facture, sell, offer to sell or dispose of, or have in possession with intent to sell or dispose of, any article of merchandise marked, stamped or branded with the words "sterling," or "sterling silver," or any amount or number in any box, package, cover or wrapper or other thing to, by or with which the said article is packed, inclosed or otherwise prepared for sale or disposition, having thereon any marking or printed label, stamp, impress, mark or trademark, indicating or denoting by such stamping, marking, engraving or printing that such article is silver, sterling silver or solid silver, unless nine hundred and twenty-five one thousandths part of the composed parts of the metal of which the said article is manufactured is pure silver, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

"Sec. 2. Any person, persons, associations or corporations who shall manufacture, sell, offer to sell or dispose of or have in possession with intent to sell or dispose of, any article or merchandise marked, stamped or branded with the words "coin," "coin silver," or contained or inclosed in any box, package, cover or wrapper or other thing to, by or with which the said article is packed, inclosed or otherwise prepared for sale or disposition, having thereon any engraving or printed label, stamp, impress, mark or trade mark, indicating or denoting by such stamping, marking, engraving or printing, that such article is coin or coin silver, unless nine hundred and twenty-five one thousandths part of the composed parts of the metal of which the said article is manufactured is pure silver, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor."

ANIMAL BOUNTY BILL.

House bill 145 came up on third reading. The bill provides bounties for the killing of certain carnivorous birds, which was the cause of considerable discussion and merriment, requiring frequent use of the gavel.

Dr. A suggested to include grandfathers in the county list, provided an equity from the Legislature as to whether the words "grown dogs" referred to sausage.

A reference to Jones brought forth from Mr. Neuaker of Rich a peculiar explanation of the name commonly applied and who said that the ravages of the bird were not confined to rivers, lakes and marshes, as there were plenty of them round on the poles last fall.

Mr. Taylor protested against the killing of all of these birds, which were an ornament to nature and a solace to the artistic eye. "If this season is persisted in you will make the state a howling wilderness."

The consideration was in progress when the noon recess was taken.

Afternoon Sitting.

Consideration of the animal bounty bill was resumed at the afternoon's sitting.

Mr. Harris stated that he was not acquainted with the bird called "squaw" in the bill. He knew, however, another name which perhaps applied to the bird in question. Upon suggestion of another member, Mr. Harris moved to amend by striking out the word "squaw" and substituting therefor the word "quitter."

Mr. Condon—I hope the amendment will not carry. I do not see the object of a proposition to exterminate useful harmless birds with beautiful plumage and dignified bearing.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Seary moved to recommit the bill to the judiciary committee, which was lost.

Mr. Maughan moved to indefinitely postpone consideration, which was opposed by Messrs. Beard and Neuaker of Rich.

Mr. Critchlow moved to recommit the bill to the counties committee, to give persons from counties most affected by the bill an opportunity to appear before the committee and air their views.

Mr. Neuaker of Rich suggested that the bill be sent to public health committee. When Mr. Critchlow London resented any attempt to "make game of the committee on public health."

The motion to recommit to the counties committee was lost and that order present sounds noise.

AUSTRALIAN BALLOT LAW.

Senate bill 22, the Australian ballot law, was the next bill in order on third reading.

The bill is a very long one and was being read by sections at a free time.

Notes.

Mr. Bullen presided this afternoon.

There were a party of 105 young men and women from the B. Y. college at Provo in attendance on the House for a short time this afternoon. They were interested in the proceedings.

Mr. Condon had Mr. Lewis by the lapels of the latter's coat, Mr. Lewis was in a taste attitude with one arm outward, and each was engaged in trying to change the other's opinion upon a proposition to include dentist bills in the county law, when an extraordinary sharp tap of the Speaker's gavel caused the House to rather suddenly take its "starch" out of the argument.

House bill 180, by Mr. Carter, introduced by request, provides that "Every physician who treats any patient, and who does not thoroughly understand the character and nature of the disease, shall call in another physician or physicians before proceeding any operation or giving any mineral treatment; and a neglect to comply with this rule shall render the attending physician, if guilty of malpractice, liable to imprisonment for not less than one nor more than three years in the penitentiary, as well as liable to the person injured, or, in case of the death of such person, then to the representatives of the deceased, to civil damages. It will be the duty of the physician or physicians thus called, unless there is good and sufficient reason for refusing, unless so asked, to at once go to, and enter into consultation with the attending physician and render such services as the case may require; the physician or physicians so called shall receive for such services, shall be subject to a fine not less than twenty-five dollars ($25) nor more than ten hundred ($1000) dollars. But rule is not to be construed as meaning to cause an emergency or where it is difficult to reach another physician or physicians. All hospitals for the care of the sick and injured shall be open to all physicians whose patients may desire their service, and a refusal on the part of any person having charge or managing a hospital in this State, to send or to allow a practicing physician to subscribe to or to attend to attendance upon any patient who may require the services of such physician shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

THE SENATE TODAY.

