.

TOMATOES—Florida, $4@4.50 per crate, and 10c per basket.

SWEET POTATOES—Jersey Yellows, $1.75@2 per bu.

DRESSED VEAL—Fancy, 11c; ordinary, 10c per lb.

POTATOES—Michigan stock, 75@80c per bu in sacks; from store, 80@85c per bu.

HONEY—Choice to fancy white comb, 14@15c; amber, 13@14c; extracted, 7@8c per lb.

ONIONS—$1 per 100 lbs in bulk, and $3@3.15 per 100 lbs in sacks; Spanish, $3.65 per crate.

CHEESE—Wholesale lots: Michigan flats, 14@14 1-2c; New York flats, old, 16 1-2@17 1-2c; brick, 15@15 1-2c; limburger, 15@15 1-2c; imported Swiss, 28@29c; domestic Swiss, 19@20c; long horns, 15@15 1-2c; daisies, 15@15 1-2c per lb.

LIVE POULTRY—Spring chickens, 17@17 1-2c; heavy hens, 18@18 1-2c; No. 2 hens, 14@15c; ducks, 17@18c; geese, 14@15c; turkeys, 20c per lb.

HIDES—No. 1 green, 14c; No. 2 green, 13c; No. 1 green bulls, 12c; No. 1 green bulls, 10c; No. 1 cured veal kip, 16c; No. 1 green veal kip, 15c; No. 1 cured murrain, 14c; No. 1 green murrain, 12c; No. 1 cured calf, 16c; No. 1 green calf, 16c; No. 1 horsehides, $1; No. 2 horsehides, $3; No. 2 hides 1c and No. 2 kip and calf 1 1-2c lower than the above; sheepskins, as to amount of wool, 50c@$2.

Hillsdale College debaters from the Hillsdale-Hope-Kalamazoo triangular debate on the question, "Resolved, That the United States Should Subsidize Its Merchant Marine."

The mysterious "key bunglar," who has committed 40 jobs in three months at Saginaw, has been found in the confession of three boys: Chas. Rosenbush, 23 years old; Albert Fisher, 20, and Clarence Scherbert, 18. Rosebush said he could not have been induced to go through a safe he met in Jackson prison.

TO COOK ASPARAGUS

MANY WAYS IN WHICH VEGETABLE MAY BE SERVED.

Because of Its Health-Giving Qualities It Should Be on the Table as Often as It Can Be Afforded.

Much has been written and said about the health-giving qualities of asparagus. Taking all these qualities for granted, here are some interesting ways of cooking this vegetable so that it may be served many times without pulling on the most exacting and fastidious appetite:

Baked With Cheese.—Drain boiled asparagus and arrange the stalks neatly on a buttered baking dish. Fry a chopped onion in butter and pour it over the asparagus. Sprinkle over bread crumbs and grated cheese and bake brown. The asparagus can be cut into one-inch lengths for this dish.

Fried Asparagus.—Boil the asparagus, drain it, dip each stalk in beaten egg crumbs and fry in deep fat. Serve with cream sauce.

Creamed.—Cut a bunch or two of asparagus into one-inch lengths and boil until tender. Drain and put into rich, white sauce, rather thick, for four. Asparagus contains water, therefore stir heavy thoroughly, season with salt and paprika and serve very hot.

In Rolls.—Remove the center from stale, rather long, pointed rolls and fry the rolls golden brown in deep fat. Drain on brown paper and keep hot. Cook a bunch of asparagus in the meantime, into one-inch lengths and boil until tender. Drain and put in a double boiler with a cupful of milk. Add the yolks of five eggs and stir until thick and smooth. Season with salt and pepper, dip with bits of butter, sprinkle with cayenne and finely chopped boiled egg. Add more asparagus and repeat in the order mentioned until the dish is filled. Have crumbs on top and bake brown.

Served Cold.—Boil until tender stalks of asparagus and drain them. Chill them and serve them on lettuce, mayonnaise, with hollandaise or with tartar sauce. It can also be served with a sauce of oil and vinegar, sprinkle with chopped cucumber pickle.

Boiled.—Boiled asparagus may be served with melted butter, poured and salt, either on toast without it, with drawn butter or white sauce, with a little hot cream poured over it or with melted butter and lemon juice.

Worth Knowing.

No odor of cooking should permeate the guest hall in a private home or even an apartment which claims to be of the exclusive class.

A simple and agreeable deodorant may be made of a handful of cloves allowed to evaporate with the steam of the tea kettle. Another is to put a few orange peels in the fire. The mixture imparts a fragrance not unlike that of carnations, and scattered about the room it will completely destroy the odor of cooking vegetables or roasting meats. In the country where housewife may gather sweet clover and the spikes of lavender, will impart a fresh and delicious fragrance to the house linens all next winter. Lavender, that standby of old-time housekeepers, may be purchased in little bags at trifling cost and makes a delightful fragrance for the linen closet.

Fruit With Frangipani Cream.

Fruit served with a frangipani cream is a delicious luncheon sweet. Mix four beaten eggs and one-half a cupful of sugar well together, and pour over them a cupful of scalding hot milk and four tablespoonfuls of flour. After adding to each place the mixture in a double boiler and cook until thick and smooth. When cooled add a gill of orange flower water and four crumbled macaroons. Split and serve with any preferred fruit, finally ornamenting the top of the cream with the fruit. Try this.

New Idea for Doughnuts.

When frying doughnuts have a dish of boiling water beside the hot fat. As they removed the doughnuts from the fat dip them quickly into the boiling water. This removes all grease and renders them more delightful than they would otherwise be.

There is another point not to be despised when lard is in question. It is an economy. After the waste pork from cooking may be skimmed from the top and used again. One will be surprised to see the amount of fat that will rise.

Orange Parfait.

One cupful of orange juice, one cupful of granulated sugar, one ten-cent bottle of maraschino cherries, one pint of whipped cream. Dissolve sugar in orange juice; chop cherries fine, whip cream stiff. Mix ingredients, add one tablespoonful of gelatin dissolved in cold water. Put in mold and pack in ice and salt from three to four hours.

Economical Sponge Cake.

Two eggs, one cupful sugar, one-half cupful hot water, one cupful flour, 1½ teaspoonfuls baking powder and a pinch of salt. Beat the yolks with half the sugar, then add the water, then the remaining sugar and flour, sifted with baking powder and salt. Lastly fold the stiffly beaten whites in. Bake 20 minutes in medium oven. Flavor to taste.

Fried Fish for Breakfast.

Among the seasonable fish which fry most satisfactorily for breakfast are perch, butter fish, porgies, flounders, river bass and both weakfish and whitefish and smelts.

Any one of these, fried and served with potatoes and some form of preserved or cooked, makes a most delicious Lenten breakfast menu.