TO VISIT CAPITAL

Prize Winning Girls of Canning Clubs Are Favored.

Fifteen Winners of Tomato Raising and Canning Contests in Southern States to Be Rewarded by a Trip to Washington.

Washington.—Fifteen girls, one from each of fifteen southern states, are soon to be given a trip to Washington as a reward for their splendid work in connection with the girls' canning clubs which are conducted under the auspices of the United States department of agriculture. These fifteen girls are the state winners in the various contests that have been carried on and are the pick of about 25,000 girls who are enrolled in the canning clubs.

The canning club work was begun three or four years ago by the bureau of plant industry in co-operation with various private agencies. Prizes have been given before, but never have the winners been sent in a body to Washington, although the state winners in the boys' corn clubs have been rewarded in this manner. The department of agriculture considered that the time is now ripe for the prize girls to have a similar trip.

The selection of the winner is made differently in different states. in Georgia, for instance, the prize will be awarded by the Atlanta chamber of commerce at the Atlanta Corn show. In some cases a women's club or an individual or a board of education give the prize. A great number of public-spirited people are encouraging the growth of the canning club idea as an educational project and the trips will all be paid for through the generosity of private agencies or individuals.

While the department of agriculture does not supply the funds for the trips which the young women will make, it has arranged that the women agents of the canning clubs shall be summoned to Washington for an official conference at the same time that the girls are to visit the capital. They will, therefore, be called upon to chaperon the girls from their respective states and will be in charge of them during their visit. The eleventh of December is the date on which this conference is now expected to be called and on which the girls will probably arrive. They will come for a stay of four or five days.

In order to determine which girls are to be chosen, a choice first is made of the best girl in each county, on the basis of notes, reports, and exhibits of the competitors. A state contest is then held in which the winners of the various counties compete. This is frequently held in connection with a state fair.

Each girl of the 25,000 girls enrolled in the canning clubs is supposed to have carried out a definite project in gardening on a tenth-acre plot. The girls have raised tomatoes principally, but frequently they plant string beans, cucumbers, peppers, okra, etc. In certain regions figs are preserved; in others grape juice is made. The raising of the vegetables or fruits is but one feature of the work. When the family has been supplied with fresh products and then the local market, the girls are expected to can the surplus. This is for home use and for the local market. Peaches, berries and corn are frequently put up as side lines in the canning.

Miss Bessie Starkey, the Virginia girl who had the best record last year of all the states, as far as yield goes, obtained 5,928 pounds of tomatoes in one season from her tenth-acre plot. Many girls have made a profit of over $100 from their one-tenth of an acre in one season. Some of these have even failed to win first prize as there might be more than one in a single state able to attain this result. This year even better results are expected as there are many more girls enrolled and the competition is, therefore, keener.

The good results from the girls' canning clubs have not been restricted to individual records that have been made. Apart from this thousands of homes have had home-grown canned vegetables through the winter months when they would otherwise have been without them. The profits have likewise enabled the girls to help get an education.

A young Mississippi girl has made enough to start in the state normal school and has continued working her way through that institution by growing and canning tomatoes in her vacation. She is now beginning her second year. She has become a recognized canning expert in that community and has been put in charge of a club of girls in the state school who are going into the work of canning tomatoes to help pay their expenses. This is but one case among many of those who have been able to use the income from their canning work to great advantage.

The funds which the department of agriculture expends on the girls' canning club work goes strictly for instruction and organization. Even then the department does not supply all the funds, but works in co-operation with the various agencies that happen to be interested in the project for their individual districts. Thus the department may co-operate with a college of agriculture, with a state department of agriculture, with a board of education, or with a local chamber of commerce. The work was originally first started in the southern states, but so great has been its success that it has been extended to the northern states as well, and similarly satisfactory results are hoped for throughout the country. It is to stimulate a more widespread interest in the proposition that the present project of having the winning girls visit the capital at one time was decided upon. Besides, it was considered that if the corn club boys were given these yearly visits to Washington, something was due to the canning club girls. The organizations are closely allied and work along together in the same districts, often being administered by the same workers. The boys' visits to Washington have aroused much general interest; they have received diplomas from the secretary of agriculture, have shaken hands with the president, and have been shown the sights. The girls are expected to receive similar attentions during their stay in the capital.

