CIVIL WAR VETERANS TO MEET ON GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD

Huge Reunion of Blue and Gray to Be Held July 1 On Fiftieth Anniversary of Conflict—40,000 Are Expected to Be Entertained by the State of Pennsylvania.

Harrisburg, Pa.—On July 1 the veterans of the Civil War, both Blue and Gray, will meet again on the battlefield at Gettysburg, Pa., after fifty years, but this time it will be in amity and affection.

The state of Pensylvania on May 13, 1909, created a commission to consider and arrange for a proper and fitting recognition and observance, at Gettysburg, of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg; to invite the co-operation of the congress of the United States, and of other states and commonwealth," defined the commission's duties and prerogatives and made an appropriation for preliminary expenses.

Text of Invitation to Veterans.

The invitation is as follows: "Pennsylvania, by its commission formally invites the congress of the United States and her Sister States and Commonwealths to accept this invitation from the commonwealth upon whose soil the battle of Gettysburg was fought, to share in this important anniversary and to help make it an event worthy of its historical significance, and an occasion creditable and impressive to our great and re-united nation," and likewise invites the co-operation and participation of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the United Confederate Veterans.

State Will Act as Host.

Pennsylvania—she providing all entertainment at Gettysburg during July 1, 2, 3 and 4, 1913, for forty thousand (40,000) "honorably discharged veterans of the Civil war," and she and the national government together, as provided by the act of congress of August 26, 1912, by each paying $150,000.00 for the war department with the $300,000.00 total, to create and maintain a great camp around the battlefield, complete in all its provisions of camp and garrison equipment, with all quartermaster, commissary, hospital and other necessary supplies ample for such forty thousand veterans.

Free Transportation To and From Gettysburg.

With each commonwealth, state and territory rests absolutely the determination, as each deems best, to what veterans of the Civil war it will issue free transportation, Pennsylvania's invitation being that to such "honorably discharged veterans of the Civil war" as come to Gettysburg for the above celebration, either upon free transportation or at their own expense, and present proper credentials proving them to be such veterans, she will provide food, shelter and entertainment during that period, but she furnishes free transportation to no one, save only to her own veterans or veterans now resident within her borders, and to them only under legislative direction, which is now pending in her general assembly, the national government furnishing no free transportation at all.

The Trunk Line Passenger association in whose territory Gettysburg is, has granted a one and three-fifths round trip excursion rate, good going June 25 and returning to original starting point by July 15, a twenty-day ticket, good only on same route going and coming and costing two cents per mile, but each state must make its own arrangements with the similar associations covering the territory from that state to Pennsylvania. The railroads at Gettysburg refuse, because of lack of room, to park or accommodate there any cars on side tracks.

To Hold Reunion in Great Tent.

A great tent, seating between ten thousand (10,000) and fifteen thousand (15,000) veterans, will be erected immediately adjoining the camp, and therein will occur the above exercises, excepting the military parade and fireworks, and therein, save for the hours set apart for the above exercises, the veterans may hold all reunions they may desire, the tent being arranged to be subdivided into numerous separate inclosures. All veterans of the Civil war, north and south, are urged to wear their army, corps, division, brigade and society badges, as a means of identification to their comrades in like commands, in the expectation that it will assist in imparting information as to when and where their different organizations meet, and in bringing together comrades who would otherwise, by reason of lapse of time, fail to recognize each other.

Program for Four Days.

The program for the four days' exercises and entertainment is not yet perfected in detail, but the tentative suggestions are:

July 1—Veterans' Day: Appropriate exercises under the joint direction of the Pennsylvania commission, and the commanders-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Confederate Veterans.

July 2—Military Day: Under the direction of the chief of staff of the United States army. Special detachments of each arm of the regular service to participate as directed.

July 3—Civic Day: Under the direction of the governor of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, presiding, and participated in by the governors of the several states. Orations, sermon and music.

July 4—National Day: The chief justice of the United States presiding. Forenoon, oration by the president of the United States. High noon, he to lay the cornerstone of a great peace memorial. Evening, fireworks.

40,000 Veterans Expected.

