STUPENDOUS TASK FOR COMMISSION

Physical Valuation of Railroads Big Cost.

PLANS GIVEN TO CONGRESS.

Officers Of Interstate Commerce Commission Estimate It Will Take From Five To Seven Years.

Washington.—Physical valuation of the railroads of the United States by the Interstate Commerce Commission will take from five to seven years by a specially organized corps of men, and will cost the government from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 or more, according to plans of the commission presented to the House Appropriations Committee. The commission has asked for an immediate appropriation of $1,500,000 for the organization of the corps of engineers necessary to undertake the work.

Commissioners Clements and Prouty, and Secretary George B. McGinty, of the commission have told the House appropriations sub-committee that a carefully worked out estimate places the cost of the field work at $1,921,500 a year throughout that period.

The plan presented by Mr. McGinty contemplates the division of the country into five districts containing approximately 50,000 miles of railroad each.

Mr. McGinty has explained to the committee that the estimated cost per year of each of these district organizations with their groups of field squads would be about $384,300, or a total per year for the five districts of nearly two million dollars. In addition to this he estimated that the accounting feature of the work would cast about $350,000 a year, and that the maintenance of a valuation office in Washington would cost probably $150,000 a year.

Although the committee was skeptical Mr. McGinty was confident that the commission would be able to get the field force organized through the civil service commission by the first of next year, to take care of the first year's work. It was for this purpose, he said, that the commission needed $1,500,000.

Mr. McGinty mentioned cases where it cost from $3 to $75 a mile to ascertain the value of railroads.

"In all of these cases only the reproduction value of the road was ascertained," he continued, "whereas we are required to ascertain the reproduction value, the depreciated value and, in addition, to work out the history of the roads and ascertain the amount of money invested in their original construction. The total cost to the government will probably exceed $50 a mile or a total cost of from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000, but, of course, this is only a guess.

CHINESE REVOLT CRUSHED.

The Rebellion Believed To Be Practically Ended.

Washington.—Late State Department reports indicate that the rebellion in China is nearly ended. General Huang Hsing fled from Nanking, which has returned to the allegiance of the north, as have the cities of Foochow, Chinkiang, and other districts in Kiangsu Province. The southern forces north of the Yanktse River are reported to have resumed allegiance to the Peking government. The legation at Peking reported that Hsiung Lang was confirmed by the National Assembly as premier and that a new cabinet would be chosen.

EIGHT DEAD, TWO DYING.

List Of Fatalities In Motordrome Disaster Grows Larger.

Cincinnati.—With eight dead and three others dying as the result of the accident to the motorcycle of Olin Johnson at the Lagoon Motordrome. Coroner James Wise, of Kent county, Ky., swore out warrants charging three of the officials of the amusement park with involuntary manslaughter. The three men are Manager Eberhardt, of the motordrome, Manager Wilber, of the Park, and Manager Rusch, of the motorcycle league.

DOCTOR 108 YEARS OLD DEAD.

Left 62 Grandchildren and 53 Great-grandchildren.

Pana, Ill.—Dr. W. T. Linn, aged 108 years, the oldest man in Illinois, died suddenly at his home, near here. He celebrated his one hundred and eighth birthday on May 28 last. Dr. Linn was born in Ohio and had practiced medicine for more than 75 years. He leaves 62 grandchildren and 53 great-grandchildren.

NEGROES LOSE IN OKLAHOMA.

Grandfather Clause, Disfranchising Them, Upheld By Court.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Supreme Court affirmed the grandfather clause amendment to the State Constitution, which disfranchises the negro under certain conditions. Notice of an appeal to the United States Supreme Court has been given.

200 APPENDIXES REMOVED.

A Tenth Of Colebrook's Inhabitants Have Been Under Knife.

Mount Pleasant, N. H.—Records here show over 200 of the 2,000 inhabitants of Colebrook, one of the prettiest White Mountain villages, have been separated from their appendixes and the town has gained the name locally of "the appendixless town." No five towns in the White Mountains combined can show such a record and the operations still continue at the rate of about two a week.

