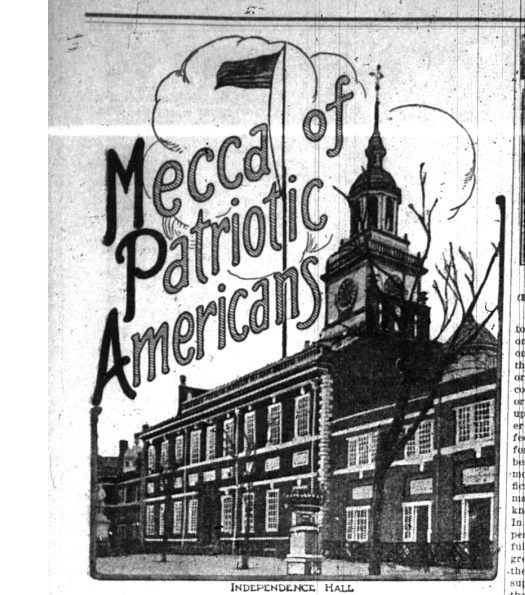


INDEPENDENCE HALL

AMERICAN independence was not an act of sudden passion nor the work of one man or assembly, according to George Bancroft in his "History of the United States," and the declaration which was made July 4, 1776, was the climax of a long series of deliberations.

In the building which had been erected as a state house for the use of the colony of Pennsylvania in 1736 the Continental congress had sat discussing the vital matters pertaining to the prosperity of the colonies, says a writer in the New York Herald. Here, on motion of John Adams, George Washington had been placed in command of the American army, and here, on the most eventful day of all, the great declaration of rights and intentions was presented by Thomas Jefferson, signed by the men whose names are inscribed high in the rolls of American history and read from the steps of the famous building to the crowd waiting outside. Here, too, the Constitution of the United States was adopted.

Most Americans are familiar with the present external appearance of this "Cradle of Liberty," few know so much about its interior, which is nobly inspiring.

The land for the building was purchased in 1730 and a committee was appointed to carry on the building operations, one of the members being Dr. John Kearsley, who had been so successful with the building of Christ church.

Independence Hall First Built.

The first portion to be finished was Independence hall, a room 39 by 40 feet and almost 20 feet high. The work dragged, and when the legislature was ready to occupy it the south wall was unfinished and there was no glass in the windows. The room was not really finished until 1745. The next part of the building to be completed was the judicial chamber, of the same size as Independence hall, and separated from it by three arches.

The tower was built in 1750, the steeple being added in 1753. After the revolution there was considerable dissatisfaction with the wooden steeple and it was finally declared to be dangerous and was taken down. In 1813 the wings were altered to provide a greater amount of space which was needed by the county commissioners, and in 1818 the entire property was purchased by the city of Philadelphia.

A few years later a survey was made of the tower to determine whether a new bell could be mounted upon it. All of the walls were found to be thick and stanch except for a slight crack in the wall over the arch of the large Palladian window, probably due to the great width of the window opening and its arch. This was not considered a serious objection, however, to putting up a cupola similar to the original. A bell weighing 2,000 pounds was placed in the tower and, beginning with December, 1828, struck the hours by means of a new sort of clockwork. Another bell was hung in the tower in 1876.

Not Injured by Restorations.

Whatever changes or restorations have been made, the spirit of the old architects and builders has been respected and today, as in Colonial days, the state house typifies the refined simplicity and sincerity which has been left as a precious legacy. Architects take their lessons from it, and patriots take theirs.

But, satisfactory as are the proportions and the panelling, the treatment of doors and windows and the simple furnishing which leaves the interior unspoiled, there is one object, with no esthetic claims, which eclipses all the others—the Liberty Bell, which rang out the glad tidings that the Continental congress had dared to sign the Declaration of Independence. Parents bring their children to gaze upon it and to tell them the story of how it was cast in England but cracked in landing, so that it had to be recast in Philadelphia, when the inscription "Proclaim liberty throughout the land to all the people thereof" was inscribed upon it.

