

The Thirteen Towns.

FOSSTON, (Polk Co.) MINNESOTA.

If a man has chronic dyspepsia it is hard to convince him that the world is growing better.

In 1839, by an act of Parliament, the use of dogs in London to draw carts as beasts of burden was abolished.

A man usually laughs when he is amused; a woman usually laughs when she thinks other people think she ought to laugh.

Prof. Emil Yung, of Geneva, Switzerland, has counted the ants in five nests. Their numbers were 63,018, 67,470, 12,933, 93,694, 47,828.

New York city has 1,522 polling places, only 51 less than the whole state of Nebraska, and 9 more than there are in North Carolina.

Owing to the big vintage and the scarcity of casks wine is selling at one cent a quart at many vineyards in the Bordeaux district of France.

No matter how poor a native of the Hawaiian islands may be, he is never seen begging. The only beggars there, are chiefly the impoverished Portuguese residents.

Kerschdorf, near Heidelberg, has a lively ninety-one-year-old blacksmith and church warden who recently climbed to the top of the church steeple and tied a new rope to the bell after the younger men in the village had refused to risk themselves.

Prof. Koltthoff of Sweden, who recently returned from Greenland with a pair of musk oxen, one of the objects of his travels, believes these interesting animals can be acclimatized in the north of Sweden. In matter of food, he says, they are as easily pleased as the American goat that digests oyster cans. A full-grown ox will weigh between 1,400 and 1,500 pounds, and its flesh is good eating.

Recent improvements in telephoto cameras are said to have obviated the old difficulty which required long exposures, and have rendered it possible to take pictures with such cameras as quickly as with those of ordinary construction. The improvement has been effected by placing a tube, containing a positive lens at one end and a negative at the other, in front of the ordinary lens of the camera.

An electric railway is to be constructed between Liverpool and Manchester, intended especially for the swift transportation of passengers. It is said that the system adopted will be that of the single elevated rail, the cars being suspended from the rail. The projectors talk of sending trains from one city to the other, a distance of about twenty-nine miles, in fifteen minutes, or at the rate of 115 miles an hour.

According to the results of studies by Prof. A. E. Verrill the beautiful Bermuda Islands are merely the remnant of an island, very much larger than the present entire group, but which has sunk in the ocean. The original island had an area of 300 or 400 square miles, whereas the Bermudas today are only about twenty square miles in area. Within a comparatively recent period, says Prof. Verrill, the Bermudas have subsided at least 50 or 100 feet. Their base is the summit of an ancient volcano, while their surface is composed of shell sand drifted into hills by the wind and consolidated by infiltration.

Captain S. P. Emmerson, who has just died in Denver, was distinguished as the leader of a company of irregular Confederate forces, commonly known as guerrillas, who hoped to capture or destroy Chicago. Captain Emmerson escaped capture on that occasion by stealing a horse and riding away. Many of the exploits of his command were as daring as those of the Quantrell, Morgan or Mosely raiders. He was once captured in Kentucky, but escaped by cutting a hole in the roof of his prison. Captain Emmerson was a warm friend to the James boys. He never recovered from the grief caused by the fall of the Confederacy.

The Census Bureau has made public the returns of the population in Alabama. The population of the state in 1900 is 1,828,697, as against 1,513,017 in 1890, representing an increase since 1890 of 315,680, or 20.8 per cent. This rate of increase is slightly greater than that for the decade from 1880 to 1890 when it was 19.8 per cent. The population in 1900 is more than fourteen times as large as that given for 1820, the first census taken after its organization as a state, in 1819. The total land surface of Alabama is approximately 61,540 square miles, the average number of persons to the square mile at the censuses of 1890 and 1900 being 29.3 in 1890 and 35.4 in 1900.

It is with some surprise that one reads in a recent report of the director of the National Observatory at Athens that, taking area into account, earthquakes are about twice as frequent in Greece as they are in Japan. The latter country has been looked upon as par excellence the land of earthquakes. It would appear that its earthquakes are, upon the whole, more severe than those in Greece, although the great architectural monuments of Greece have suffered much from seismic disturbances.

