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

Vom Schauplatze des europäischen Völkerkrieges.

Nach den letzten Wiener und Berliner Berichten ist die Waffenstreckung der Montenegriner eine Tatsache, wenngleich der eigentliche Vorgang des Niederlegens der Waffen noch einige Tage in Anspruch nehmen kann. Montenegro hat keine Eisenbahnen und nur ein sehr dünnes Telephon- und Telegraphennetz, und es dürfte mehrere Tage in Anspruch nehmen, bis die auf den Bergen postierten montenegrinischen Soldaten alle von den Absichten ihrer Regierung Kenntnis erhalten haben. Zudem ist es nicht ausgeschlossen, daß einzelne Gruppen den Krieg auf eigene Faust weiter führen wollen. Die Montenegriner sind ein von der Kultur noch wenig belecktes Volk; das Herumstreichen mit der Flinte über der Schulter ist ihre zweite Natur, und das Raufen mit ihren nördlichen Nachbarn hat ihnen von jeher eine riesige Freude bereitet.

Doch selbst wenn es nicht zum Frieden zwischen Montenegro und Oesterreich-Ungarn kommen sollte, die Rolle Montenegros als militärische Macht und als Hindernis für die Vormachtstellung Oesterreichs an der Adria ist für immer ausgespielt, seitdem der Hafen von Cattaro nicht mehr durch die montenegrinischen Geschütze auf dem Lovcen bedroht wird. Vom politischen Gesichtspunkte ist dieser Sieg Oesterreichs an der Adria vielleicht einer der weittragendsten Ereignisse in der bisherigen Entwicklung des Krieges. Sie mag Italien veranlassen, einen Separatfrieden zu schließen. Es werden in den letzten Tagen Stimmen in Italien laut, die im grellen Widerspruch zu dem Siegestaumel im Mai vorigen Jahres stehen. Die Minister durchziehen im Auftrage der Regierung das Land und künden den Italienern, daß zwar noch nicht alles verloren sei, daß der Krieg aber länger und schwieriger geworden sei, als man zuerst angenommen habe. Man will zwar noch nicht zugeben, daß das eigentliche Kriegsziel Italiens, die Verdrängung Oesterreichs von der Adria in unerreichbare Ferne entrückt worden ist, aber der denkende Italiener muß sich sagen, daß dies der Fall ist. Die blutigen Schlachten am Isonzo bezweckten nichts anderes, als den Durchbruch nach Osten. Ueber die Trümmer von Görz, und Triest sollten die italienischen Heere nach Dalmatien ziehen und dort die Grundsteine zu Italiens Herrschaft an der Adria legen. Die Oesterreicher verhinderten nicht nur den Durchbruch, sie kamen den Italienern sogar zuvor. Sie waren zuerst dort, wo die Italiener sich festsetzen wollten. Daß es jetzt zu spät dazu ist, geht aus dem stillen Eingeständnis des italienischen Ministers ohne Portefeuille Barzilai hervor, der in Verona öffentlich erklärte, selbst italienische Hilfe hätte den Lovcen nicht mehr retten können.

Der Mann sprach im Auftrage der Regierung, und man darf annehmen, daß seine Worte wohl erwogen und durchdacht waren.

Der nächste Schritt der Deutschen Verbündeten.

Kann man Italien und Rußland als Ziele der nächsten großen Offensiv-Unternehmungen vorläufig ausschalten, so bleiben noch Frankreich und England. Die Westfront und Saloniki dürften wohl in den nächsten Wochen in Wechselbeziehungen zu einander stehen. D. h. durch Aktionen an der flandrischen und französischen Front werden die Alliierten die Zentralmächte und ihre Verbündeten an der Ausführung ihrer Pläne an der griechisch-mazedonischen Front zu hindern suchen, und umgekehrt durch die Bedrohung von Saloniki aus an der Ausführung der Pläne an der Westfront. Denn es scheint uns mehr als wahrscheinlich, daß Deutschland und seine Verbündeten nicht eine Karte auszuspielen gedenken, sondern an verschiedenen Stellen den Hebel ansetzen werden. Die langen und sorgfältig gehüteten Vorbereitungen lassen große Entscheidungen erwarten, zu denen die Vollendung der Säuberung Albaniens das Signal geben dürfte.