From the girls' standpoint the main interest in the visit will be the liberal education they will receive from the experience, but from the broader standpoint the increased interest throughout the states will more than compensate for the outlay made. While this is the first visit of the girls in a body to Washington, one girl made the trip last year when the corn club boys were sent. She was the winner in a canning club contest in an Arkansas county and the county presented her with the trip, which she undertook with the department's official county agent as chaperon.

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES.

Statistics of the electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies industry in the United States for 1909 are presented in detail in a bulletin soon to be issued by Director Harris of the bureau of the census, department of commerce. It was prepared under the supervision of W. M. Stewart, chief statistician for manufactures.

This industry includes the manufacture of the machines and appliances used in the generation, transmission and utilization of electric energy, together with most of the parts, accessories and supplies for them. It does not include, however, the production of poles, whether of wood, iron or steel; nor does it include the manufacture of glass and porcelain ware made expressly for electrical purposes, that of bare iron and copper wire, or any of the group of electrochemical and electrometallurgical products.

The total number of establishments in the United States in 1909 engaged in the maufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies was 1,009. The total number of persons engaged in the industry was 105,600, of whom 102,950 were wage earners. The total capital employed was $267,844,432, and the total value of products was $221,308,563.

The industry in 1909 was largely centralized in the six states of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Illinois and Ohio. These states together reported 83.9 per cent. of the total average number of wage earners, 82.6 per cent. of the total value of products, and 83.1 per cent. of the total value added by manufacture.

SEEKS GENUINE GREENHEART.

Clayton D. Mell of the U. S. forest service sailed the other day from New York for British Guiana to inspect greenheart timber to be used in the construction of docks and other marine works for the Panama canal. He goes at the request of the isthmian canal commission, in order that the engineers may be sure that they are getting genuine greenheart timber, for which a number of inferior substitutes are offered.

Genuine greenheart has the reputation of being the most resistant wood to the attack of marine borers and to decay. Borers are especially bad in tropical waters. The wood is, in addition, hard, heavy and durable, and not subject to damage from impact and wear. Indisputable records show that the best grades of this wood surpass iron and steel as to lasting qualities in contact with salt water. It has been known and used since 1769. Logs have remained intact under water for one hundred years, and the only limit of their durability so far has been the length of service of their iron bolts and fastenings, which usually can be renewed without much trouble. Greenheart in Liverpool lock gates, built in 1856, removed to allow a deepening and widening of the ship channel in 1894, was used over again when the gates were reconstructed. The sills and fenders of the lock gates at Panama will be made of greeheart, and much of the docks will be constructed of the same material.

SAFETY AT SEA.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield's committee on hulls and bulkheads, to prepare recommendations for the use of the American delegation to the international conference on Safety at Sea, to be held in London, November 12, has made its report.

The committee emphasizes the fact that definite information concerning many of the important questions could only be obtained through careful and exhaustive research by a body of experts having at their command ample resources to prosecute their investigations to a satisfactory conclusion. Such a body of experts under the jurisdiction of the department of commerce was recommended by the committee, it being pointed out that it would assist in the execution of rules already established, would facilitate and encourage improvements in ship construction, and tend to increase the safety of passengers and crew.

Unvarnished Truth.

There was a young man very vain of his accomplishments as a preacher, who, after officiating at a certain service for a Scottish minister who occasionally had to avail himself of the assistance of probationers, was met by the old gentleman with extended hands as he descended from the pulpit. Expecting high praise, he said: "No compliments, I pray." "Nay, nay, my young friend," said the parson, "nowadays I'm glad o' anybody."

