

# Cooperstown Courier.

By E. D. STAIR.

COOPERSTOWN, GRIGGS CO., DAV.

The month of January showed the largest value of exports from this country ever reported for that month, \$80,000,000, against about \$57,000,000 of imports. This immense volume of exports was due partly to the expansion of the trade in breadstuffs, but still more to the immense movement in cotton during the month.

Louis J. Jennings, formerly editor of the New York Times, and now London correspondent of the World, in writing of the betrayal of his confederates by Cary the informer, says that the same set of figures, upon which all eyes are now fixed, is to be traced throughout Irish history for generations past—namely, the member of the secret society, the informer and the hangman. Generations may pass and governments may change, but that melancholy group invariably makes its appearance on the scene. It was in 95—perhaps the most hopeful period which the "Liberators" have ever known—and it is likely to be so to the end. The informer is sure to come forward and ply his vile trade sooner or later. There is so great a certainty of this that it is astonishing how any body of Irishmen can be brought together to act in any sort of conspiracy. The hand of one of their own number is always destined to lead them to the gallows, and it is generally the hand of the most guilty among them which does the foul and traitorous work. He says that James Carey was the worst in the lot, but he will get off scot free, and perhaps with money in his purse.

A leading seedman of Iowa writes to the Des Moines Register that the danger of planting 1862 corn in that state has not been overestimated. He has tested sample after sample of Iowa corn which was supposed to be good, and almost without exception the result has been that it was not fit for seed. There is very little difference between the corn that was saved early for seed and that which was harvested in the ordinary way. This year it is all poor, with slight and unaccountable exceptions. His tests were made in a greenhouse, in which the natural conditions of the soil at corn planting time have been obtained as nearly as possible, and are much more reliable than those made in the house boxes, or in beds, where the corn is forced. He does not think that any corn should be used for seed that does not make a healthy germ at least 85 percent. In some samples the root only will start, and in others the germs are too delicate to stand. Missouri corn is better than Iowa corn, and Nebraska corn better than either, and the farmers of that State are asking fancy prices for the seed. It will be well to bear those facts in mind, and not plant much until the seed has been tested in some way.

## Disappearance Accounted For.

Six years ago a Mrs. McCready mysteriously disappeared from Pittsburg. About four years later Silas Gray was arrested on the testimony of an ex-convict, and upon that, and a woman's skull found in the river, was convicted of murdering her. Gov. Patterson signed the death warrant Wednesday, fixing May 24 for the execution. A reporter has found a woodchopper living at the foot of South mountain, near Shippensburg, who makes affidavit that a man named Jack Pettis confessed to him that he killed the woman. Pettis was a convict in the penitentiary, and committed suicide soon after making the confession. The governor will reprieve Gray.

## Death of Victoria's Old Servant.

John Brown, the well-known personal attendant on Queen Victoria, is dead. His death occurred at Windsor Castle. The cause of Queen Victoria's attachment to John Brown, which has subsisted ever since the death of the prince consort, has always been a mystery. Brown was an honest and decidedly bilious Scotchman of perhaps five and fifty, and is said to have borne a resemblance to Prince Albert—invisible, however, to all eyes save those of her majesty. He followed her like a shadow, from place to place, in public and in private, behind her chair at her meals, and in the rumble of her equipage in her drives to ward off danger in whatever form it should appear.

## Withholding Salaries.

In regard to Congressman Ochiltree's claim that representatives' salaries are not liable for debts to the government, the real and conclusive facts seem to be that Controller Lawrence at first sat down upon Ochiltree and two Territorial delegates. He said they should not have their pay. When it became known that the president was in the same box with Ochiltree, Lawrence took a turn. He has finally announced his decision. As he found that, to cut off Mr. Ochiltree and the rest, he would have to interfere with President Arthur's salary, he decided that no salaries as members of congress or otherwise can be withheld on account of previous indebtedness to the government. There is nothing like a president being

involved to influence a decision as to pay. Mr. Lawrence went in at one hole, and came out at a much smaller one.

## Murdered for Her Money.

George H. Argo was taken to Marysville, Ohio, under arrest, charged with the murder of Nancy Rowe. Argo is a farmer twelve miles from there. Miss Rowe was the sister of his wife. Her body was found in eight inches of water in a creek between Argo's farm and her home. Argo had previously sent for a neighbor and said that Nancy left his house at 4 o'clock in the morning to go to her father's and he feared she was drowned. The coroner found evidences of choking. Miss Rowe was shortly to come into possession of some property, by will, with a provision that in case of her death Argo's wife should receive it. Argo was arrested and a mob endeavored to lynch him.