DAVIS PASSES AWAY

NATION LOSES ITS FOREMOST STATESMAN.

Career of Patriotic Usefulness and Distinguished Ability is Closed—Whole Country Mourns the Death of the Brilliant Diplomat and Statesman—As Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee He Took a Prominent Part in Shaping the Policy of the Government.

St. Paul, Nov. 29.—United States Senator Cushman K. Davis has been vanquished in his heroic struggle with the grim reaper. Death came at 8:48 o'clock Tuesday night to relieve him of the suffering which he has patiently endured for the last few weeks.

Millions of his countrymen have watched and prayed during the critical period of his illness, hoping that the nation's foremost statesman and diplomat might be spared to continue his labors in behalf of the country he loved so well. A combination of senile gangrene and acute inflammation of the kidneys resulted in death.

Although the end was foreseen weeks ago by the attending physicians, and had been expected from day to day, it comes as a great shock to the members of the family, to whom the senator's great will power and **The Plucky Fight** that he made against the progress of disease gave hope of ultimate recovery. It comes as a shock to the people of the city and the state and of the nation that had feared the worst, but had hoped for the best.

The disease which caused death first made its appearance in August, when the senator's right foot became sore. It was considered by him to be a trifling matter and nothing was done for several weeks. During September the diseased member had become so painful that he considered it worth while to make an attempt at treatment, and it was not until a few weeks later that the services of a physician were secured.

A month ago the true significance of the trouble became apparent and the skill of the best surgeons in the country was called upon.

To Check the Disease. At first it was supposed that the patient was suffering from blood poisoning, but the case rapidly developed into one of senile gangrene. The little toe was amputated in the effort to stay



Senator C. K. Davis.

the advance of the disorder which the surgeons realized could have but one end. During the last few weeks of his life Senator Davis made a heroic struggle. His strength had been undermined by the strain of almost unceasing activity in the performance of his duties to the nation and the state. Since the beginning of the Spanish war he has accomplished a remarkable amount of work that was placed upon him in his high position in the councils of the country and during it all paid little attention to his health. When the crisis came he had little, aside from his superior will power, to rely upon in the

Contest Against Disease. For weeks his condition has been such as to keep his family and friends alternating between hope and despair. Almost every night he has been restless, his temperature has been above normal and pulse and respiration have risen to points that indicated to the physicians the most alarming results. With the return of day he would recover consciousness, would suffer little pain, and to the watchers at the bedside, appear to be improving. His appetite was good, he read the papers and smoked and apparently was on the road to recovery. With the return of night, however, the presence of the alarming symptoms was again manifested and Dr. A. J. Stone, who attended the senator, could hold out but little hope.

From Unconsciousness to Death. Monday afternoon Senator Davis sank into a comatose condition and thereafter recognized no one. At 4 o'clock yesterday morning he became very weak and thereafter sank steadily. All day yesterday he lay motionless upon his left side. The physicians feared to disturb him, so he received no nourishment or medicine. At 7 o'clock last evening his respirations, scarcely to be detected, were as infrequent as seven or eight to the minute. Then the senator's father, almost ninety years old, came into the room—woestricken but calm. The senator's mother was not called to see her great son die. The senator's sisters, Mrs. Bartlett Tripp and Mrs. T. T. Monford, followed their father to the bedside. Mrs. Davis had not left her dying husband. At 8:47 o'clock Dr. Stone was holding the senator's wrist. A trembling pulsation could still be felt.

Dr. Stone took out his watch. The ticking repeated itself again and again in the ears of all within the room. The doctor withdrew his hand and rose from his chair. Senator Davis had been dead several minutes.

SENATOR C. K. DAVIS.

Brilliant Career of the Great Minnesota Statesman.

