1ST MASSACHUSETTS VICE-PRESIDENT IN LAST HALF CENTURY

Calvin Coolidge Has Been Active in Politics of State.

WASHINGTON, March 6. — Calvin Coolidge is the first Massachusetts man to hold the office of vice-president since Henry Wilson served in the second Grant administration, nearly half a century ago. His advent into office adds to the prominence of his state in national Government affairs, for it is regarded as almost certain that Senator Henry Cabot Lodge will be again chosen as Republican leader in the Senate, and Representative Frederick H. Gillett as speaker of the House.

Should Mr. Gillett succeed himself, a Massachusetts man will preside over each branch of congress, a most unusual coincidence. More unusual still is the fact that both Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Gillett come from the same congressional district, Northampton, the home of the vice-president being in the same district as Springfield, the home of the speaker. Both men are graduates of Amherst College.

Vice-President Coolidge is entering upon his first service in the field of national politics, but for 20 years he has been active in the political service of his state, rising from membership in the council of his city to governor of the commonwealth.

In some respects Mr. Coolidge is a figure strange in American public life, being taciturn to a degree and apparently shunning the spot light and the glamor which usually surrounds high public officials. To his most intimate friends he is known as "Silent Cal." It is related in illustration of this characteristic that a personal and political friend who had conferred with him in his executive offices at Boston without receiving more than monosyllables for answers finally quit the office in disgust, exclaiming as he came out: "By George, I'd like to be that fellow's stenographer."

But after all, holding public office comes naturally enough to the new vice-president. For generations, ever since his forebears settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1630 and later went to the rough, backwoods section of Vermont, where he was born on Independence Day, 1872, his family has been identified with public affairs. His father served in the Vermont State Legislature and on governor's staffs and for years has been known as a sort of unofficial magistrate and counsellor in his section. It was the crowning event of the father's life to witness today the inauguration of his son.

By intellectual preference Vice-President Coolidge has since early youth demonstrated a taste for problems of statecraft. As a senior at Amherst he won the $150 gold medal in competition with students of all American colleges for the best essay on an historical subject, which in his case was "The Principles of the American Revolution." Burke and other political leaders of intellectual distinction have always been his favorites and he has studied carefully their writings.

It was this intensive study of affairs of state that first attracted to him the attention of prominent Republican leaders, notably the late Senator M. Murray Crane of Massachusetts. For a number of years these watched the development of his career with a view to directing him into the national political arena. Their opportunity came when the spectacular Boston police strike, during his first term as governor, attracted nation-wide attention.

The crisis which was precipitated by the strike, according to these friends, merely revealed the powers and courage of the man, and they frankly and openly seized the opportunity to press for him claims for the Republican presidential nomination at Chicago last June. They pointed out that as councillor in his home city and later as city solicitor and mayor, as a member of both branches of the Legislature, including a term as president of the Senate and then as lieutenant-governor and finally as governor he had been elected with ever increasing majorities, culminating in the vote of confidence after the police strike, when he was again elected governor by a plurality of 126,000.

Probably the most attractive part of Mr. Coolidge is his home life. Ever since his marriage 18 years ago, to Miss Grace Goodhue of Burlington, Vt., a University of Vermont graduate, whom he met as a school teacher in Northampton, he has lived a quiet, modest life, most of the time in the shadow of Smith College in a house which he has rented for $32.50 a month.

"Save, no matter what your salary may be," has always been his motto, and, as he has enjoyed beyond the income earned in public office only meagre returns from his law practice, because of pressure of public duties, he has been obliged and content to live simply. There are two boys in their early 'teens, but all do their bit, even to mowing the lawn.

During Mr. Coolidge's official residence at Boston he and Mrs. Coolidge lived in apartments at a hotel, as they will do here in Washington, while the boys have been away at school. In dress, too, Mr. Coolidge has been not extravagant, although always immaculately attired and not given to use of the threadbare, whatever the popular impression to the contrary may be.

His coming to Washington means the presence of a man, who, his friends say, personifies the best of American standards, not given much to social life, perhaps, but a thorough student, a hard worker and a clear-headed, solid American.

READY FOR REFERENDUM.

WINDSOR, March 6. — Both the "drys" and the "wets" at the border have completed organization for the coming referendum. George Mair as president and Col. E. S. Wigle, as honorary president, will lead those fighting for government control of liquor and the introduction of beer and light wines into the province, also under government control.