It is expected that 40,000 veterans of the war, not all of them, however, survivors of the Gettysburg battle, will be found encamped upon the field when reveille sounds on the morning of July 1. It will be a different reveille than that which the fife and drum corps of the two great armies sounded fifty years ago. The call to awakening will be a call to a peaceful celebration while the call to the awakening in July, 1863, was a call of armies to conflict and, to thousands of men, a call to death.

For years the veterans have been looking forward to this reunion. It is probable that there will be present many thousands of survivors of the battle.

Many of the states of the Union, north as well as south, have made appropriations to send their veterans to the Gettysburg reunion and to pay all other expenses. The battle of Gettysburg is recognized as the turning point of the war between the states. It has been called time and again one of the decisive battles of the world. Generally it is recoignized that Gettysburg decided the great conflict, helped in the decision probably by the fall of Vicksburg on the Mississippi, which took place virtually at the moment that the conflict on the Pennsylvania field was decided in favor of the northern armies.

Large Sum for Entertainment.

The Battle of Gettysburg commission of the state of Pennsylvania has a large sum of money at its disposal for the entertainment of the visiting veterans, and the thousands of persons who will accompany them. Hospitality is to mark the days. Fifty years ago Pennsylvania aided in the work of repelling the visitors from the south. In early July next the same state will have its arms wide open in welcome to the men wearing the gray. Entertainments of various kinds will be offered the visiting veterans, but it is pretty well understood that their deep interest in revisiting the scenes where they fought, Little Round Top, Oak Ridge, Cemetery Hill, Culp's Hill, Rock Creek, the Stone Wall and other places will hold them largely to the pleasures and to the sadnesses of personal reminiscences. Arm in arm with the Union soldiers the Confederate soldiers will retramp the battleground. They will look over the field of Pickett's desperate charge. They will retrace the marching steps of Longstreet's corps. They will go to the place where Meade had his headquarters and to the place from which Lee directed his southern forces in battle.

It is said that this contemplated reunion has induced more interest among the old soldiers of the north and the south than any event which has happened since the day that the war closed. There is today at Gettysburg a great national park, in which is included a cemetery where thousands of soldier dead are buried. The United States government and the legislature of Pennsylvania worked together to make a park of the battlefield and to mark accurately every point in it which has historic interest.

It is expected that much good will come from the reunion of the Blue and the Gray on the battlefield of Gettysburg. Time has healed many wounds. The old soldiers have forgotten their animosities more readily than have the civilians. It is thought that this great coming together in peace of two once conflicting hosts will mark the passing of the last trace of the bitterness of the war between the states of this great Union.

SAID ABOUT WOMEN.

A woman is happy and attains all that she desires when she captivates a man; hence the great object of her life is to master the art of captivating men.—Count Lyon. N. Tolstoi.

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To tell a mother or her daughter the plain truth, namely, that all her efforts are directed to the one end of catching a husband. Heavens! what an insult that would be.—Count Lyof N. Tolstoi.

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Woman is the highest, holiest, most precious gift to man. Her mission and throne is the family.—John Todd.

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Did you ever hear of a man's growing lean by the reading of "Romeo and Juliet," or blowing his brains out because Desdemana was maligned?—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

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Great women belong to history and to self-sacrifice.—Leigh Hunt.

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Who does not know the best of woman's fancy?—Edmund Spencer.

The heart of a coquette is like a rose, of which the lovers pluck the leaves, leaving only the thorns for the husband.—Anonymous.

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And women are notoriously careless at this point. Notoriously thoughtful of everybody but themselves.

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But the great majority of women, it seems to me, have no routine. Their lives are a succession of variations which keep the nerves in a constant flutter.

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Other vital things mean so much more to women.

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They should mean more, but not so much more.

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Irregularity at one's meals, coupled with an overindulgence of esthetic or emotional high living, means sure wreck of the nervous system.

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The woman who eats regularly and sleeps regularly is almost guaranteed 75 per cent. of her expectation of happiness.

WOULD VIOLATE OUR TREATIES

Senate May Yield to Protests of Foreign Nations.