A patriotic champion of liberty and of law, a profound and polished scholar, a subtle lawyer, an impressive and convincing orator, a broad-minded, cautious, but alert statesman, a courageous, fertile and successful diplomat, such was Senator Cushman K. Davis. When the momentous events of the past few years are summed up by the historians and added to the stirring pages of this great republic's history, prominently forth must stand the name of Minnesota's senior senator. Inseparably connected with the exciting incidents previous to and during the war with Spain is the name of this great diplomat and statesman, as chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, he had much to do with shaping the policy of the government. His advice was constantly sought by President McKinley, to whom he was a mainstay and support during the whole of that turbulent period.

The exposition of international justice contained in his report upon the Maine disaster, supplied foundation for all subsequent action by congress and the president. It was left to Senator Davis, nevertheless, to focus the mighty forces he had set in motion. This he did by reporting to the senate a resolution demanding the withdrawal of Spain from Cuba and adjacent waters, and authorizing the president, in case of Spain's refusal, to employ such force as might be necessary to enforce compliance. But the Minnesota senator displayed true courage of statecraft, which prepares for the consequence of every voluntary action.

Thus, between Feb. 15, 1898, when the Maine was destroyed, and April 21, when war began, Senator Davis stood forth in the eyes of the world, a sagacious, self-poised director of American destiny. Thenceforth his name, his learning, his talents, were recognized by civilization. Thenceforth his policy was latent in every diplomatic undertaking of the United States. And when some future century confronts American problems of 1898, the patriotic, safe solution will again be read in the old-time speeches of Cushman K. Davis.

Throughout the Spanish war the calm but formidable attitude of this country offset the most subtle plans for foreign intervention, an intervention directed far more to the humbling of America than at the sundering of Spain. For the maintenance of an attitude so difficult and so essential, the advice of Senator Davis was sought constantly and frankly. As a commissioner to arrange terms of peace with Spain the senator's peculiar talents found full scope. One of his associates on the commission, speaking afterward, said: "Senator Davis was our magazine, our bulwark. His knowledge of international law awoke the admiration of our antagonists, learned and ingenious as they were themselves. The senator was never at a loss to meet the most unexpected point or to confute the Spaniards with a return quotation from the most obscure authority. His acquaintance with French, Italian and Spanish, as well as with the classic tongues, rendered so difficult and so essential, the advice of Senator Davis was sought constantly and frankly."

Upon his return from Paris Senator Davis was received with distinguished gratitude at Washington, with public welcome at St. Paul. His place as chairman of the senate committee on foreign affairs was assured for the future, no less than with his seat in the senate. He had fixed his position as the foremost American expounder of the complex law of nations. He had, moreover, proved his possession of the far rarer ability to obtain from that law the utmost advantage in diplomatic argument.

Senator Davis comes of Puritan stock, both his father and mother tracing their ancestry back to the Pilgrim Fathers. Cushman K. Davis was born at the village of Henderson, N. Y., June 16, 1838. He was the oldest of eight children, five of whom still live. When he was two months old his family removed to Waukesha, Wis. For fifteen years his father lived the earnest life of a frontier farmer. He then became a country merchant. During the War of the Rebellion he served as a captain in the commissary department, and was brevetted major by President Johnson. Afterward Maj. Davis held several municipal and county offices, and was chosen a member of the Wisconsin legislature. He is still living, hale and hearty, at the advanced age of eighty-six.

Cushman attended the district school, later, studied in a small academy at Waukesha, known as Carroll college. In 1857 he graduated from the University of Michigan. He practiced law at Waukesha until 1862, when he enlisted in the Federal army as first lieutenant of Company B, Twenty-eighth Wisconsin infantry. He joined the Army of the Tennessee and participated in the expedition that captured Little Rock. He was not robust, and he suffered constantly from the malaria of the Arkansas swamps. He was frequently detailed for duty as judge advocate, and later served as adjutant general on the staff of Gen. Gorman. But, after two years, Lieut. Davis found himself failing, and was obliged to resign in 1864.

He returned to Waukesha and married. Then he came to St. Paul and became a law partner of his former military chief, Gen. Gorman. Afterward he became associated with C. D. O'Brien and H. A. Wilson. On retiring from his two-years' term as governor of Minnesota, he, with F. B. Kellogg and C. A. Severance, established the well known law firm of Davis, Kellogg & Severance. They maintained a successful career during twenty-four years.