## Nearing the North Pole.

A Winnipeg dispatch says: Later returns from the British circumpolar expedition in charge of Capt. Dawson, of the British navy, and three subalterns is to the effect that the ice set fast the 1st of November, one month later than the previous year. The minimum reading of the thermometer in November was 60 deg. below zero on the ground and 48 deg. below by a suspended thermometer. Three photographs of auroral display were taken on the 10th, 20th and 30th respectively. Observations taken by Capt. Dawson had shown Fort Rae to be in reality sixty miles nearer the north pole than previously supposed, and the geographical position and shape of Great Slave lake was also incorrect. Fort Rae is not within the Arctic circle, being 64 deg. north latitude.

## The Devil's Lake Land Office.

Washington Special: Delegate Raymond said in discussing the question of the location of the new land office in the Devil's lake district, that he wanted the office located at a point suitable for a city, and where everybody would be satisfied. It is understood that J. Hill, president of the Manitoba Railroad company, is anxious to have the office located on his railroad at a junction with the Northern Pacific near Devil's lake. He will go west in a few days for the purpose of locating the road with this in view. He will, before going, confer with the officers of the Northern Pacific Railroad company on the subject, and hopes to secure a junction of the two roads near the lake, where the land office can be established. It is understood that Mr. Whipple of Faribault, Minn., will be appointed receiver of the new district. He is a relative of Bishop Whipple.

## A New York Borgia.

In the examination of Mrs. George W. Haight for the murder of her husband at Syracuse, an ante-mortem statement by Mr. Haight was read, stating that the woman shot him. Haight had \$25,000 insurance on his life, but the policies were cancelled. Some time ago a woman named Mrs. Jerry McGuire received an anonymous letter in a lady's handwriting, requesting that Mrs. McGuire go to a neighbor's house, where the corpse of an old lady was lying, and, in a phial, procure some of the spittle or purge from the body, and then deposit it under a plank in the walk in front of George W. Haight's house. The writer continued that under the plank mentioned Mrs. McGuire would find a \$20 bill. She was to take the money and say nothing. It is now freely said that the lady who wrote the letter was Mrs. Haight. The letter has been preserved and will no doubt be put in evidence if Mrs. Haight is tried for murder.

## Senator Sabin in a Mexican Scheme.

Washington Special Telegram: The managers of the company formed some time ago to drain the valley of Mexico of which Senator Sabin of Minnesota and other well known Americans are directors, had an interview with ex-President Diaz today. The undertaking involves the continuation of work upon a canal dug by the Spaniards in the century succeeding the conquest, so as to effect the permanent and complete drainage of the valley wherein Mexico City now stands. The terms of the concession give the company \$9,000,000 in money, at the rate of \$200,000 a month, the whole sum to be paid in thirty years. A large quantity of the drained land is also to be given to the company. The representatives of the company asked President Diaz if they could not complete the work in two years, and if they did they could get the \$9,000,000 at once. This proposition was taken under consideration.

## Another Fool Who Thought It Was Empty.

La Crosse Special Telegram: A peculiarly painful case of accidental homicide occurred between 5 and 6 o'clock last evening. Five boys between the ages of fifteen and eighteen, went to the gun room of the Light Guard armory to play cards. Three of them belonged to a company of cadets attached thereto. Four sat down to play and one of the oldest of the party, Louis May, was watching them and walking about the room. Finally, the boys got to cheating in a good natured way, and May, going to the locker and taking out a gun, said, "I'll shoot the next man that cheats." He held up a brass shell before the boys, then put it in the gun and took a posi-

tion about twelve feet distant. Soon he saw one of the boys, Frank Mahar, pass cards to his partner. May said: "You cheated, Frank, look out." Mahar turned toward him, placed his hand on his heart and said: "Fire away." May fired and the ball entered Mahar's left eye, coming out near the left ear. He fell to the floor and died in a few minutes. May was nearly crazed with grief, for the two boys were close friends. He had taken a shell from a box containing shells that had been fired in target practice and supposed that, like the rest was not loaded.