Mortgage-Taxing Clause Stricken from the Revenue Bill.

CANNON'S SILK BOUNTY PLAN.

A Proposition to Relieve Home Mortgage-Holders Claim Made to be Unconstitutional.

Upon the opening of the Senate for business today, Warren, of the committee on military affairs submitted the report of the committee that H. R. 33, the State militia bill, pass with suggested amendments.

Cullimer, of the committee on public lands, reported in favor of passing the bill, with certain amendments.

FOR SILK CULTURE.

Cannon introduced S. B. 112, for the establishment of the industry of sericulture in the State of Utah. As the bill pays a bounty for the silk industry, it was referred to the committee on appropriations associated with the committee on agriculture and irrigation.

REVENUE BILL.

The consideration of S. B. 81, the revenue bill, was then taken up.

The provision of the present statute, for giving notice of equalization of taxes, was substituted for that which the bill had contained.

Glee Miller offered an amendment providing that when tax notices were sent out, they should be sent to the postoffice address of the owner of the property where it could be obtained.

Cannon and Shaw could see no necessity. They did not live in cities or the first class.

Both said it was entirely practicable, and a necessity in the populous counties.

The amendment was carried, and the officers must use all endeavor to the property owner's postoffice address if known.

MORTGAGE TAXATION.

Warren opened the mortgage taxation question again by moving to reconsider the vote by which the Cannon amendment, taking mortgages, was adopted. The motion was carried.

Shaw began the discussion by remarking that he thought that when the revenue bill did get through it would be found to be a very weak instrument. The committee reported a strong bill, but the Senate had made so many bites and so many loopholes that the moneyed men could escape taxation, while in not a single instance had the former received any consideration. On the contrary the way was open to tax the industrial classes double in many instances, while in the anxiety to encourage capital, the latter was being let go without paying its legitimate share. The mortgage taxation as proposed by Senator Cannon was in favor of the farmer; to strike out the clause was to discriminate in favor of foreign money-lenders and against the residents of the state.

Glee Miller did not believe the amendment would strengthen the revenue bill as a whole, but it thought that the real estate owner still would have to pay the tax. Miller declared that the amendment would palliate or ameliorate, and an effort on the part of the borrower to escape a portion of his burden. He also believed the mortgage-taking proposition was unconstitutional.

Jones smelled the provision as unconstitutional, quoting from a Kansas decision on the point. He argued that it would discourage loans of capital from Salt Lake City class.

Cannon—Would you tax mortgages held by local men, and not by foreigners?

Jones—Yes; I would tax all held by local men.

Cannon—And you would make an exception for the money borrowed on the mortgage, and make double taxation to local men?

Jones—Yes; I would make no deduction.

The vote defeated the mortgage-taking proposition. The Senators voted as follows: Against—Allison, Booth, Christensen, Dickson, Evans, Jones, McKay, Glee Miller, R. G. Miller, Warnock, Sutherland, Zundel—12; in favor—Cardland, Shaw, Cannon—3.

Cannon then offered an amendment providing that if a real estate owner owed money on a mortgage he would have the privilege of deducting the equal amount of the indebtedness, providing the mortgage holder had paid the taxes on the amount. This, Mr. Cannon said, would prevent double taxation, as the bill now proposed. This would not make it necessary for the mortgagee to charge a higher rate of interest.

Booth offered an amendment providing that a clause in a mortgage requiring the mortgagor to pay taxes was unlawful.

Glee Miller favored the amendment. If it was not adopted, the foreign money lender escaped taxation, while local men paid double.

Jones—Does not the foreign money lender pay his taxes at home?

Glee Miller—You know, Senator Jones, that 90 per cent of them do not pay taxes on money loaned in Utah.

Jones—Then you say these money lenders are dishonest.

Glee Miller—I say they are no different from other people. No man wishes to pay taxes that he does not have to.

Sutherland opposed the amendment, alleging that it was unconstitutional.

A vote on the amendment was deferred till this afternoon.

TO THE GENERAL BILL AGAIN.