Hughson Johnston, secretary of the referendum committee of the border, announced today that Ben Spence and Rev. Andrew Grant of Toronto will speak within the next two weeks at mass meetings of the prohibition forces. The dates for the meetings will be announced later.

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ON TRIP OF INSPECTION

MAJOR-GENERAL H. BURSTALL, inspector-general of the Canadian militia who is on tour of inspection in Eastern Canada.

FORMER KAISER BLAMES PEOPLE FOR 'DESERTION'

Says Germans Signed Their Own Doom.

[By Clifford Clayton.]

BERLIN, March 6.—I am able today to publish an authentic interview with former Kaiser Wilhelm.

In answer to a question as to why Germany lost the war, the kaiser said:

"We would never have lost the war if my people had remained true to themselves. I always assert with Martin Luther that 'if the world were full of devils who would swallow us up we still would succeed if we did not fear ourselves.' We had already overcome hunger and need, despite the fact that America had joined hands with our eternal enemy, Britain. The betrayal of Germany signified her death sentence.

"And notice how God scourges the whole world—all evil revenges itself here on earth."

Admitted by Bentinck.

Through the good offices of Count Goldenburg Bentinck I was invited to Amerongen to be presented personally to the kaiser by Gen. von Gontard, court marshal.

When I entered the garden I saw the kaiser marching up and down with the court marshal. The kaiserin had seated herself on a quiet corner on a bench and sat there alone.

"When Gen von Gontard claps his hands then you must hurry over," I was told. When the court marshal signaled I ran over and stood, hat in hand. At the same moment the kaiser in departed.

The kaiser was in brown hunting costume with a dark grey cape and wore a small hunting cap with a feather. Suddenly he turned about. I stepped up, and as Von Gontard presented me the kaiser grasped my hand firmly.

Greets the Interviewer.

"Please put on your hat and tell me about your study. You are a Hollander, but your father is German."

"He comes from Lippe, Detmold," I replied.

"I always think back to that place with pleasure," said the kaiser. "In the beginning of my government—in the year 1888—that's a long time ago—in the month of September, I was there, on a through trip—in the next month I visited as kaiser and king of the German empire my unforgettable friend, Franz Josef, in Vienna.

"The world looked different then than now. When you were still a baby I arrived at Rome. Who could then have guessed that friend would become the enemy of the world? I was sometimes warned and it was not without intention that I showed the Italian, Victor Emanuel, in July, 1913, my fleet in Kiel."

Turns Him From Politics.

Gen. von Gontard diverted the attention of the kaiser hurriedly from political questions with the neutral question:

"If your majesty will permit, this young Hollander is a higher teacher of the German language.

The kaiser understood the intention if his constant companion. He was silent a moment, and then said:

"So I hope you understand things of the middle ages. You recall Walter von der Voegelweide. The affairs of his home land were a matter of holy seriousness with him, and what wonderfully beautiful lines he has produced over the glory of his fatherland."

Anew Von Gontard intruded with a comment.

"Your majesty will permit me to note that it is gradually beginning to rain. May I bring an umbrella?"

The kaiser said nothing, but motioned with his right hand. That could mean "disappear" or could mean "fetch the umbrella." The general evidently did not understand. He hesitated a moment, then hurried nervously away.

MANY CIVIL SERVANTS MAY BE DISMISSED

DEPUTY POSTMASTER R. M. COULTER, who is now considering the merging of several branches of the department following the Griffen-Hagen recommendations, while it is estimated that 400 employees will lose their positions because of the change. Mr. Coulter does not believe that anything like that number would be affected.

MOSCOW PLAYS DEEP GAME TO FOOL RUMANIA

50,000 Red Troops Look On Bessarabia.

BUCHAREST, March 6. — Inwardly fearing a descent of bolshevist armies on Bessarabia, the Rumanian Government is outwardly assuming an attitude that an invasion of the Reds is remote and highly improbable.

This position is mostly likely due to a desire not to give Russia an excuse for attack, or possibly with the idea that the differences between Bucharest and Moscow may be settled diplomatically. Another reason may be that reports the country is fearing an attack might destroy Rumania's credit abroad.

For some time a certain cabinet minister in Rumania has been informing the newspapers and foreign representatives that the country has no reason to believe it is exposed to a bolshevist invasion and as far as it knows the presence of the Red troops on the Bessarabia border is merely on account of its advantage as a winter quarters.

Americans Predict Attack.