THE CITY "FELLER"

(Copyright.)

SUFFRAGE THRONG GLADLY WELCOMED

Women Present Mammoth Petitions For Right to Vote.

HEAR SPEECH AGAINST CAUSE

Assemble In Maryland Town For Spectacular March On Washington—Members Of Congress With Them.

Washington.—A lively scene ensued in the Senate chamber during the woman suffragist demonstration when Senator Thornton, of Louisiana, in a stirring speech opposed the movement.

The galleries were filled to their capacity. Most of the spectators were visiting delegates, some of whom had journeyed across the continent and had taken part in the automobile parade from Hyattsville. Grouped together in one corner of the gallery were a number of anti-suffragists, and upon the conclusion of Senator Thornton's address these women tendered their champion an ovation that fairly shook the chamber.

The dignity of the Senate had been badly shocked and the President rapped vigorously on his desk and made it plain that another outbreak of such a nature would mean the clearing of the galleries.

If the spirits of the women favoring equal rights were ruffled in the least by the speech of Senator Thornton, they soon regained their enthusiasm because of the complimentary things said about them and their cause by Senators who followed.

Senator Sherman's speech was regarded as one of the most eloquent and forceful ever delivered on the Senate floor in behalf of the rights of women to vote. Not long ago Illinois, which Senator Sherman represents, adopted a law granting to women the privilege of voting. True, it permits women to vote only for certain officers, but all over the country it was hailed as a magnificent victory for the cause.

Senator Owen declared that the two parties could not afford to insult the more than 3,000,000 women who now vote by ignoring the petitions that were presented to the Senate.

"I do not understand how any man in the presence of God can deny the reasons for woman suffrage," he said. "You well know, as students of history and students of statecraft, that the ballot is the right protective of every other right, and, knowing this, how will you deny women equal opportunities to earn equal wages for equal labor?"

Other Senators who spoke in favor of woman suffrage were: Clapp, of Minnesota; Works, California; Ashurst, Arizona; Smoot, Utah; Lane, Oregon; Poindexter and Jones, Washington, and Thomas, of Colorado.

WOMEN CAST DECIDING VOTES.

They Carry Propositions In Two Illinois Towns.

Chicago.—Women cast the deciding ballots in two elections in Illinois. At Champagne 120 women voted for the first time and carried a proposition to issue bonds for the purchase of motor fire apparatus. At Dixon, women cast one-fourth of the ballots and as most of them were in favor of extending the water works franchise 20 years, they are considered responsible for the adoption of that proposition by a small majority.

NOT TO CUT BURLESON'S POWER.

But There Will Be No More Immediate Parcel Post Changes.

Washington.—Upon assurance by Postmaster-General Burleson that he would not further change parcel post regulations until present rates can be more thoroughly tested, the Senate Postoffice Committee indefinitely postponed action on Senator Bryan's resolution to annuel the Postmaster-General's power to change rates and sizes of mailable parcel post packages.

LEFT $250,000 TO EMPLOYES.

Member Of Coffee Firm Included 150 Workers In His Will.

Chicago.—One hundred and fifty employes of a coffee firm at Boston, Montreal and Chicago will receive $250,000 under the will of Charles D. Sias, senior member of the firm, which was probated Tuesday. Bequests range from $300 to $2,000, every employe who has been with the company for a year receiving at least the smaller sum. Widows of five traveling salesmen will receive $2,500 each.

THREE KILLED MANY INJURED

Cyclone Strikes Washington Doing Much Damage.

PROPERTY LOSS $150,000.

Wind, Rain and Hail Temporarily Paralyses Every Activity—Temperature Drops Nearly 40 Degrees—Landmarks Destroyed.

Washington.—With all the fury of a giant flail a cyclone storm of wind, rain and hail whipped back and forth across the nation's capital, leaving death and ruin in its wake. Three dead, scores injured and hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property ruined were the toll recorded in the hurried canvass made when the city aroused itself from half an hour of helplessness in the grasp of the elements.

