

CLOSE RACE IN STATE

PART OF G. O. P. TICKET WINS BY CLOSE MARGIN.

MARSHALL'S VICTORY SIGNAL

Democrats Also Elect Nine Congressmen and Majority of the Legislature.

Governor—
THOMAS R. MARSHALL (Dem.)
Lieutenant Governor—
FRANK J. HALL (Dem.)
Secretary of State—
FRED A. SIMS (Rep.)
Auditor of State—
JOHN C. BILLHEIMER (Rep.)
Treasurer of State—
OSCAR HADLEY (Rep.)
Attorney General—
WALTER LOTZ (Dem.)
Reporter Supreme Court—
GEORGE W. SELF (Rep.)
Superintendent Public Instruction—
LAWRENCE McTURNAN (Rep.)
State Statistician—
J. L. PEETZ (Rep.)
Supreme Court, Fifth District—
Q. A. MYERS (Rep.)
Appellate Court, First District—
DAVID MYERS (Rep.)

Indianapolis, Ind., Special: Returns from all the counties in the state, but many of them not complete, give Taft a plurality of nearly 10,000 and Thomas R. Marshall, democratic candidate for governor, a plurality close to 15,000.

The Republicans lost the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and attorney general, but won every other office on the state ticket. This is the showing made in the official returns from all counties. George W. Self led the Republican ticket, defeating Bert New for reporter of the Supreme Court by 1,277.

While many of the Republican candidates won by small pluralities, the complete and official returns get at rest the doubt which existed as to the offices of attorney general and superintendent of instruction. James A. Ham, Republican candidate for attorney general, was defeated by Walter Lotz by a plurality of 901. Lawrence McTurnan (Rep.), won over Robert J. Ale for superintendent of public instruction by a plurality of 211. John C. Billheimer's plurality for auditor of state over Marion Bailey, Democrat, was only 228.

The races for the offices of auditor, treasurer, state statistician and superintendent of public instruction were very close. Oscar Hadley's plurality over Isenbarger (Dem.), for treasurer, is 838. J. L. Peetz won the office of state statistician over P. J. Keilher (Dem.) by a plurality of 216.

The Republican victory in the races for the Supreme and Appellate Courts was more clearly defined. Q. A. Myers (Rep.) has a plurality of 1,041 over M. R. Lairy (Dem.) for judge of the Supreme Court, Fifth District. David Myers (Rep.) defeated E. W. Felt (Dem.) by 1,168.

Ward, 6,690, Marshall receiving 348,836. The vote for Watson was 334,836. Frank J. Hall (Dem.) won over Fremont Goodline (Rep.) for Lieutenant Governor by a plurality of 1,541. Fred Sims (Rep.) defeated James F. Cox (Dem.) for secretary of state by 997.

The Democrats elected a majority on joint ballot in the legislature, and possibly eleven members of congress. Nine districts have certainly elected democratic congressmen and two others are claimed by Democratic managers, with one of them conceded by the Republicans.

The following are elected:
Second—W. A. Cullop.
Third—W. E. Cox.
Fourth—Lincoln Dixon.
Fifth—Ralph Moss.
Seventh—Charles A. Korbly.
Eighth—John A. M. Adair.
Ninth—Martin Morrison.
Eleventh—G. W. Rauch.
Twelfth—Cyrus Cline.

Republican leaders are laying the blame of the defeat to Gov. Hanly, and he is being freely criticised because of the special session of the legislature through which the county local option law was forced over the protests of nearly all the candidates on the state ticket.

Many Republicans are talking out in meeting about what they call the mistake of Gov. Hanly in calling a special session of the legislature and forcing the local option question on that body. Some of the county leaders say the Governor intends going into the prohibition party, and that judging from the letters he wrote to the prohibitionists during the campaign his sympathies are with them and not with the Republicans.

It is conceded that Governor Hanly lost the Republican party far more than he brought.

A big surprise of the day at the Republican headquarters was the slaughter of Congressman Charles Berry Landis in the Ninth. He gave Chairman Goodrich the first information of the situation when he telephoned that he was defeated by 400.

The defeat of Congressman Jesse Overstreet of the Seventh was a big surprise. It is only accounted for in the fact that the disaffection in Marion county, which led to wholesale scratching and desertion of their party by thousands of Republicans took Overstreet down in the general crash. His defeat is deplored by both parties.