When the British occupied Philadelphia in those dark days of the war the old bell was sunk in the Delaware, but it was brought back and hung in its old place to proclaim liberty to the citizens of Philadelphia on many Fourths. It was broken when tolling for the funeral of the great Chief Justice Marshall in 1835.

MUNITION TOWN OF FRANCE

Le Creusot and the Immense Ordnance Factories Started There by the Schneiders.

Le Creusot is the center of France's war munition works. Like the famous Krupp works of Germany, Le Creusot's vast ordnance factories owe their origin to the organizing and inventive genius of one family—the Schneiders. At the outbreak of the war the Schneider Iron works employed more than 15,000 workmen and their great shops, covering hundreds of acres of ground, were connected by a network of nearly 40 miles of railroad tracks. Since the war this plant has been enormously increased, says a National Geographic society bulletin.

Le Creusot owes its importance in the manufacturing and foundry industry to the fact that it is in the center of one of the richest coal and iron mining districts of France. The coal beds of this region were discovered in the thirteenth century, but it was not until 500 years later, in 1774, that the first iron works were established. Sixty years later the Schneiders, Adolphe and Eugene, established their first workshops here, and the little hamlet, formerly known as Charbonnlere, began to grow. In 1841 it was a town of 4,000 people; just before the war there were 35,000 inhabitants, nearly half of whom were employed in the armor-plate factories, the gun shops, the locomotive works and the ordnance plants. It was one of the Schneiders, incidentally, who revolutionized warship armament in 1876. Up to that time the most progressive nations used wrought iron for protective armor on their ships. Schneider proved the superiority of steel in resisting the penetrating power of projectiles.

Le Creusot is admirably situated with respect to the French frontier, for while it is not so far from the firing line as to occasion undue delay in the transportation of munitions, it is sufficiently removed to be well beyond the danger zone. It is 135 miles, in an airline, southwest of Belfort, a fortress of the first class on the Alsace front, and is 175 miles south of Verdun.

While Le Creusot has practically no historical associations of its own, it is only a few miles southeast of Autun, the famous Augustodunum of the Romans, a city celebrated for its ancient schools.

When City Is Surrounded.

Article 18 of General Orders No. 100, United States Rules of War, reads as follows: "When the commander of a besieged place expels the noncombatants in order to lessen the number of those who consume his stock of provisions, it is lawful, though an extreme measure, to drive them back, so as to hasten surrender."

"There is no obligation imposed, either by the conventional rules of the unwritten laws of war, in case of siege or bombardment, to allow private citizens or women or children to leave a besieged town, even when a bombardment is about to begin."—Stockton, "Outlines of International Law"; chapter 19, the Rules of War.—New York Mail.

When the "Air-God" Bug Bites.

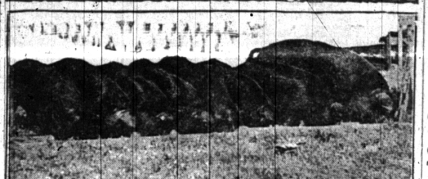
There are three main factors in flying—the man, the machine and the atmosphere. Theoretically, man and machine are supposed to be sent out in perfect order, ready to take the air as they find it. There are days, of course, when you are "off," your machine "cranky," and the air all "heights" and "hollows," and at such times there is pretty sure to be a "stormy passage," if nothing worse. Usually, however, it's a fairly fit man and machine against indifferent air. But once or twice a year there comes a period, like of late 18 hours, when the air is almost absolutely "homogeneous," and then, with his engines running "sweet," the man has spells of fancying himself an "air god" in fact as well as in name, and acts accordingly—invariably either to his own or his enemy's sorrow.—Lewis R. Freeman in Atlantic.

Wound Comparisons.

In the South African war wounds were not so severe and there was less smashing than in the recent campaign. These bullets had frequently traveled for more than half a mile and lost much of their velocity, whereas in the present war the bullet travels only a few yards.

The ordinary bullet wound of the South African war was quite small, as though it had been made with a bradawl. In the present war there is much more tearing of the tissues.

VIGOR, FECUNDITY, TYPE AND EFFICIENCY



DUROC-JERSEY SOW AND HEALTHY LITTER.

(By GEORGE R. SAMSON, in Denver Field and Farm.)