WILL ELIMINATE THE CLAUSE

Objectionable Provision In Tariff Bill Grants Five Per Cent. Discount On Imports In American Controlled Vessels.

Washington.—Congress, in all probability, will yield to the protests of foreign nations against the provision in the Underwood Tariff Bill granting a five per cent. tariff discount on imports in American-owned or controlled vessels.

That the provision can be eliminated from the bill without harm and that Congress has no desire to insist upon legislation that will be embarrassing to foreign nations, or interfere with treaty obligations, was admitted by administration leaders who are in charge of the bill. President Wilson is said to have intimated that he would not object to having the clause eliminated.

This action, it was reported, would be recommended by the Senate Finance Sub-Committee, headed by Senator John Sharp Williams, which is considering the administrative features of the bill. The sub-committee also will seek to modify another clause which compels foreign merchants to submit their books to an American agent in cases of disputed valuations and provides as a penalty for refusal that the goods be excluded from entry. Germany, France and England have made strong protests against this clause and assurances were given that an effort will be made to eliminate the objectionable features.

Two important conferences were held on the foreign protests. One was between Senator Simmons, chairman of the Finance Committee, and Secretary Bryan and John Bassett Moore, counsellor of the State Department. The other conferees were Senators Williams and Shively, of the Finance Committee, and Representative Peters, of Massachusetts, who had charge of the administrative section of the tariff bill for the House Ways and Means Committee.

It was reported that the State Department held it to be unquestionable that the five per cent. debenture clause violated foreign treaties. During the conference protests against the clause from eight nations were read.

FATAL CRASH AT BIG SIX CURVE.

One Killed; Eleven Hurt In Head-On Collision.

Hagerstown, Md.—Fireman C. E. Geist was killed and 11 others were injured in a head-on collision between two freight trains on the Western Maryland Railroad, near Cohill Station, five miles west of Hancock. The trainmen were all from Hagerstown. The trains which collided were second section of No. 342, eastbound, in charge of Conductor C. C. Brake and Engineman L. M. Stevens, and extra freight No. 755, westbound, in charge of Conductor W. O. Myers and Engineman J. C. Kneisley. Both trains were running at about 20 miles an hour, meeting at Big Six Curve. Neither could see the other until the trains almost met.

MISSIONARY PROTEST.

Church Workers In Japan Oppose California's Alien Land Bill.

New York.—The Rev. C. S. MacFarland, secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, was informed that the American missionaries in Tokyo had adopted resolutions expressing their disapproval of any discrimination against the Japanese which would mar the historic friendship between Japan and the United States.

POSTMASTER INDICTED.

Memphis Official Alleged To Have Intimidated Employes.

Memphis, Tenn.—Postmaster Leander W. Dutro, prominent Republican politician of Memphis, was indicted by the Federal grand jury on the charge of violating the civil service laws and intimidating postal employes for campaign funds in 1912.

SEGREGATION ORDERED.

Whites and Blacks Separated In Record Of Deeds Office.

Washington. — Orders segregating the white and negro employes in the office of the Recorder of Deeds were issued, following an investigation brought about by the activity of the National Democratic Fair Play Association.

KILLS HIS WIFE WITH AX.

Man Then Jumps From Six-Story Building To Death.

New York.—After fracturing his wife's skull with an ax, John Collins, a janitor, fled to the roof of an apartment house where they lived and made a six-story leap into the courtyard, where he was instantly killed. Mrs. Collins cannot recover. She had served her husband with a summons charging assault and had threatened to leave him.

RAILWAY EMPLOYE SHOT.

Construction Chief Probably Fatally Wounded By Clerk.

Charlotte, N. C.—G. S. Smith, chief of a Norfolk and Southern Railroad construction force, was shot and probably fatally wounded by W. B. Stevens, a railway commissary clerk. The shooting is said to have followed a quarrel over Stevens' refusal to sell cigarettes in violation of the Charlotte Sunday law. Stevens surrendered and was placed in jail. He claims he shot in self defense.

THE CARRIAGE IS WAITING!

