TARIFF BILL PASSED.

Senate Favored the Bill by a Vote of 38 to 28.

WILL NOW GO TO THE HOUSE.

Senate Chamber Filled by a Crowd of Interested Spectators — Final Vote Greeted With Cheers—It Has Occupied Six Weeks' Time.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—By the decisive vote of 38 to 28 the tariff bill was passed in the senate.

The culmination of the long and arduous struggle had excited the keenest interest, and the floor and galleries of the senate chamber were crowded by those anxious to witness the closing scene. Speaker Reed, Chairman Dingley and many of the members of the house were in the rear area, while every seat in the galleries, save those reserved for foreign representatives, was occupied.

The main interest centered on the final vote, and aside from this there was little of a dramatic character in the debate. The early part of the day was spent on amendments of comparatively minor importance, the debate branching into financial and anti-trust channels.

The senators began manifesting their impatience by calls for "Vote! Vote!" and soon thereafter the last amendment was disposed of, and the final vote began. There were many interruptions, as pairs were arranged, and then the vice president arose and announced the passage of the bill—yeas, 38, nays, 28. There was no demonstration, but a few scattered handclaps were given as the crowds dispersed.

An analysis of the final vote shows that the affirmative was cast by 35 Republicans, 2 Silver Republicans, Jones and Mantle, and 1 Democrat, McEnery—total, 38.

The negative vote was cast by 25 Democrats, 2 Populists, Harris and Turner, and 1 Silver Republican Cannon—total, 28

Eight Republicans were paired for the bill and eight Democrats against it. The senators present and not voting were Populists 5, viz.: Allen, Butler, Heitfeld, Kyle and Stewart; silver Republicans, 2, viz.: Teller and Pettigrew.

Following the passage of the bill, a resolution was agreed to asking the house for a conference, and Senators Allison, Aldrich, Platt of Connecticut, Burrows, Jones of Nevada, Vest, Jones of Arkansas and White were named as conferees on the part of the senate

The tariff debate began on May 26, on which day Mr. Aldrich, in behalf of the finance committee, made the opening statement on the bill. The actual consideration of the bill began the next day, May 27, when schedule A, relating to chemicals, was taken up.

The debate has been continuous since then, covering six weeks and one day. It has been notable in some respects, although it has lacked many of the dramatic and oratorical features marking past debates.

From the outset the advocates of the bill refrained from set speeches, and the discussion was narrowed to a consideration of rates and schedules, rather than general principles.

Mr. Aldrich's illness took him from the chamber after the first day, and since then the bill has been in immediate charge of Mr. Allison

The opposition has been directed in the main by Mr. Jones of Arkansas and Mr. Vest, while Senators White, Caffery, Gray and Allen have frequently figured in the debate.

The bill, as it goes back to the house, reenacts the antitrust sections of the Wilson act, while the reciprocity and retaliatory provisions are substitutes for those of the house.

One of the most important new provisions added by the senate is that of placing a stamp tax on bonds, debentures and certificates of stock.

Aside from these most important changes, the bill, as it goes back to the house, has 874 amendments of various degrees of importance, which must be reconciled between the two branches of congress.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

It Deals With Reforms in Our Currency. Immediate Consideration.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—After a discussion lasting over an hour the cabinet decided that the president should send to congress a message recommending legislation providing for a commission to adjust the currency questions of the country.

It is the expectation of the president that the subject will receive the attention of congress during the present extra session. The message itself is written and is short. Its principal feature is a quotation from the president's inaugural address on the financial subject.

The message was framed by the president himself and states the necessity of the occasion tersely. It was prepared by him after a consultation with one or two advisers and submitted to the cabinet as a whole.

It recites the fact that the tariff bill has now passed the senate and expresses the hope that it will soon be concurred in by both houses.

With that acted upon, a subject of equal importance, the president says, demands immediate attention—that of reform in our currency. The message quotes from the president's inaugural address, in which he said:

"Our financial system needs some revision; our money is all good now, but its value must not be further threatened. It should all be put on an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack nor its stability to doubt or dispute.

"Therefore, I believe it necessary to devise a system which, without diminishing the circulating medium or offering a premium for its contraction, will put a remedy for these arrangements, which, temporary in their nature, might well in years of our prosperity have been displaced by wiser provisions. With adequate revenue secured, but not until then, we can enter upon such changes in our fiscal laws as will, while insuring safety and volume to our money, no longer impose upon the government the necessity of maintaining so large a gold reserve, with its attendant and inevitable temptations to speculate."

