THE NEWS

Domestic

A woman educator of Lincoln, Neb., was indicted for refusing to tell a census taker her age.

Belle Moore, the negress who was convicted in the "white slave" trial for placing two girls for immoral purposes, was sentenced to the Auburn State Prison for Women.

The brokerage firm of E. F. Hutton & Co. was suspended from the privileges of the New York Stock Exchange for the period of one year for violating exchange regulations.

E. H. R. Green, president of the Texas Midland Railroad, and son of Mrs. Hetty Green, of New York, will make her residence in the East to assist his mother in her financial affairs.

Practically the entire busness portion of Wister, Oklahoma, was destroyed by two distinct fires. Twenty-eight business houses were burned, causing a loss estimated at $100,000.

Miss Elinor Wickham, of St. Louis, has received a solid gold dinner service valued at $50,000 as a wedding gift from the father of her fiance, Joseph Pulitzer, Jr.

The Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association Convention at Little Rock, Ark., requested the executive committee to select New York as the next meeting place.

Mrs. Dora Gieteman, of New York, beat Louis Gratch, a burglar, with a rolling-pin until he fell from the third story to the yard, killing himself instanly.

Miss Mary Harriman, daughter of the late railroad magnate, was quietly married to Charles C. Rumsey, of Buffalo, the sculptor at Arden, N. Y.

Oliver Spitzer, who was superintendent of the docks of the Sugar Trust, testified that he had not confessed all he know of the underweighing frauds because the trail led to the grave of Henry O. Havemeyer.

Robert A. Milliken, associate professor of physics at the University of Chicago, claims to have isolated and measured an "atom of electricity."

The Hotel Champlain, one of the largest summer resorts in New York State, was destroyed by fire as it was being opened for the season.

The National Packing Company, in reply to the recent legal attacks on the corporation, declares that the indictments are invalid.

George Frederick Barker, emeritus professor of physics at the University of Pennsylvania, is dead.

M. B. Bates, who escaped from prison in Missouri nine years ago, has been recaptured.

Foreign

Two soldiers, Gray and Michel, were convicted in Paris of the murder of Madame Gouin, widow of Jules Gouin, a noted financier, Grady being sentenced to death and Michel to 20 years in prison.

An explosion in the Dolores mine in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, started a fire which destroyed 100 horses and rendered 500 persons homeless. One life was lost.

Colonel Roosevelt received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from Cambridge University.

The expulsion of Jewish families from Kiev, Russia, has begun.

An earthquake was felt throughout Switzerland.

The London Board of Trade began its investigation of the stranding of the American Transport liner Minnehaha.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt visited Buckingham Palace and had a long chat with Queen Mother Alexandra.

Madriz claims a decisive victory over the Nicaraguan insurgents at Bluefelds.

The melting of the snow on the mountains of Norway caused serious floods

The Centennial Exposition of Argentine was opened at Buenos Aires.

Tragedy Of Last February In The

WASHINGTON
BY TELEGRAPH

President Taft will not attend the homecoming celebration in New York in honor of former President Roosevelt.

Charges of extravagance brought against the Geodetic Survey are to be investigated to a Senate Committee.

Conferrences are in progress between officials of the Southern and employes looking to higher wages.

The average salary of a minister, according to a special report of the Census Bureau, is $663.

Commutation passenger rates were raised by the Erie Railroad.

An area of about 606,086 acres, located in Central Arizona, which was withdrawn temporarily in 1901 for forest purposes, has been restored to the public domain by the Secretary of the Interior.

The House passed a bill ratifying an act of the Hawaiian legislature authorizing W. A. Wall, of Honolulu, and his associates to construct and operate a railroad on the Island of Hawaii.

About 79,000 acres of land in Idaho, which had been reserved in connection with irrigation projects, have been restored to the public domain by the Secretary of the Interior.

A bill providing that a pauper may bring either a criminal or civil action or defend one in any federal court without cost was favorably reportde to the House.

A new federal district judge for the Eastern district of New York is provided by a bill favorably reported by the House Committee on Judiciary.

The Secretary of the Interior has granted to New Mexico 31,588 acres of land in the Las Cruces land district as school indemnity lands.