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PASSENGER TRAIN KILLS NINE MEN

Flyer Plows Through Group Near Magnolia.

TRAGEDY AT SHARP CURVE.

Baltimore and Ohio Interstate Special Cuts Off Heads, Arms and Legs Of Bewildered Laborers.

Martinsburg, W. Va.—Nine Italian workmen, members of a construction gang working on the $4,000,000 improvements of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Magnolia, west of here, were instantly killed, and two others fatally hurt, when passenger train No. 8, known as the interstate special, rounded a sharp curve and plowed through, the huddled group of men on the track. The fatality occurred 1,000 feet from the west end of the Doe Gully tunnel, midway between the stations of Orleans Cross roads and Magnolia.

The 11 men, members of a gang of 50 employed at that particular point, had rushed upon the track to escape the flying rocks from a heavy blast of dynamite that was being set off. Immediately after they reached the tracks a westbound freight train came upon them, and they jumped from in front of the freight directly in the pathway of the flyer, which was coming east at 40 miles per nour. The noise of the passing freight prevented the men hearing the approach of the passenger train, and Engineer Newton Cage, of Brunswick, at the throttle of the passenger engine, failed to see the group of men until within a few feet of them.

The emergency brake was applied, but the speed of the train was so great and the distance so short that the heavy engine was crashing through the group of bewildered men before they were aware of their danger. Every man in the group was crushed by the engine, the workmen being caught like rats in a trap between the passing freight train on one side and the almost sheer bluff of the deep cut on the other. Immediately after the passenger train had been brought to a stop the members of the crew and a number of the passengers rushed to the scene of the tragedy.

The tracks for a distance of 50 feet were like a shambles. Several of the men had been decapitated by the wheels and their mangled heads rolled along the rails. The arms and legs of others were crushed off and cast aside by the rush of the engine. Still others had been completely disembowled by the brake rods under the cars. The front and underneath works of the engine were covered with clotted blood and brains, and these evidences of the gruesome accident were not removed until the engine reached Brunswick. The severed head of one of the men was caught under the engine and carried a distance of a half mile from the scene and was later recovered.

CANAL CUT THROUGH.

Waters Of Pacific and Atlantic Oceans Can Now Meet.

Panama.—The first through cut of the Panama Canal from east to west was completed Monday, when two steam shovels working from the opposite directions, met at Culebra. With the meeting of these great steam shovels, the canal was opened at grade from ocean to ocean. Hundreds of workmen quit work and cheered when the big shovels scooped out the last bit of earth that joined the two continents.

AUTO RECORD BROKEN.

British Chauffeurs Make Nearly a Thousand Miles In 24 Hours.

Brooklands, England.—W. G. Scott and L. G. Hornsted, driving a 15—30-horsepower automobile, today broke the world's record for 12 hours, covering 914 miles 640 yards. This was at the rate of 76.20 miles on hour. All the world's records from 7 to 12 miles were broken.

THREE BURNED TO DEATH.

Tragedy Follows Attempt To Kindle Fire With Kerosene.

Parkersburg, W. Va.—Mrs. James Marshall, her 16-year-old son, James, and her daughter, Icy, were burned to death and three other children of the family were severely burned at their home at Little Hocking, Ohio, near here. Mrs. Marshall was kindling a fire with the aid of kerosene when the can she held in her hand exploded. The residence was destroyed.

LOBBY WORKING AGAINST TARIFF

Corruption and Misrepresentation To Be Shown Up.

ISSUES UNUSUAL STATEMENT

The President Declares That the Public Should Be Relieved From the Intolerable Burden.

Washington.—President Wilson has declared war upon lobbyists.

He decided to issue a "personal statement" to advise the country of "systematic misrepresentation of facts" as to tariff legislation by lobbies maintained here to fight against the Wilson-Underwood bill, which, he said, were the greatest and most powerful in years, if not in the entire history of the Government.

Most Insidious Lobby.

The President's statement was as follows:

"I think that the public ought to know the extraordinary exertions being made by the lobby in Washington to gain recognition for certain alterations of the tariff bill. Washington has seldom seen so numerous, so industrious or so insidious a lobby.