Zimmerman's Reappearance.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., July 8.—At Nathan Littauer Hospital field Arthur A. Zimmerman, paced by a triplet, made an exhibition mile in 2:09. He also went a half mile against time in :57¼.

THORN'S CONFESSION.

Tells How He Killed Guldensuppe at Woodside, L. I.

NEW YORK, July 8 — The confession which Acting Inspector O'Brien has in his possession, and which presumably was made to John Dolpha, the barber who betrayed Thorn, gives the full history of the crime.

According to this document, the murder was committed in the house at Woodside which had been rented by Mrs. Nack.

A week ago last Saturday, according to the confession, Thorn went early to the Woodside house, and hid in a closet in the upper floor. In his pocket he had a loaded revolver and beside him was a 2 pound package of plaster of paris Then he waited for the arrival of Mrs. Nack and Guldensuppe. He took off his shoes so that no accidental noise could spoil his carefully laid plans.

It was between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning when Mrs Nack and her victim, Guldensuppe, drove up in the surrey which has been mentioned in the previous stories of the mystery Thorn heard Mrs Nack ask Guldensuppe a few questions about the house and heard Guldensuppe answer. Then Mrs Nack said, according to the confession, "Willie, don't wait for me. Go through the house and see how you like it."

"Oh, I'll just stay here until you come back," Guldensuppe replied

But Mrs. Nack, according to the confession, was anxious not to see the actual transaction of the tragedy which she had planned.

"Don't wait," she urged, "go and see the rooms upstairs. I think you'll like them."

Thorn, concealed behind the door of the closet, heard Guldensuppe's steps on the stairs as he complied with the woman's request. Carelessly Guldensuppe opened door after door until he came to the closet where Thorn stood As the door opened Thorn shot Guldensuppe right in the head. He died almost instantly.

Then Thorn took hold of the shoulders, dragged it down stairs and shoved it into the bathtub. Then Thorn went to the ground floor, where Mrs Nack was waiting. "It's done," said Thorn. "I know," replied Mrs. Nack. "I heard."

"Now go back to the city," Thorn said to Mrs. Nack, "and come back here at 5 o'clock Everything will be ready."

All this conversation and much more is embodied in this alleged confession. Mrs Nack obeyed Thorn's injunction and the murderer returned to the bathtub He cut off the head with a razor and saw. Then he packed the head closely with plaster of paris until it looked like a block of white stone

Then he took the legs off, and after that the lower part of the trunk He wrapped it up in the cheese cloth, then in the oil cloth, tied the bundles neatly, lit a pipe and sat looking at his handiwork. He sat there until Mrs. Nack returned in the surrey.

Carrying the bundles with him they both took the ferry boat across to New York. On the way over they threw the bundles into the river.

Thorn was arraigned in the Jefferson Market court and remanded until tomorrow, when Mrs. Nack's case comes up

INSANE FROM THE HEAT.

Buffalo Man Sunstruck at Albany. Several Prostrations.

ALBANY, July 8 —Charles W Searles of Buffalo was sunstruck on Broadway and now lies in St. Peter's hospital.

There were several prostrations

Five women have gone insane since the hot wave set in from the effects of the heat.

Killed by a Bomb.

MONQUITT, Mass., July 6.—Henry B Stone of Chicago, vice president of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, was instantly killed by the explosion of a bomb at his summer home here. The children were discharging fireworks on the lawn. Mr Stone's little daughter asked him to fire off a bomb. He lighted it and threw it from him, but the explosion did not occur. After waiting a short time Mr. Stone approached the spot where the bomb lay and bent over to see what the trouble was, just as it exploded. Large fragments struck him in the forehead, and he fell, instantly killed.

Celebrated In Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6 —The 121st anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was celebrated in front of Independence hall. The celebration was under the auspices of the Society of the War of 1812 of Pennsylvania. The ceremonies consisted of an address by Mayor Warwick, reading of the Declaration of Independence and singing by schoolchildren. Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, ex-minister to England, was the orator of the day.

Celebrated In London.

LONDON, July 6.—Three hundred citizens of the United States, residents of London and visitors, sat down to the annual dinner of the American society in London last evening to celebrate Independence day. Most of the Americans prominent in official and business life in London were present.