The minister of war has informed the cabinet that he is satisfied the concentration of Russian troops is intended to either surround the Ukraine and make that country completely soviet, or take Bessarabia from Rumania. Observers, including Americans, who have visited the front, express the belief that the Reds intend to attack Bessarabia within a short time when the Dniester is frozen. This year the river is open so far and it is impossible to cross against resisting currents; hence Moscow has adopted a more friendly attitude towards Rumania. The Red force may shift its objective to Galicia, with the idea of hitting Poland through Czecho-Slovakia, where an internal revolution is planned.

The new attitude is reflected in the Moscow wireless, which protested the Vilna occupation and other alleged trespassing of Poland and League of Nation armies on Russian soil. It is understood Russia has 50,000 troops near Bersarabia, while Rumania has 25,000 troops ready to resist the attack, with 35,000 held in reserve.

Railroad Line Poor.

The Bessarabia railroad connecting it with Rumania is a narrow gauge, handicapping the transportation of troops. It is officially stated Rumania can easily raise a field army of 800,000 men, and more than a million in extreme emergency. The morale of the Rumanian troops is reported high. The Russian infantry is practically completely equipped with 1918 model Russian rifles. Heretofore the standard of the Red infantry was extremely low as compared with the artillery and cavalry. The appearance of the infantry has improved.

Rumanian investigators report the economic conditions across the Dneister deplorable. The peasants are without food and the land is untilled. The great fields which formerly bore big crops are barren. Villages and cities in Red territory have lost from one to two-thirds of their populations.

Communicates with Moscow.

Former Premier Jonesco admits radio communications are going on with Moscow, but does not believe an agreement will result. Regarding commercial relations, he says only daring adventurers accept concessions in Russia, and now that capital there is so badly needed it is not safe territory.

Moscow claims gold worth $65,000,000, sent to Moscow at the beginning of the war for safe keeping and to prevent confiscation by the Germans, is being kept intact until a time when the differences between the two countries are ironed out. Official opinion is doubtful that this treasure is intact, and officials believe Moscow will demand this as the price of not attacking Bessarabia. Jonesco personally favors a Little entente comprising Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Jugo-Slavia, and Rumania.

Conditions Are Explained.

Jonesco explained the deplorable economic conditions of Rumania was due to three causes: The German invasion, which denuded the country; crippled transportation facilities, which prevent movement of crops, and failure of the crops for two years in succession in some parts of the country.

Rumania has let contracts for railroad equipment to America, France, Germany and Canada. Fifty American locomotives are being assembled at Constanza. German locomotives are 50 per cent cheaper than those of America.

BIG CROWDS ABSENT FROM INAUGURATION

No Organized Effort to Attract People to Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—This year for the first time since William Henry Harrison was inaugurated in 1841 and "Tippicanoe" Club started the custom of pilgrimages to the capital on a big scale, an inauguration has been held without organized effort to attract crowds to the national capital.

The great masses of humanity which have come to witness the induction of chief executives were conspicuous by their absence. The explanation is the decree of President Harding that the customary inaugural parade, ball, fireworks and other ostentatious display be eliminated.

Hundreds of visitors came, of course, to see Mr. Harding take the oath of office and hear his inaugural address, but there was no such crowds as the railroads had expected to bring, and as the hotel proprietors, restaurant keepers and merchants had hoped to cater to.

Scenes today contrasted strangely with those of four years ago, when Woodrow Wilson was inaugurated for the second time amid a great patriotic demonstration, with the nation verging on its declaration of war with Germany. Then there were all the elements of a great spectacle, military and civil. In addition, riflemen were stationed on roofs and at windows along Pennsylvania avenue to guard the president, and fifty boy scouts were concealed under the inaugural platform to detect any suspicious movements in the crowds on the Capitol plaza.

That is said to have been the first time riflemen were thus posted as guards since Lincoln first came into office. Incidentally, the sharpshooters of '61 were said by writers of the day to have been "expert German riflemen."

Until this year the number of persons attending inaugural ceremonies has been increasing almost without exception since Madison took the oath in 1809. The capital at that time had grown to be a village of 5,000 and writers of that day said that by 10 o'clock on the morning of March 4 Pennsylvania avenue was crowded, and that numerous slaves, the women with bright turbans, carrying bundles on their "well-poised heads," mingled with the promenaders.