The prime purpose in raising pigs is to produce pork and lard and is the one point in swine breeding, whether one allows the animals to shift for themselves or gives them all the elaborate care that fancy may dictate as contributing to the comfort of breeder or the pigs themselves. The points upon which the practical pork producer should base his selection are vigor, fecundity, type, and efficiency in transforming feed into pork and lard. The best type of pig is the one which is most responsive to feed and most efficient in laying on flesh or fat. The marks of thrift and vigor are too well known to require much explanation. In any good sized litter there will appear individuals more alert, larger and fuller chested from the very first. Their greater aggressiveness, which leads them to avail themselves of their food supply and perhaps a part of that of their mates, gives them an initial advantage which they usually keep through their suckling days. In fact, it is seldom lost when they go to the feed lot where they can get all they want. It is not the little, fat, chubby females which should be retained as breeding animals, for they almost always prove disappointing at farrowing time. They neither produce large litters nor save the little ones from being crushed in the pig bed. They are not good milkers, either, and thus do not give the litter a good send-off during the suckling days.

Long, Growthy Females.

One should rather select the long, growthy females, taking care, however, that they do not stand too high from the ground and are not contracted at the heart girth or rear flank. Care should make sure, too, that there is no tendency for the back to sag or the feet to go down on the dew-claws. It is better to select one with some arch to the back, making sure that the arch is in the back and not in the rump. An arched rump with a low-set tail means a shorter hip, which curtails the carcass in its best part. The back should be wide and the sides should come down perpendicularly to a low, straight underline. Width between the eyes and smoothness and freedom from coarseness about the head are of importance, but one should look to the body first, for that is the valuable part of the pig. See that the sow has at least 12 good teats, with room enough between the front and hind legs to accomodate 12 good pigs.

Select a boar of the desired type and then adhere to that one breed. The fat hog breeds will be found most profitable under present market conditions. The Duroc and Poland-Chinas are most numerous and will offer wider range for the selection of breeding stock, but Berkshires and Hampshires are good and have the advantage of being a little better rustlers than the Poland-Chinas. The Durocs have larger litters on the average than the Poland-Chinas and meet with equal favor on the market. The breed is of less importance than individuality in the boar. Whatever the breed, the boar should be individual and of the desired market type; better than the sows. He should be one of a large litter.

Having found sows that are good mothers and have large litters of good thrifty pigs which mature quickly and fatten well, keep those sows and select pigs from their litters to replace the less profitable sows in the herd. Feeding quality is the most essential thing to consider, for the better the feeding quality the more profits we can expect. The average feeder will agree that the pig which attains a weight of 200 to 300 pounds with the least amount of feed is the most profitable one to raise. Be careful not to select too coarse an animal, for coarseness means a hog that is not an easy feeder. In the improvement of a herd nothing is of more importance than feed. It matters not how good a herd may be, if judgment is not used in feeding you can never expect to keep up the standard, much less improve it.

Avoid Feeding Corn.

Do not feed much corn to a breeding herd. A good alfalfa pasture in summer and a wheat or rye pasture in winter with alfalfa hay makes a pig develop into a strong, healthy animal. Pigs that have access to alfalfa all the time are seldom bothered with weak bones. It always pays to remember that an ounce of purebred hogs of uniform size, carrying finish and quality, makes an attractive display and appeals very strongly to the buyer. He will make a special effort to buy hogs of this kind even if it is necessary to spring the market to do so. He can estimate within one or two per cent what such hogs will yield and can figure the dressed cost very closely. On the other hand, a load of hogs of assorted sizes and breeds are difficult to judge and he is forced to make liberal allowances when buying this class of porkers at the ranch. Generally a load of this kind does not bring what it is worth, as it is heavily discounted by the buyer.

ELEVEN SIDELIGHTS ON DISEASE OF HOGS

Cleanliness Is Given as Best Preventive of Cholera—Use Disinfectants Freely.