May Lead to War.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, via Galveston, Tex., July 8.—There is considerable excitement here against Costa Rica, owing to that republic decreeing free imports into her territory bordering on the San Juan and Colorado rivers, including Greytown, and war between the two countries is discussed. The government of Nicaragua will request the diet of the greater republic of Central America to protest against the step taken by Costa Rica.

Jumped to His Death.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Captain W. C. Keeble, who had some reputation as a jumper from bridges and masts of vessels, was killed in jumping from the Brooklyn bridge. He is the 23d victim of the experiment.

1897 JULY. 1897

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

MOTHER M'KINLEY INJURED.

Matting Slipped and In Falling Her Head Was Cut.

CANTON, O., July 6.—Mother McKinley met with a serious accident, for one of her age. In walking on the porch a piece of straw carpeting had slipped as she took a step and she fell to the floor, striking her forehead on a door step. Although 83 years old, she was not so stunned but that

MOTHER M'KINLEY.

she was able to arise in a few moments and walk to a stand where she washed away the blood.

She made light of the occurrence to Miss Helen McKinley, who happened in. The president's sister, however, instantly notified him that his mother was hurt, and finding a deep gash in her head he did not wait to summon a messenger, but started in haste to secure a doctor.

Mother McKinley continued to make light of the injury Her courage was admirable. The doctor found the cut so deep as to require sewing up, and she had this done without taking an anesthetic. Later she did not seem to be suffering seriously from the shock and was resting easily.

WILL NOT OBJECT.

Russia and France Willing to Have This Country Annex Hawaii.

LONDON, July 7—John W. Foster, the United States seal commissioner, has arrived here from St. Petersburg and has paid a visit to the United States ambassador, Colonel John Hay. Messrs. Foster and Hay will co-operate in pressing the sealing question upon the British government.

Mr. Foster said the details of the arrangement arrived at with Russia could not be revealed, but he added, they were entirely satisfactory.

Mr. Foster had no doubt Japan was equally ready to co-operate with the United States in the protection of seals He was not going to Japan, but he had conferred with the Japanese minister at Washington and thought an agreement could be reached directly between the two governments The measures to be agreed upon, however, would not be made effective before 1898, but had Great Britain shown the same willingness as Russia, they might have been applied this season.

Speaking of Hawaii, Mr. Foster said: "We learned the sentiments of Russia and France during our visit to St. Petersburg and Paris. They won't object to annexation and regard it as natural and inevitable. I do not believe Great Britain will object. The European governments may not like it, but they are reconciled to it.

"Hawaii does not presage the annexation of Cuba. Their cases are entirely dissimilar Hawaii is settled by Americans and the United States has obligations to fulfill there, whereas Cuba is a colony of a foreign government."

Fourth of July Fatalities.

MACON, Mo., July 6.—There was a disastrous ending to the Fourth of July celebration at Ethel, in this county A misdirected Roman candle struck an immense package of explosives, which shot off in the midst of the crowd attending the festivities Horses reared and plunged and tore through the crowd, knocking people down right and left. Many women fainted. A number of people were struck by the flying fireworks and wounds of various characters inflicted. A Miss King was hit in the thigh by a sky rocket, which tore its way through her limb, inflicting a probably fatal wound.

Eastbound Shipments.

CHICAGO, July 7 — Eastbound shipments of dead freight last week were 44,292 tons, against 50,606 for the corresponding week of last year, 58,971 in 1896, and 42,982 in 1894.

Postmaster Appointed.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Among the fourthclass postmasters appointed was the following: New York—Conklin, E. P. Edminster

Berlin Cafes.

Up to 1870 there was not a single cafe worthy the name in Berlin. Now the cafes in Berlin, writes Wolf von Schierbrand, far outvie those of Vienna and rival those of Paris. One which was started recently in Friedrichstrasse, the Kaiser cafe, swallowed up over 1,000,000 marks in its equipment, and yet it is a regular gold mine. The office of head waiter in any one of them is worth more than the office of imperial chancellor. One of the recent head waiters of the Cafe Bauer has just leased the Linden cafe at an annual rental of 70,000 marks. Nearly all of them are open day and night. Coffee is the principal dish, but imported beers, ices, liquors, etc., may also be had, and from 50 to 200 newspapers and periodicals are on file.

The Dog as a Mail Carrier.