The consideration of the general provisions of the bill was resumed.

The provision makes the fiscal year for state and county purposes begin on December 1 was stricken out.

This Afternoon.

The noon recess was taken pending the revenue discussion, which was resumed this afternoon.

The bill provides that taxes are delinquent on the first Monday in December.

Jones moved to make the date October 31.

McKay said in the interest of the agricultural districts, the date should be the later one.

The motion to change the date was defeated.

Lewis moved to strike out the penalty of ten per cent for nonpayment of delinquent taxes. The motion was carried.

Sutherland moved to make taxes delinquent the first Monday in November.

McKay opposed the motion in the interest of the former and the small taxpayers.

Sutherland changed his motion to the third Monday in November.

Cannon spoke against the date when taxes become delinquent the fourth day of November.

The amendment was carried.

COMPTROLLER AND TREASURER, ONE OR TWO.

Lewis moved that the ward collector be substituted for treasurer. This motion contemplated making the county treasurer and treasurer ex-officio officers, the bill therefore contemplating making them one officer.

The motion was deferred till tomorrow.

MORTGAGE BOOK MORE.

Cannon came up on his motion to relieve mortgaged property and home mortgages from double taxation, moved to the consideration of the bill. The amendment was lost.

Senate.

Rev. T. C. Iff offered the opening prayer in the Senate today.

The Senate committee has prepared a few amendments to the militia bill.

B. Y. academy students were up from Provo today, and paid a visit to the Senate chamber.

The fire and police bill, as amended by the Senate, is in the hands of the House committee on municipal corporations.

Booth, bill relating to married women provides that upon permanent separation the husband contents the same as all other persons.

In a vote on the definition of the fiscal year, there was only one voice heard pronounced aye; but there to not go together, the motion on which the vote was called was decided carried.

On behalf of the farmers and real estate holders, Shaw made an impassioned demand that the mortgage taking clause be retained in the revenue bill. His plea was of no avail.

"We are serious a borrowing people in Utah," was the declaration of Senator Jones today. Tax was not always the middle, for Lees was a Lee when Utah was not alone, swamped with indebtedness.

The sixty-seventh day of the Legislature has come in a close without the accomplishment of any important measure. The subjects of taxation, public lands, elections, revenues and money at the magnitude have been discussed and measures have been passed in various ways, but no definite results have been reached.

There did not a quorum present when the House was called to order this morning, the only members in their seats being Cannon, Chisholm, Hall, Hilton, Jones, Somerstead, Snow, McKay, Warnock, Zundel and Cannon. Later, Allison, Bonn, Jones (Geo. Miller came in, making 12 present when the business of the session was taken up.

Cannon's scheme to avoid the double taxation, which calls for no tax on mortgages on real estate and the local mortgages, discussed on the Senate today, reads as follows: "From the taxable value of any real estate owned by the mortgagor thereon, the owner shall be allowed to deduct the amount of any bona fide mortgage, judgment, lien, or other evidence of indebtedness, existing against said real estate and improvements, provided that the said taxpayer shall file with the assessor a statement of the amount of such mortgage at the time of making return to said assessor, as hereinafter provided; and provided further that the said taxpayer shall exhibit to the treasurer at the time of payment of the taxes assessed, a valid receipt, showing that the taxes on the mortgage offering said real estate and improvements have been paid for the year for which the tax is levied and payable."

On Shaw's bill for the establishment of sericulture in the State of Utah provides that for the term of ten years after the passage of the act there shall be paid out of the State treasury to any citizen of Utah or persons engaged in the production of cocoons of the silk worm in this State, a bounty of twenty-five cents for each pound of cocoons produced in the State. No bounty shall be paid for cocoons not produced by worms fed entirely upon the leaves of the mulberry tree, nor shall more than two thousand dollars be paid for cocoons in any one year. All claimants for the bounty must file verified statements with a notary public, showing the quantity so claimed, the place and county where and the conditions under which the cocoons are produced, including the species, number of worms, food fed and egg produced, together with any other information required by the commission to enable them to make and preserve a complete and terrible record of the progress of silk culture in the State. The Governor shall appoint a commission to be known as the Utah S. K. Commission, to consist of five persons, who shall serve without compensation and who shall hold their office for one year, or until their successors are appointed and qualified. The members of said commission, except in the case of those first appointed, shall be citizens of Utah of five years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. Those first appointed shall hold office for one year, and each year thereafter, or thereafter, the length of time of each appointee shall have to be stated. The interest at the time of the appointment of commissioners. Each member of said commission must give an official bond in the sum of one thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of the duties of the office. The Governor has power to fill vacancies. It is made the duty of the commission, or its appointed representatives, to examine into the quality, grade and quantity of the cocoons upon which bounty shall be paid and the same shall be duty of inspection called therefor. The commission must also cause to be published, in book or pamphlet form, explicit instructions to all interested because of estimates, for free distribution in the power of the State; also provide for the cocoons in raising in each county fairs, and hold one public or more public meetings in each county in every way encourage those engaged in this industry, and provide the best possible market for raw silk and cocoons and to take the necessary steps to induce capitalists and manufacturers in the State. The commission reports annually to the secretary of state. For expenses the commission is authorized to use not to exceed the sum of one thousand dollars in any one year. The sum of three thousand dollars per year is appropriated for the purposes of the act.