1. An ounce of prevention is worth several cars of cures.
2. There has never been a cure that worked worth while.
3. Cleanliness is the most effective preventive. A hog will keep himself clean if you give him a chance.
4. A hog should have room, range, light, grass and grain, as well as pure water.
5. Dust is more dangerous to a hog than mud, but filth is a breeder of disease to any animal. The hog is powerless to dodge disease when confined in small pens.
6. Change quarters occasionally. Do not allow hogs to stay in contaminated places.
7. Use disinfectants—dips, whitewash and lye. Clean up now and then.
8. Clean and disinfect troughs, slop barrels, pails, etc., as well as yards and buildings.
9. Quarantine all new stock that is brought onto the place, at least three weeks. Vaccinated hogs may give cholera to others.
10. Vaccinate your hogs if you know how, but get a veterinarian if not. Treat the pigs—it is much cheaper and better than to wait. The bigger the hog, the more it costs to vaccinate him.
11. The hog seeks shade and mud in his natural state, especially during summer. Give him a place to wallow, but do not have his pen so small he cannot get around comfortably.

PLACE TO STORE ROOT CROPS

Mangels, Beets, Carrots, Turnips and Rutabagas Are Excellent for Stock in Winter.

Every farmer should have a good cellar or cave and raise a few roots, mangels, beets, carrots, turnips and rutabagas. They are of the best of feeds for stock during the winter when they can get nothing green to eat.

Stack Wheat Quickly.

Stack the wheat as soon as possible after cutting it. This retains its color, the straw becomes brittle and hard so that nearly every kernel is saved by the threshers. There is a heavy loss in threshing from the shock.

Germ and Bug Killer.

Crude creosote is one of the best and cheapest germ and bug killers. Use it plentifully in the hen coop, hog pen and barns. It can be spread with a brush, like paint, or applied with a spray.

MAKING LIVE STOCK LIKE SWEET CLOVER

Stake Animals in Pasture and They Will Soon Develop Taste, Says Iowa Expert.

"My stock will not pasture on sweet clover. They don't seem to like it. What's the trouble?" is the query being received from many farmers over the state by the farm crops department at Iowa state college.

Do not discard such an excellent pasture as sweet clover because the animals do not like it at first, as they are likely not to. They can soon be made to like it, even better than other pastures.

Simply allow the animals nothing but sweet clover for a few days. If the sweet clover patch is not separate from other pasture, stake the animals in it. After a few days turn them out where they will have access to other pasture as well as the clover. Nine times in ten they will then eat sweet clover in preference to any other pasture.

Sweet clover is proving to be one of the best pasture plants, especially for sheep and cattle. Besides rarely causing bloat, as do red clover and alfalfa, it is nutritive, palatable when animals get used to it, increases the milk flow, grows rapidly and gives an abundant pasturage.

ERADICATION OF ALL WEEDS

Get Rid of Noxious Plants Before They Have Chance to Ripen Seed—Now Is the Time.

Chop, cut or mow them down. Plow, dig or pull them up. Any way to get rid of them before they have a chance to ripen seed, and now is the time to be up and doing. One weed growing where two grew before shows that someone has been on to his job just as much as two ears of corn growing where only one grew before shows that Mr. Farmer is wide awake, and, with a little perseverance, its a whole lot easier to grow fewer weeds where weeds ought not to be than it is to grow more corn where corn ought to be.

Character of Farmer.

The character of the farmer is as a rule formed by the character of his soil. The owner of a poor, unproductive farm becomes discouraged, hopeless, shiftless and skeptical, hence, it is to his credit, morally as well as financially, to make his farm productive.

Provide Surplus Supers.

Provide surplus supers for the bee colonies, but do not put the new one on until the old one is well filled, else the workers will become discouraged.

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

Vom Schauplatze des europäischen Völkerkrieges.