Additonal acres in Wyoming and Utah were designated by the Interior Department for disposition under the enlarged homestead act.

Senator La Follette addressed the Senate for five hours on the railroad bill.

A House bill granting tracts of land to a number of mountain towns in Colorado for park purposes passed the Senate.

Amendments to the Administration Land Withdrawal Bill were authorized by the Senate Committee on Public Lands.

By a strict party vote the Tawney amendment to the Sundry Civil Bill appropriating $250,000 to enable the President to obtain tariff facts was adopted in the House.

The President received the newly appointed Spanish minister, Don Juan Riano y Gayanges.

FRENCH SUBMARINE PLUVIOSE RUN DOWN

Twenty-Seven Men Locked In Steel Shell.

NO WAY FOR THE MEN TO ESCAPE.

The Submarine Partly Submerged When Struck By The Steamer Pas De Calais, Two Miles Out From Calais, In The English Channel—Strange That The War Vessel Should Be Maneuvering Directly In The Track Of Channel Steamers—Fear Naphtha Reservoirs In The Pluviose Exploded.

SUBMARINE DISASTERS.

March 18, 1904—British submarine A 1, run down by steamer which submerged near Portsmouth. All the crew lost.
February 5, 1905—British submarine A 5, sank off Queenstown; only one of her crew saved.
June 8, 1905—British submarine A 8, sank off Plymouth after an explosion on board; 14 of her crew perished.
July 6, 1905—French submarine Farfadet, sank at entrance to port of Sidi Abdallah, Tunis; 14 lost.
October 17, 1906—French submarine Lutin, sunk by explosion off Bizerta; Commander Fepoux and 14 men killed.
April 26, 1909—Italian submarine Foca, blew up in Bay of Naples; 8 killed.
June 13, 1909—Russian submarine Kambala, rammed by cruiser off Sebastopol; several sailors killed.
July 14, 1909—British submarine C 11, rammed by cargo steamship off Cromer, England; 13 sailors drowned. British submarines C 16 and C 17 collided at same time, but no one was injured.

Calais, France (Special).—Another French submarine, the Pluviose, with all her crew aboard, lies in 30 fathoms of water. She was sent to the bottom of the English Channel by the cross-channel steamer Pas de Calaise, which, crowded with passengers bound for Dover, struck the partly submerged Pluviose when about two miles from the harbor.

Accounts differ as to the cause of the accident. Admiral Fournier has expressed the opinion that the submarine attempted to pass beneath the steamer, while other naval officials believe that the Pluviose, after a long dive, came up by chance directly under the paddle wheels.

The shock of the contact brought the passengers to the steamer's rails, and they saw almost instantly the hull of the submarine, rolling about as though trying to right herself. A boat was hastily launched, but the foundering craft, which seemed to have been hard hit, turned partly over and disappeared.

Signals of distress from the Pas de Calais, which was making water rapilly, brought two tugs to the scene, and later a torpedo-boat destroyer put out and anchored near where the Pluviose had gone down. Within an hour or two a wrecking vessel was lying near the destroyer and her divers were sent down to locate the ill-fated submarine, entombed in which are 3 officers and 24 men.

The chances of rescue are very slim, because, in the opinions of experts, either the naphtha reservoirs of the Pluviose burst or the craft was so badly damaged that she filled.

A powerful undercurrent balked the divers in their attempt to reach the Pluviose, and if the imprisoned men are not already dead it is almost certain that the delay will prove fatal. The submarine lies in many fathoms of water and the divers were only able to descend a short distance. Powerful dredges and machinery will arrive from Cherbourg in the morning, when all efforts will be centered in a final attempt to reach the ill-fated craft and bring her to the surface.

The general fear is entertained that the Pluviose received a vital blow from the paddle wheels of the Pas de Calais and that some of her plates were crushed. Even if the crew succeeded in closing her watertight compartment they will not be able to survive for any great length of time.

TAFT DENOUNCED

Says President Danced All Night With A Mayor's Wife.

Dickson, Tenn. (Special) — The eightieth General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church adjourned to meet next year in Evansville, Ind.

The question of church federation was taken up recently, but no action was taken. Rev. J. F. Gill, of California, led the forces in opposition.