Cushman K. Davis found ample reason for success at the bar in his distinguishing qualities of earnestness, good judgment, diligence, clearness and thoughtfulness of vision, united to subtlety of mind.

When twenty-nine years old, Attorney Davis obtained his first important political office, that of representative in the Minnesota legislature. Appoint-

ed district attorney in 1868, he held the office until 1873, when he resigned to take the gubernatorial chair, to which he had been elected as the candidate of the Republican party. During the eleven years that followed his retirement from the governor's office, Gov. Davis sought no political office. His time was divided between his profession and his literary pursuits.

In 1887 he succeeded S. J. R. McMillan as United States senator. As chairman of the senate's pension committee Senator Davis gained the gratitude of all old soldiers by originating and passing a pension bill both liberal and just. Toward the close of his first term he surprised the country with an elaborate declaration of the present and the future importance of the Sault Ste. Marie canal.

The senator was re-elected in 1893. During this term he was promoted to the much-prized position of chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, succeeding the venerable John Sherman. He made a strong fight against President Cleveland's Hawaiian policy, and when, subsequently, the Hawaiian treaty of annexation failed of passage, he put his subtlety once more in evidence by substituting for the treaty a joint resolution, thus securing immediate annexation through the vote of a mere majority.

Senator Davis' most distinguished service in the senate was before and during the war with Spain. In 1898 he was re-elected for the third term to the honorable body that he had honored.

At the capital he was admired socially. Although by no means rich, he had been long in receipt of a growing income from his legal practice. He entertained with taste. He enjoyed, at his house in Washington, the co-operation of a popular, tactful and attractive wife. He had no children. Before Mrs. Davis married, in 1880, she was Miss Anna Malcolm Agnew of St. Paul. A few years earlier Gov. Davis had secured a divorce, on the technical ground of desertion, from his first wife, Laura Bowman. She retained the esteem of many friends. She had married Lieut. Davis at Waukesha soon after his return from the war. Mrs. Bowman-Davis inherited an extensive property in later years. She is said to be living in Kansas City.

The senator was a Mason and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, but he was allied with few other societies. Although not active in religious concerns, he was nominally a Congregationalist.

Senator Davis was a deep student, and found a special pleasure in his library. To him, as to most productive minds, all literature was valuable. Shakespeare and Balzac were his favorites. His lecture upon "Hamlet," his work upon "The Law in Shakespeare," will remain proofs the most pregnant of his scholarship.

The lecture upon "Hamlet" was written in 1882, and was delivered on various occasions with much success. The treatise upon Shakespearean law was published two years later. It was acclaimed by law scholars of all Anglo-Saxony as the work of a profound, ingenious lawyer. Minnesota was felicitated that her second great Shakespearean had judgment sufficient for the two.

Cushman K. Davis was an intellectual man. For knowledge, therefore, as the campus of the intellect, he felt the partially conceived by athletes for the lime-lined field. His was not an abstract, spiritual intellectuality. It was mind applied to man. Senator Davis viewed mankind, dealt with mankind, through his head, not through his heart. He had many convictions. He had few sympathies. His self-sacrifice was only that of the present for the future. He did not disregard the cardinal principles of conduct. He was a faithful son, an honorable lawyer, a patriotic statesman.

His temperament, so cold and so controlling, so shrewd and so self-centered, was reflected in the deep-set eyes, was reflected in the deepest eyes below his expansive forehead, in the heavy, projecting eyebrows tilted toward his cheeks. This was the face of Benjamin F. Butler, a politician profound and ingenious. This is the face, comeliness unheeded, of Li Hung Chang, whose superior diplomacy is confessed by those who hate him. But, nevertheless, if we do not sympathize with hero or with heroine, we understand, far better than before, the greatness of a great fiction, of a great history. We see with sharper eye, reflect with broader apprehension. For we are guided by an uncommon student of the world, political and social, a student who could align his conduct with his theory, and who turned from no straight course of reasoning to avoid a personal sentiment.