Out of a blazing sky, under which the city was sweltering with the temperature at the 100 point, came the storm, roaring from the north, driving a mass of clouds that cast a mantle of total darkness over the town. The gale, reaching a velocity of nearly 70 miles an hour, swept the streets clear, unroofed houses, tore detached small structures from their foundations, wrecked one office building, overturned wagons and carriages in the streets and swept Washington's hundred parks, tearing huge branches from trees and even uprooting sturdy old elms, the landmarks of a century.

As the wind wreaked its havoc, the rain came, and in five minutes the temperature from the 100 mark dropped to between 60 and 70. Then the rain turned to hail, and hailstones battered on roofs, and crashed through skylights and windows.

The wind wrecked a three-story brick office building occupied by the B. S. Saul Co., real estate dealers, and 15 persons were carried down in the crash. W. E. Hilton, vice-president of the real estate company; Thomas B. Fealty, 60 years old, a clerk, and an unidentified man, who entered the building to try to rescue those caught in the wreck were taken from the ruins dead. Half a dozen were taken to hospitals seriously injured, and half a dozen more were treated for slight injuries.

WOMAN DIES WHILE BATHING.

Colored Porter Who Went To Assistance Also Perished.

Stroudsburg, Pa.—Mrs. F. A. Kessing, of Brooklyn, a guest at the Delaware Water Gap, and Dickinson, a colored porter, who went to her assistance, met death in Cherry Creek. Both are believed to have died from heart disease, as no water was found in the lungs of either after the bodies were taken from the creek. Mrs. Kessing was bathing in the creek and becoming distressed, she called for help and Dickinson ran to her assistance.

GRANDSTAND COLLAPSES.

Several Persons Hurt At Galveston Automobile Course.

Galveston, Tex.—The center of the grandstand at the Galveston Beach automobile race course collapsed just before the beginning of the races. Several persons were hurt, none fatally. There was no panic and spectators quickly settled down to watch the races. There were about 5,000 persons on the stand when the collapse occurred.

AIRSHIP BOMBS MISS SHIP.

Mexican Gunboat Not Hurt By French Aeronaut.

Guaymas, Mex.—It develops that Didier Masson, who attempted to destroy the Mexican gunboat Tampica in this harbor Sunday by dropping bombs from his big biplane, did not succeed, as was reported. Four bombs were dropped, one striking within a few feet of the gunboat. This probably gave rise to the report that the boat had been struck.

DANIELS GROPES HIS WAY.

How Secretary Of Navy Crossed An Oregon Canyon.

Portland, Ore.—Because of a burned bridge Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Mrs. Daniels and Governor West, of Oregon, groped their way across a canyon, near Isadora, a siding on the Southern Pacific, 22 miles north of Roseburg, about 10 o'clock Sunday night. They made the crossing by the light of trainmen's lanterns. The gulch is about 50 feet deep and 125 feet wide.

WIDE APART ON MEXICO POLICY

Conference of President and Ambassador Wilson.

NO SUPPORT FOR HUERTA.

Movement On Foot Which Would Spare American Government the Necessity Of Offering Mediation.

Washington.—Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson, summoned from Mexico City to inform the Washington Administration of conditions in the rebellion-torn republic, talked for an hour with President Wilson and Secretary Bryan Monday, submitting chiefly a recommendation that the United States use its influence to stabilize the Huerta regime.

No policy was evolved—at least none was announced—but it became known that the President's ideas and those of Ambassador Wilson as to the course to be pursued are so radically different that administration officials interpreted the day's developments as forecasting the acceptance of Ambassador Wilson's resignation.

Take Opposite Viewpoints.

President Wilson and the Ambassador regard the future of the Mexican situation, it was learned from opposite viewpoints. The President is concerned over the morality of any policy adopted by the United States, and its effect on other Latin American countries, and is disinclined to strengthen a government that came into power through the questionable events incident to Madero's assassination.