On several occasions inauguration crowds have turned themselves into mobs and literally taken possession of the city. Historians record that when Gen. Jackson was inaugurated in 1829 it was necessary "to stretch a ship's cable" across the Capitol steps to protect him from his enthusiastic friends. They first hemmed him in at Gadby's tavern, and it was only with difficulty that he was able to reach the Capitol. His journey to the White House was equally as difficult, and the crowds which followed him there broke into the executive mansion, smashing furniture and tracking mud over the carpet and floors.

It is related that barrels of "orange punch" were placed on the White House lawn to entice the crowds from the building.

There had been forebodings of what was to come, and the day before inauguration a Washington newspaper published an appeal to all persons attending the ceremonies to "observe order" and that "all peace officers aid and assist in the preservation of peace and order."

Daniel Webster wrote a friend that he had never seen "such a crowd before."

"Persons have come here for 500 miles," his letter said, "and they really think the country has been saved from some dreadful danger. The city is full of speculation and speculators, too many to be fed without a miracle and all hungry for office."

The next record of an inaugural crowd breaking from the bounds of sanity and decorum was in 1845. Content, during the daylight hours, with shouting banteringly to one another, the popular question of the day "Who is James K. Polk?"—a query started by opponents of the comparatively unknown president-elect from Tennessee—the crowd grew more boisterous toward night until finally at a ball "for the masses" held at the National Theatre, there developed a free-for-all fight for supper. It is said that during the progress of the melee thieves made off with most of the combatants' hats, wraps and cloaks.

Another instance of an uncontrollable inauguration crowd was in 1869, when Grant took office. Many of the visitors were angered because they had been charged from $50 to $100 for seats in windows and stands along the line of march of the parade. That night a mob broke into the temporary kitchen at the Treasury Building, where the inaugural ball was in progress, and ate or destroyed all of the food provided for the guests.

The city was packed, and it was related that thousands slept on doorsteps. So many persons attended the inaugural ball that conditions there were described by one writer as "terrible." Horace Greeley, unable to find either his hat or overcoat, was said to have been forced to sit up for two hours on the steps of the Treasury Building among weeping, wrangling women whose clothing had been torn in their vain effort to get into the dance hall.

DISTRICT MARKETS

DUTTON.

DUTTON, March 5.—Quotations for live hogs here are now at $12.50. Other quotations are: Hay, $10@12; beans, $3@4; wheat, $1.50; oats, 60c; butter, wrapped, lb., 52@54c; do., crock, 46@48c; do., creamery, 57@61c; eggs, 35@37c; honey, strained, 35@40c; chickens, 28@30c; turkeys, 45c; geese, 25@28c; ducks, 26@28c; potatoes, bag, $1.75@2.25.

FOREST.

FOREST, March 5.—Local market quotations are as follows: Wheat, $1.85@1.96; oats, 45c; barley, 80c; flour, $5.75@6; butter, 40@50c; eggs, fresh, 37@40c; hay, $15@20; beans, $2.50@3; red clover, $10@12; alsike, $10.50@12; timothy, $4; sweet clover, $2@3; alfalfa, $15@18; potatoes, bag, 80c@$1.

LEAMINGTON.

LEAMINGTON, March 5.—Butter prices are firm here at 55c to 60c per pound for dairy, and 65c for creamery. Other prices are: Wheat, $1.40@1.85; oats, 60c; barley, 75c@$1; timothy, $7@8; corn, 60c@$1; live hogs, $12.50; geese, 21c; ducks, 24c; fowl, 18c; chickens, 21c; lard, 22@30c; eggs, 40@45c; flour, $6@6.50; cheese, 36@40c; potatoes, bag, $1.75@2; bran, 45c; hay, timothy, baled, $30; do., clover, $30; shorts, $48.

LISTOWEL.

LISTOWEL, March 5.—Quotations for potatoes here range from $1.25 to $1.50 per bag, with offerings plentiful and of fine quality. Other market prices are: Butter, 45c; eggs, 40@42c; pork, 25@30c; beef, 15@30c; veal, 20@40c; chickens, 20@30c; hens, 15@20c; bran, $2.20; corn, $2.30; oats, 42@43c; barley, 75@80c; peas, $1.40@1.50; wheat, $1.85@1.90; horse hides, $2.75; hides, 4c.

SEAFORTH.

SEAFORTH, March 5.—Butter is coming in plentifully here at 45c to 48c per pound and finds ready sale. Other quotations are: Eggs, 40c; wheat, $1.85; oats, 40c; barley, 75c; bran and shorts, $40; hogs, $13; flour, $5.50; potatoes, bag, $1.