Damit rechnen augenscheinlich die Alliierten, die mit geradezu nervöser Unruhe und unter Mißachtung der letzten Reste des Völkerrechts auf griechischem Gebiet zu dem Verzweiflungskampf sich rüsten, sich wie die unbeschränkten Herren auf griechischem Boden benehmen und selbst davor nicht zurückzuschrecken scheinen, Griechenland in eine Revolution zu stürzen, in dem wahnwitzigen Bestreben, Griechenland zur Bundesgenossenschaft zu zwingen. Eine derartige Vergewaltigung eines „kleinen Staates" ist noch nicht dagewesen. Unsere anglo-amerikanische Presse verliert darüber kein Wort! Selbstverständlich nicht; denn sie ist gewohnt, darauf zu achten, wie England den Mund spitzt, und demgemäß zu pfeifen. Um die Aufmerksamkeit von dem schmachvollen Treiben der Alliierten in Griechenland nach Möglichkeit abzulenken, kolportiert sie die in London aufgewärmten Räubergeschichten deutscher Greuel und angeblicher deutscher Verletzungen gegen das Völkerrecht und schämt sich nicht, Kapital zu schlagen aus den angeblichen — und nach allem Anschein nach gefälschten — Papieren, die man in England dem deutschen Militärattache von Papen abgenommen haben will — nachdem man ihm nach Recht und Sitte sicheres Geleit garantiert hatte.

Wie sich in Griechenland die Dinge entwickeln werden, ist schwer zu sagen. Man wird vielleicht damit rechnen müssen, daß ein großer Teil des verhetzten Volkes dem König die Gefolgschaft versagt, um so mehr, da man jetzt nicht mehr mit der Erfüllung italienischer Ansprüche auf dem Balkan zu rechnen hat. Aber allem Anscheine nach wird ein gewaltiges deutsch-österreichisch-bulgarisches Heer konzentriert, so daß den Alliierten in Saloniki selbst die griechische Bundesgenossenschaft nichts nützen würde, und mit Rumänien hat man, wenn man Andeutungen aus Sofia als durchaus zuverlässig bewerten kann, eine Verständigung erzielt. Sollte das nicht der Fall sein, sollte Rumänien immer noch ein unsicherer Kantonist sein, was wir nicht für wahrscheinlich halten, dann käme den zu erwartenden Ereignissen auf dem Balkan eine Bedeutung von unberechenbarer Tragweite zu.

Britische Censoren öffnen amerik. Geschäftsbriefe.

Washington. Senator Hitchcock von Nebraska ist im Besitz der Abschrift eines Dokuments, worin die britische Regierung ihren Censors Anweisung giebt, alle amerikanische Geschäftskorrespondenz welche sich auf den Handel mit „teutonischen" und neutralen Staaten bezieht, zu öffnen und zu prüfen. Verschiedene Gründe hierfür liegen vor, darunter auch der den britischen Fabrikanten und Exporteuren Winke zu geben, wie am besten den amerikanischen Kaufleuten Konkurrenz gemacht werden könne. Sodann will man in Erfahrung bringen auf welche Weise amerikanische Waren über neutrale Länder nach Deutschland gelangen. Die Order hat die Form eines Pamphlets und ist als „im Vertrauen" markiert.

Man nimmt an, daß ein unvorsichtiger Censurbeamter dieses Pamphlet in einem Postsack fallen ließ als er denselben wieder versiegelte, und der Empfänger stellte es in New York dem Senator Hitchcock zu.

Zucker und Mehlnot in Rußland.

Berlin. „Der erste Band von Graf Tolstois Tagebuch ist in Moskau herausgegeben worden, aber 178 Seiten sind vom Zensor gestrichen worden.

„Die russische Kommission für die Verteilung von Feuerungsmitteln hat beschlossen, den Zuckerfabriken kein Material mehr zukommen zu lassen. Die Fabriksbesitzer haben erklärt, daß in kurzer Zeit kein Zucker mehr in Rußland verkauft werden wird.