Ambassador Wilson, on the other hand, is disposed to look at the situation, not from past events, but with the practical idea of the future. He believes it is the business of governments to look to the future, and his suggestions have been in the direction of extending recognition to the Huerta government if it did certain things to conserve American interests.

Not To Send Wilson Back.

The inadvisability from a diplomatic standpoint of maintaining in Mexico City a representative who would not be sympathetic toward the purposes of the Wilson Administration in Washington is said to have practically convinced the President that the Embassy in Mexico City had better be conducted for the present by Nelson O'Shaughnessy, its First Secretary, reputed here as efficient and experienced. The appointment of a new Ambassador would be contingent upon the establishment of a satisfactory Government at Mexico City. Meanwhile, the President advised Ambassador Wilson to take a rest for a few days, as he has been laboring under a nervous strain.

NEWSPAPER WINS SUIT.

Court Decides Publishers Have a Right To Decline Advertising.

St. Paul, Minn.—That newspapers have a right to decline advertising when they deem it objectionable, even if it is submitted to them under a yearly contract, is the effect of a decision handed down in the District Court here. The case came up when a local department store was sued by a newspaper to recover money due under a yearly contract which the store management had declared void because certain portions of its advertising copy had been rejected by the paper.

IN BANKRUPTCY COURT.

Buffalo Bill and Pawnee Bill Shows Subject Of Petition.

Trenton, N. J.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States Court here against the Buffalo Bill Wild West and Pawnee Bill Great Far East Shows. Service was made upon Gordon W. Lillie, president of the company, controlling the shows. The company is a New Jersey corporation. Ancillary proceedings will be instituted in Denver. The assets and liabilities were not stated in the petition.

SUFFRAGETTE GETS 9 MONTHS.

Set Fire To British Residence, Causing Damage Put At $100,000.

Liverpool.—Mrs. Edith Rigby, a well-known suffragette, was sentenced to nine months' hard labor for setting fire to the country residence of Sir William H. Lever, at Rivington, Lancashire, on July 8 and causing damage estimated at $100,000. The prisoner is the wife of a prominent physician. She admitted her guilt and also confessed to a bomb outrage in the Liverpool Cotton Exchange on July 5.

GIRL AND FIANCE IN JAIL.

Charged With Murder Of Wealthy Farmer In Kentucky.

Bardwell, Ky.—Judge Hobbs, in the Circuit Court, held May Copeland and Lucien Turk without bail for the alleged murder of Hugh Atchison, a wealthy farmer who was slain here last Saturday. Feeling against Miss Copeland and Turk is high here, and to prevent trouble Turk will be placed in the Paducah Jail.

ONE KILLED IN WRECK.

Many Injured When Pennsylvania Passenger Trains Collide.

Altoona, Pa.—Westbound passenger train No. 13, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, crashed into the rear of westbound train No. 15 at Tyrone station and Engineer Funk, of train No. 13, was killed and twoscore of passengers injured, many of them seriously. The injured were removed to hospitals and private residences as fast as possible after the frash.

DEFENSES of the CANAL

By E. W. PICKARD

IN THE PANAMA JUNGLE

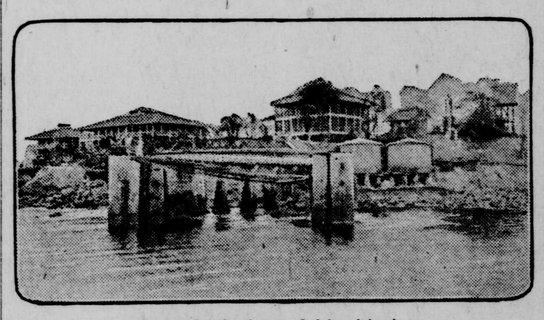
Culebra, C. Z.—"The strongest defense of the Panama canal, in my opinion, is the fact that a hostile vessel must come into a 500-foot channel long before it is within striking distance of the vital points of the canal, the locks, and in doing so must pass within easy range of the forts that are being built to guard the entrances."