The analysis of the vote from the state leaves no doubt that the brewers and their allies exerted great influence. Added to the disaffection caused by Governor Hanly's activity for Watson, his special session of the legislature and the determination of the liberal element to get even because of the enactment of the county local option law, the Republicans were compelled to contend with large disaffection among organized labor.

While the brewers and their allies are not making any bones as to what they expect to do with the county local option law, it is the general impression that they will try to repeal it. It

TAFT'S BIG VICTORY

IS ONLY ACCENTUATED BY THE LATER RETURNS.

G. O. P. CAPTURES BOTH HOUSES

Cabinet Question Comes up and Make-up Will Include Those Close to Roosevelt.

Chicago, Special: Later returns only accentuate the sweeping victory of Taft and Sherman over Bryan and Kern. Since the final returns were compiled on Tuesday night Montana has slipped over to the Republican side of the fence, thus giving Taft a total of 269 electoral votes as compared to 175 for Bryan, or a clear majority of 134 in the electoral college.

There has been a considerable shifting of individual districts in the congressional returns, but one of these offsets the other to a large extent. The returns indicate the House of Representatives will consist of 213 Republicans and 178 Democrats. This gives a Republican majority of thirty-five, insuring the organization of the House, the election of a speaker and the control of legislation.

There has been no change in the indicated membership of the Senate, which remains 59 Republicans and 33 Democrats, or a Republican majority of 26.

There is one striking thing about the election of 1908, which is that Mr. Taft, although a Western man, found his greatest strength in the East, while four years ago Theodore Roosevelt, an Eastern man, was most strongly backed up in the great States of the West.

The extraordinary popularity of Mr. Taft with the business element and the increased unpopularity of Bryan is best shown by the fact that New York City gave the Republican candidate for President 15,000 plurality, in round numbers, while at the same time Chandler, for Governor, carried the metropolis by nearly 60,000. This does not seem to be due to any knifing by the professional Democrats, because Murphy in New York and McCarren in Brooklyn had buried the hatchet and were anxious to maintain their regularity in the party.

Everywhere in the East Taft has rolled up phenomenal majorities, Pennsylvania carrying off the palm for the whole country, although New York and Illinois have been close behind the Keystone State.

Close inspection of the election returns shows clearly that Mr. Taft's failure to secure a big popular plurality in the West is by no means due to any kind of personal unpopularity, but comes about solely and simply because of local conditions for which he was in no way responsible.

In Ohio, his home State, and in Indiana, just next to the westward, there were local fights precipitated by the liquor issue almost exclusively. There can be no doubt in the world that the presidential candidate was made the victim of these local battles.

It is unfair to Mr. Taft and to the Republicans to assume that a small majority like that of 15,000 in Indiana means that the Republicans are losing ground. As previously explained, it only indicates that the Democrats are lining up for their party organization as they were expected to do, the rest of the reduction being attributed entirely to the effect of the bitter fight over the liquor question.

Bryan's victory in his home State of Nebraska was a sweeping one. Five of Nebraska's six congressmen will be Democrats, while in the Legislature only eighteen Republicans seem to be elected out of a total of 133 senators and representatives.

William Howard Taft, President-elect, will not become actually President and take up his residence in the White House until March. Nevertheless, the prophets already are busy supplying him with a Cabinet. It can be said upon the best authority in the world that Mr. Taft has not given that subject any consideration at all. He has been busy endeavoring to secure his own election, and it would have been disastrous for him to have made any promise or given any intimation to any one regarding the appointments he proposed to make to a Cabinet position.

For the present all supposed Cabinet slates are the result of pure speculation on the part of the writers. It is natural to assume that Luke Wright, the secretary of war, will remain where he is because, because he was appointed only a little while ago and was a close associate of Mr. Taft in the Philippines.

Secretary Metcalf, at the head of the Navy Department, has been wanting to get out for a long while and may do so without waiting for the inauguration. His natural successor is Truman H. Newberry, of Michigan, the present assistant secretary, who has been for a long time the real head of the department, who is a warm personal friend of Mr. Taft, and who contributed in no small degree to his nomination. While such an appointment is a thing to be expected, it is by no means certain and perhaps not even probable.

Secretary Wilson has been at the head of the Agricultural Department since the beginning of the McKinley administration, in 1897. He has built up the department into a splendid machine, and his retention probably will be urged by most of the scientific farmers of the country. At the same time it might be entirely natural for Mr. Taft to prefer a younger man, like Gifford Pinchot, who has made such a success of the bureau of forestry.