"The newspapers are being filled with paid advertisements calculated to mislead not only the judgment of public men, but also the public opinion of the country itself. There is every evidence that money without limit is being spent to sustain this lobby and to create an appearance of a pressure of public opinion antagonistic to some of the chief items of the tariff bill.

"It is of serious interest to the country that the people at large should have no lobby and be voiceless in these matters while great bodies of astute men seek to create an artificial opinion and to overcome the interests of the public for their private profit. It is thoroughly worth the while of the people of this country to take knowledge of this matter. Only public opinion can check and destroy it.

Condition Becoming Intolerable.

"The Government in all its branches ought to be relieved from this intolerable burden and this constant interruption to the calm progress of debate. I know that in this I am speaking for the members of the two houses, who would rejoice as much as I would to be relieved from this unbearable situation."

FLIGHT OF THREE CHILDREN.

Wilson Remits Fine Of Father On Their Account.

Washington.—The plight of three little motherless girls working in a Southern cotton mill and needing the help of their father, Marion Cook, serving a two-year penitentiary term for illicit distilling in North Carolina, caused President Wilson to remit the $100 fine which was a part of Cook's sentence and which he was unable to pay. Cook was convicted at Asheville, N. C., and as a result of the President's action will be released June 16.

ROOSEVELT NOT TO QUIT.

Dr. Abbott Says Rumors Of Dissatisfaction Over Salary Are False.

New York.—The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, a director of the Outlook Company, said that there was no truth in the report published that Colonel Roosevelt had asked for more pay for his services and soon might terminate his connection with The Outlook. Roosevelt's salary is supposed to be $30,000 a year.

WOMEN LEAD MOB.

Strike Sympathizers Arrested When Loyal Workers Are Derided.

Milford, Mass.—Charged with disturbing the peace and leading a huge crowd of jeering, hooting women, some with babies in their arms, three women sympathizers of the Draper Company strikers were arrested by a squad of officers, rushed to the scene in automobiles.

COLOR LINE IN POSTOFFICE.

8,000 Railway Mail Clerks Petition Segregation.

Washington.—The race question was put squarely up to Postmaster General Burleson in a petition signed by more than 8,000 railway mail clerks, urging the segregation of white and negro employes in the service. It was presented by Robert A. Prather, of Little Rock, Ark. The petitioners asked that the Postmaster General issue an order putting the segregation into effect at once.

COL. ROOSEVELT NOT A TIPPLER

Has Never Been Intoxicatad in His Life.

MINT BED NO TEMPTATION.

Colonel Asserts That He Took Teaspoonful Of Whiskey In Milk On Campaign Tours Under Protest.

WHAT THE COLONEL DOES DRINK.

Here's a summary of Colonel Roosevelt's drinking record as told by himself on the witness stand:

"I am not a total abstainer.

"The only wines I have drunk have been white wines, Madeira, champagne, or very occasionally a glass of sherry.

"At home, at dinner, I often drink a glass or two of white wine and Poland water.

"At public dinners I sometimes drink a glass of champagne or perhaps two. On an average I may drink one glass of champagne a month.

"There was a fine mint bed at the White House and I may have drunk half a dozen mint juleps there in a year.

"On the African trip the expedition took along a case of champagne, a case of whiskey and a bottle of brandy. The brandy was for me because I do not drink whiskey. In the eleven months of the trip the doctor administered just seven ounces of it to me for medical purposes. I never touched it except on his advice.

"I have never drunk a highball or cocktail in my life.

"I do not smoke and I do not drink beer and I do not drink red wine.

"I have never drunk whiskey or brandy except when the doctor prescribed it, or possibly on some occasion after great exposure when I was chilled through.

"On speaking tours by direction of Surgeon General Rixey, I sometimes took a goblet or two of milk before retiring, and in each there was a measured teaspoonful of brandy.

"Since leaving the White House I think I have tasted mint juleps twice—part of a glass at St. Louis and a sip from a loving cup at Little Rock, Ark."