„Die Petrograder Behörden machen bekannt, daß, falls nicht besondere Maßnahmen getroffen werden, die Stadt in kurzer Zeit ohne Mehl sein wird."

Eisen-Industrie Deutschlands blüht.

Berlin. In der Generalversammlung des Roheisen-Syndikats wurde berichtet, daß das Geschäft im neuen Jahre überall sehr lebhaft eingesetzt hat. Große Nachfrage besteht nach Hematit-Eisen und -Stahl und nach Spiegel-Eisen. Die Hochöfen sind vollauf beschäftigt. Auch der Versandt von Gußeisen war zufriedenstellend. Die Nachfragen von verbündeten und neutralen Ländern nahmen zu. Es wurden bedeutende Geschäfte zu zufriedenstellenden Preisen abgeschlossen.

Ansiedler kehren aus Kanada zurück.

Kanada ist so wahnwitzig-bitter so unmenschlich-englisch, daß sie es den dort lebenden jungen Amerikanern, Farmern, verdenken, wenn sie, die nur kamen, Farmen dem Urwald abzuringen, sich nicht als englische Soldaten anwerben lassen. So kommt es, daß Tausende von diesen jungen Amerikanern wieder zurückwandern nach den Ver. Staaten, das Gelübde im Herzen, nie wieder das Land der Wilden zu betreten. Noch in Jahrhunderten wird Kanada, das die Einwanderung so notwendig hat, an den Ausbrüchen seiner wilden Englandknechterei zu nagen haben. Und Australien auch.

Italiens Judaslohn.

Berlin, via Sayville. Die „Neue Züricher Ztg." enthält folgende Mitteilung:

„Berichte aus zuverlässiger Quelle besagen, daß als Italien das Uebereinkommen mit den Alliierten unterzeichnete, demselben auch $386,000,000 dafür zugesagt wurden."

LETTER FROM STATE CAPITOL

THE STATE TAXES COMING IN SLOWLY MADE BANKERS CLAMOROUS FOR FUNDS.

WHAT ABOUT BOND ISSUES?

The Food and Dairy Inspector's Dinners and What Becomes of the Food Samples Taken?

[By Gurd M. Hayes.]

Lansing—State taxes in the sum of $2,000,000 have been received by the state treasurer. This amount is far from what the state officials expected for the month, as ordinarily half of the state tax levy, which is over $9,500,000 this year, is usually paid in by county treasurers during January.

Banks throughout the state are clamoring for state deposits. In this connection it is interesting to know that when the state places its funds among the various banks in sums of $5,000 or upwards, interest in the sum of 2 1-4 per cent on daily balances is required which nets the state a neat sum each year, last year $105,000 being derived.

In addition to paying the daily interest the banks are required to furnish a bond to protect the state and where securities, such as municipal bonds are not deposited, indemnity bonds are required which cost the banker one-half of 1 per cent which places his investment for state funds a trifle over 3 per cent. These state deposits are subject to withdrawal by the state treasurer at any time.

State Treasurer Haarer places the state funds in as many banks as possible in order to better protect the state in case of failures. Of course there is no chance for a direct loss, but time would be consumed in some cases for collection in case a bank with a large state deposit would fail.

Now Asking Advice.

Attorney General Fellows has been asked by C. L. Glasgow of the state railroad commission for an opinion as to how far the railroad commission may go in using strong arm methods to prevent public utilities companies from organizing and selling bonds to the public when the commissioners are convinced that the proposition will never be a money-making venture.

According to Commissioner Glasgow the railroad commission is required to permit a concern such as the People's Light and Power company of Constantine to issue bonds equal to the actual physical value of the property. The fact that the stream on which the proposed power plant is located does not contain sufficient power to make the plant a paying proposition, cannot be taken into consideration.

However, this is of some importance to those who will put up their money or the bonds as was shown in the People's Light and Power company of Constantine where an Indiana school teacher invested $500 in the company's bonds. She never received any interest on her investment and she claims the bond is practically worthless.