## Does He or Does Not.

Secretary Lincoln has been interviewed on the subject of the next presidency. "I will tell you," said Mr. Lincoln, "precisely what I feel concerning this matter. If I open my mouth and insist that my name shall not be brought into the preliminary work of president making, people will say, 'That's his excessively modest way of saying that he wants the nomination'; and if I declare that it is immaterial to me what steps are taken about the coming presidential contest there are those who will proclaim that I am 'Starting a presidential boom.' If I could do a disgraceful thing to-morrow without being disgraced, I would not do it. You understand what I mean?"

## Jessrang's Montana Victim.

A correspondent of the Dillon, Mont., Tribune gives the following particulars concerning Davidson, the victim of Jessrang, who was hung by the vigilantes at Dillon: "Victor H. Davidson was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. At the time of his death he was twenty-eight years old. His father dying when he was six years old, Victor was taken into the family of Mr. Lester, a brother-in-law living in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, where he resided the greater part of his time until he reached his majority. He then went to St. Paul, Minn., and from there into the Indian Territory and Texas. He came to Montana in October last, Davidson was a man of steady habits, and respected by all who knew him. He has a brother living at Harrisburg, Pa., and a sister residing at Anville, Pa., besides numerous relatives who are greatly shocked to hear of his being so foully murdered."

## The Congressional Sioux Commission.

Just before the adjournment of congress the senate authorized the appointment of a commission to visit certain bands of Indians in Dakota and Montana with the view of negotiating with them for certain treaty stipulations. They were authorized to invite three members of the next house to accompany them. The senators composing this commission are Messrs. Dawes, Logan, Cameron of Wisconsin, Vest and Morgan. Mr. Haskell, chairman of the committee on Indian affairs of the last house, and Delegate Maginnis will be among those who accompany the commission on the part of the house. To this commission will be entrusted the work of perfecting the treaty with the Sioux begun last fall. They are to obtain, under the treaty of 1868, the signatures of three-fourths of the adult males before the agreement can be submitted to congress for ratification. They will then visit the Crows, Piegans and Flatheads in Montana, with the view of making new treaties with them, whereby their reservations may be reduced and the Indians consolidated and placed on smaller and permanent reservations. Mr. Dawes, chairman, has not yet called a meeting, but is expected to do so soon. The commission will probably not go West until August.

## Pittsburg Sensational Failure.

Pittsburg Special 27th. An official statement says that the failure of Markle & Co., paper manufacturers, was precipitated by Capt. Cassius C. Markle, one of the firm, who left the city on the limited train west last Thursday, taking with him some \$60,000, leaving their bank accounts bare and no funds to meet maturing obligations. Thursday he drew near \$1,000 intended to meet pay rolls at West Newton and their works in Westmoreland county. This he took with him. On Friday his brother, Shepherd Markle arrived here, and, after investigating as far as possible the affairs of the firm, it was deemed advisable to make an assignment for the benefit of creditors. At West Newton, Pa., the failure created intense excitement and the streets were crowded with excited people expressing indignation at the way the employees had been treated.

Krider, chief book-keeper, followed Capt. Markle to Chicago by request of the latter's brother, and succeeded without much difficulty in persuading him to make an assignment. Markle offered no explanation for his conduct, beyond stating that he was tired and wanted rest. He had been drinking, and was still under the influence of liquor.

## Secretary Teller's Indian Policy.

In a recent talk with Secretary Teller he outlined his policy in dealing with the Indians. "I do not anticipate," began he, "any trouble from an Indian uprising during the coming spring. The Apaches are always giving us trouble. There is no prospect of warding off trouble with them until they are out of the

way, either by dying out or extermination in some way. As to the Indian tribes generally we are striving to keep fire-arms away from them. Our great civilizing method is to interest them in stock and farming. I believe it would be a good plan to pay the Indians for industry. Suppose we take the money we give them annually, or money we pay them for their lands, and reward them for work accomplished in some industrial pursuit, it would be the making of them. They must understand that to live they must work. This plan is the success of life the world over. The sole idea that has permeated the minds of Indians in the past, and prevails to some extent to-day, is that civilization is degrading. As we bring them to the farming and like work, these traits are disappearing.

## DEATH OF EX-SENATOR HOWE.

The Postmaster General of the United States Dies on Sunday at Kenosha, After a Brief Illness.