Marquette, Mich.—One of the most extraordinary statements ever made by a public man in an open gathering was made by Theodore Roosevelt here in court, when he gave, almost in detail, a list of the alcoholic drink he has swallowed in the course of his life.

Bending toward the jury, drawn from all sections of a country where drinking is common, he jerked out a crisp, detailed denial that he is a drunkard or ever has been under the influence of drink.

George E. Newett, of Ishpeming, the editor whom Roosevelt is using for $10,000 damages for publication of charges against the Colonel's sobriety, sat grimly listening as the witness told his story.

"I am not a teetotaller," said the Colonel, "but I am abstemious to the extreme.

"Never Drunk In All His Life.

"I have never been drunk in my life, nor in the slightest degree under the influence of alcohol."

This was his declaration of faith.

James H. Pounds, attorney for Colonel Roosevelt, opened his remarks to the jury with an outline of the public life of the plaintiff. The defense objected to what they termed an "ovation" that greeted Pounds' remarks to the jury.

Clashes between attorneys during the opening remarks were frequent. At the conclusion of Pounds' address to the jury, Roosevelt was called to the stand.

Roosevelt was excused from the stand at 11.25 A. M.

Depositions of Dr. John B. Murphy and Dr. Arthur D. Bevan, of Chicago, were read as confirming the testimony of Dr. Lambert, that while Colonel Roosevelt was at Mercy Hospital in Chicago suffering from the bullet wound, he showed no signs of having been an excessive user of alcoholic liquor.

Dr. Murphy said he had heard gossip about Colonel Roosevelt being a drinking man, but that these reports had been only incidental and that he had paid no attention to them until he came to examine Colonel Roosevelt.

$81,500 FINES FOR TRUST.

Coaster Brake Corporation Pleads Guilty Of Conspiracy.

Rochester, N. Y.—Fines aggregating $81,500 were imposed in the United States District court here by Judge John R. Hazel, of Buffalo, in the cases of 6 corporation and 11 individual defendants in the Government's action against the so-called "Coaster Brake Trust" for violation of the Sherman law.

SAVED FROM ANGRY MOB.

Prisoner Laughs At Judge When Given Life Sentence.

Paducah, Ky.—Rushed to Paducah to escape mob violence, Richard Shelby, convicted at Clinkton, Ky., of the murder of John Ritchie, was taken to the Eddyville Penitentiary to serve a life sentence. Shelby laughed in the face of the judge pronouncing sentence and a brother of the murdered man attempted to shoot down the prisoner while he stood at the bar.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

Dun's Review says:

"The volume of business in nearly all branches of trade and industry continues very large, but it is mostly to meet immediate needs. Confidence is sustained by the prospect of big crops but manufacturers and merchants still pursue a conservative policy, pending the termination of tariff uncertainty. Such recession in trade as exists is chiefly in the absence of new orders for future delivery.

"Mercantile and industrial conditions are strengthened by the absence of large stocks, and the financial situation is made more secure by the absence of excessive speculation.

"Commercial failures in the United States are 265, against 241 the corresponding week last year. Failures in Canada number 33, against 19 last year."

Wholesale Markets

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot easy; No. 2 red, nominal; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 109½ f o b afloat.

Corn — Spot firm; export, 65¼c nominal f o b afloat.

Oats—Spot strong; standard white, 45½c; No. 2, 46; No. 3, 45; No. 4, 44; ordinary clipped white, 44½@45; fancy clipped white, 46.

Butter — Creamery extras, 28¼@28½c; firsts, 27½@28; seconds, 26@27; state dairy finest, 27½@28; good to prime, 26½@27; common to fair, 25@26; process extras, 27½; firsts, 26½@27; factory seconds, 24½; packing stock No. 2, 22½@23; No. 3, 21@22.

Cheese—Firm; receipts, 3,343 boxes, State, whole milk, fresh colored specials, 13½@13¾c; do white and pale, specials, 13¾; do colored, average fancy, 13¼; do white and pale, average fancy, 13½@13⅝; do fresh undergrades, 12@13; state, whole milk, held, as to style and quality, 14@17; Wisconsin, whole milk, twins, held, 15@16½.