Es gibt Leute, die sich damit brüsten, daß sie sich nicht von Sentimentalitäten und optimistischen Anwandlungen beherrschen lassen und durch diese und ähnliche Schlagworte ihren Pessimismus über die Kriegslage rechtfertigen wollen. Sie behaupten, sich nur durch „Tatsachen" leiten zu lassen, Tatsachen, die sie der anglo-amerikanischen Presse, den nachweislich übertriebenen, amtlichen Berichten der Alliierten, und den höchstwahrscheinlich in London gefälschten Nachrichten aus Berlin entnehmen zu können glauben. Tatsächlich sind es eher gerade die Leute, die heute mehr denn je alle Veranlassung haben, an einen vollen deutschen Sieg zu glauben und um ihn mit der ganzen Kraft ihres Innern zu vertreten. Es bedurfte der amtlichen deutschen Berichte überhaupt nicht, um feststellen zu können, daß die Alliierten einen verlorenen Krieg führen. Die Berichte aus dem Lager der Alliierten und die Landkarte verraten alles. Sie verraten, daß die mit unmenschlichen Opfern verbundenen Massenstürmen der Alliierten an der westlichen Front jammerliche Fiaskos waren, daß selbst das angeblich unerschöpfliche Menschenmaterial Rußlands nicht ausreicht, um die durch deutsches Feuer gerissenen Lücken auszufüllen, daß Massenangriffe a la Haig bestenfalls die Einnahme eines zerschossenen Grabens einbringen, daß die Einnahme von Görz ein Teilerfolg auf einem nebensächlichen kriegsschauplatz und daß die russischen Erfolge im Orient nur temporärer Natur waren.

Es bedarf keines fortschreitenden Bewegungskrieges, um die unerschütterliche Kraft der deutschen Verbündeten zu beweisen. Jeder zurückgeschlagene Angriff und jeder bereitete Vorteil der feindlichen Massen ist ein Sieg für die deutsche Sache, der, wenn er auch der deutschen Fahnen Federn entbehrt und nicht in die Augen fällt, dennoch für den Gesamtverlauf des Krieges von der allergrößten Wichtigkeit ist. Sie, diese Siege, erringen im Zand halten gegen übermächtige Feinde auf beiden Fronten; haben das Märchen, demzufolge die Zeit auf der Seite der Alliierten sei, aus der Welt geschafft.

Die vom deutschen Generalstab angekündigte Umgruppierung der Streitkräfte der deutschen Verbündeten ist ausgeführt worden und hat dem russischen Anturm Einhalt geboten. Die Neugruppierung der teutonischen Heere im Dnieter-Gebiet bedeutete in erster Linie eine Verkürzung derselben durch türkische Truppen in einer Zahl, die zwischen 50,000 und 150,000 variiert. Wenn man, um konservativ zu sein, eine Mittelzahl von 100,000 Mann annimmt, so bedeutet dies eine ganz bedeutende Stärkung für eine auf kurzer Front verteilte Armee, die sich gudem noch in der Verteidigung befindet, also den Gegner, was Zahlen anbetrifft, nicht gewachsen zu sein braucht, da der Unterschied an Zahlen durch tolle Werke und tiefere Stellungen mehr als wett gemacht wird. Indem und höchst wahrscheinlich deutsche und österreichisch-ungarische Reserven herangezogen werden, die des zur Abkunft der Russen am Sereth und an der Bystritza und der Aufgabe von befestigten Stellungen beschäftigt waren. Nach Vollendung dieser Arbeit konnten sie in den Kampf eingreifen, und die Russen hatten nicht nur gegen eine neue Schlachtordnung, sondern auch gegen eine bedeutend verstärkte, und frische Armee. Man darf heute kaum behaupten, daß Galizien gesichert ist, wie Wowel infolge der siegreichen Defensive der Lublinger Armee schon vor mehreren Wochen als gesichert zu betrachten war. Neuerliche Siegesnachrichten der Russen im Gebiet von Czernowitz, etwa halbwegs zwischen Kolki - Zie und Kowel, verdienen keine Beachtung, ausgenommen man bedacht ist im Lichte der Tatsache, daß gerade dieses unregelmäßige Abtreten der gegnerischen Front als ein weiteres Zeichen für den nahenden Zusammenbruch der russischen Gesamtoffensive gelten muß. Eine Armee, die zielbewußt und siegreich an einem Punkte, z. B. in Galizien, vorrückt, hat es nicht nötig, immer wieder nach neuen Durchbruchsstellen zu suchen. Die Russen haben auf diese Weise schon die ganze Front, von Riga bis zur rumänischen Grenze, abgetastet, immer wieder machten sie Massenangriffe, errangen mehr oder weniger große Erfolge, um dann die Unmöglichkeit des Durchbruches einzusehen und wieder an einer andern Stelle Versuche zu machen.