People will be sure to associate with the office of attorney general the name of Frank B. Kellogg, of Minnesota, the trust buster of the Roosevelt administration, an able lawyer and a confidential adviser of the President-elect.

No New Courthouse.

Brazil, Ind., Special: The proposition to build a new \$200,000 courthouse in this city, which was submitted to a vote of the people at the general election, was overwhelmingly defeated.

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DIVORCE FOR BRYAN'S DAUGHTER

Reported W. J. Asked Her to Defer Action Until After Third Battle.

Kansas City, Mo., Special: Now that the election is over, will Ruth Bryan Leavitt, daughter of William J. Bryan, defeated candidate for the Presidency, bring suit for divorce? A former member of the Bryan household at Fairview declares that she will. "The Leavitts," declared this person, "have been on the verge of a legal separation for more than a year. Mrs. Leavitt was anxious to bring divorce proceedings even before the Denver convention. Her father pointed out that such a step might bring unfavorable comment, and urged that the matter be deferred. After Mr. Bryan received the nomination for President at the hands of the Democratic party there were still greater reasons for deferring the matter, owing to increasing criticisms of the divorce evil. I have every reason to believe the proceedings will be instituted now within a very short time."

CRACK AT ROOSEVELT

TAKEN BY KAISER IN SUPPRESSED INTERVIEW.

STORM OF PUBLIC WRATH

Would Have Been Aroused by Article Withdrawn by Century Magazine at Big Loss.

New York, Special: F. H. Scott, publisher of the Century Magazine, states that the omission in the next number of an interview with Emperor William was purely a matter of courtesy to the Kaiser and that the magazine gladly assumes the large financial loss occasioned by the widespread advertising of the article written by William Bayard Hale.

In the smothered interview it is rumored that the Kaiser spoke of President Roosevelt and of matters affecting the United States in a manner that would have aroused as great a storm of public wrath in this country as has been aroused in Great Britain by the Kaiser's interview in which he says he outlined the campaign against the Boers.

Said Mr. Scott: "I have nothing to say as to whether the request that the article be suppressed came from the Kaiser or not. I have nothing to say regarding any exchange of messages or anything else. The Century simply believed it courteous to omit the publication of the interview and has done so."

"It is a matter of simple courtesy," Mr. Scott said. "The magazine does not consider the matter of expense. No such arrangements have even been thought of."

In advertising the interview the Century announced that it dealt with "Impressions of President Roosevelt—war and Christianity—the true mission of wealth—the principles of architecture—the Roman Catholic Church."

Since the Kaiser has begun to appreciate the storm raised in England and Germany by the interview with him printed in London he is reported to have become worried about the effect of some of his statements regarding the first and last subjects of the advertised interview. In literary circles in New York it is regarded as a certainty that the interview would never have been withdrawn excepting at the express request of the Kaiser and his Ministers.

ROOSEVELT EDITOR SURE.

Official Announcement of His Connection With the Outlook.

New York, Special: It is announced here officially that on and after the 5th of March, 1909, Theodore Roosevelt will be associated with the Outlook's editorial staff as special contributing editor.

Mr. Roosevelt will be more than a mere contributor. His headquarters will be at the Outlook office, and he will be in frequent consultation with its staff. His position will thus be somewhat analogous to that of a consulting engineer who is called in to give the benefit of his expert co-operation to the staff of engineers in charge of a great undertaking like the Panama canal.

Mr. Roosevelt's contributions, though editorial in their nature, will be signed by his name, and will be the absolutely free and unmodified expression of his personal convictions.

As already announced Mr. Roosevelt, after retiring from the presidency, will sail for Africa, and the reports of his scientific hunting expedition will be published in Scribner's Magazine. The Outlook will have the benefit of his foresight before he sails, and will give to its readers occasional articles from his pen on topics of current interest.

Teddy and Bill to Go Hunting.

Washington, D. C., Special: President Roosevelt and William H. Taft probably will indulge in a hunting trip together about Thanksgiving in the mountains of North Carolina. There is to be no visit to Pine Knot this year. The hunting has not proven exciting or successful down that way. Mr. Taft is said to be planning to take a long rest from his campaign labors. Asheville, N. C., is reported to be the point he has selected.