Dr. Gill denounced President Taft as one he would not want to federate with, because, he said, "though he turned down his glass, he danced all night with a mayor's wife."

Convicts On Food Strike.

Columbus, Ohio (Special).—Twenty-five more convicts in the Ohio Penitentiary struck on the plea that they were being served with condemned food, the total number on strike being 147, but all of them, after a parley with the warden, promised to go to work at noon. Warden Jones promptly ordered the strikers "hung up," so that their arms, in shackles, are held above their heads, though none of their bodily weight is sustained by the shackles.

320 Bales Of Cotten Burned.

New York. (Special)—Three hundred and twenty bales of cotton consigned by James A. Patten to spinners abroad were burned in the hold of the North German Lloyd liner Prinz Fredrich Wilhelm at her pier in Hoboken. The vessel was only slightly damaged. Only recently Mr. Patten received an order for 50,000 bales of cotton from foreign spinners, and he began shipping abroad part of the vast consignment which was delivered to him on May contracts

SPITZER DRIVEN BY CONSCIENCE

Convicted Sugar Weigher Testifies With Pardon in Pocket.

Dramatic Moment In The Court-Room In New York When The First Witness For The Government Shows A Pardon From The President—Story Of The Secret Springs in the Sugar Scales And The Warning Signal Lights — A Mysterious Phone.

New York (Special).—Oliver Spitzer, a man whose conscience hurt him, came back to New York like a spectre from the grave, and, with a pardon from the President in his pocket, gave testimony at the trial of Charles R. Heike, secretary-treasurer of the American Sugar Refining Company, who, with five subordinates, is charged with conspiring to defraud the government in underweights of sugar imports.

Spitzer, as superintendent of the company's Williamsburg (Brooklyn) docks, got two years in the Atlanta Penitentiary for his participation in the frauds, but he was quietly pardoned by the President last Thursday, after serving only three months, and, having made full confession, from now on will aid the government in its attempt to convict his former associates.

Spitzer's story on the stand did not directly connect Heike with the frauds, but his confession resulted in one new arrest. James O. Brzeninski, formerly an employe of the Treasury Department and now a private detective, was locked in the Tombs, charged with perjury.

Spitzer confessed that he attempted to bribe Brzeninski to conceal the frauds and the latter is alleged to have denied this before a federal grand jury. This apparent conflict brought about Brzeninski's arrest.

Spitzer told an amazing story on the stand under direct examination and hurried from the court to the federal grand jury room. This led to the rumor that his full confession would result in another batch of indictments.

He was not cross-examined by the defense because of the peculiar situation created by his sudden appearance as a government witness. Two of the defense's lawyers had previously appeared for Spitzer when he was defendant and for ethical reasons could not now examine him.

No promise of parodn brought about Spitzer's confession, say the federal authorities. His conscience merely hurt him, it was explained, but realizing the importance of his testimony and the legal obstacles likely to bar it were he a convict, action was taken to restore him to citizenship.

Bag Of Lead Used First.

Spitzer went back to the year 1894 and 1895, when he said an investigation he made developed the fact that the checkers were altering the weights on raw sugar by placing small bags of lead on the beams of the scales, causing the record weights to drop below the actual weights to drop below the actual often as much as 40 pounds on each draft. In addition, Spitzer said, it was also the practice to stuff paper underneath the floors of the scales for the same purpose. He added that when Deputy Surveyor of Customs Vail took office these devices were abandoned and the use of the steel corset spring instead was begun and continued.

Spitzer demonstrated in court the use of the bags of lead. He walked over to the sample scale in one of the government exhibits in the case, and indicted on the beam the place where the bag was suspended. The jury and the defendants and everybody in the court room followed his demonstration with the closest attention.

Testifying regarding the use of the wire spring which superceded the bag of lead, Spitzer said that two styles of springs were used, a heavy one first and then a spring considerably lighter in weight.

Spitzer's testimony regarding the weight lessening debice of the newspaper underneath the scale was an absolutely new development and the jury drank in his every work. Heike listened to Spitzer's testimony with tense interest.

LEAVES THE SERVICE

Ballinger Supporter Will Retire To Private Life.