In Kürze jetzt sich für die östliche Front etwa folgendes Bild: Die russische Gesamtoffensive als solche ist als gescheitert zu betrachten, weil sie ihre Ziele, Czernowitsch, Kowel, Lemberg und die Karpathen - Pässe nicht erreichen konnte.

Die westliche Front zeigt mehr oder weniger dasselbe Bild. Die Ankunft neuer britischer Divisionen hat deutlich gezeigt, wie durchbar der deutsche Widerstand unter den Briten gewütet hat. Das deutsche Heer hat fürchterlich Gericht gehalten.

Kurz nach Beginn der großen Offensive wurde uns mitgeteilt, daß die Briten nicht weniger als 40 Divisionen, die ganze Hälfte ihrer felddienstfähigen Armee, an der Somme angesetzt, und nicht minder zuverlässigen Berichten zufolge betrugen die britischen Verluste allein bis zum Juli 250,000 Mann, elf und eine halbe Division. Seit dem haben Tag und Nacht die furchtbarsten Kämpfe bei Ypern, Guillemont und beim Fourcaux - Walde stattgefunden, und wieder werden weit über 100,000 Mann ausgeschaltet sein werden, sodaß die britischen Gesamtverluste konservativer Schätzung zufolge nicht weniger als 340,000 Mann betragen oder 17 volle Divisionen. Und was ist erreicht worden?

Die Engländer stießen heute an genau derselben Stelle, wo sie nach den ersten unvernünftigen Vorstößen standen, in sieben vor der zweiten Linie der Deutschen. Dieses aber nicht mit frischen, sondern bedeutend geschwächten Kräften. Ein einfaches Rechenexempel, sollte das die Welt überzeugen, daß das, was mit 40 vollen Divisionen nicht erreicht werden konnte, mit weniger und teilweise dezimierten Divisionen noch weniger erreicht werden kann. Und die zweite deutsche Linie scheint noch härter zu sein als die erste.

Die Meldung, daß Generalfeldmarschall von Mackensen, der Sieger am Dunajetz und der Besieger Serbiens, das Kommando an der Westfront übernommen, entbehrt höchstwahrscheinlich der Tatsächlichkeit. Es ist ein Pariser Tendenz - Meldung, die besagen soll, daß die Lage der Deutschen im Westen so bedenklich, daß sie einen ihrer größten Führer zur Rettung holen mußten. Indem ergibt sich schon aus der ganzen militärischen Lage an der Westfront, daß diese Front sich viel weniger zur Unterstellung unter einen Höchstkommandierenden eignet, wie die Ostfront. Feldmarschall von Mackensen wurde zum letzten Male bei seiner Ankunft in Konstantinopel erwähnt, und aus dem siegreichen Vorrücken der Turken im Orient läßt sich vielleicht der Schluß ziehen, daß Herr von Mackensen seine Talente im Orient zur Anwendung bringt.

Vom italienischen Kriegsschauplatz ist wenig zu melden. Wie zu erwarten, hat der Stedding, und Gebirgskrieg, wie er vor dem Falle von Görz an der Isonzo - Front vorherrschte, wieder eingesetzt. Da die italienischen Straße langen werden, bis auch Tirol fällt, ist zum mindesten sehr unwahrscheinlich.

Seit der Zeiten Siegesnachricht aus Stambul, in der die Vertreibung der Russen aus dem Gebiet des Wan - Sees, südlich von Erzerum, und die Einnahme von Hamadan, Persien, gemeldet wurde, sind merkwürdigerweise keine amtlichen Berichte aus Konstantinopel eingetroffen. Da der türkische Generalstab jeden Tag einen amtlichen Bericht verausgabt, verbleibt nichts als die Annahme, daß die türkischen Berichte dermaßen günstig für die Sache der Turken waren, daß England es für ratsam hielt, sie zu unterdrücken. Darin liegt ein höchst beruhigendes Moment.

