

Provisions
Live Stock, Grain
and
Stock Markets

The Latest Market News

THE PALLADIUM MARKET REPORTS ARE THE LATEST AND ARE ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE. NO NEWSPAPERS IN INDIANA, THOSE OF INDIANAPOLIS NOT EXCEPTED, GIVE MORE COMPLETE MARKET REPORTS THAN THE PALLADIUM.

RICHMOND MARKETS

Light vegetables were sold in larger quantities than for several days previously, lettuce, shallots, radishes, celery, beets and spinach all being in fair demand. Prices were shaded occasionally to make movement more brisk. There were good sales of cabbage and of potatoes. The only fruit that was in fair demand was oranges. Prices were weak to 25¢ a box lower than on Monday. Prices of lemons were about the same, while the market on other fruits was somewhat weaker.

THE LOCAL MARKETS. (The prices quoted below are those paid by J. M. Eggemeyer, Main & Fourth streets, for produce, vegetables and fruits. This gives the farmers and gardeners the accurate quotations for their products; also gives the merchants of the smaller towns the wholesale prices paid in Richmond on all fruits, etc., bought from Commission men.)

Produce.

Eggs 28¢ doz.
Butter, (country table) 20¢.
Butter, (packing stock) 14¢ lb.
Chickens, (Spring) 10¢ lb.
Chickens, (roasters) 5¢ lb.
Turkeys 12¢

Vegetables.

Okra 10¢ lb.
Carrots 50¢ bu.
Ducks 10¢
String beans \$2.00 bu.
Onions, (white) 1.00 lb.
Onions, (yellow) 50¢ bu.
Cabbage 14¢ lb.
Cauliflower (fancy) 1.50 lb.
Egg Plants 2.00 doz.
Beets 50¢ bu.
Turnips, (washed) 50¢ bu.
Sweet Potatoes 25¢ bbl.
Mangoes (sweet) 45¢ box.
Potatoes (Michigan) 40¢
Potatoes (Home grown) 65¢ bu.

Fruits.

Apples, (picked cooking varieties) 50¢ bu.
Grapes, (Concord) 2¢ bas.
Grapes, (Cal. Muscats) \$2 crate.
Lemons, (Veredellas 300 s) \$5.00 box.
Oranges, (Velencias 126 s) \$2.65 box.
Grape fruit 30¢ box.

WHEAT AND CORN.

(Paid by Richmond Roller Mills.)
Wheat 73¢
New corn, per bushel 35¢
Old corn, per bu 40¢
Oats per bu 30¢
Rye 60¢

WAGON MARKET.

(Paid by H. J. Ridge & Son.)
Timothy Hay.

Optimistic James Lampton, as Mark Twain Knew Him.

In the opening chapter of his "Autobiography," printed in the first fortnightly number of the North American Review, Mark Twain tells thus of the original Colonel Sellers:

Many persons regarded Colonel Sellers as a fiction, an invention, an extravagant impossibility, and did me the honor to call him a "creation," but they were mistaken. I merely put him on paper as he was. He was not a person who could be exaggerated. The incidents which looked most extravagant, both in the book and on the stage, were not inventions of mine, but were facts of his life, and I was present when they were developed.

John T. Raymond's audiences used to come near to dying with laughter over the turnip eating scene; but, excepting as the scene was, it was faithful to the facts in all its absurd details. The thing happened in Lampton's own house, and I was present. In fact, I was myself the guest who ate the turnips. In the hands of a great actor that piteous scene would have dimmed any manly spectator's eyes with tears and racked his ribs apart with laughter at the same time. But Raymond was great in humorous portrayal only. In that he was superb, he was wonderful—a word, great. In all things else he was a pygmy of the pygmies.

The real Colonel Sellers as I knew him in James Lampton was a pathetic and beautiful spirit, a manly man, a straight and honorable man, a man with a big, foolish, unselfish heart in his bosom, a man born to be loved, and he was loved by all his friends and by his family worshipped. It is the right word. To them he was but little less than a god. The real Colonel Sellers was never on the stage. Only half of him was there. Raymond could not play the other half of him. It was above his level. There was only one man who could have played the whole of Colonel Sellers, and that was Frank Mayo.