Chicago. (Special) — Edward T. Perkins, engineer in charge of the Chicago bureau of the United States Reclamation Service and one of the chief supporters of Secretary Ballinger in the controversy with Gifford Pinchot, announced that he would retire from public service to enter private business.

Mr. Perkins informed Secretary Ballinger of his intention before leaving Washington, where he went to testify in behalf of the secretary.

NO TREATING IN ROCKFORD

Chairs And Free Lunch Also Barred From Saloons.

Rockford, Ill. (Special) — After being "dry" for a year, 40 "model" saloons were licensed to begin business in Rockford.

The new ordinance contains several novel features, including the prohibition of treating. It is also unlawful for a saloon-keeper to have a chair or a free lunch counter in his place.

Peace Again In Liberia.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The trouble in Liberia with the wild tribes on its border seems at an end for the present. A message from Minister Lyons, at Monrovia, received at the State Department says that the chiefs of the turbulent tribes on the coast have taken the oath of allegiance and that those of the interior will do so during the present week. This, the minister thinks, will put an end to the disturbances.

Boys Played Suicide.

Pittsburg, Pa. (Special).—Joseph Klein, 11 years old, was fatally shot and John Allen, aged 17, who admits having shot his companion, and another boy, who witnessed the shooting, declare that the three were "playing suicide." Allen has placed the revolver at Klein's head, instructing him how to commit suicide, when the weapon was accidentally discharged. The bullet passed through Klein's head back of the right ear.

THE JURY SETS WILLIAM SEYLER FREE

Finds Him Not Guilty of the Murder of Jane Adams.

JURY BELIEVED THE ACCUSED'S STORY.

Dark On An Atlantic City Pier Is Still Unsolved — William Seyler Gives His Own Account Of The Fatal Night And Is Unshaken On Cross-Examination — Bitter Arraignment By The Prosecutor—Women Interested.

THE TRAGEDY ON THE PIER.

February 4—Jane Adams, in company with William Seyler, goes to Young's million-dollar pier and fails to return home.
February 13—Her frozen body was found in the surf, with a slight bruise over the temple.
February 16—Seyler was arrested at Petersburg, Va., charged with the murder. His brother, Orvis, was also taken into custody.
February 18—Seyler and his brother were taken back to Atlantic City.
February 21—Seyler makes a full statement to the police and stoutly maintains his innocence.
May 23—Trial of Seyler begins at Mays Landing, N. J.
May 25—Seyler is acquitted. Jury was out five hours.

Mays Landing, N. J. (Special).—William Seyler, charged with the murder of Jane Adams on the Million Dollar Pier at Atlantic City last February, was acquitted.

The jury was out a little more than five hours.

The courtroom was crowded when the jury returned at 10 o'clock and rendered its verdict, hundreds of people from Atlantic City and other parts of the county having waited all evening for news from the jury room.

When the verdict was announced there was a cheer from a portion of the crowd, which was quickly silenced by Judge Trenchard.

Seyler fairly leaped at his lawyers when he realized that he was again a free man.

After greeting his counsel he walked over to the jurymen and shook hands with each of them, at the same time warmly expressing his thanks.

The crowd in the courtroom pressed forward and the acquitted man held an impromptu reception.

After the stir was over, Orvis Seyler, William's brother, who had been held as a witness, was formally discharged, and the two brothers immediately left the Courthouse and took a train for Atlantic City.

William Seyler's wife returned to Atlantic City before the jury came in. Seyler said he was never in doubt that the jury would free him.

It was reported about the Courthouse that the jury considered only two verdicts, first-degree murder and acquittal.

CHILD KILLING INDORSED

Detroit Surgeons Applaud Custom Of Savages.

Detroit. (Special)—The custom of savages who destroyed infants who are hopeless imbeciles at birth was applauded at a clinic of the Detroit College of Medicine alumni at St. Mary's Hospital.

Among the children submitted for examination was a baby girl bearing all the stigmata of degeneration. Dr. G. R. Pisek, of New York, who was conducting the clinic excused the child's mother from the room and then turning to the assembled physicans said:

"Some surgeons operate in a case like this, trephining from the front to the back of the skull to give the brain room. I have watched the results of these experiments and I am convinced that the untutored savages were more wise than we in their treatment of such cases. They took such children and"——

The sentence was completed with a significant gesture that drew a burst of applause.