TO SWAMP PHILLIPS.

Chicago, Nov. 29.—Frantic efforts are being made by shorts caught in the Phillips corner to swamp him with grain in the last day of the option. It is said to be the purpose to force a re-jection of this week's receipts which have been graded No. 3, one grade too low to pass on contract. "There will be big deliveries Friday," said Charles Sioane, manager for Counselman & Co., "and lots of corn will be re-inspected and pass No. 2."

"They won't get a car of it graded up," said Phillips, when he was told of the new tactics of the shorts. Another plan contemplates the purchase and shipment to Chicago of corn which was sold by the elevators in Buffalo and Montreal when they went out of the deal in October.

Fifty-one cents marked up on the board yesterday was a new high price in the November deal. Phillips came into the pit early and listed the price at 48 cents, where it opened. Between 50 and 51 cents he unloaded 200,000 bushels. As he is selling corn bought at 36 cents his day's transactions netted him a profit better than \$25,000. Other days this week are said to have been equally profitable to him. Yesterday's close profitable to him. Big fore-igners, who, it is said chiefly constitute the short interest, are still hanging on stubbornly. Predictions are freely made that the last day of the deal will see November corn quoted at 55 cents.

FRENCH CLASH WITH BRITISH.

Shanghai, Nov. 29.—Thirty French soldiers here, while shouting "Vive Kruger!" encountered a squad of British police. A scuffle ensued, during which several were wounded.

HAD A PREMONITION.

Senator Spooner Tells of His Touching Parting With Senator Davis.

Milwaukee, Nov. 29.—While on his way to West Superior to make a campaign speech three weeks ago Senator John C. Spooner called on Mr. Davis and remained with him nearly an hour. Though his illness was not considered unusually serious at that time Mr. Davis seemed to have a premonition that he would never recover. In speaking later of this visit Senator Spooner said: "Senator Davis seemed to be exceedingly pleased to see me. He brightened up noticeably when I entered the room and his greeting was more than cordial. We chatted of various things for an hour or so, and when I got up to go he clung to my hand like a child in the dark and tears rolled down his cheeks. I did my best to encourage him and make him feel that he was going to get well, but he seemed to know that he could not recover. That farewell will be one of the most touching memories of my life. I have known him long and intimately and I have the highest esteem for him as a friend and the greatest admiration for him as a student and statesman."

Senator Quarles' Tribute.

Senator J. V. Quarles expressed the highest admiration for the personal character and statesmanship of Senator Davis. "I became well acquainted with Senator Davis in Washington, he having been originally a Wisconsin man, bringing us together frequently," said Senator Quarles. "He was an intellectual man and his legislative training made his services of great value to the senate and country. He had been at the head of the foreign affairs committee a long time and had been connected with so many of our foreign diplomatic negotiations that we can ill afford to lose him now."

SHOCK TO HIS COLLEAGUES.

Many Genuine Expressions of Regret Heard in Washington.

Washington, Nov. 29.—The news of Senator Davis' death, although expected, came as a shock to his colleagues in the senate, who are gathering here preparatory to the meeting of congress. The senator's genial manners had endeared him to his colleagues and others. Many genuine expressions of regret were heard when his death became known. President McKinley was informed of the senator's demise and sent a telegram of condolence to the widow. The sergeant-at-arms of the senate, after the announcement of Senator Davis' death, sent notifications to the following senators to represent the senate at the funeral: Nelson, Cullom, Lodge, Foraker, Wolcott, Morgan, Clark of Wyoming and Pettigrew.

AMERICANS AMBUSHED.

Filipinos Fire on Them and Then Make Their Escape.