Die britische Anleihe.

England will eine Zwerteilmilliarde in den Ver. Staaten pumpen und mit offenen Armen werden seine Agenten aufgenommen. Britische und kanadische Staatspapiere fallen als Deckung hinterlegt werden. Das Geld soll in der Hauptsache zur Anfertigung von Waffen und Munition verwendet werden, die ihr gekauft werden. Morgan und andere Wallstreet Magnaten werden dabei, die Profit aus diesem Geschäfte ziehen. Sie setzen nicht das ganze Geld aufs Spiel, sondern verdienen durch Ausleihe das Geldes der Bevölkerung. Manche, große Versicherungen haben zu diesem Zwecke große Summen gezeichnet. Die Police - Inhaber sind es, welche das Risiko übernehmen. Morgan und Genossen behalten das Geld, die Police - Inhaber erhalten zur Deckung ihrer Versicherungs - Beträge Papiere von zweifelhafter Güte.

In verschiedenen Städten sind die Agenten Morgans für England seit einigen Tagen eifrig tätig. Merkwürdig, daß alles so im Stillen verläuft. Die Herrschaften sind eben durch die Erfahrung belehrt, daß das amerikanische Volk nichts von der unsicheren unneutralen Pumpgeschichte wissen will. Die Unterbringung der vorigen Anleihe wurde ihnen bekanntlich äußerst schwer gemacht. Jetzt allerdings erhebt sich kaum irgend wo ein Protest. Und das ist zu bedauern. Es scheint, als ob sich auch hier das Wort bewahrheiten soll: „Der Mensch gewöhnt sich an alles." Das wäre in diesem Falle entschieden zu bedauern.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Live Stock.

DETROIT—Cattle: Receipts 3,445. Best heavy steers, $8@8.50; best handy weight butcher steers, $7@7.50; mixed steers and heifers, $6.25@7; handy light butchers, $5.50@6.25; light butchers, $5.25@5.75; best cows, $6@6.50; butcher cows, $5@5.50; common cows, $4.25@4.75; canners, $3@4; best heavy bulls, $6@6.50; bologna bulls, $5.25@5.75; stock bulls, $4.50@5; feeders, $6.25@7; stockers, $5.25@6.50; milkers and springers, $40@75.

Calves—Receipts, 1,034. Choice ones bringing $12.50 to $12.75. Heavy grades are dull and draggy at $6 to $8.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 6,897. Best lambs, $10@10.25; fair lambs, $9.50@9.75; light to common lambs, $8@7.50; yearlings, $7@7.50; fair to good sheep, $6@6.50; culls and common, $3@4.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,387. Heavies bringing $10.40@10.70 and pigs $9.25@9.50.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle—Receipts, 160 cars; market steady to strong; choice to prime native steers, $9.50@10.50; good to choice, $8.75@9.25; fair to good, $8@8.50; plain to coarse, $7.25@7.75; one load 1,430-lb. extra good Canadians sold at $9.65; Canadian steers, 1,250 to 1,350 lbs., $8.25@8.50; mixed heifers and steers, $8.25@8.50; dry-fed yearlings, prime, $9@10; best handy steers, $7.75@8; light butcher steers, $7.25@7.75; best butcher heifers and heifers, mixed, $7.25@7.75; western light common heifers, grassers, $6@6.50; best fat cows, $6.75@$4.50@5; canners, $3.50@4; fancy 7.25; butcher cows, $5.50@6; cutters, bulls, $6@6.25; common bulls, $5.25@5.50; good stockers, $6.25@6.75; light common stockers, $5.50@6; feeders, $6.75@7; milkers and springers, $65@$100.

Hogs—Receipts, 70 cars; heavy, 11.25@11.35; yorkers, $11@11.25; pigs, $9.50.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 30 cars; slow; top lambs, $10.50@10.60; yearlings, $8.50@6; wethers, $7.75@8; ewes, $7@7.25.

Calves—Receipts, 900; steady; tops, $13; fair to good, $11@12; fed calves, $5.5.50.

Grain, Etc.