CHIEF SUSPENDED

Cleveland Mayor Will Investigate Alleged Misconduct.

Cleveland. (Special)—Pending an investigation of charges against him, Chief of Police Frederick Kohler, who has a national reputation as the "Golden Rule" chief, was suspended by Mayor Baehr.

The charges filed, accuse the chief of misconduct in office and of immorality.

15 Go Down With Ship.

Punta Arenas, Chile (Special).—The British bark Swanhilda has been wrecked on Statten Island, the southeast extremity of Tirerra del Fuego, and Captain Pyne, his wife and 13 others have been drowned. The Swanhilda sailed from Cardiff March 15 for the west coast of South Africa. No details of the disaster have been received here.

Killed By Boat He Built.

Providence, R. I. (Special). — While launching a 20-ton power boat which he had been three years building for his own use, James Savoi was crushed to death and ironed out of nearly all semblance of humanity when the rope holding the boat on the ways broke and allowed the craft to go over him as it entered the water. Savoi was 38 years old.

For Foreign Missions.

New York (Special).—The corresponding secretaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church held their midyear session to Seabright, N. J. This society during its 40 years of work has sent $10,500,000 abroad for educational, evangelistic and medical work. During the last year alone $700,000 was appropriated. The applications of 123 candidates for missionary positions are being considered at this meeting.

SHIPS IN A CRASH IN DENSE FOG

Probably Eighteen Lives Lost on the Great Lakes.

Steel Freighters Frank H. Goodyear And James B. Wood In Collision On Lake Huron—The Goodyear, Cut Down Amidships, Goes Down Before Crew Can Seize Life Preservers—Wife And Child Of Ship's Cook Missing—A Woman's Story Of The Disaster.

Port Huron, Mich. (Special).—The big steel steamer Frank H. Goodyear, of the Mitchell Transit Company, lies in 40 fathoms of water in Lake Huron, about 35 miles off Point Aux Barques, and probably 18 persons met watery graves following a collision between that vessel and the steamer James B. Wood, another steel boat belonging to the Gilchrist fleet.

Rush For The Deck.

The collision occurred about 6 P. M., in a heavy fog which overhung the lake, and when the two steamers came together the crew of the Goodyear, which is reported to have been struck amidships, had only time to seize life-preservers, and only a few could jump overboard before the boat began to fill with water. The cook had just sounded the second call for breakfast on the Goodyear when the crash came and many were in the messroom. All rushed on deck and then the boat began to sink. Some jumped into the water and managed to get out of reach of the boat, which was fast filling.

Suddenly the Goodyear parted in the center, and with a sound which could be heard above the whistling of the Wood, sank out of sight, carrying all but five down with her.

The bow of the Wood was badly stove in, but she rested on her bulkhead and, although some water flowed into the hold, was kept afloat through the efforts of the pumps.

Following the accident Captain Gibson, of the Wood, ordered the lifeboats lowered and gave the crew instruction to make every effort to save any of the sailors of the sinking steamer.

Within a short time the yawlboat was brought alongside the Wood and five people, Captain Hemenger, Steward Frank Bassett, Mrs. Emma Bassett, Frank Mollick and George Grant, were taken aboard, all in an exhausted condition, caused by their exertions to save themselves and the length of time they were in the water.

For more than seven hours the Wood remained at anchor near the scene of the collision, the captain hoping that he would be able to save some more of the crew of the Goodyear. When the fog arose there was nothing in sight and, as his boat was badly damaged and in danger of sinking also, Captain Gibson decided to return to this port.

SOCIETY MAN TO PRISON.

Convicted At Cleveland Of Attempt At Blackmail.

Cleveland, O. (Special).—Harry Morris, the young society man who was convicted of attempted blackmail, left here in custody for Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where he will begin the two-year sentence to which he has been condemned. Morris had been granted a stay of execution, but he waived this, preferring to begin his punishment at once.

Mrs. D. O. Caswell, the widow of a wealthy clubman, was the complainant in the case. Morris was convicted of having sent her letters demanding $2,000 on pain of having her house burned and her two children kidnapped.

Brass Band Works Burned.