Long Sentences.

For the longest sentence on record we must go to the French. In "Les Miserables" Victor Hugo has one sentence that runs through a hundred lines, and earlier in the book, in one of the chapters descriptive of Waterloo, there are over fifty lines without a full stop. England's record rests under official patronage, for it would appear to be the seventh section of the foreign enlistment act, which does not stop until it has very nearly reached its six hundredth word.

WORKING OUT PLAN OF ACTION

Wilson to Be Ready When Election Results Are Announced.

MAY BE WORDS OR ACTION

Weeks May Elapse Before the Mexican Government Can Make a Definite Announcement.

Washington.—President Wilson let it be known that he is waiting for things to take definite shape in Mexico as a result of the election last Sunday and that the United States government would not act uninformed in detail of what took place at the polls.

Recently the President, in a note to the Mexican Foreign Office, transmitted by Charge O'Shaughnessy, declared that the election of October 26 would not be considered constitutional by the United States. How long the United States will wait for the returns is not known. It is believed that several days, perhaps weeks, will elapse before the Huerta government, handicapped by difficulties of communication will be able officially to record the result, though November 10 was the day set for the counting of the ballots.

The President is at work on a plan by which he hopes to solve the troubles of Mexico. One of the features of it is a formal statement of the aims and purposes of the United States in its stand against the influence of material interests in Latin-American affairs, its devotion to the cause of constitutional government on this hemisphere and its belief that a fair and free election with safeguards and guarantees must be held in order to establish a legal authority in the Southern Republic. This statement of the government's attitude already outlined in the President's speeches at Mobile and Swarthmore, in all probability will be communicated to Mexico and a copy of these views transmitted to foreign governments generally as an expression of policy by the Washington administration.

These things were announced on the highest possible authority in Washington:

1. That whatever the United States may do in Mexico may take the form of "action," this to be communicated to the powers through diplomatic representatives at Mexico City simultaneously with whatever "action" the President may desire to take.

2. There will be absolutely no joint action between the United States and the European powers as to Mexico.

3. Any action which the United States may take or any announcement it may have to make will not be taken or made until the question of the Mexican elections have been definitely settled.

4. President Wilson has some idea for the solution of the troubles, but it has not been formulated.

5. No European power has communicated to the United States government its views of any plans individually or collectively for the settlement of the Mexican affairs.

6. The President has no knowledge of any preparation by chartering steamers or other incidents looking to intervention in Mexico.

PANAMA CANAL LOCKS SAFE.

Could Not Be Reached By Guns From Hostile Warships.

Washington.—Secret tests recently made by the division of the Atlantic battleship fleet, under the command of Rear Admiral Usher, are said to have disclosed the fact that the Panama Canal virtually has nothing to fear from the fire of an enemy's fleet, so far as the Gatun and other important locks are concerned. The tests, started last winter, are declared to have developed the fact that the fleet could not determine the location of the Gatun lock. It is also intimated that the data made public and supposed to give the topography of the canal were purposely inaccurate. In addition, it was discovered that the hills intervening rendered the locks almost immune from damage by bombardment from sea.

WOULD MAKE IT MAJORITY.

Overman Wants Two-Thirds Rule To Override a Veto Eliminated.

Washington.—Senator Overman, of North Carolina, introduced a joint resolution for a constitutional amendment to permit a majority, instead of two-thirds of the Senate or House, to override a President's veto, and also to empower the President to veto any distinct items in an appropriation bill without disapproving the remainder of the measure.

PROFESSOR AND STUDENT LOST.

Both Fire At Same Duck and Boat Is Capsized.