Manila, Nov. 29.—A detachment of the Third United States Infantry was ambushed Sunday near Malolos. The Ladrone fired a volley at the Americans, killing two privates of Company F and wounding three. Numerous insurgents escaped into a swamp. Numerous insurgent bands have been dispersed and considerable quantities of stores destroyed in the province of Bulacan by Gen. Grant's mounted scouts. Gen. Bates reports the capture of thirty-three insurgents, six of whom murdered seven persons last spring. While returning by steamer a detachment of Americans landed at San Vicente and attacked a body of rebels, killing seven. A branch party attacked a party beyond Palestina, killing five and capturing nineteen. The Americans had no casualties. There had been considerable wire-cutting in that district. The Spanish and Filipino newspapers are urging the commutation of death sentences passed by the military courts.

TERMS MUST BE MODIFIED.

America's Stand as to the Preliminary Treaty.

Washington, Nov. 29.—Instructions went forward to Minister Conger yesterday directing him not to assent to the agreement adopted by the ministers of the powers at Peking until its terms have been greatly modified. In addition to these instructions the government has entered into an interchange of views with the powers through their representatives in Washington and in United States embassies abroad. It is believed that about such changes in the Peking agreement as will permit the Chinese authorities to comply with the conditions set forth in that paper. Through the prompt action of the secretary of state in making known to the powers a week ago the instructions sent to Mr. Conger not to insist on impossible conditions, the government has secured the views of nearly all the other nations in regard to the conditions which have now been tentatively adopted by Mr. Conger and his colleagues at Peking, thus saving much valuable time at a period when delay may result disastrously to the efforts to bring about peace in China.

STOLEN BANK NOTES.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 29.—James Sampson of Montreal and Louis Mathis of Rochester, N. Y., were arrested here on suspicion and the police, in searching them, found in their possession \$300 in Canadian \$10 notes that did not appear to be valid. Later it was ascertained that the notes are a part of a \$10,000 issue of the Bank of Toronto which was stolen from the bank's branch at Napanee when it was so sensationally robbed a number of months ago. The notes which were stolen were signed but not counter-stamped. The prisoners claim to have come by the money honestly.

VICTIM'S BODY PETRIFIED.

Jerome, Ariz., Nov. 29.—Lifelike in every feature, the petrified body of a man was found by prospectors in Deception gulch. What appears to have been gaping wounds on the head tell of a probable murder.

Destroyed by Fire.

Chicago, Nov. 29.—The plant of the Sanford Manufacturing company, makers of inks, mucilage, etc., 245 to 251 Fulton street, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$120,000.

FURY OF THE FLOOD

CARRIES DEATH AND DESTRUCTION TO PITTSBURG.

Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers Swollen by Unprecedented Rains—Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars Worth of Property Ruined—Three Lives Are Lost—Hundreds of Families Homeless—Rising Waterstruck Many Unprepared—Low Lands Flooded.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 29.—After three days of incessant rain a flood, unprecedented in its fury, swept down the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers. The waters ruined hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property, caused the loss of at least three lives, temporarily threw out of employment thousands of workmen and rendered hundreds of families homeless. It was not until late Monday that the warning was sent out that both streams were getting beyond their banks and that there was a dangerous flood threatened. The result was that the fast rising waters caught many wholly unprepared and much valuable property that was tied up for only a moderate stage was carried away. The danger line is twenty-four feet, and this was passed about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and seven hours later the marks at Davis island dam registered twenty-five feet and seven inches. Both rivers were stationary and it was thought that the worst was over and before nightfall the waters would be receding.

Low Lands Flooded.