"Stick your head out of the window and you will see a novel sight," said Detective Johnson while aboard the Lexington and Eastern west bound train and while the train was nearing Waltersville. We did so, and very soon saw the mail sack hurled from the mail car and a large black dog seize it and begin running with it to the postoffice. The dog makes regular trips with it to the train for the mail and carries it to the postoffice, but is under the surveillance of the postmaster. He knows exactly the time when the train is due at that station and is always at his post as mail carrier. He has been taught many other tricks equally smart.—Jackson Hustler.

Copper coins were first introduced into England in the reign of James I. Previously brass, tin, iron and leather tokens were freely circulated.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Culled From Dispatches From Both Hemispheres.

SEVEN DAYS' NEWS IN BRIEF.

A General Resume of the Leading News of the Day, Prepared In a Suitable Form For the Reader Whose Leisure Time Is Limited.

The northbound passenger train on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad ran into the southbound Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe local at a crossing near Celesto, Tex. The sleeper and one coach were wrecked. Three persons were injured.

Francis Edmund Gilliland, alderman of the Fifth ward and a prominent Republican of Amsterdam, N. Y., has died there of pneumonia. He was the second member of the common council to die within a month. He was 41 years old

James Corbett, aged 17 years, of England, an employe of the Wallace circus, while asleep fell from a car two miles from Hanover, Pa., and was badly mangled He is in a precarious condition at the Gettysburg hospital.

Patrick Flannigan, alias "Little Patsey," the wellknown bank sneak thief and one of the three men who robbed the Yonkers (N. Y.) Savings bank on April 12 last, was, at White Plains, N. Y., sentenced to 11 years in Sing Sing

After an idleness of nearly two months operations at the Queen Iron mines at Negaunee Mich., have been resumed with a force of about 275

United States Consul General Lee reports to the state department by cable from Havana that the Spanish authorities have released Augustin Clements Betancourt, an American citizen, on condition that he leaves Cuba at once.

The new contract for the electric lighting of the streets of the village of Bath, N. Y., has been signed. There will be 15 incandescent lamps on the circuit and four new arc lights.

In Montreal there is some uneasiness felt at the fact that the second case of supposed smallpox has developed The first was discovered on Saturday. Both cases are isolated.

Fred Hanaway, a 12-year-old son of Peter Hanaway of Pullman, Ills., was drowned at Meadville, Pa., while bathing in French creek, which has gained an unenviable reputation for the number of victims it has claimed.

Eight people were drowned in Lake Michigan at Chicago while bathing at various points along the beach.

Two severe electrical storms passed over the vicinity south of Franklinville, N. Y. At Iachua, lightning struck a tree near the home of S. W. Hoag and severely shocked Eugene Thomas, who was sitting in the door of the house. Thomas' condition is serious.

A special dispatch from Sydney, N. S. W., says that the British warship Wallaroo has hoisted the Union Jack on Russell, Bellona and Stuart islands, belonging to the Solomon group.

Martin Baryta, a Hungarian laborer, between 35 and 40 years old, was struck by a freight engine on the Johnsonburg branch of the Pennsylvania railroad, about one and one-half miles north of Johnsonburg, Pa., and instantly killed. He was intoxicated.

The church at St. Jonquaire, Que., was struck by lightning while the congregation was in it. There was a panic and one person was killed and several injured. The priest was turned over on the altar. The church is partly destroyed.

Reuben J. Dickson and Matthew Revel, two wellknown men of Vernon, Ont., went for a drive. On the way they quarreled and Revell injured Dickson so seriously that he is dying. Both men are said to have been under the influence of liquor at the time.

The sultan now shows signs of yielding on the question of the rectification of the Turkish frontier. The ambassadors expect negotiations for peace will be resumed shortly, when it is hoped everything will be settled in accordance with the views of Europe.

Spencer Trask, the New York banker, had a narrow escape from death at Saratoga. He was bicycling down Philadelphia street when his machine became uncontrollable. He was thrown under the feet of a horse, but fortunately escaped with few bruises.

A terrific electrical storm, accompanied by hail and wind, passed over Schenectady, N. Y. Fruit gardens were greatly damaged and reports from the surrounding towns are to the effect that the storm nearly ruined the crops, particularly the rye.

Further advices from the south of France add to the gravity of the disasters due to the floods there. The number of houses and farms destroyed are incalculable. The losses are estimated at 200,000,000 francs. Hardly a village has escaped damage and the number of victims is quite 300.