MURDER HEARING.

Alleged Slayers of Miss Eveline Burnett in Court.

POST-MORTEM DOCTORS TESTIFY.

The Deceased Had Been Criminally Operated Upon—Counsel and Court Passage at Arms.

The preliminary hearing of the case of S. M. Duggins, Frank Carter, Dr. McCoy and Mrs. Maxey was begun before Justice Harvey this afternoon. There are a large number of witnesses to examine and the case promises to be a protracted one.

It was seven minutes after 10 when the defendants filed into court in advance of the officers who had escorted them to the court room from the county jail where they have been confined since their arrest. Duggins put on a bold front and smiled and chaw bands with friends as though he were not particularly apprehensive as to the outcome, although it was plainly observable that he was poorer and more nervous than he was a few days ago. His wife sat on the right and conversed freely with him in an undertone. A neat and tasteful contrast of black was offset by a large black hat trimmed with black and yellow plumes with ribbons and rosettes of the same color.

Carter appeared to have undergone a greater change since arrest, if the accused claims it at all in court. On the occasion preceding this he wore a huge beard and disconsolate look. Today he was more composed and exhibited fewer signs of uneasiness.

Mrs. Maxey is a woman of about 30 years, quite pretty, short, black curly hair and dark flashing eyes, which she often rivets out best upon the proceedings with the notorious Mormons of a bygone and prosecuted. Dr. McCoy was cool, reserved and continued not at close to his attorney John M. Zane and occasionally made suggestions as the hearing took on.

The case was called at 10:45 and on the joint request of the prosecution and defense all persons except those directly interested were excluded from the court room. On motion of Attorney Hoyt, the law firm of Brown, Henderson and King were entered as counsel with him for Duggins and Carter.

"Where is Senator Brown?" asked Judge King.

"In Washington" was the reply, "but he is here in spirit."

The following were sworn as witnesses for the prosecution: Drs. S. H. Allen, F. W. Payne and J. H. Simmons, Miss Maud Hanes, Sheriff Brown, of Utah county, Deputy Sheriff Fox, of the same county, Alexander Wilcox, William O'Neil and Dr. J. F. Noyes.

Dr. Allen, of Provo, was the first witness. He was a regular by graduation and practicing physician and surgeon.

Attorney Harrington—Do you hold any official position?

Judge King—We object on the ground of incompetency. Many persons hold official positions who are not competent (laughter).

The Court—The objection is overruled.

Attorney Harrington—I would like to state at the outset that I am desirous of having this case proceed without interruption or needless technicality.

The Court—The court itself prefends to have some judgment in these matters and has as already stated, overruled the objection.

The examination of Dr. Allen was again resumed. In answer to further questions he said he was a member of the State board of examiners and was also quarantine physician of Utah county; on last case Miss Eveline Burnett alive on the street on Friday about five or six weeks ago. He next saw her in close body on the night of Sunday, February 23, during undertaking establishment, Provo. The witness then entered upon a detailed explanation of the post mortem examination held on the body, and at the conclusion Attorney Harrington asked, "Were these conditions of which you speak evidences of an abortion?"

Witness—I would say that an abortion had been committed.

The cause of death was pelvic peritonitis or septicaemia.

Cross-examined by Judge King with reference to a puncture found in a private part of the deceased's body, witness said it might possibly be self-inflicted, though such a proceeding would be very painful.

Judge King—Are not such cases common in your reading and experience as a practitioner?

Witness—No, sir. Not in my experience.

Judge King—In your reading?

Witness—I have read such cases.

Attorney Zane—Do you think any competent, intelligent physician would have made such a wound?