Heretofore it has been supposed that the state railroad commission afforded considerable protection to the investing public, but recent disclosures have shown that the law creating the board is lamentably weak in one particular. Commissioner Glasgow admits that the commission should not be required to authorize bond issues for companies when the commission is convinced that the concerns will never make money for the bond holders.

One state official expressed the opinion that the law creating the railroad commission should either be strengthened so that more protection will be given to the investing public or the commission should be abolished.

E. L. Calkins of the state railroad commission, who was sent a few days ago to Constantine to make an appraisal of the property of the People's Light and Power company, two years after the commission had authorized the stock and bond issue solely upon the word of the promoter, informed Commissioner Glasgow that the promotor had not overestimated the value of the property. However, Calkins admitted that one of the best reasons why the plant had never been a money-making venture was because of the fact that the street did not contain sufficient power.

Dinners and Food Samples.

According to a ruling by the board of state auditors, inspectors in the employe of the dairy and food department who are residents of Detroit, will have to pay for their dinners while they are engaged in departmental work in that city. Dairy and Food Commissioner James Helme made a strenuous appeal to the board to pay the dinner bills of the Detroit inspectors, claiming they were paid but $3 per day and that their work often took them miles from their homes. However, Secretary of State Vaughan, who is chairman of the board of auditors, informed Helme that other state employes residing in Detroit were compelled to pay for their own dinners and he refused to make a distinction in favor of the dairy and food department.

The board of auditors requested Commissioner Helme to tell what becomes of the samples of maple syrup, ice cream, etc., taken by the inspectors for analysis. According to Secretary Matthews of the board of auditors the state has paid for some good sized samples of ice cream and maple syrup. Helme said he did not know what became of the samples, but promised to investigate and report to the board.

Lessons of Great Value.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Keeler has prepared five lessons on tuberculosis to be taught in the schools and colleges of the state during the week beginning March 6. The subject of the lessons for the [illegible] "Rest and Exercise," "Cleanliness and what it will do for you," "Clothing and dress." Following the text of each of the five lessons there are questions and answers on the subject for the day, and it is the intention of Superintendent Keeler that the teachers in all the public schools and as many of the parochial schools as will give the matter consideration, shall drill the pupils thoroughly during the week of the school campaign.

Superintendent Keelar says prevention of tuberculosis is a subject that will receive attention when candidates are being examined for teaching certificates. They will be required to know something of the methods employed to prevent the diseases before they will be permitted to teach. Statistics compiled by the state board of health show a greater prevalence of tuberculosis among children between the ages of five and nineteen in the city schools than the rural schools. The death rate per 100,000 of the school population in the city districts was 61.2 in 1912 as compared to 30.5 per 100,000 in the township schools. The urban school population when these statistics were compiled was 355,836, while the township schools had a population of 452,839.

Power of Removal.

Every city in the state will await with interest the decision of the supreme court in the Grand Rapids case, where the council has attempted to oust the city treasurer from office. Harry E. Chase, attorney for City Treasurer James Hawkins, obtained an order from the court, restraining the Grand Rapids council from molesting Hawkins and further until the case is argued at the April term. Attorneys for Hawkins contend that the power to remove a city official, under a recent act of the legislature, is vested solely in the governor, and that endless confusion will result if it is decided that a city council may remove any elective city official.

Various Matters.

In the forthcoming report of the state department of labor there will be an entirely new departure—the publication of statistics regarding the wages of employes of municipalities. Commission government, villages and their administration, municipal playgrounds, municipal bonding, parks and boulevards, weights and measures, meat and milk inspection, sanitary regulations, sewage disposal, garbage disposal and fire prevention, will be the subjects considered by the League of Michigan Municipalities, which convenes in Battle Creek, June 28, 29 and 30.

Flint is to get a survey on its typhoid fever epidemic. State Sanitary Engineer E. D. Rich will start as soon as the Flint health officials give the word. This has been decided upon by the officials of the state board of health, but they want the Flint authorities to aquiesce.

State Brands Butter.