Teamsters, to the number of 70 and 200 laborers, working on the Peterboro (Ont.) section of the Trent Valley canal, struck for an increase of wages.

Edward Sullivan of Buffalo, a scooper, while walking on the railroad track on his way home, was struck by a Central engine. His head was cut off and body and legs horribly mutilated. Sullivan was 35 years old and unmarried.

A dispatch to The Times from Capetown, Africa, says that the native outbreak in Gazaland is assuming alarming proportions. The governor of Mozambique is personally in command of the column sent to suppress the rebellion.

Thomas Morgan and his wife of Youngstown, O., met a horrible death. They were driving near a cliff when the horse backed the buggy over the bank. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan fell 60 feet and were instantly killed.

The annual meeting of the Chautauqua County Medical society will be held at the Hotel Athenaeum, Chautauqua, on Tuesday, July 13.

James McCaugharn of Watervliet, N. Y., committed suicide by jumping into the canal at that place.

James McMullen of Lundy's Lane, Ont., and his wife had a quarrel. During the argument he pulled a knife and stabbed her. Government Constable O'Malley is after him with a warrant. Mrs. McMullen's injury is not considered serious.

Four people were fatally injured and 18 others were hurt in a streetcar wreck on the Forbes street line of the Consolidated Traction company in Pittsburg.

MINERS WILL WIN.

President Ratchford Confident of the Strikes Success.

COLUMBUS O., July 8 —President Ratchford said: "There is no longer any doubt that ultimate victory for the miners is assured"

Mr. Ratchford said he would not give figures, but the reports were favorable.

"The Cincinnati Central Labor council has taken up the matter of relief and submitted their proposition to the president of the American Federation of Labor, recommending that the entire membership of that organization be assessed 10 cents per man per week, which will amount to $60,000.

"To carry out this movement and insure its success, the presidents of the various national organizations will in a few days meet in conference to deal with this and other phases of the subject.

"Indications also point to the fact that railroad employes are taking a deep interest in the mining troubles, which interest may lead to their refusal to handle nonunion coal during the present disturbance. The shipment of coal from the West Virginia fields to the lake market has never exceeded 6 per cent of the whole stock in any one season. We recognize, however," said Mr Ratchford, "that it is a difficult matter to displace any coal to which consumers become accustomed."

Miners on Strike.

PITTSBURG, July 7. — The strike of coal miners is on in the Pittsburg district, but reports as to its extent are so conflicting and meagre that it is difficult to tell how many men responded to the strike order.

The miners' officials express themselves as confident that the order had been generally obeyed, and that all the diggers would be out in a few days.

The reports received say that all the mines on the Wheeling division of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad are idle.

Death of a Prominent Engineer.

PITTSBURG, July 8 —Colonel James Andrews, one of the most prominent mechanical engineers of the country, died at his home in Allegheny of Bright's disease Colonel Andrews was associated with Captain James B. Eads in the construction of the Mississippi jetties and St. Louis bridge. He was also deeply interested in the Tehuantepec ship railway project He was 60 years of age

Large Sized Gold Brick.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The agents of the Bank of Montreal in this city received by express a gold brick weighing 4,150 ounces and valued at $72,000 The brick will be sent to the assay office for reduction It comes from the mines of the Caribou Hydraulic Mining company at Quesnella Forks, B. C., and is the largest piece of yellow metal seen in this city in many a day.

Accidental Deaths In Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Patriotism claimed five lives, and there was an unusually long list of maimed and injured people as a result of the fourth of July celebrations.

THE MARKETS.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 7.

Money on call, 1@1½ per cent

Prime mercantile paper, 1@4 per cent.

Sterling exchange At usual business in bankers' bills, $4.85¾@4.87 for demand. $4.86¾@4.86 for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.86½@4.87½ and $4.88@4.88½.

Commercial bills, $4.85¼.

Bar silver, 59½c.

Mexican dollars, 47c.

Silver certificates, 60@60.

New York Produce Market.

FLOUR—City mills patent, $4.00@4.25; city mills clear, $4.60@4.75, winter patents, $4.30@4.65, winter straits, $4.00@4.10, do extra, $3.80@3.90; do low grades, $3.25@3.45 Minnesota patents, $4.10@4.30 Minnesota bakers, $3.55@3.60; spring low grades, 2.00@2.90 spring extra, 2.25@2.80 winter low grades, $3.25@3.50. Southern flour, 4.25

CORNMEAL Yellow western, coarse, 57c, brandywine, 1.75@1.85; city, 58@59.