The low lands in Pittsburg, Allegheny, South Pittsburg, Sharpsburg and McKeesport are inundated, and nearly every plant fronting the two rivers has been forced to shut down. Hundreds of families in these districts have either been driven from their homes or are living in the upper floors and using skiffs. There were many narrow escapes from drowning during the night and several men are reported to the police as missing. Davis and Flocker, with three companions, attempted to row across the Allegheny in a skiff which became unmanageable and collided with a coal boat. The men were thrown into the river and Davis and Flocker were drowned. The others clung to the upturned boat and were rescued after being carried two miles down the river. At Neville island the four-span railroad bridge in course of construction was swept away during the night.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, Nov. 29.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 74 3/4-75 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 72 3/4-73 1-2c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 39@40c; No. 3, 38 1/2-39 3/4c. Oats—No. 3 white, 25@25 1/2c; No. 3, 24 1/2-24 3/4c. Seeds—Timothy, \$1.75@1.80; clover, \$5.20@6; flax, No. 1, \$1.60@1.65. Minneapolis, Nov. 29.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 73 3/4c; No. 1 Northern, 73 3/4c; No. 2 Northern, 71 1/4-71 3/4c; Corn—No. 3, 34c; No. 3 yellow, 34 1/2-35c; No. 3, 34c. Oats—No. 3 white, 23 3/4-24c; No. 3, 23 1/2-23 3/4c. Barley—Feed grades, 25@44c; malting grades, 45@52c; No. 5, 44@45 1/2c. Rye—No. 2, 45c. Duluth, Nov. 29.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 74 1/2c; No. 1 Northern, 72 1/2c; No. 2 Northern, 65 1/2c; No. 3 spring, 59 1/2c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 73 3/4c; No. 1 Northern, 71 7/8c; December, No. 1 Northern, 71 3/8c; May, No. 1 Northern, 75 1/2c; oats, 23 @ 23 1/4c; rye, 46 1/4c; barley, 46@58c; flax, to arrive, \$1.62; cash, \$1.64; November, \$1.64; December, \$1.61 1/2c; Cash, \$1.61; corn, 28c.

Chicago, Nov. 29.—Cash Wheat—No. 2 red, 71 1/2-72 3/4c; No. 3 red, 70 7/8-72c; No. 2 hard winter, 69 7/8-71c; No. 3 hard winter, 67 7/8-69c; No. 1 Northern spring, 71 7/8-74c; No. 3 spring, 67 7/8-70c; Corn—No. 2, 47@48c; No. 3, 37@37 1/2c. Oats—No. 2, 22 1/2-23 1/2c; No. 3, 22@22 1/2c. Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 29.—Flour is steady. Wheat dull; No. 1 Northern, 75c; No. 2 Northern, 71 1/2 @ 73c. Rye higher; No. 1, 49 1/2-50c. Barley steady; No. 2, 59@60c; sample, 48@58c. Oats dull; No. 2 white, 25 1/2-25 3/4c.

Sioux City, Iowa, Nov. 29.—Cattle—Beeves, \$4.50 @ 5.25; cows, bulls and mixed, \$2.63-75; stockers and feeders, \$3.25@3.90; calves and yearlings, \$3.94. Hogs, \$4.72 1/2-4.85; bulk, \$4.71 1/2-4.80. Chicago, Nov. 29.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.30@5.85; poor to medium, \$4.25@5.20; stockers and feeders, \$2.25@4.35; cows and heifers, 2.75@4.75; Texas steers, \$4.65@4.90. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, \$4.65@4.95; rough to choice heavy, \$4.70@4.95; good heavy, \$4.55@4.85; light, \$4.75 @ 4.85; bulk of sales, \$4.80@4.90. Sheep, \$3.65@4.20; lambs, \$4 @ 4.25.

ROOT BACK FROM CUBA.

War Secretary Well Pleased With His Visit.

Washington, Nov. 29.—Secretary Root returned from Cuba yesterday. He had expected to reach Washington in time for the cabinet meeting, but a landslide on the railway south of Washington delayed the train five hours, and instead of a cabinet meeting he found the house committee on military waiting to see him in his office. Mr. Root said his trip to Cuba had been quite satisfactory. He had confirmed his inspection to the east end of the island, where he said affairs were in very favorable shape. His annual report he said would be ready for the president about the time congress met.

REMEMBERS THE SOLDIERS.

Miss Gould Sends Them \$3,000 Worth of Christmas Presents.

New York, Nov. 29.—Miss Helen Gould, accompanied by her maid, has purchased over \$3,000 worth of clothing and toilet articles as Christmas gifts to the New Yorkers of the troops in the Philippines. Miss Gould personally selected every article and bought the best quality obtainable. She carefully examined the clothing to see, she explained, that it was of suitable weight.