Elkhart, Ind. (Special). — The plant of the C. G. Conn Company, said to have been the largest manufacturers of brass-band instruments in the world, was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $500,000. One of the night watchmen, Roy Edgerly, was burned to death. His body was recovered from the ruins of the building. The amount of the insurance is not known.

Tailor A Human Ostrich.

New York (Special).—Patrick Cecilie, a tailor with obsessions, played the part of a human ostrich and thrust his head repeatedly in a pile of sand in an East Side Street. Children, gaping and jeering, encouraged his antics. To a policeman's inquiry the man said he was hiding from his enemies. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital for examination.

Kills Husband And Servant.

Henderson, Ky. (Special).—B. W Ebelen, a well-known horseman of this city, was shot and killed, and Mattie White, a negro servant in the family, was fatally wounded by Mrs. Ebelen at the Ebelen home. Mrs Ebelen gave herself up, telling the police that either she or her husband had to die. Jealousy is supposed to have caused the killing.

Rioting In China.

Shanghai (Special).—Native riots occurred at Chang Chia, 30 miles northwest of Chang-Sha. A considerable portion of the city was burned. The Lutheran Church was destroyed by fire. The general unrest and antiforeign sentiment are spreading.

According to a method recently invented by a Frenchman, gutta percha is extracted from the leaves and branches of the trees by evaporation and distillation, such leaves and branches being shipped to Europe in a dried state.

"Pennyweighters," as the detectives call them, heve been busy in Washington during the last few days. Eleven dentists' offices have been entered and robbed of gold leaf and platinum to the value of about $300.

Rose leaves are imported free of duty when brought in a crude state, the value of the imports of 1908 being only $105, in 1907, $2,137 and in 1906, $5,879. The value of rose leaves imported in the decade ending with 1908 amounted to over $20,000.

England's birth rate last year was the lowest on record—25.58 a thousand of population. This is nearly 1.0 below the rate for 1908, which showed a slight increase over 1907, the first for many years.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review or trade says:

"The trade movement, taking the country as a whole, continues large. That there is in all the markets—and particularly is this the case in the security market—much disappointment that the extravagant expectations at the beginning of the year are not being fulfilled is beyond question, and this feeling results in a very conservative attitude on the part of both traders and consumers. There is a feeling among some that conditions inseparable from a period of world-wide political and economic transition may be forcing some important readjustments, and the disposition is to wait for developments. Meanwhile the season is reached when, for some time at least, the drift of things should noticeaby be toward improvement."

Bradstreet's says:

"Trade reports, except in the Northwest and on the North Pacific coast, are of little gain in activity, and indeed in some lines, such as textile manufacturing, quiet or further curtailment is still the subject of discussion. It is probably true, however, that the evidences of crop and weather improvement came too late in the weeks to be adequately reflected in the present week's reports At the larger industrial centres, particularly of the East, improvement is not as yet manifest, whereas the quieter tone of many lines or the evidences of further curtailment of operations point to other causes than backward weather having been operative in hoding back demands.

"Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week ended May 19 aggregate 2,918,065 bushels, against 2,933,538 last week and 2,338,894 this week last year. For the 46 weeks ended May 19 exports are 129,937,240 bushels, against 155,602,003 in the corresponding period last year. Corn exports for the week are 862,609 bushels, against 312,566 last week and 114,696 in 1909. For the 46 weeks ended May 19 corn exports are 26,673,679 bushels, against 28,830,926 last year."

Wholesale Markets.

New York.—Flour—Barely steady, with a small jobbing trade. Receipts, 21,735 brls.; shipments, 6,810.

Wheat—Spot irregular; No. 2 red, 114c. nominal c. i. f.; No. 1 Northern, 1.18¾ nominal f. o. b. Option market—The wheat market was quiet and prices were lower early on the weak cables and on favorable crop and weather news, but rallied late on covering and at the close was unchanged to ⅛c. net lower. May, 1.15 @ 1.15, closed 1.15; July, 1.09 3-16 @ 1.10, closed 1.09¾; September, 1.05⅝ @ 1.06½, closed 1.06. Receipts, 61,200 bu.; shipments, 32,489.