STRATFORD.

STRATFORD, March 5.—The mild weather and good roads made favorable marketing conditions today, and there was almost double the amount of produce on sale, compared with a week ago.

The principle change noted was in eggs, the price of which reached a low level of 38c, less than half the price of a year ago. Butter was unchanged at 50c to 53c. Potatoes sold at $1 a bag, and apples at $1 to $1.50.

ST. MARYS.

ST. MARYS, March 5.—The feature of this week's market was an advance in oats, and a firmness in wheat and all other farm commodities except potatoes, which declined. Quotations: Fall wheat, $2; do., spring, $1.30; oats, 50c; barley, 75c; peas, nominal, $1.50; flour, blended, cwt, $5.50; do., all-Manitoba, $5.65@5.75; do., Five Roses, $6; bran, ton, $40 do., cwt., $2.25; shorts, ton, $40; do., cwt., $2.25; honey, lb., 25c; butter, dairy, lb., 45c; do., creamery, 60c; eggs, 35c; poultry, dressed, lb., chickens, 28c; hens, 25c; ducks, 30c; geese, 28c; turkeys, 45@50c; maple syrup, gallon, $3@3.25; maple sugar, lb., 25c; apples, winter, bag, $1; potatoes, bag, 50@90c; do., peck, 25c; beef hides, lb., 4@5c; hay, ton, $16@18; live hogs, cwt., $13.

BRANTFORD.

BRANTFORD, March 5.—The market today was well attended and sales were brisk. Quotations were: Butter, dairy, 50@56c; do., creamery, 60@62c; eggs, 40@50c; wheat, $2; hay, $22@25; straw, load, $6@8; potatoes, $1.50@1.65; apples, barrel, $3@4; turkeys, 55@60c; live hogs, $14; spring chickens, each, $1@1.75.

ST. THOMAS.

ST. THOMAS, March 5.—Local grain quotations are as follows: Wheat, $1.85; flour, Excelle, barrel, $11.70@12.80; do., Sunbeam, $11.40@12; do., Elgin, $10.90@11.50; do., graham, $11.70@12.30; cornfeed, bag, $2.65@2.80; cracked corn, bag, $3@3.25; rolled oats, bag, $2.25@2.50; oats, bushel, 70@75c; corn queen, bag, $3.35@4; rolled oatmeal, sh. $4.10@4.50; Empire hog feed, bag, $2.90@3.15; do., dairy feed, $2.90@3.15; do., horse feed, $3.10@3.35; bran, ton, $40@45; shorts, ton, $45@50.

CHATHAM.

CHATHAM, March 5.—Local market quotations are as follows: Hogs, $12.50; fat sows, $13; wheat, $1.75; beans, $3.50@3.75; oats, 40c; flour, barrel, $14.20@15.20; butter, 65@70c; eggs, 45@50c; potatoes, $1.25@1.40; honey, 35@40c; chickens, $1@2; cow hides, lb., 5c; horse hides, $2@2.50; wool, washed, 15@20c; do., unwashed, 8@15c; calf skins, 7c.

EARTHQUAKE RECORDED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—An earthquake described as "pronounced" and at an estimated distance of 2,100 miles from Washington, was recorded today at the Georgetown observatory. Beginning at 2:36 a.m. the disturbance lasted until 3:25 a.m., reaching its maximum intensity at 2:44 a.m.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

BAD ROADS RESPONSIBLE FOR SMALL MONDAY MARKET

Two Loads of Hay and Three of Straw Quickly Snapped Up.

Buying and selling on the local market on Monday morning was dull almost to the point of stagnation. The only features that supplied any trading were two loads of hay and three of straw. The farmers who appeared intimated that the roads were in a very poor traveling condition, and it is thought that if this condition continues for a few days, there will be sharp advances in all lines of farm products.

The top price of $24 per ton was paid for both the loads of hay, but they were of excellent quality. One of the loads of [illegible] hit the high quotation of $12 per ton, while the other two went at $11. There was a good demand for both.

Hog buyers say there is a slight tendency for prices to take on a slump, and it is thought this will take place about Wednesday.