Morse and Curtis Guilty.

New York, Special: Charles W. Morse, until a year ago a leader in the world of finance, and Alfred H. Curtis, former president of the National Bank of North America, were found guilty in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court on charges of misapplication of funds and falsifying the books of the bank. Curtis was sentenced to 15 years in the penitentiary.

OUTLINE OF MESSAGE

TO CONGRESS HAS BEEN COMPLETED BY ROOSEVELT.

CUTS OUT BIG TASK FOR TAFT

Will Urge Rigid Control of All Companies by a Body Like Interstate Commerce Commission.

New York, Special: A dispatch to the New York American from Washington is as follows:

"The President has already completed the outline of his message to Congress. Much of the material for it has been gathered together and many features have been roughly drafted."

"It can be stated that the President will send what can be recognized as a 'characteristic' message. He will reiterate a demand for those things which Congress has not yet got around to giving on the strength of former demands and will come out for some new features of progressive legislation."

"In short, in his farewell message the President may be expected to cut out a large task for the new Administration, which will assure that there will be plenty doing for some time to come. The tariff question has been relegated to the new Congress and the new President. Judge Taft will have the writing of the tariff message, and it will be his first communication to the legislative branch of the Government. He is going to work on it at Asheville during the winter and have it ready before inauguration."

"With the tariff taken care of President Roosevelt will present the case of those various reform measures he has been pressing in the past. The list will include:

"Practical and effective amendments to the Sherman antitrust act, with the view of establishing some such Government supervision of the great industrial corporations as the Interstate Commerce Commission maintains over the railroads."

"Passage of the Government employees' liability act."

"Increase of the naval establishment by the construction of two new battle ships, at least, and probably a renewal of the request for four."

"Provision for the establishment of forest reserves in the Appalachian region."

"Inauguration of an effective Federal control of the water powers of the country with a view to preventing their monopolization of private interests and to assuring that power shall be sold at reasonable rates."

"Internal waterways improvement and development."

"Campaign fund publicity."

"One section of the message to which the President has devoted himself with especial satisfaction is the discussion of the battleship fleet's trip around the world. It has been a source of gratification to him that the display has been so strikingly successful, both as a demonstration of the fitness of the navy and of the excellent relations between the United States and the nations of the world. The President will take occasion once more to press for a permanent policy of naval expansion."

PLEDGED TO CANNON

Is Majority of House and Speaker's Victory Is Certain.

Chicago, Special: Republican congressional headquarters in this city have been closed with the final announcement that 213 Republicans have been elected to the Sixty-first Congress, and that a clear majority of the Republican members-elect are pledged to support Speaker Cannon for re-election.

"There is no question about the re-election of Speaker Cannon," said one of the prominent officials who was connected with the Cannon presidential boom prior to the Chicago convention, and who has been at the congressional committee headquarters during the campaign.

"Telegrams and letters from successful nominees in the congressional districts," he continued, "have been received in quantities sufficient to warrant the assertion that there will be no opposition to 'Uncle Joe' in the Republican caucus at Washington, and that he will be re-elected unanimously."

MAY BE SENATOR ROOSEVELT.

Washington Gossip Has It That He May Succeed Platt.

Washington, Special: That President Roosevelt may be the successor of Senator Platt in the Senate is regarded by many in Washington as not at all improbable. Those who regard this as possible, say they have assurance from the President himself that he would not be entirely averse to the acceptance of the senatorial office under conditions as they will be after March 4. So far as is known he has made no recent expression on the subject, but he has said within the last year that with Mr. Taft as President he would not feel the same hesitancy about entering the Senate that he would feel with some one in the White House with whom his relations were not as intimate as they are with Mr. Taft.

His general attitude has been adverse to entering the Senate, because he has felt that as a member of that body he would be called upon to criticize his successor in the presidency, and this he would feel a delicacy about doing.

American Tobacco a Trust.

New York, Special: The Government's contention that the American Tobacco Company is a trust operating in restraint of trade and in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, was sustained in decisions handed down by Judges Lacombe, Cox, Noyes and Ward in the United States Circuit Court here Saturday. Judge Ward dissented.

IN OUR FLEET'S WAKE

Britain May Send an Armada of Battle Ships Around the World.

London, Cable: It has been said that following the successful maneuvers of the American navy the British Government is planning to send a fleet of warships around the world. Officials of the Admiralty were questioned, but all they would say was: "There is no information we can give you on this matter."