Kenosha, Wis., special 25th. The Hon. T. O. Howe, postmaster general, died here to-day, after a brief illness. He arrived in this city from Washington two weeks ago last Thursday, in excellent health and spirits. He remarked while here at the time that his health had never been better. After spending a few days with his nephew, Col. J. H. Howe, he went to Green Bay, his old home, where he remained a week visiting friends and attending to private business. On Sunday a week ago he

walked half a mile in the driving storm which prevailed on that day, and contracted a severe cold. He returned to this city on Monday feeling quite unwell, but was still able to be up a good portion of the time, until Thursday, when he was taken worse, and he never recovered seriously. He had on Friday morning, feeling comfortable all day. He spent a comfortable night Friday night, and on Saturday morning was feeling so much better, that under the advice of attending physicians, his son was telegraphed that it was not necessary for him to come. Judge Howe continued to feel better all day Saturday, so much so that under the advice of the physicians, Col. Howe telegraphed again last night that he had made very decided improvements during the day. At no time had any great uneasiness been felt about his condition, and it was supposed he would be able to proceed to Washington in a few days. Last night about 11 o'clock, however, he was taken worse, so much so that members of the family were telegraphed for to come on the first train. He continued to grow worse, until about 2 o'clock this afternoon when he passed away without a struggle. He was in the full possession of his reasoning faculties, until about 10 o'clock this morning, but he was at times somewhat flighty, but recognized his daughter, who arrived at 11 o'clock from Washington, having started before the summons was received. He made no mention of his approaching death, and it is not known whether he realized that death was so near at hand or not. The remains will be interred at Green Bay in the family plot, by the side of his wife. A Green Bay special says: He had spent just a week here and his vigor and spirits were remarked by friends. He had been engaged quite actively during the week looking after various private interests, including one or two farms he has taken pleasure in having operated. He contracted the cold which terminated his life here on the last day of his stay, adding to it, friends here have learned, during the ride on the cars, when leaving here. Judge Howe, as he was universally known here among his old neighbors, was among the oldest citizens of Green Bay, and certainly among the best known. During all his long public life, and the shifting scenes that have called him from here, he has clung to the associations of early days and ties that bind to a local habitation.

Timothy O. Howe was born in Livermore, Maine—the same town from which the Washburns sprang—in 1816, and was therefore in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He received an academic education, such as is given to most Maine lads of well-to-do parents, and supplemented this by private research and close study, which he persisted in throughout his life. When he attained maturity he studied law in the office of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, afterward vice-president, in Paris, Maine, and admitted to the bar, led the life of the usual provincial lawyer until 1844, when he entered politics and made his first legislative appearance in 1845, having been elected to the state legislature in the campaign of the fall before. In the autumn of 1845 he removed to Wisconsin, the scene of his middle age forensic triumphs, and settled to the practice of his profession in Green Bay—his home ever since. He held distinguished positions in Wisconsin and in the national government. In 1850 he was elected judge of the circuit court. At that early date the circuit judges sitting in banc, constituted the supreme court of the State, and of that supreme bench Judge Howe was, for a time, chief justice but resigned in 1855 to assume his practice.

In 1857 he was a candidate for the Senate against various competitors, the prize being won by Mr. Doolittle. When the legislature met in January, 1861, Mr. Howe was enabled to change his pre-fixed appellation from Judge to Senator. In 1867 Mr. Howe was re-elected to the senate and again in 1873, in the former campaign without any, and in the latter with but little, opposition.

Senator Howe and General Grant were warm friends, and in 1874 when Salmon P. Chase died Howe was offered the chief justiceship of the United States. This he declined. In 1879 Senator Howe was a participant in the well-remembered and exceedingly interesting senatorial contest known as the triangular fight, Matt Carpenter and E. W. Keyz being his opponents. By good fortune and personal magnetism and a host of other favoring circumstances Carpenter won, and Howe returned to Green Bay. In 1881 he was appointed postmaster general by President Arthur.

Senator Howe married comparatively early in life, and his wife died in 1881. He had two children, Frank, now a practicing lawyer in Washington and for a short time chief clerk in the postal department, and a daughter, who married Colonel Enoch Totten, of Washington. It was at her house the late postmaster general assisted at the brilliant receptions of last winter. His other surviving relatives are a nephew, Colonel James H. Howe, of Kenosha, and a niece Miss Grace Howe, of the same place. While not in poverty by any means, deceased was not wealthy, and nothing has ever been whispered against his probity and integrity.