Grain, Per Cwt.—			
Oats, per cwt	$1 50	to	$1 52
Wheat, per cwt	3 17	to	3 17
Barley, per cwt	1 50	to	2 00
Buckwheat, per cwt	2 25	to	2 50
Grain, Per Bushel—			
Oats, per bu	50	to	51
Wheat, per bu	1 90	to	2 00
Barley, per bu	72	to	96
Buckwheat, per bu	1 08	to	1 20
Vegetables—			
Potatoes, per bag	80	to	1 00
do, bag, retail	1 00	to	1 10
Lettuce, per doz	30	to	30
Parsley, per doz	40	to	50
Onions, per bu	1 00	to	1 25
do, per qt	15	to	15
do, per peck	25	to	25
Cabbage, per doz	40	to	40
Green onions, dozen	40	to	40
Beets, per bu	50	to	50
Carrots, per bu	50	to	60
Turnips, per bu	40	to	50
Celery, per doz	1 00	to	1 50
Parsnips, per bu	60	to	75
Rhubarb, per doz	1 25	to	1 25
Radishes, per doz	70	to	70
Fruits, Retail—			
Apples, per bu	75	to	1 00
do, per bbl	2 00	to	3 00
Honey, Wholesale—			
Honey, 5-lb. pail	1 25	to	1 35
do, comb	25	to	26
Honey, Retail—			
Honey, 5-lb pail	1 40	to	1 45
do, comb	28	to	29
Hay and Straw—			
Timothy hay, ton	21 00	to	24 00
Clover hay, ton	21 00	to	24 00
Straw, per ton	11 00	to	12 00
Dairy Products, Retail—			
Butter, creamery, lb.	63	to	64
do, dairy, lb	60	to	60
do, crocks, lb	58	to	58
Eggs, strictly fresh	45	to	50
Dairy Products, Wholesale—			
Butter, creamery, lb.	60	to	60
do, dairy, lb	55	to	57
do, crocks, lb	55	to	55
Eggs, fresh, doz	41	to	42
Poultry, Dressed, Retail—			
Turkeys, per lb	65	to	65
Geese, per lb	35	to	35
Ducks, per lb	37	to	37
Chickens, each	1 25	to	2 00
do, per lb	40	to	40
Poultry, Dressed, Wholesale—			
Chickens, per lb	37	to	38
Turkeys, per lb	60	to	60
Geese, per lb	35	to	35
Ducks, per lb	35	to	35
Live Fowl—			
Ducks, per lb	25	to	25
Geese, per lb	28	to	28
Old fowl, per lb	28	to	28
Chickens, per lb	30	to	31
Live Stock—			
Hogs, per cwt	12 50	to	12 50
Fat sows, cwt	8 00	to	8 00
Small pigs, pair	12 00	to	15 00
Dressed Meats, Wholesale—			
Dressed hogs, cwt	18 00	to	19 00
Veal, choice, 100 to 125 lbs, cwt	20 00	to	20 00
do, 55 to 100 lbs	19 00	to	19 00
Heifers and steers, 500 to 600 lbs	15 00	to	16 00
do, 400 to 500 lbs	14 00	to	15 00
Cow beef, choice, 500 to 600 lbs	15 00	to	15 00
do, 400 to 500 lbs	13 00	to	13 00
Lambs, choice, 35 to 40 lbs	25 00	to	26 00
do, 25 to 35 lbs	24 00	to	25 00
Dressed Meats, Retail—			
Pork, hinds, lb	23	to	28
do, fronts, lb	22	to	22
Beef, hinds, lb	20	to	21
do, fronts, lb	15	to	16
Veal, hinds, lb	35	to	35
do, fronts, lb	30	to	30
Lamb, hinds, lb	35	to	35
do, fronts, lb	30	to	32
Hides—			
Cow hides, No. 1	4	to	5
do, No. 2	3	to	4
Calf skins, No. 1	6	to	7
do, No. 2	5	to	6
Lamb skins, each	40	to	40
Horse hides, each	2 00	to	3 00
Kip, per lb	4	to	5

FLOUR.

TORONTO, March 5.—Ontario Flour—90 per cent patents, $8.50, bulk, seaboard.

Manitoba Flour—Government standard, track, Toronto, cash prices; first patents, $10.70; do., second, $10.20.

Millfeed—In carlots, delievered Montreal freights, bags included; bran, $37@40 per ton; shorts, $35@38 per ton; good feed flour, $2.35@2.50 per bag.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 5.—Flour—Unchanged to 10c higher; carlots, family patents, per barrel, 98-lb. cotton sacks, $9.30@9.60.

Shipments—53,987 barrels.