Dressed Poultry—Firm; fresh killed Western fowl, 17½@19½c; turkeys, 18@19.

PHILADELPHIA. — Eggs — Firm; nearby firsts, f c, $6.30 per case; nearby current receipts, f c, $6 per case; Western extra firsts, f c, $6.30 per case; Western firsts, f c, $6 per case.

Dressed Poultry — Steady; fowls, Western, fancy, 19½c; do fair to good, 18@19.

Wheat—Firmer; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 101½@102½c.

Corn—Advanced 1c; No. 2 yellow natural, local, 66@66½c.

Oats—Advanced 1c.; No. 2 white, 45½@46c.

Potatoes—Firmer; choice, old, per bu, 90@95c; fair to good, per bu, 75@80c.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red spot and May, 109½; July, 94½ nominal.

Corn — Contract, 60½c; steamer mixed, 59½; no established grade, 57½.

Oats — White—No. 2, 45@45½c; standard, 44½; No. 3, 43½@44.

Rye—Western—No. 2, export, 66@66½c; No. 3, 61@62; No. 4, 60@61. Bag lots nearby, as to quality, 60@65c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $19.50@20; standard do, $18.50@19.50; No. 2 do, $17.50@18.50; No. 3 do, $14@15.50; light clover mixed, $17@17.50; No. 1 do, $16@16.50; No. 2 do, $11@13.50; heavy do, $12.50@13.50; No. 1 clover, $11@12; No. 2 do, $8@10.

Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $19.50@20; No. 2 do, $18@18.50; No. 1 tangled, $11@12; No. 2 do, $10@11; No. 1 wheat, $8; No. 2 do, $7.50@8; No. 1 oat, $9@10; No. 2 do, $8@8.50.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 30@30½; creamery, choice, 28@29; creamery, good, 26@27; creamery, prints, 31@32; creamery, blocks, 30@31; ladles, 25@27; Maryland and Pennsylvania rolls, 22.

Cheese—Jobbing lots, per lb, 16@17c.

Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 19½c; Western firsts, 19½; West Virginia firsts, 19½; Southern firsts, 18½. Recrated and rehandled eggs ½ to 1c higher.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 17½c; old roosters and stags, 10@11; spring, 1 to 1½ lbs and over, 30@31; do, do, 1 to 1¼ lbs and under, 28. Ducks—White Pekins, 15c; do, Muscovy, 13@14; puddle, 13@14.

Live Stock

CHICAGO. — Hogs — Light, $8.45@8.70; mixed, $8.40@8.67½; heavy, $8.10@8.62½; rough, $8.10@8.25; pigs, $6.60@8.35; bulk, $8.55@8.65.

Cattle—Calves, 25c higher. Beeves, $7.10@8.85; Texas steers, $6.75@7.70; stockers and feeders, $5.80@8; cows and heifers, $3.80@7.90; calves, $7.25@10.

Sheep—Native sheep, $5.25@6; yearlings, $6@6.60; native lambs, $5.75@7.60.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Dressed beef and export steers, $7.90@8.60; fair to good, $7.15@7.75; Southern steers, $5.75@7.50; Southern cows, $4.50@6.75; bulls, $5.75@7.25; calves, $6.50@10.

Hogs—Bulk, $8.45@8.60; heavy, $8.45@8.55; packers and butchers, 8.45@8.60; light, $8.50@8.60; pigs, $7@7.75.

Sheep—Colorado lambs, $7@8.65; yearlings, $5@7; wethers, $4.50@6.25;

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Cattle—Choice, $8.25@8.40; prime, $8.20@8.40.

Sheep—Steady; prime wethers, $5.60@5.75; culls and common, $2.50@3.50; lambs, $4.50@7.75; veal calves, $9.50@10.

Hogs — Prime heavies, $8.90@9; mediums, heavy Yorkers, light Yorkers and pigs, $9.20@9.25; roughs, $7.50@8.

NEW YORK. — Beeves — Dressed beef steady at 11 to 13c lb.

Hogs—Lower at $9@9.10; roughs, $8. ewes, $4@6.

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