James Helme, state dairy and food commissioner, cannot spend the state's money in newspaper advertising of state brands of butter, according to an opinion of the attorney general.

An act passed by the last legislature provided for a state brand of butter, the act indicating that the general purpose was to insure a higher standard and a more uniform market. The dairy and food commissioner had samples submitted to his department and after testing same advertised one brand in a Lansing newspaper, calling attention to a certain grocery where it could be purchased. The state board of auditors refused to authorize the advertising bill and an opinion was asked from the state legal adviser.

The attorney general says the act does not allow for such advertising. The dairy and food commissioner contended that for the good of the dairy industry of the state he was allowed under the act to advertise brands of butter that had tested up to the standard of "state brand."

Must Be Correct.

Auditor General O. B. Fuller is serving notice on county treasurers that he will return to them any duplicate tax receipts sent to his office which are accompanied by wrong descriptions of property, or in which the description varies from that which the auditor-general already has on file. Where a property owner pays his taxes after they have been returned as delinquent, the county treasurer is supposed to mail a duplicate receipt to the auditor-general, along with a description of the property and the state official marks the tax paid on his books.

It often happens that the descriptions do not tally and it takes an endless correspondence to straighten the matter out.

Used the Right Medicine.

Some time ago Labor Commissioner James Cunningham attempted to get some farm laborers in connection with the free employment bureau, but was unsuccessful. Recently he resorted to newspaper advertisements and now has 150 applications from married men who are willing to accept farm work. Farmers who are in need of men may receive assistance by communicating with the state labor commissioner.

Washington—More than $1,000,000 worth of goods has been released for shipment from Russia under the agreement recently reached for export of certain articles of merchandise desired by American importers and held in Europe by Russian embargo. Goods are consigned to the secretary of commerce to give guarantee against their re-exportation to the central powers. Skins, seeds and chemicals make up the chief products already shipped.

ZEPPELIN RAIDS CAUSE BIG FIRES

LATEST AIR RAIDS TAKE TOLL OF FIFTY-FOUR DEATHS IN LONDON.

220 BOMBS WERE DROPPED

Factories Making Munitions in Manchester and Other Cities Was the Aim of the Raiders.

Berlin—"A German squadron, dropped a large number of incendiary bombs on and near the Liverpool and Birkenhead docks, harbor and factories; also on the Manchester iron works and Black blast furnaces, and on the Nottingham and Sheffield factories and blast furnaces, and finally on a large number of industrial establishments on the Humber and near Great Yarmouth (Norfolk).

"At all these places a powerful effect was observed from heavy explosions and most serious fires. On the Humber one battery was silenced.

"The airships were heavily fired upon from all points but were not hit. All the airships, in spite of the enemy's efforts, returned in safety."

GERMANS BRING IN LINER

Appam Given Up for Lost Arrives at U. S. Port.

Norfolk, Va.—Given up for lost days ago, the British passenger liner Appam, plying in the West African trade, sailed like an apparition in Hampton Roads flying the German naval ensign and with her ship's company under guard of a German prize crew.

She brought word of a mysterious German commerce raider, the Moewe, which now roams the seas, and had on board the crews of seven British merchantmen and admiralty transports captured by the Moewe before she seized the Appam and started her across the Atlantic for an American port with Lieutenant Hans Berge, of the German naval reserve, and 22 men in charge.

Washington—Until it is decided whether the German commander aboard the British steamer Appam brought the ship to an American port as a prize of war or as a converted auxiliary cruiser of the German navy, there will be no determination of the American government's course respecting the ship.

As to the disposition of the Appam herself, if she be held to be an auxiliary cruiser, her commander will have the option of putting to sea after a certain time to make repairs and take provisions. If she is declared a prize, the situation becomes more complex, and in that event it is admitted that the United States will have to deal with probably the most novel question concerning its neutrality that has arisen during the war.

20,000 ACRES UNDER WATER

Seventy-five Convicts Are Surrounded By Water.

Little Rock—Fourche river dam, 10 miles from Little Rock, has collapsed and 20,000 acres of the finest land in the state are under water.