Corn—Steady; No. 2, 68½ nominal elevator domestic basis; export No. 2, 69 nominal f. o. b. Option market was without transactions, closing ¼ @ ⅜c. net lower; May closed 68; July, 70½; September, 70.

Oats—Spot quiet; mixed, 26@32 lbs., nominal; natural white, 26@32 lbs, nominal; natural white, 26@32 lbs., 46@48½; clipped white, 34@42 lbs., 47@52½. Option market was without transactions. Receipts, 42,700 bu.

Philadelphia.—Wheat—1c. lower; contract grade, May, $1.11@1.13.

Corn — Steady; May, 64 @ 64½c. Oats unchanged.

Butter — Firm; extra Western creamery, 30c.; do., nearby prints, 31.

Eggs — Firm; Pennsylvania and other nearby firsts, free cases, 22c., at mark; do., current receipts, in returnable cases, 20½, at mark; Western firsts, free cases, 22, at mark; do., current receipts, free cases, 20½, at mark.

Cheese — Firm; New York full creams, choice 14¾c.; do., fair to good, 14@14½.

Baltimore. — Wheat — No. 2 red spot, 106½c.; May, 1.06½; June, 1.05 asked; July, 1.02¾ asked.

Corn—Spot and May, 64c.; July, 67.

Oats—We quote, per bu.: White, as to weight—No. 2, 49@49½; No. 3, 47¼@48½; No. 4, 45@46. Mixed—No. 2, 47@47½; No. 3, 46@46½.

Rye—No. 2 rye Western, domestic, 83@84c.; No. 3 rye Western do., 77@78; bag lots, as to quality and condition, 70@74.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $20,50; No. 2 timothy, $19.50@20; No. 3 timothy, $16@17.50; choice clover, mixed, $19; No. 1 clover, do., $18@18.50; No. 2 clover, do., $16@17; No. 1 clover, $16@17; No. 2 clover, $14@15.

Straw—Straight rye straw, fair to choice, $13; straight rye, No. 2, $11.50@12; tangled rye (blocks), $9@9.50; wheat blocks, fair to choice, $7@7.50; oat, good to prime, $8.50@9.

Butter—Creamery: Fancy, 29@29½; choice, 28@28½; good, 25@26; imitation, 21@23; prints, 29@30.

Cheese—We quote, jobbing prices, per lb., 15½@16c.

Eggs—Prices were advanced ½c. per doz. We quote, per doz.: Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 21c.; Western firsts, 21; West Virginia firsts, 21; Southern firsts, 21.

Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Pa. — Cattle — Supply light; choice, $8.30@8.50; prime, $8@8.25.

Sheep — Market steady to 10c. higher; lambs, $8@9.50; yearlings, $6@7.25; wethers, $5@6.50; ewes, $4.25@6.25; stockers and feeders, $3@5.

Hogs—Receipts light; prime heavies, $10.05; medium and heavy Yorkers, $10.10; light Yorkers and pigs, $10.10@10.15; roughs, $8.50@9.

Kansas City—Cattle—Market steady Choice export and dressed beef steers $7.25@8.50; fair to good, $5.75@7.25; Western steers, $5.50@8; stockers and feeders, $4.25@6.20; Southern steers, $4.90@7.75; Southern cows, $3.25@5.75; native cows, $3.10@6.50; native heifers, $4.50@7.35; bulls, $4@6.50; calves, $4.25@7.50.

Hogs — Market 5@10c. lower; choice heavy, $9.70@9.75; butchers', $9.70@9.75; light mixed, $9.60@9.70; choice light, $9.70@9.75; packing, $9.65@9.70; pigs, $9.25@9.50; bulk of sales, $9.60@9.70.

MOLASSES IN THE TOBACCO.

That Is Why the Smoker's Tongue Is Burned Occasionally.

"Say, I'll have to drop this brand of smoking. It nearly burns the tongue off me. What's the matter with it?" said the smoker.

"It's been made up with a little bit too much molasses," said the tobacconist. "The tobacco intended for winter sale always has a little more molasses in it than summer tobacco.

"They've several reasons for adding molasses to tobacco," he continued, coming back to the end of the counter. "In the first place, if the leaf wasn't made just the least bit sticky it would be apt to crumble to a very fine powder that would choke up your pipe, especially in winter, when tobacco gets extremely dry.