So spoke Colonel Goethals when I asked him as to the vulnerability of the canal in time of war. Continuing, he said:

"The naval power of the nations is so nicely balanced now that no one of them would be willing to risk the destruction of a single battleship by attacking those forts, which will be equipped with powerful guns, and of course the accuracy of guns on shore is much greater than that of those on moving vessels. I do not believe the forts would be attacked from the sea before the enemy had fought and won a naval victory."

The forts of which Colonel Goethals spoke are nearing completion and the emplacements for many of the heavy guns already have been constructed. No one not officially connected with the work is permitted to approach them, but I venture to say that in case of urgent necessity the guns could be hurried down to the isthmus and mounted ready for emergency service within a very short time.

Two forts protect the Atlantic entrance of the canal. One is on Toro Point, at the land end of the long breakwater that shields Colon harbor, and is on a considerable elevation. The other is on Margarita island, a low-lying islet close to the shore about a mile northeast of Colon. Both these fortifications are shielded from observation by the palms and other tropic vegetation.



Quarantine Station on Culebra Island.

At the Pacific end of the canal, a little more than three miles out in the ocean and close to the eastern side of the deep water channel, lie the four little islands of Naos, Perico, Culebra and Flamenco. These the United States acquired with the Canal Zone. On Culebra is the quarantine station for that end of the canal. On the others are being built strong fortifications. The rounded tops of the rocky islets have been cut off and a little army of men is busy blasting and shoveling and preparing the bulwarks behind which will be mounted long cannon and immense mortars. The four islands are all being connected with each other, and Naos, the nearest, is joined to the mainland at Balboa by a breakwater about 17,000 feet long, on which has been constructed a railway line.

Monument to the Builders of the Panama Railway, W. H. Aspinwall, Henry Chauncey and John L. Stevens, in the Grounds of the Washington Hotel, Colon.

Some eight miles away, nearly due south, lies the larger island of Taboga, and timid souls have suggested that it would form a safe shelter and recuperating point for a hostile fleet, for its hills rise to a considerable elevation and on its south side there is plenty of deep water. But if Colonel Goethals' opinion is to be taken—and it should be—Taboga need not cause Uncle Sam any anxiety.

"The mortars to be installed in the Pacific fortifications," said he, "will be able to drop shells with accuracy close behind Taboga island, making that place untenable for an enemy. Besides that, there is nothing on the island that a hostile fleet would want. The United States might have acquired Taboga, but we didn't need it."

How strong a land force is to be kept in the zone by the United States I believe has not yet been determined. It is generally admitted that the greatest danger to the canal in time of war lies in attacks by forces that might have succeeded in landing on the isthmus. As a defense against this it may be that a small army must be maintained in the zone, and it has been suggested that the towns of Empire and Culebra, instead of being destroyed because they are on the "wrong side" of the canal, be utilized as quarters for the soldiers. This would necessitate connecting them with the other side of the canal, where the Panama railroad has been re-located, by ferry, bridge or tunnel. No decision on this matter has been reached yet by the authorities.

Meanwhile the army has not been neglecting its part of the defensive work. For some time the Tenth infantry has been encamped in the zone and its men, in small detachments, have been "hiking" all over that part of the isthmus. The possibilities of landing a hostile force on the shores of both the Atlantic and the Pacific have been investigated, and also the chances that such a force would have of finding sustenance. Then little groups of soldiers have been started from various possible landing places with instructions to make their way as swiftly as possible to given points along the canal, mapping the country they traverse, in order to determine what an enemy could do.

The result of this work of investigation so far, briefly and wholly unofficially stated, is that the shores of the Atlantic ocean, within a good many miles of the zone, are impracticable for a landing force because of the nature of the country; that a landing could be made easily on the Pacific side some distance west of the zone, but between there and the canal the jungle is so dense as to be virtually impassable; that the dangerous district is that lying immediately east of the zone on the Pacific side. On the last mentioned shores an enemy could well land an army, and the semi-open, rolling savannas between there and the canal would give easy access to the zone.