Hundreds of Negroes have fled for safety. County Judge Joe Asher wired the war department at Washington for permission to use government dredgeboats for relief.

Fourche land is a strip of land between the Arkansas and Fourche rivers, 10 miles long and four miles wide.

About 75 convicts on the Pulaski county convict farm are surrounded by water.

All the convicts on the state farm at Cummings, Ark., will be removed to Little Rock on a special train.

TELEGRAPHIC FLASHES

London—From the outbreak of the war to January 8, the recruits raised by Ireland numbered 86,277.

Berlin—Emperor William has presented to the Bulgarian all war materials captured by German troops in Serbia. The booty is said to be worth $30,000,000 marks ($7,500,000.

London—Brig. Gen. Sir Rollo Estouteville Grimston, equerry to the king, was found dead hanging to a bed rail, with a handkerchief twisted around his neck. He had been suffering with neurasthenia recently. Sir Rollo was inspector-general of the imperial service troops in India.

London—Premier Asquith, in a written reply to a request for information, says that the total British casualties in all fields of operations up to January 9 were 549,467, of which 24,122 were officers and 525,345 of other ranks.

Toronto, Ont.—It was announced that a total of more than $2,300,000 has been raised in the city's four-day patriotic fund campaign. The money is to be used to supplement the grant of the federal government to the families of married men who have enlisted for military service.

Bristol—Longuet, a French Socialist deputy, who addressed the labor conference on being questioned regarding the French losses in the war, said that 800,000 soldiers had been killed, 1,400,000 had been wounded and that 300,000 had been taken prisoners.

London—Proclamations are being posted throughout the country calling to the colors eight more groups of men who attested for military service under the Earl of Derby's recruiting plan. The men, whose ages range from 27 to 35, are summoned to join on February 29.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Live Stock.

DETROIT—Receipts—Cattle 2,138; best heavy steers $7@7.50; best handy weight butcher steers, $6@6.50; mixed steers and heifers, $5.50@6.50; handy light butcher, $5@6; light butchers, $5@5.50; best cows, $5.50@6; butcher cows, $4.50@5; common cows, $4@4.50; canners, $3@3.75; best heavy bulls, $5.75@6; bologna bulls, $5@5.50; stock bulls, $4@5; feeders, $6@7; stockers, $5@6.50; milkers and springers, $8.50@5.

Calves—Receipts, 941; best $10.50 to $11; culls and heavy at $[illegible] to $8.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, [illegible]; best lambs $10.50@10.60; fair lambs, $9.50@10; light to common lambs, 8@9; yearlings, $9.25@9.50; fair to good sheep, $6@7; culls and common, $4.50@5.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,458: Bidding $7.25 to $7.40. Pigs sold at $6.25@6.50, but common grades were very dull.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle—Receipts, 130 cars: Market slow, 15 cents lower. Choice to prime native steers, $8.25@8.85; fair to good, $7.75@8; plain and coarse, $7.25@7.50; Canadian steers, 1,300 to 1,350 pounds, $7.50@7.75; light butcher steers, Canadians, $7.25@7.50; yearlings, dry fed, $8.50@8.75; best handy steers, $7.50@7.75; prime fat heifers, $7@7.25; light common heifers, $5@5.50; best fat cows, $6@6.25; butcher cows, $4.50@5.50; cutters, $3.75@4.25; canners, $3.25@3.50; fancy bulls, $6.50@6.75; butcher bulls, $6@6.25; sausage bulls, $5.25@5.65; light bulls, $4.50@5; stockers, $4.50@6.50; feeding steers, $6.25@6.75; milkers and springers, $60100.

Hogs—Receipts, 120 cars; strong; heavy and yorkers, $8.30@8.35; pigs, $7.25@7.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 40 cars, strong; top lambs, $11.15@11.25; yearlings, $9.50@10; wethers, $7.75@8.50; ewes, $7.25@7.50.

Calves, $7; slow; tops, $11.50; fair to good, $8.50@11; grassers, $4@5.

Grain, Etc.