MONTREAL, March 5.—There was a steady feeling in the flour market today. The situation in the millfeed market showed no change.

Rolled oats were unchanged.

Flour—Manitoba spring wheat, new standard, $10.50.

Rolled Oats—Per bag, 90 lbs., $3.40.

Bran—$36.25.

Shorts—$36.25.

HAY.

TORONTO, March 5.—Hay—Baled, on track, carlots; No. 1, $22@23 per ton.

Straw—Track, carlots, $16 per ton.

MONTREAL, March 5.—There was nothing new to report in the baled hay market.

Hay—No. 2, per ton, carlots, $24@25.

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto, March 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,146; cattle receipts for today are fairly heavy, but trade is brisk and receipts should all be absorbed; quality on the whole is very good; prices remain steady to a shade lower here and there heavy beef steers, $10@10 50; butcher steers, choice, $9@10; medium, $7@8; common, $5@7; butcher heifers, choice, $8 50@9 50; medium, $7@8 50; common, $4 50@7; butcher cows, choice, $7@8 25; medium, $5@7; canners and cutters, $2 50@4 50; butcher bulls, good, $6@7 50; common, $4@½; feeding steers, good, $7 50@8 25; fair, $6 50@7 50; stockers, good, $6@7; fair, $5@6.

Calves—Receipts, 200; trading is brisk at steady prices; choice veal, $15@15 75; medium, $1@14; common, $6@11.

Milch Cows—Choice, each, $80@110; springers, choice, $100@120.

Sheep—Receipts, 789; lambs are selling steady with Thursday, at $12@13.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,472; hogs are steady at $14c, fed and watered; selects, $14; light, $12; heavy, $13; sows, $10@11.

East Buffalo, N.Y., March 7.—Cattle—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500; generally 15c to 25c higher; shipping steers, $9@10 25; butchers, $8@9 50; yearlings, $9@11; heifers, $6@8 50; cows, $2 50@7; bulls, $4 50@6 50; stockers and feeders, $5 50@7; fresh cows and springers, $55@110.

Calves—Receipts, 3,000; 50c lower, at $5@14 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 14,400; 25c to 50c lower; heavy, $10 25@10 75; mixed, $11@11 50; yorkers, $11 50@11 75; light yorkers and pigs, $11 75; roughs, $8@8 25; stags, $5@6 50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 12,000; lambs 25c higher, sheep 25c lower; lambs, $6@10 50; yearlings, $6@8 50; wethers, $7@7 25; ewes, $2@6 50; mixed sheep, $6 50@6 75.

GRAIN.

Winnipeg, March 7.—May wheat opened ¼c to ⅜c higher at $1 89@1 89¾, and July ½c to 1¼c higher at $1 75@1 75¾.

May oats ½c to ¼c higher at 51⅝@51¾c, and July ½c higher at 52¾c.

Chicago, March 7.—Opening: Wheat—March, $1 70¼; May, $1 61.

Corn—May, 71c; July, 73½c.

Oats—May, 46c; July, 46⅞c.

Chicago, March 7.—Rains southwest, especially in Kansas, where there was particular need of moisture, led to lower prices today for wheat. Country offerings, however, remained light, and European political news was disturbing to the bears. As a result, sellers became less numerous after the initial trading and the market rallied. Opening prices, which ranked from ¼c to 1¼c lower, were followed by moderate further setbacks and then by upturns to somewhat above the range at the start.

Corn sagged with wheat. There was a good demand from the seaboard. After opening unchanged to ½c lower, the market sagged a little further and then rallied to about Saturday's finish.

Oats paralleled the action of other cereals, starting a shade to ¼c off and weakening a trifle more previous to taking the up-grade.

PROVISIONS.

Chicago, March 7.—Lower quotations on hogs had a depressing effect on provisions.

Liverpool, March 7.—Hams—Short cut, 180s.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 147s 6d; Wiltshire cut, 130@150s; short clear backs, 167s 6d; shoulders, square, 150s; do, New York, 140s.

Lard—Refined, 94s.

OILS.

Liverpool, March 7.—Rosin—Common, 17s 6d.

Turpentine Spirits—55s.

Petroleum—Refined, 2s 3d.

War Kerosene—No. 2, 2s 4d.

London, March 7.—Closing: Calcutta Linseed—£17 10s.

Linseed Oil—29s 6d.

Sperm Oil—£50.