"So when they add a little molasses to the cut leaf they make a thin, sticky film over it. This keeps the tobacco in good shape and the molasses locks the nicotine in the body of the leaf.

"Nicotine, you know, will evaporate and be lost if the tobacco is exposed long enough. Then when the nicotine is gone you might as well smoke the cabbage leaf the comic papers talk so much about for all the satisfaction you get.

"Plug tobacco is simply leaf glued together with molasses and then pressed into a block. If you'll take a plug of smoking and put it in a damp place outside somewhere and then come back after a week or two to look at it you'll see a pile of square cut leaves, perhaps five or six inches high. This is because the tobacco will have lost its molasses glue, not from the molasses having been washed off the leaf, but from its having fermented into vinegar.

"The film of molasses keeps the leaf moist and pliable. This is because of the sugar crystals in it. If you've ever noticed salt in wet weather you'll often have seen how it gathered the wet. The sugar crystals acts exactly like the crystals of salt, but to a less degree.

"When you fellows that smoke pipes say that tobacco burns your tongue you're away off. The tobacco hasn't a thing to do with it, and your tongue isn't being burnt, it's being scalded."

"From the moisture in the tobacco?" asked the customer.

"Partly," said the tobacconist, "but mostly from moisture you'd not think was in the tobacco. There's a great deal of water in the little sugar crystals over and above what you'd expect they might collect from the air.

When you melt this sugar in your pipe each crystal dissolves first in a little pool of water, and makes material for steam, in addition to the free water in the tobacco that you can't feel with your fingers.

"This hot steam makes a regular steam heating system between the bowl of your pipe and your tongue, and while you think your tongue is being 'burnt' you're actually getting it parboiled."

"Has all tobacco molasses in it?" the customer asked.

"No," said the tobacconist. "The very cheap tobacco smoked by the natives of Cuba, Porto Rico, Mexico, and those countries, in the form of cigarettes, hasn't any molasses in it. Molasses isn't needed once the manufacturers have their leaf made up in the form of cigarettes, because they us a very heavy paper cylinder, with the ends tucked in. This keeps the leaf from falling out, even if it's crushed a little through the thick paper.

"You'll get 25 of those cigarettes for about two cents. The workingmen smoke them all the time because they're too lazy even to roll their own cigarettes. The coolest pipe smoke you ever had will be yours if you'll only go to the bother of buying a few bunches of those cigarettes and emptying the tobacco into a jar."—New York Sun.

Has Committed Bible to Memory.

William Frederick, Jr., a traveling salesman for a large flour plant at Duluth, Minn., has been in this city for several days. Mr. Frederick bears the distinction, so far as he is aware, of being the only person who ever committed the Bible to memory.

He is a friend of Alexander M. Rush, of this city, who is well acquainted with the Frederick family. The one who committed the Bible to memory, while not being a member of any particular church, has made such a study of te Bibile that he can repeat any passage in it from Genesis to Revelation and state where it is found.

He was eighteen years committing the Bible to memory. His object in doing so was not for the purpose of arguing Scripture or of making a display of his wonderful knowledge along that line, but simply for his own benefit and his love for the Holy Word.—Fairmont (Minn.) News.

Remembering the Criminal.

The doctor discussed various topics with the prisoner, but could not discover the least trace of insanity, so Doc was touched by his piteous story and was going to do everything to free the supposed lunatic. "Swear to me that you will not forget," said the bughouse, and the doctor, with tears in his eyes, promised this solemnly as he turned to go away. Then Doc felt a tremendous kick behind which sent him flying along the prison passage, while he heard a gentle gurgling murmur, "That will make you certain to remember me." And it did.—New York Press.

A Sense of Security.

"Aren't you afraid the comet will hit the earth?" asked the timid man.

"No," replied Mr. Sirius Barker, "After experimenting with a golf ball I've come to the conclusion that a little spherical object like the earth is pretty safe. Even if the comet tried to hit it it would probably foozle."—Washington Star.

Educational Note.

Our observation of the average college student leads us to conclude that smoking a pipe is about the only thing he san learn without the services of a coach.—Topeka Capital.

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