The army officers on the isthmus make no secret of the fact that their investigations are being carried on mainly with the Japanese in mind. How those islanders could land there and what they could do if they did land are the problems engaging the attention of Colonel Greene and his men of the Tenth.

One defensive measure that has been adopted is the clearing out of practically all inhabitants from the zone, except at the ends of the canal and in several of the larger towns, which, as I have said, may be kept as quarters for the soldiers. All holdings of land are being valued by a mixed commission and the residents moved away. When the canal is completed the jungle, much of which has been cleared out, will be allowed to grow up again, for the experience of centuries has shown that that jungle itself is a powerful defense against an invading army. The practicable roads through it are few and far between, the streams not navigable, and the growth of trees, brush and great vines so dense that it is virtually impassable for a body of men, to say nothing of cannon and supply wagons. A rapid dash through the jungle would be entirely out of the question, and when the zone is deserted all food supplies will have disappeared.

Some fear has been expressed that a few men could land, make their way quietly to the canal and blow up the locks. But it seems unlikely that they could get ashore and transport to the canal, undetected, enough explosives to do any great damage.

On the whole, the canal will be quite adequately protected—provided it is not attacked too soon.

Clergyman Band Leader.

A military band with a clergyman as conductor is a combination which probably is to be found only at Illogan, Cornwall, England, where the rector, the Rev. Henry Oxland, has just completed his twenty-seventh year as conductor of the local military band. The rector and his thirty-two musicians, nearly all of whom are tin miners, are familiar figures throughout West Cornwall, the band being very popular at various public functions. The "season" has just begun, and henceforth the band will be in great request for fetes, horse shows, and sports meetings. During the last quarter of a century many of the old members have emigrated to America, and no fewer than fourteen bands have been started there by Cornishmen who formerly played in the Illogan band under the conductorship of the rector.

Royal Pioneer.

Brantome says Catherine de Medici was the first to ride on a side saddle.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

Dun's Review says:

"There is the customary mid-summer pause in mercantile and industrial activity, yet the volume of transactions continues large and confidence is fully sustained. Conservatism remains general in most channels, but this is tempered with a degree of optimism that reflects favorable sentiment as to the future. That the trend of business is still forward is evidenced by current statistics of trade movements.

"The transporting companies continue to limit purchases of equipment to well-defined needs, but signs of improvements are apparent in iron and steel, with the leading producer reporting a slight enlargement in new orders.

"The aggregate of foreign commerce for the latest week reported was smaller than for the same period of the two years immediately preceding, the decline being due entirely to a falling of in merchandise exports.

"Failures numbered 298 in the United States, against 266 last year, and 29 in Canada, compared with 30 a year ago."

Wholesale Markets

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot steady; No. 2 red, 94¼c c i f New York export basis July shipments, and 96½ f o b afloat to arrive; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 100¼ f o b afloat.

Corn—Spot steady; export 70½c; nominal f o b afloat.

Butter—Creamery extras, 26½@27c; firsts, 25@25½; seconds, 23½@24½; thirds, 23; state dairy, finest, 25½@26; good to prime, 24@25; factory, June make, firsts, 23½; factory, current make, firsts, 23.

Eggs—Fresh-gathered seconds, 16@18c; thirds and poorer, 10@15; fresh-gathered checks, good to choice dry, 13@13½; do, undergrades, per case, $1@3.50.

Poultry—Live weak; Western chickens, broilers, 18c; fowls, 16½; turkeys, 13. Dressed easy; fresh-killed Western chickens, 23@27; fowls, 17½; turkeys, 18@19.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—No. 2 red, Western, spot and July, 93@93½c; No. 2 red, 90@90½c; steamer, 88@88½c; No. 3 red, 87@87½c; rejected "in," 84@84½c; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1@1.01.