Attorney Hoyt—We object to the witness answering the question.

The Court—The objection is sustained. I will not take time to state my reason to counsel and I presume everybody is in a hurry to proceed. Counsel will have to guess why I make the ruling.

Judge King—I don't want to differ with the court if I can help it but certainly for me I cannot guess why this ruling is made.

Attorney Zane—Well, we'll stop right here. As a matter of fact that is the only important thing we wanted to know.

Dr. F. W. Taylor was then called. He with Dr. Allen had assisted in the post mortem examination. There were no indications of approaching motherhood, nor of an abortion having been committed. There were but two ways in which the wound could have been inserted to could have been it Blows—in the ordinary way and by the undertaker while embalming the body.

Cross-examined by Attorney Zane—Dr. Allen, the wound of puncture was a one as a competent and intelligent physician would have made in an effort to remove a foreign body.

Attorney Harrington—We object.

Attorney Zane—Of course you do.

The Court—I have already ruled on that point. I always endeavor to be consistent even if wrong.

"But," interrupted Attorney Zane, "this court would not desire to be consistent in ruling against Mr. Zane's argument, but the court decided that he sustains, saying "Go on, I'll listen to you."

"And then rule against me," replied Mr. Zane, who proceeded to a disquisition of the point under consideration, when the court announced, "I'll hear you prove."

"Very well," said Mr. Zane, "we enter an exception."

The Court (promptly)—You may have all the exceptions entered you choose.

Attorney Zane (in extreme sobriety)—I ask sure the court does not intend to be misunderstood. I certainly counsel entertains no such opinion of the court.

The Court—Nothing personal at all I didn't mean it that way.

With this little tilt the cause a repose until 2 o'clock.

It was 2:15 when the hearing was resumed this after afternoon. Dr. Taylor was recalled at that time, but a short delay ensued pending the arrival of Judge King. Dr. Taylor in answer to the question of Attorney Harrington as to how and when the knowledge the cause of blood were formed first were told Carter on the body of the deceased, replied: "From auto mortem source."

Attorney Harrington—What was the source of your information?

Witness—Septicemia, or blood poisoning.

Attorney Harrington—Superimposed on septicemia?

Witness—Yes, sir.

Dr. Simmons, of Provo, was next called. He knew the defendants Duggins and Carter.

Attorney Harrington—Do you remember Carter coming to you and asking you to——

Judge King—One moment. We object to the nature of the question. The law has surrounded certain relations in life with the strictest security. Confidential relations are privileged. Among them are those between client and attorney, layman and priest, patient and physician. The law has surrounded them with security.

Considerable argument by counsel on either side followed and the court ruled the question was competent.

Finally the witness said that Carter came to him for medical advice.

Attorney Gish—For himself or another?

Witness—For another.

Judge King here again argued that the law contemplates full confidential relationship between the client or patient and the physician.

Witness admitted that Carter came to him and asked him to commit an abortion on a young lady at Springville, and he said that Carter did not offer him any money, but said the pay would be all right. This was about the 15th of February. The interview lasted but a few minutes. The witness's wife was in an adjoining room and like most women she was curious and peered through a partially open door and listened to the conversation.

On re-exam also Dr. Simmons stated that he had been the Carter family physician for many years and had known Frank since he was a very small child. Witness had treated the young man for heart trouble. About the age he was settled into witness's office, leaving fallen in the street in a helpless condition on account of the weakness of that organ.

Judge Henderson—You understand the meaning that that is or should be a confidential and privileged.

Witness—I must assume so. Not only do I understand, but I know.

Attorney Harrington—Did he say anything to you about heart trouble in this consultation?

Witness—He did not.

Dr. Simmons was excused and Dr. Allen was recalled to answer a question that he had already fully answered during the morning session.

David J. Bennett, a banker of the county, took the stand on the News report issued. He said that he was summoned to this city by Frank Carter who called him to the deathbed of his sister.

The Imperial.

Articles of incorporation were filed this afternoon with the county clerk by the Imperial Consolidated Gold Mining and Milling company with a capital stock of $2,000,000 divided into shares of $1 each. Each of the following incorporators take 10,000 shares: W. J. Lyons, W. A. Taylor, Joseph Lippman, C. N. Butler, Walter Murray, Henry Page, George Westwood, E. Copeland, W. W. Stevens, H. F. B. Timson and E. H. Terry. W. J. Lyons is president; Walter Murray, vice-president; W. W. Stevens, treasurer, and C. N. Butler, secretary.