DETROIT—Wheat—Cash No. 2 red, $1.37; May opened at a drop of 1-2c at $1.40, declined to $1.38 1-2 and advanced to $1.41 1-2; July opened at $1.31 1-2, declined to $1.31 and advanced to $1.33; No. 1 white, $1.32.

Corn—Cash No. 3, 75c; No. 3 yellow, 76 1-2c; No. 4 yellow, 75c.

Oats—Standard, 55c; No. 3 white, 53 1-2c; No. 4 white, 50 1-2@52c.

Rye—Cash No. 2, $1.03.

Beans—Immediate, prompt and February shipment, $3.70.

Cloverseed—Prime spot, $11.95; March, $11.85; prime alsike, $10.25.

Timothy—Prime spot, $3.80.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $18@18.50; standard timothy, $17@17.50; light mixed, $17@17.50; No. 2 timothy, $14.50@15.50; No. 1 mixed, $14@15; No. 2 mixed, $10@12; No. 1 clover, $10@12; rye straw, $7.50@8; wheat and oat straw, $6.50@7 per ton in carlots, Detroit.

Flour—In one-eighth paper sacks, per 196 lbs., jobbing lots: First patent, $6.80; second patent, $6.50; straight $6; spring patent, $7.10; rye flour, $5.90 per bbl.

Feed—In 100-lb sacks, jobbing lots: Bran, $24; standard middlings, $25; fine middlings, $30; coarse cornmeal, $31; cracked corn, $33; corn and oat chop, $29 per ton.

General Markets.

Rabbits—$2@2.25 per doz.

Mushrooms—35@40c per lb.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 8 1-2@9c; heavy, $8@8 1-2c per lb.

Sweet Potatoes—Jersey, kiln-dried, $1.35@1.40 per crate.

Dressed Calves—Best, 13 1-2@14c; ordinary, 13@13 1-2c per lb.

Celery—Michigan, heavy fancy, 30@35c; shipped in, 25@30c per doz.

Lettuce—Hothouse, 11@12c per lb.; Florida, $2.50; Texas, $1.25 per hamper.

Onions—Yellow, $2@2.10 per 100-lb sack; white, $1.75 per bu.; Spanish, $1.75 per box.

Honey—Choice to fancy, new white comb, 15@16c; amber, 10@11c; extracted, 8@9c per lb.

Potatoes—Carlots on track, $1@1.05 for white and $1@1.05 for red per bu; russets, $1.10 per bu.

Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, 24@25c; geese, 16@17c; ducks, 19@20c; spring chickens, 17@18c; hens, 16@17c per pound.

Apples—Greenings, $2.50@3.50; Spy, $3.50@4; Baldwins, $2.50@3.50; Steele Reds, $4.50@5 per bbl.; western, $1.75@2 per box.

Tallow—No. 1, 6 3-4c; No. 2, 5 3-4c per lb.

Nuts—Spanish chestnuts, 10c per lb.; shellbark hickory, $1.50; large hickory, $1.25 per bu; black walnuts, $1 per bu.

Cheese (wholesale lots)—Michigan flats, 17@17 1-2c; New York flats, 18 3-4c; brick, 18 1-4c@18 1-2c; limburger, 2-lb. pkgs. 16 1-2c, 1-lb pkgs, 19c; imported Swiss, 38c; domestic Swiss, 20@27c, long horns, 19 1-4c; daisies, 18 1-2@18 3-4c per lb.

Live Poultry—No. 1 spring chickens, 15 1-2@16c; medium spring chickens, 14@14 1-2c; heavy hens, 15 1-2@16c; medium hens, 14@14 1-2c; light hens, 10@11c; ducks, 17@18c; geese, 16@16 1-2c; spring turkeys, 21@22c; old turkeys, 16@17c per lb.

Hides—No. 1 cured, 16 1-2c; No. 1 green, 14c; No. 1 cured bulls, 13c; No. 1 green bulls, 10c; No. 1 cured veal kip, 19c; No. 1 green veal kip, 18c; No. 1 cured murrain, 16c; No. 1 green calf, 20c; No. 1 horsehides, $4.50; No. 2 horsehides, $3.50; 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.