RYE FLOUR—Superfine, $2.00@2.30; fancy, $2.35@2.45

RYE—State, 45c delivered, No. 2 western, 36½c c. i. f. Buffalo; carlots, 33@40c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Spot and to arrive, $1.15@1.20.

BUCKWHEAT—34@35c c. i. f. track; 35c prime state.

BARLEY—Feeding, 28½c c. i. f. Buffalo; malting, 35@40c; western No. 2 Milwaukee, 35½c c. i. f.; western, 27@29c c. i. f.

BARLEY MALT—Western, 43@44c; No. 2 western, 68@70c; two-rowed, 68c six-rowed, 69@75c.

WHEAT—No. 1 northern New York, 77½c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 hard New York, 78½c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth, 81½c. f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 78½c afloat. Options: No. 2 red July closed at 77½c; Aug., 72¼c; Sept., 72¼c Oct., 73½c; Nov., 73½c. Dec., 74c.

CORN—Spot sales of No. 2, 31c elevator; 32c afloat; steamer mixed, 30½c; No. 3, 28½c; yellow, 30¼c. Options: July closed at 31c; Aug., 31½c; Sept., 32¾c.

OATS—Spot No. 2, 22½c; No. 2 delivered, 22c No. 3, 21½c; No. 2 white, 25c; No. 3 white, 24c, track mixed western, 21½@23½c; track white, 24@30c; track white western, 25@30c. Options: July closed at 20c; Sept., 23½c.

HAY—Shipping, 50c; good to choice, 60@75c.

PORK—Old mess, $8.25@8.75, family, $9.25@10.00; short clear, $9.00@10.50; extra prime, $10.50.

BUTTER — Western creamery, 11@15c; do factory, 7½@10½c. Elgins, 15c, imitation creamery, 9½@12½c; state dairy, 10@14c; do creamery, 11@15c.

CHEESE—State, large, 6@7¾c; small, fancy, 6¾@7½c; part skims, 3@3½c; full skims, 2@3c.

EGGS—State and Pennsylvania, 11@11½c, western fresh, 10½@11c; icehouse, $2.70@2.85; southern, $2.40@2.70 per 30 dozen cases.

Buffalo Provision Market.

BUFFALO, July 7.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, 80½c No. 1 northern, 79½c. Winter wheat: No. 2 red, 79c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow, 31½c; No. 3 yellow, 31c.

OATS— No. 2 white, 24½c; No. 3 mixed, 23c.

RYE—No. 2, 39c.

FLOUR—Spring wheat, best patent, per bbl., $4.25@4.50; low grades, $2.50@2.75; winter wheat, best family, $4.50@4.75; graham, $3.40@4.00.

BUTTER—State creamery, 15@15½c; western do, 15@15½c.

CHEESE—Fancy full cream, 8@8½c; choice do, 7@7½c; light skims, 5@7c; skims, 5@7c.

EGGS—State, 10½@— ; Canada and western, 9½@10c.

East Buffalo Live Stock Market.

CATTLE—Extra export steers, $4.65@4.85; good do, $4.40@4.50; choice heavy butchers' $4.25@4.40; light handy do, $4.10@3.00 cows and heifers, extra, $3.50@3.85; calves, heavy fed $2.25@3.50; veals, $5.50@5.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS — Choice to extra wethers, $3.65@3.85; fair to choice sheep, $3.00@3.50; common to fair, $2.25@2.75; choice to extra spring lambs, $4.15@4.50; common to fair, $3.75@4.00.

HOGS — Heavy, $3.55@—; medium and mixed, $3.55@3.70 Yorkers, $3.10@— pigs, $3.70@3.75.

Buffalo Hay Market.

No. 1 timothy, per ton, $12.00@— No. 2 do, $11.00@12.00; baled hay, $11.00@12.00; baled straw, $5.50@7.00; bundled rye, $10.00@11.00

CURE FOR TETANUS.

A NOTED BACTERIOLOGIST'S EXPERIMENTS WITH ANTITOXINE

The Bacteria of Lockjaw Abundant, but They Cannot Propagate in the Presence of Oxygen Gratifying Results Obtained by the Use of the New Remedy.