The company owns the Imperial, the Gold Bug and The Tuscarora mining claims situated in the Newton Mining district, Beaver county.

Suit Filed.

John P. Howard filed suit today against John H. Howard et al. The plaintiff alleges that on the 14th day of March, 1891, the defendants John H. Howard and wife for value received made, executed and delivered their joint and promissory note for $280, the plaintiff therein suing for judgment in the sum of $280 and interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from August 14 and attorney's fees and costs of suit.

More Instruments.

A second installment of new instruments has been received by Mr. Stambaugh for the R. G. P. band, making in all one alto saxophone, two bassoons, one cornet-horn and two trumpets.

MINOR MENTION.

Wheat is now held at 40 and 50 cents per bushel, but others anticipate a big drop before harvest.

Dr. J. M. Tanner will lecture at the students' Society this evening on National Types of Beauty. Dr. Tanner has lectured in many countries and lends to a highly interesting and entertaining manner, the kind of people he has met with. The job is are free to attend. The lecture begins at 7:30 o'clock. R. A. Pickin, chairman.

A Purse Found.

Mr. Elias Harrell found a purse containing a quantity of money yesterday afternoon. The owner may obtain it by calling at J. M. Christensen & Co's, 25 E. First South street, and proving property.

COMMERCIAL.

SALT LAKE CLEARING HOUSE.

Today's clearing house exchanges amounted to $292,959, same day last year, $172,633.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS.

New York—Silver, 66½; lead, $3.05. London—Silver, 31 9-16d.

ORE AND BULLION.

Wells, Fargo & Co. received today: Peru, bullion, $2,339.

T. R. Jones & Co. received today: Ores, $9,850; bullion, $9,500. Total, $19,350.

W. S. McCornick & Co. received today: Hanover bullion, $9,700; silver and lead ores, $6,100. Total, $15,800.

STOCKS AND BARGAINS.

New York Stock Market.

New York, March 12.—Stock market opened quiet but irregular with fractional losses, except in sugars, which advanced 1 per cent. Subsequently a general shakeup occurred in the market, leaving a mixed lot of results, Tennessee Coal and Iron gaining 3 points, Sugar 1½ and Cordage preferred 1½, as above of the sale stocks, while others generally lost fractions.

Government bonds were unchanged.

At 1:30 o'clock trading became so active that it was difficult to keep the run of the sales, but it was evident that the market was irregular and unsettled, the tendency being downward. Sugar fell 3 points, Cordage preferred 2, Tennessee Coal and Iron 2, Lead 1½, and others of the sale stocks 1 to 3 points.

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago, March 12.

Wheat—March, 61; May 63¼.

Corn—March, 32¼; May, 33¼.

Oats—March, 22; May, 23¼.

Pork—March, 8.05; May, 8.15.

Lard—March, 4.90; May, 4.95.

Ribs—March, 4.45; May, 4.52½.

Cattle—Receipts, 2,000. Market steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 17,000; market weak to 5 cents lower.

Light, $3.60@3.75.

Mixed, $3.50@3.75.

Heavy, $3.40@3.70.

Rough, $3.40@3.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 4,000; market strong.

Lows and sackers, $3.00@3.75.

Western, $3.00@4.15.

Lambs, $3.00@5.25.

Receipts of grain and provisions were as follows: Wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 300,000 bu; oats, 200,000 bu; flour, 15,000 bbls; pork, 1,000 bbls; lard, 1,000 tcs; ribs, 1,000 pkgs.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, March 12.

Hogs, receipts 17,000; market weak to 5 cents lower.

Light, $3.60@3.75.

Mixed, $3.50@3.75.

Heavy, $3.40@3.70.

Rough, $3.40@3.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 4,000; market strong.

Lows and sackers, $3.00@3.75.

Western, $3.00@4.15.

Lambs, $3.00@5.25.

Receipts of grain and provisions were as follows: Wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 300,000 bu; oats, 200,000 bu; flour, 15,000 bbls; pork, 1,000 bbls; lard, 1,000 tcs; ribs, 1,000 pkgs.

Chicago Grain.

Chicago, March 12.

Wheat—March, 61; May 63¼.

Corn—March, 32¼; May, 33¼.

Oats—March, 22; May, 23¼.

Pork—March, 8.05; May, 8.15.

Lard—March, 4.90; May, 4.95.

Ribs—March, 4.45; May, 4.52½.

Cattle—Receipts, 2,000. Market steady.

Hogs—Receipts,