Petroleum—American refined, 2s 3¼d; spirits, 2s 4¼d.

Turpentine Spirits—55s.

Rosin—American strained, 19s; type G, 20s 6d.

Tallow—Australian, 37s 6d.

DECLARES DIVIDEND.

New York, March 7.—The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company today declared a special cash dividend of 150 per cent on its $9,210,000 stock outstanding.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York, March 7—Wall Street, 10:30 a.m.—Trading on the stock exchange at the outset of today's session pointed to a continuance of last week's listless and irregular market, but dealings became more active and the undertone strengthened to a pronounced extent within the next half hour. Oils, steels and motors were the objects of bullish attention, Atlantic-Gulf, Royal Dutch, Mexican Petroleum and General Asphalt rising 1 to 2½ points. Baldwin Locomotive, Bethlehem Steel, Steel Foundries, Chandler, Studebaker and Otis Elevator comprised the other firm to strong issues. Exchange on London was moderately higher, despite adverse cables from that centre regarding the course of the reparations conference.

[Reported by Jones, Easton, McCallum Company for The Advertiser.]

New York, March 7.

Trunk Lines and Grangers—	Open.	High.	Low.	1p.m.
Baltimore & Ohio	34½	..	..	..
Erie, 1st pfd	19¾	..	..	..
Great Western	8	..	..	..
Rock Island	27¾	..	..	..
St. Paul	27½	27½	25¾	26¾
Pacifics and Southerns—				
Atchison, com	82⅝	82½	82⅜	82½
Canadian Pacific	114	114½	112⅞	114⅜
Col. Southern	23½	24	23½	23½
Louis. & Nash	100	..	..	..
Missouri Pacific	19	19	18⅝	18⅝
Northern Pacific	81⅞	81⅞	81½	81½
Southern Pacific	76⅝	77	76½	76¾
Southern Railway	21¾	21	¾21½	21½
Union Pacific	121	..	..	..
Coalers—				
Ches. & Ohio	60¼	60¼	60	60
Lehigh Valley	53	..	..	..
Reading Railway	75⅜	75⅝	74	74
Tractions—				
Brooklyn Transit	12½	..	..	..
Industrials—				
Allis-Chalmers	34	35¼	34	35¼
Am. Beet Sugar	45⅛	..	..	..
American Can	28¾	29¼	28¾	29¼
Am. Hide, pfd	45¼	..	..	..
Am. Locomotive	86	86¾	85¾	86¾
American Sugar	92	92½	92	92½
Am. Smelters	40¾	..	..	..
American Steel	30	..	..	..
American Wool	64⅞	65½	64¾	64¾
Baldwin Loco	89⅞	90½	89⅛	89⅛
Central Leather	39	39⅝	39	39⅝
Corn Products	71¾	72¼	71¼	71½
Col. Fuel & Iron	29½	..	..	..
Dome Mines	15⅝	..	..	..
General Electric	132¼	132½	132¼	132½
General Motors	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13½
Goodrich Rubber	37½	38⅝	37½	38⅝
G. Northern Ore	31⅞	32	31⅞	32
Inter. Paper	56	..	..	..
Inter. Nickel	15½	..	..	..
Marine, com	14	..	..	..
Marine, pfd	53½	..	..	..
Studebaker	58⅝	61½	59⅝	60⅜
U. S. Rubber	67½	68½	67½	67½
Virginia Chemical	34⅞	..	..	..
Westinghouse	47⅜	47½	47⅜	47½
Willys-Overland	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½
Coppers—				
Anaconda Copper	38	..	..	..
Inspiration	38⅝	33⅞	33½	33⅞
Ray Consolidated	12⅜	..	..	..
Utah Copper	49¾	51	49¼	50½
Oils—				
Cal. Petroleum	38⅛	39¾	38⅛	39¼
Mex. Petroleum	156¼	158¼	156¼	157
Pan-American	75	75⅝	74¾	74¾
Texas Oil	41½	41⅞	41½	41⅞
Steels—				
Bethlehem, B	57½	58	57⅛	57¾
Crucible Steel	94½	95¼	94½	95
Lackawanna	54¾	55⅞	54¾	55⅞
Reessed Steel Car	90¼	91	89⅞	89⅞
Republic Iron	67¼	67⅝	67¼	67⅝
Sloss-Sheffield	48	48	46½	46½
U. S. Steel	81⅝	82½	81⅝	82

Sales to noon, 231,800 shares.

MONTREAL