Michael Grady, 82, was found dead on the floor of his home in the village of Brooklyn. Death is supposed to have been the result of heart failure.

THE BUILDING OF A COUNTRY

The Natural Pride of Those Who Take Part in It.

To those who have built railroads through and across the prairies of Western Canada, connecting that great empire of grain and cattle, horse and sheep with the world's markets in the east, must be awarded the privilege of looking upon their work with [illegible] reminiscence, and tell of the hardships and the privations, why shouldn't they? The broad prairies on which the buffalo roamed and fed, are now alive with cities, towns and villages. Farms—large and small—on which machinery has chased the bugaboo of laborious work off the farm, and making farm life one of the most pleasant and prosperous of occupations are being cultivated by men of the highest stamp of manhood. Many of these have inherited from their forebears the physical strength and the high type of manliness that was theirs in the days when they hewed their homes out of the virgin forest, and made them what may be seen today, beautiful farms in the east. On the whole the western prairies breed a high type of manhood; wrest from him faults and diseases which would be his were it not for the upbuilding influence and character of prairie life.

When the builder of the western Canadian prairie looks upon the result of his work, why shouldn't his chest expand? It was probably some of this feeling of pride that took possession of Sir Donald Mann, vice president of the Canadian Northern Railway the other day in Winnipeg, when he said:

"I am not in the habit of giving advice, but I have no hesitation of advising the young men of Canada, every young man, to get out and get a piece of western Canada's land that now can be had for the asking and be their own masters."

"It was 36 years ago when I first came to Winnipeg," he said. "At that time there were less than 150,000 people west of Lake Huron in Canada, and the only bit of railway in operation was between St. Boniface and Emerson—about sixty miles. Today there are nearly 20,000 miles of railway in actual operation and the population is over two and a quarter million, a wonderful achievement in such a short period you will agree, when you have contemplated it a moment."

"At that time all the flour, meat and many other supplies for our contracts were brought from the States. Now consider what the west is doing today. You have a grain production exceeding a billion bushels and yet only a comparatively small area of the tillable land of the country is occupied. Five years hence you will be more than doubling that."—Advertisement.

Scheme Never Works.

At one of those large affairs in a studio a guest went up to his host and asked for an introduction to the woman in pink.

"Why, certainly, I'd introduce you to her in a moment, but I can't remember her name."

"Her name is Miss Smythe."

"Come along then. Er—by the way, what's you name?"

A GLASS OF SALTS WILL END KIDNEY-BACKACHE

Says Drugs Excite Kidneys and Recommends Only Salts, Particularly If Bladder Bothers You.

When your kidneys hurt and your back feels sore, don't get scared and proceed to load your stomach with a lot of drugs that excite the kidneys and irritate the entire urinary tract. Keep your kidneys clean like you keep your bowels clean, by flushing them with a mild, harmless salts which removes the body's urinous waste and stimulates them to their normal activity. The function of the kidneys is to filter the blood. In 24 hours they strain from it 500 grains of acid and waste, so we can readily understand the vital importance of keeping the kidneys active.

Drink lots of water—you can't drink too much; also get from any pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast each morning for a few days and your kidneys will act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean and stimulate clogged kidneys; also to neutralize the acids in urine so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everyone should take now and then to keep their kidneys clean and active. Try this, also keep up the water drinking, and no doubt you will wonder what became of your kidney trouble and backache.—Adv.

Undecided.

"I'd like to look at some engagement rings, please."

"Yes, sir. Solitaire, I suppose? What size do you wish?"

"Oh, I guess you'd better give me a sort of medium size. I don't know just whom I'm going to give it to yet."

FOR THAT SORE RAW THROAT

Relief in Every Rub

Try this—results are certain: Just get an original yellow box of true Mustarine and rub it on your neck and upper chest. Do it to-night and that sore, raw feeling will be gone in the morning.

Nothing cures so quickly as true Mustarine which costs but a trifle, yet is so wonderfully good that thousands praise it for Asthma, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Get the genuine, made by the Begy Medicine Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Money talks. That is why they put a woman's head on the silver dollar.