## Topics of the Day.

The president of the Tufts College was recently made a happy father, and the following morning at prayer in the chapel he introduced the rather ambiguous sentence; "And we thank Thee, O Lord, for the succor Thou hast given," which caused a general smile to beam over the faces of the class.

The Rugby colony, which has been for some time in financial embarrassment, has been relieved by the loan of \$125,000 from Henry Kimber, an English millionaire, who was one of the original projectors of the scheme, which is now in a fair way to success.

The physicians in one of the hospitals of Vienna have made the remarkable discovery, in dissecting the body of one of their patients, that he had carried about in his brain an iron nail covered with rust, that to all appearances must have held its singular lodgment since early childhood. The man was forty-five years of age, a bookbinder and always passed for a thoroughly intelligent person. The nail in his brain did not seem to affect his mental powers in any particular. There is probably no case on record to parallel this.

Conjugal bickerings would often be extremely amusing to a disinterested spectator. "In Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures" Douglas Jerrold has presented us with some very entertaining illustrations of the "counsels many sweet and precious," besides "the sage advices" which the dutiful wife bestows upon her erring lord and master. Poor Caudle, as a rule, thought discretion the better part of valor, and sought refuge in the arms of soothing slumber; but all men are not of such unheroic mold or docile temperament, and do not allow their wives to have it all their own way without at least an occasional protest. "Do you pretend to have as good a judgment as I have?" said an enraged wife to her husband. "Well, no," he replied, deliberately; "our choice of partners for life show that my judgment is not to be compared with yours."

The Chambersburg, Pa., Opinion says that when Lee's army was passing through that place in 1863 on the way to Gettysburg, Mr. Messersmith, cashier of the bank, standing on the bank steps, undertook to ascertain their number, tallying every hundred on a slip of paper in his hand. A rebel officer ordered him to desist under threats of arrest. Mr. Messersmith politely bowed, went to his barn, procuring one hundred grains of corn, which he held in his right hand thrust into his pantaloons pocket. He took his stand on the steps of the bank, like any other careless looker-on, and for every hundred man he dropped a grain. When his hand was empty he had numbered 10,000 men, and then he gathered the grains up again to repeat the census. Thus he stood in the hot sun, counting till he had numbered the entire host—60,000. The night after the march he communicated to Gov. Curtin the information he had thus gained.

## COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO MARKET.—Flour, quiet and unchanged. Wheat, unsettled and lower; \$1.04 1/4 March; \$1.04 1/4 April; \$1.09 1/2 May; \$1.10 1/2 June; \$1.10 1/2 July; No. 2 Chicago spring, \$1.04 1/2; No. 3 Chicago spring, \$1.04; No. 2 red winter, \$1.08 cash; Corn, unsettled and lower; 50 1/2¢ 52 1/2¢ cash; 50 1/2¢ March; 50 1/2¢ April; 50 1/2¢ May; 50 1/2¢ June; 50 1/2¢ July; Oats, unsettled and lower; 35¢ 36¢ March and April; 42 1/2¢ 42 1/2¢ May; 42 1/2¢ 42 1/2¢ June; 41¢ July; Rye, 58¢; Barley, nominally unchanged. Flax seed, higher; \$1.41 1/2 1/4. Pork, unsettled and higher; \$17.95 1/8 cash and March; \$17.97 1/2 1/4 April; \$18.12 1/4 1/2 May; \$18.12 1/4 1/2 June; \$18.45 1/4 1/2 July; Lard, unsettled and generally higher; \$11 1/2 1/4 cash and March; \$11 1/2 1/4 1/2 April; \$11.22 1/4 1/2 May; \$11.27 1/4 1/2 June; \$11.32 1/4 1/2 July. Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulders, 87 1/2 1/4; ribs, 89 1/2 1/4; do clear, \$10.35. Butter, steady and unchanged. Eggs, nominally unchanged; 15 1/2 1/4. Whisky, steady and unchanged; \$1.17. Freight—Corn to Buffalo, 35¢; fall wheat, easier; \$1.03 1/4; March; \$1.04 1/4; April; \$1.04 1/4; May; \$1.09 1/2; June; \$1.10 1/2; July. Corn, irregular; 50 1/2 1/4 March; 50 1/2 1/4 April; 50 1/2 1/4 May; 50 1/2 1/4 June; 50 1/2 1/4 July. Oats, steady and unchanged. Pork, easier; not quotable higher. Lard, firmer; not quotable higher. Flour, 15,000 bbls; wheat, 34,000 bu; corn, 207,000 bu; oats, 72,000 bu; rye, 7,000 bu; barley, 20,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 274 bbls; wheat, none; corn, 55,000 bu; oats, 56,000 bu; rye, 120 bu; barley, 12,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE MARKET.—Flour, in moderate demand; nominally steady. Wheat, tame; No. 2 hard, \$1.11; No. 2, \$1.06; March, nominal; April, \$1.03 1/2; May, \$1.04 1/2; June, \$1.09 1/2; July, \$1.09 1/2; August, \$1.10 1/2. Corn, irregularly; 50 1/2 1/4 March; 50 1/2 1/4 April; 50 1/2 1/4 May; 50 1/2 1/4 June; 50 1/2 1/4 July. Oats, steady and unchanged. Pork, easier; not quotable higher. Lard, firmer; not quotable higher. Flour, 15,000 bbls; wheat, 34,000 bu; corn, 207,000 bu; oats, 72,000 bu; rye, 7,000 bu; barley, 20,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 274 bbls; wheat, none; corn, 55,000 bu; oats, 56,000 bu; rye, 120 bu; barley, 12,000 bu.