This negative statement, however, would seem to support the intimation that such a tour had been suggested, but under the present political conditions in Europe it is not thought at all probable that the Admiralty would dispatch a fleet in any way comparable to the American fleet.

There is a possibility that the squadron under Sir Percy Scott, which is at present in South Africa, and which has been ordered to South America, may be brought home by way of the far East and the Suez Canal.

FRENCH GENIUS PASSES

VICTORIEN SARDOU, PLAYWRIGHT, DIES AT PARIS.

HEROES KNOWN WORLD OVER

Wrote First Play in a Garret, but Realized Fortune and Success Afterwards.

Paris, Cable: Victorien Sardou, who had been ill for a long time, is dead from pulmonary congestion. He was the Dean of French dramatists and a member of the French Academy. The man whose first play was hissed, and who then wanted to go to America to seek his fortune, died rich and honored with the proud title of France's greatest and most prolific dramatist.

Sardou was a man of singular charm, and he was greatly beloved. He was born in Paris September 7, 1831, the son of Leandre Sardou, the compiler of several publications.

His first comedy, "La Taverne Les Etudiens," was produced in 1854 in the Odeon, then the second state theatre, but it proved a complete failure. He then wrote the comedy, "Les Pattes de Mouche," which was produced with great success in 1860, and subsequently adapted for the English stage under the title of "A Scrap of Paper."

Sardou lived at one time in a garret and was prostrated by typhoid fever, but a neighbor, Mlle. De Breceourt, nursed him with tender care during his illness, from which he slowly recovered. He married her the following year and was by her introduced to Mlle. Dejazet, who had just established the theatre which was named after her. M. Sardou's pieces, after his first failure, were performed at this theatre. Nine years after his marriage Sardou was in possession of a handsome fortune and a European renown, when a gloom was temporarily cast over his career by the death of his wife.

Almost every land knows the stage heroes and heroines born out of Sardou's resourceful mind. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has won her greatest triumphs in roles he wrote for her, such as Tosca, Fedora and Gismonda. "Mme. Sans Gene" was written for Mme. Rejane, in which she portrayed the outspoken, good-hearted wife of Marshal Lefevre.

M. Sardou realized a princely fortune by his writings and built a splendid chateau at Marly-le-Roy. He married, on June 17, 1872, Mlle. Smulier, daughter of the Conservateur of the Museum of Versailles. He was decorated with the Legion of Honor in 1861 and was elected a member of the French Academy in 1877.

Miss Roosevelt in Peril.

Genesee, N. Y., Special: Ethel Roosevelt was riding behind the hounds in the Genesee Valley club's fox hunt when her saddle horn slipped as her mount was taking a fence. The thoroughbred became fractious, and it looked for a moment as if she was in for a bad tumble. Harry Wilson of Genesee dashed up in time to put Miss Roosevelt's horse under control.

Must Roll Peanut Eight Miles.

Alto Pass, Ill., Special: According to the terms of an election wager, V. B. Sheets will roll a peanut eight miles with a match. There are several long, steep hills to climb, and Mr. Sheets fears he may not complete his task in time to vote for Mr. Bryan in 1912.

Emperor of China Is Ill.

Washington, Special: The Emperor of China is seriously ill, according to a dispatch received by the State Department from Minister Rockhill at Peking.

THE MARKETS.

Indianapolis.	
Wheat—No. 2 red....	\$1.01
Corn—No. 2 white....	.65
Oats—No. 2 white....	.48 1/2
Hay—No. 1 timothy....	11.25
Poultry—Cocks....	.05
Tom turkeys....	.11 @ .12
Hen turkeys....	.11 @ .12
Ducks....	.06
Spring chickens....	.09
Butter—Country....	.16
Eggs—Fresh....	.36
Cattle—Prime steers....	5.60 @ 7.00
Hogs—Heavies....	5.90 @ 6.40
Lights....	5.40 @ 6.05
Sheep—Good to choice....	3.50 @ 3.75
Com. to best lambs....	3.00 @ 5.50
Chicago.	
Wheat—No. 2 red....	1.02
Corn—No. 2 white....	.64
Oats—No. 2 white....	.45 1/2 @ .50
New York.	
Wheat—No. 2 red....	1.10 1/2
Corn—No. 2 white....	.80
Oats—No. 2 white....	.50 1/2