DETROIT—Wheat: Cash No 2 red, $1.42 3-4; September opened with a drop of 1¾c at $1.54 3-4, advanced to $1.55 3-4, declined to $1.53 1-4 and closed at $1.53 3-4; December opened at $1.60 3-4, advanced to $1.61 1-2, declined to $1.59 1-4 and closed at $1.59 3-4; May opened at $1.66 1-4, advanced to $1.67 1-4, declined to $1.64 3-4 and closed at $1.65 1-4; No 1 white, $1.47 3-4.

Corn—Cash No 3, 89 1-2c; No 3 yellow, 91c; No 4 yellow, 88@90c.

Oats—Cash standard, 46c; new standard, 48c; old No 3 white, 48 1-2c; new No 3 white, 47c; September, 48c; old No 4 white, 46 1-2@47 1-2c.

Rye—Cash No 2, $1.22.

Beans—Immediate and prompt shipment, $5.70; October, $5.

Seeds—Prime red clover, $9.10; prime alsike, $9.75; prime timothy, $2.50; alfalfa, $10@11.

New Hay—No 1 timothy, $14@15; standard timothy, $13.50@14; light mixed, $13@14; No 2 timothy, $12@13; No 1 mixed, $10@11; No 1 clover, $9@10; rye straw, $7.50@8; wheat and oat straw, $6.50@7; old timothy, $17@18 per ton in carlots, Detroit.

Feed—In 100-lb sacks, jobbing lots: Bran, $25; standard middlings, $26; fine middlings, $30; cracked corn, $30; coarse cornmeal, $25; corn and oat chop, $32 per ton.

Flour—Per 196 lb, in eighths paper sacks: Best patent $7.70; second patent, $7.50; straight $7.30; spring patent, $6.10; rye flour, $6.50 per bbl.

General Markets.

Peaches—$3.50@3.75 per bu.

Pineapples—4@4.50 per crate.

Lemons—California, $7.50@8 per box.

Apples—Fancy, $3.50@4; No 2, 50c @1.50 per bu.

Oranges — California Valencias, $4.75@5.25 per doz.

Berries — Blackberries, $4@4.25 per bu; huckleberries, $3.50@3.75 per bu.

California Fruits—Pears, $3.50; peaches, $1.50; plums, $3.50@2.75; grapes, $1.25@1.75 per box.

Cabbage—$2.25@3.50 per bbl.

Green Corn—$1.75@1.85 per bag.

Tomatoes—$1@1.10 per 20-lb basket.

Celery—Kalamazoo, 18@35c per doz.

Sweet Potatoes—$1.75 per bu and $4.50 per bbl.

Onions—Spanish, $1.50 per box; southern, 65c per 70-lb sack.

Maple Sugar—New, 15@16c per lb; syrup, $1.25@1.50 per gal.

Lettuce—Head lettuce, $2.50@3 per case; leaf lettuce, 90c@$1 per bu.

New Honey—Fancy white, 16@17c; amber, 10@11c; extracted, 8@9c per lb.

Potatoes — Cobblers, $2.85@3 per sack of 2 bushels and $3.50@3.75 per sack of 2 1-2 bushels.

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

Live Poultry—Best broilers, 23c; No 2 broilers, 21@22c; No 1 hens, 18c; No 2 hens, 17@17 1-2c; stags, 12@13c; ducks, 15@16c; geese, 13c; turkeys, 20@24c per lb.

Tallow—No 1, 7 1-2c; No 2, 6 1-2c.

Wool—Dealers are paying farmers 23@31c for fine and 36@38c for 1-4 and 3-8 wool.

Hides—No 1 cured, 19c; No 1 green, 16c; No 1 cured bulls, 14c; No 1 green bulls, 12c; No 1 cured veal kip, 23c; No 1 green veal kip, 18c; No 1 cured murrain, 18c; No 1 green murrain, 16c; No 1 cured calf, 29c; No 1 green calf, 27c; No 1 horsehides, $5.50; No 2 horsehides, $4.50; No 1 hides 1c and No 2 kip and calf 1 1-2c lower than the above; sheepskins, as to amount of wool, 50c@$1.25 each.