James Lampton floated all his days in a tinted mist of magnificent dreams and died at last without seeing one of them realized. I saw him last in 1884, when it had been twenty-six years since I ate the basin of raw turnips and washed them down with a bucket of water in his house. He was become old and white headed, but he entered to me in the same old breezy way of his earlier life, and he was all there yet—not a detail wanting. The happy light in his eye, the abounding hope in his heart, the persuasive tongue, the miracle breeding imagination—they were all there, and before I could turn around he was polishing up his Aladdin's lamp and flashing the secret riches of the world before me.

LIFE GROWING SHORTER.

Are We Really Dying Earlier Than Our Grandparents Did?

Part one of the third volume of the United States census for 1900 will be found a tabular statement which shows in a very striking way the rise in the death rate during the decade from 1880 to 1900 for all ages from six up. The figures given are now six years old, and so I have brought them up to date with the help of fresh information from Washington, a matter of no little importance, inasmuch as the increase has been marked over since 1900. Thus corrected for accuracy the reckoning shows that since 1880 there has been this increase in the death rate for the entire United States:

For people of ages from 60 to 64, 7 per cent.

For people of ages from 65 to 69, 6% per cent.

For people of ages from 70 to 74, 16% per cent.

For people of ages from 75 to 79, 7 per cent.

For people of ages from 80 to 84, 15 per cent.

For people of ages from 85 to 89, 12 per cent.

For people of ages from 90 to 94, 30% per cent.

For people of ages from 95 and up, 20% per cent.

These figures tell the story more clearly than the most eloquent discourse on the subject. They show that, notwithstanding improved medical knowledge and the benefits of modern sanitation, we are dying earlier than our grandparents did. The reason why offers a topic for a considerable discussion and is not to be summed up in a word. But one may discover it without much difficulty in the more complex and luxurious life that we lead. The lives of our forbears were comparatively simple, and their constitutions, unweakened by the luxury and intense nervous strain of an existence like that of today, were stronger than ours and better able to withstand the approaches of disease.—Reader Magazine.

Start the New Year with a resolution to save something. One of Dickinson's trust Company's Savings Banks will help you.

31-11

INDIANAPOLIS MARKETS

(Publishers' Press.)
Indianapolis, Jan. 8. — Today's quotations were as follows:

STEERS.

Good to choice steers 1,300 lbs and upward \$ 5.75@ 6.50
Common to medium steers, 1,300 lbs and upward 5.00@ 5.75
Oven 2.00@ 4.40

GOOD TO CHOICE STEERS.

1,150 to 1,250 lbs 4.85@ 5.35
Common to medium steers, 1,150 to 1,250 lbs 4.50@ 4.85

GOOD TO FAIR STEERS.

900 to 1,000 lbs 4.10@ 4.50
Common to medium steers 900 to 1,000 lbs 3.75@ 4.25

CHOICE FEEDING STEERS.

steers, 400 to 1,000 lbs 4.00@ 4.50

GOOD FEEDING STEERS.

steers, 300 to 1,000 lbs 3.75@ 4.00

MEDIUM FEEDING STEERS.

700 to 900 lbs 3.25@ 3.60

COMMON TO BEST STOCKERS.

steers 2.75@ 3.75

HEIFERS.

Good to choice steers, 300 to 1,000 lbs 4.10@ 4.50
Common to medium steers 300 to 1,000 lbs 3.75@ 4.25

CHOICE FEEDING HEIFERS.

steers, 200 to 1,000 lbs 3.75@ 4.00

GOOD FEEDING HEIFERS.

steers, 150 to 200 lbs 3.25@ 3.50

MEDIUM FEEDING HEIFERS.

steers, 100 to 150 lbs 3.00@ 3.25

COMMON TO FAIR HEIFERS.

steers, 100 to 150 lbs 2.75@ 3.00

COWS.

Good to choice cows 3.50@ 4.25
Fair to medium cows 3.00@ 3.25

GOOD TO FAIR COWS.

cows, 300 to 400 lbs 3.00@ 3.25

CHOICE FEEDING COWS.

cows, 200 to 300 lbs 3.00@ 3.25

COMMON TO FAIR COWS.

cows, 150 to 200 lbs 2.75@ 3.00

CHOICE FEEDING COWS.

cows, 100 to 150 lbs 2.50@ 2.75

GOOD FEEDING COWS.

cows, 100 to 150 lbs 2.25@ 2.50

FAIR COWS.

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