ST. PAUL. FLOUR—Patents, Orange Blossom, \$7; Red Cross, straight, \$6.25; "Cash's" 73; XXXX, \$4.50; 53; 50; in bbls 25¢ extra outside brands, 25¢ 50¢ per bbl less, according to quality. Buckwheat flour, \$6 1/2 1/4 per bbl. Rye flour, \$4.50 per bbl. Graham, \$6 per bbl. WHEAT.—The market very dull, there being no particular demand. Offerings were only moderate, receipts being light. Chicago was up and down in the market, but this market was not affected thereby, in the absence of trading. Prices were steady, but at quotations showing a slight easing off from last week's figures. No. 1 hard, \$1.10 bid, \$1.12 asked; May, \$1.17 asked; No. 2 hard, \$1.05 bid, \$1.07 asked; No. 2, 95¢ 1/4 bid, 98¢ 1/4 asked; Dull, but a little more freely held on light receipts; No. 2, 48¢ 1/4 bid, 52¢ asked; May, 52¢ asked; new mixed, 49¢ asked. Sales; 1 car No. 2, 54c.

OATS.—Nothing doing in first hands. Local inquiry moderate; market fairly steady at generally unchanged quotations; No. 2 mixed, 38¢ bid, 40¢ asked; April, 39¢ bid, 41¢ asked; May, 43¢ asked; No. 2 white, 39¢ bid, 42¢ asked; No. 3 white, 38¢ bid. Sales: 1 car No. 2 mixed, last half April, 41c.

MINNEAPOLIS. FLOUR—There is no quotable alteration in prices but this staple is not selling at all well. The fact is the market has been overstocked, and while accumulations are being worked off pretty fast, buyers are not ready to bid up again, just yet. There is about two-fifths of the quantity of the crop at work and still the daily sales do not equal the daily output. Parents are quoted at \$6.50 1/2; straight, \$8.50 1/2 1/4; clear, \$5.25 1/2 1/4; low grades, \$2 1/2 1/4 1/2 per bbl.

MILLS.—Bran was in a little better request yesterday. The sales of bulk on track were usually at about \$10 per ton, and shorts at about \$11; coarse corn meal at \$17.50 1/4 on track; \$18 1/2 1/4 on 50 c. b. mixed feed, \$19 1/2 1/4 on track; \$18.50 1/2 1/4 on 50 c. b. WHEAT.—There was a good demand for spot and for futures yesterday. Spot No. 1 hard sold to the extent of all offered at \$1.13. Sales to arrive in ten days brought the same as spot. For May, \$1.15 was bid, and \$1.16 was asked. No. 2 hard brought \$1.08; No. 1 Northern, \$1.07 1/2 1/4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.04 1/2 1/4; No. 2 was offered at \$1.02, and was bid.

CORN.—Weak and lower; No. 2 from store was held at 51c in store, 52c o. b. May was offered in 5,000 bu lots at 52 1/2 1/4, 52c was bid for it.

OATS.—Steady at 40c for No. 2.