Corn—No. 2 yellow natural, 71@71½c; steamer yellow, natural, 70½@71c; No. 3 natural, 70@70½c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 46@46½c; standard white, 45@45½c; No. 3 white, 44½@45c; No. 4, 42@44; sample, 39½@40½c.

Live Poultry—Fowls, as to size and quality, 18@18½c; spring chickens, weighing 1½@2 pounds apiece, 20@21c; spring chickens, smaller sizes, 17@18c; old roosters, 12@13c; ducks, old, 14@15c; do, spring, 15@16c; pigeons, old, per pair, 23@25c; do, young, per pair, 18@20c.

Butter — Western solid-packed creamery, fancy, specials, 30c; extra, 27½c; extra firsts, 27c; firsts, 26@26½c; seconds, 24@25c; nearby prints, fancy, 31c; extra, 30c; firsts, 27@29c; seconds, 23@26c; jobbing sales of fancy prints, 34@37c.

Eggs—In free cases, nearby, extras, 25c per dozen; nearby firsts, $6.90 per standard case; nearby current receipts, $6; seconds, $5.10@5.40; Western extra firsts, $6.90; do, firsts, $6; seconds, $5.10@5.40; candled and separated eggs, jobbing at 27@29c per dozen.

BALTIMORE—Wheat—No. 2 red western, 93¾; No. 2 red, 89¾; No. 3 red, 88¼; steamer No. 2 red, 85¾.

Corn—Contract, 68c.

Oats—White—No. 2, 45½c asked; standard, 44¾@45; No. 3, 44¼@44½.

Rye—Western Rye—No. 2, export, 66½@67½c; No. 3, 64@65; No. 4, 63@64. Bag lots nearby, as to quality, new, 62@70c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $17.50@18; standard timothy, $16.50@17; No. 2, timothy, $15.50@16; No. 3, do, $13@14.50; light clover mixed, $15.50@16; No. 1, do, $15@15.50; No. 2, do, $12@13; heavy, do, $13@14; No. 1 clover, $13@13.50; No. 2, do, $9@10.

Straw—No. 1 straight rye, old, $19@20; No. 2, do, $18@19; No. 1 tangled, do, $11@12; No. 2, do, $10@11; No. 1 wheat, $8; No. 2, do, $7.50; No. 1 oat, $9@10; No. 2 do, $8@8.50.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 28; creamery, choice, 26@27; creamery, good, 24@25; creamery, prints, 28@29; creamery, blocks, 27@28; ladles, 21@22; Maryland and Pennsylvania rolls, 20.

Cheese—Jobbing lots, per lb, 17@17½.

Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 19@20c; Western firsts, 19@20; West Virginia firsts, 19@20; Southern firsts, 18@19. Recrated and rehandled eggs, ½c to 1c higher.

Live Poultry—Chickens—Old hens, heavy, 17c; do, small to medium, 17; old roosters and stags, 10@11; spring, large, 18; do, small to medium, 18. Ducks—Old, 12@13c; springs, 3 lbs and over, 14@15; do, smaller, 12@13. Pigeons—Young, per pair, 25c; old, 25.

Live Stock

NEW YORK.—Beeves—Dressed, 12@13½c. Calves—Veals, $8@11; culls, $5.50@6.50; common buttermilks, $5.75; city dressed, 14@17½; country dressed, 13@16½.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $3.50; lambs, $5.50@7.35; culls, $4.50.

Hogs—Pennsylvania hogs, $9.75.

CHICAGO.—Hogs—Bulk of sales, $9.00@9.35; light, $9.15@9.55; mixed, $8.85@9.50; heavy, $8.65@9.35; rough, $8.65@8.80; pigs, $7.60@9.30.

Cattle—Beeves, $7.15@9.20; Texas steers, $6.90@8.00; stockers and feeders, $5.50@7.75 cows and heifers, $3.70@8.40; calves, $8.25@11.25.

Sheep—Native, $4.30@5.35; yearlings, $5.60@6.75; native lambs, $5.50@7.80.

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