Dr. Hopkins of the Cleveland Medical college, and one of the world's noted bacteriologists, recently performed a notable experiment. A rabbit afflicted with lockjaw in its worst phase and in imminent danger of dying was cured by the doctor by one injection of lockjaw antitoxine.

As a rabbit has a less degree of vitality than a man has and as its system is less susceptible to changes it is believed that a person afflicted with lockjaw can be cured more easily than the rabbit was. The use of lockjaw antitoxine was attempted at the New York Pasteur institute some time ago, but its application was not marked with success.

Dr. Hopkins in an interview had this to say of his remarkable experiments:

"Lockjaw, or, as it is technically known, tetanus, is one of the most fatal diseases known to medicine. In fact, it is almost invariably fatal. The cause of the affection was unknown until, in 1884, Nicolaier found the germ which produced it in garden earth. The germs were especially abundant in manured soil, and this led to the supposition that these organisms had their origin in the intestines of horses. But this theory was quickly disproved by Le Dentre, who found the germs existing in abundance in the New Hebrides islands, where there were no horses. In these islands the natives were accustomed to poison their arrows by thrusting them in soil rich in these germs.

The disease is usually contracted through wounds from rusty nails, etc., which have been in such soil and are covered by the germs, or it may come from direct contact between an abraded skin surface and earth containing the germs. One of the characteristics of these bacteria, and a fortunate one, is that they cannot propagate in the presence of oxygen. Were it not for this fact the disease would certainly be much more common. So virulent are these organisms that five-one millionths of a centimeter taken from a culture four weeks old would kill a mouse in a few hours. So rapid is the progress of the disease that if the point of inoculation were cauterized and the germs then present at that point thereby destroyed an hour after the inoculation the result would be unchanged. In the hope of curing this much dreaded disease Behring and Kilatalo have devised an antitoxine similar in preparation and application to the antitoxine for diphtheria, and under its use the disease has lost much of its horror.

"Among the first to investigate along this line in this country was Dr. George W. Hopkins, bacteriologist to the Cleveland Medical college. Dr. Hopkins secured a strong, vigorous goat and injected into it at first one-one-millionth of a drop of a culture of tetanus germs. The injections were continued in constantly increasing doses for four months, the last dose being five drops of a most virulent culture, and at the end of this time the animal's jugular vein was opened and two quarts of rich red blood were extracted. This was allowed to coagulate and then the serum which had been squeezed out of the clot was removed. This possessed the curative properties, and with it many experiments were performed. Rabbits, guinea pigs and dogs were inoculated with the disease, and when it had assumed an apparently fatal form a few drops of the antitoxine serum were introduced under the animal's skin and this procedure was invariably followed by muscular relaxation and general improvement in a few hours and complete recovery as a rule inside of 24 hours. It was later tried upon horses suffering from lockjaw with equally gratifying results and lastly in cases in men, with complete recovery in all but a few cases which were not seen until the patients were moribund."
—Exchange.

The X Rays to Detect Smuggling.

The French government recently adopted the X rays as a means of checking the prevailing practice of smuggling. Director Pallain of the French customs service has ordered that Crookes tubes be kept at all the larger customs offices, and all of the customs inspectors in Paris have been summoned to the chief office to have the method of their use explained to them.

Hitherto vast quantities of watches, jewelry and other dutiable articles of high valuation have been concealed by sewing them in the legs of deal tables and ink receptacles, and have thus escaped the notice of the customs officers. It is believed that by means of the X rays the presence of such articles will be readily detected.—New York Telegram.

Points of View.

We grow gloomy, hot and horrid
When the wind is from the south,
With a temperature as torrid
As a "morning after" mouth,
But what sweet sensations thrill us,
What joy to the outer man,
When we pause awhile to chill us
By a big electric fan!

When the home bound cars are loaded,
And the shopping women there
Fill the seats till we are goaded
To a fruitless, fierce despair,
Then we hail the thunder shower
With delight akin to pain
As we watch the sitters glower,
Soaking in the driving rain.

How we long for sudden blindness
To afflict the maids who pine
For "a rest," with chill unkindness,
When they see an ice cream sign!
But in case we travel single,
And are almost roasting—well,
That same sign will make us tingle
With a joy no words can tell.
—Chicago Record

The cost of housing wheat after thrashing is greater in the New England states, averaging from 68 cents in Vermont to 96 cents in Massachusetts.