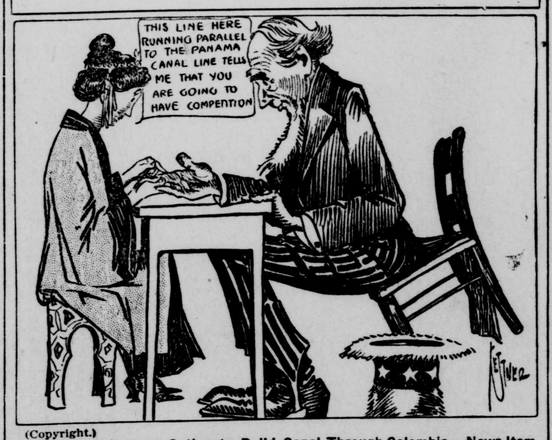
Greenville, Texas.—Clifford Brilhart, professor of oratory, and Howard Thompson, student, both of Peniel University here, were drowned while duck hunting on the city reservoir. They fired at the same duck simultaneously and the recoil capsized their boat.

HANS SCHMIDT'S CHUM GUILTY.

Jury Finds Dr. Ernest Muret Is a Counterfeiter.

New York.—"Dr." Ernest Muret, friend of Hans Schmidt, confessed slayer of Anna Aumuller, who has been on trial in the Federal Court for counterfeiting, was found guilty. On two counts of making and possessing counterfeiting apparatus Muret was held to be guilty, but the jury decided that he was not guilty of conspiracy with Schmidt to counterfeit United States gold certificates.

TELLING HIS FORTUNE



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England Secures Option to Build Canal Through Colombia.—News Item.

WILLIAM SULZER CASE APPEALED

Wm. Moore Petitions Federal Court to Review Trial.

MAY REACH SUPREME COURT

Alleged That Government Has Passed From People To Small Group Of Citizens.

New York.—The conviction of William Sulzer by the High Court of Impeachment and his removal from office as Governor of New York was thrown into the Federal Courts for review by William H. Moore, a printer of this city.

In his petition Moore alleges that the control of the government of the State of New York has passed from the people to a small group of citizens and that consequently New York is no longer enjoying a Republican form of government, as guaranteed by the Federal Constitution.

Moore seeks to have the court enjoin Martin H. Glynn from exercising any of the functions of Governor, prays for the restoration of the office to Sulzer, attacks the Assembly for arrogating to itself the power to convene in extraordinary session and pass articles of impeachment and concludes his petition with a prayer for an auditing of all the State books. Members of the court of impeachment, Governor Glynn, Attorney-General Carmody, Secretary of State May and Sulzer himself are named as defendants.

Sulzer, engaged in the height of a campaign for election to the Assembly on the Progressive ticket, expressed surprise at the filing of the suit.

John Leary, counsel for Moore, said he would apply for a preliminary injunction in the case returnable in a week or 10 days. This, he anticipated, would probably be denied by the court without prejudice, which would give him an opportunity for an immediate appeal to the United States Supreme Court. Leary explained that Sulzer had been made a defendant in the case in order to give him an opportunity to join in the prayer of the complainant and also on the ground that the complainant was entitled to relief against Sulzer for abandoning the duties of his office.

OPPOSES BRIDAL GIFT.

Representative Gray Wants Congress To Send Congratulations Only.

Washington. — Congratulations instead of a $2,500 present should be the wedding gift of the House to Miss Jessie Wilson, Representative Gray, of Indiana, declared in the House. In an impassioned speech he said that the plan of members to "chip in" $5 a head for a present to the White House bride "was indiscreet, improper, a shadow of the Dark Ages and prompted by a morbid desire to obtain recognition from the White House." Republican Leader Mann retorted that it would be hopeless to put into Gray's soul "the expression which finds itself in the hearts of every other member of the House."

MRS. EATON IS ACQUITTED.

Jury Returns "Not Guilty" Verdict After All-Night Session.

Plymouth, Mass.—The record of Mrs. Jennie May Eaton as a wife, mother and daughter, as told by herself during three days of gruelling examination on the witness stand, freed her of the charge of having murdered her husband, Rear-Admiral Joseph Eaton. When the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, after an all-night session that had given rise to a report of disagreement, the news was flashed by telephone to the Eaton home in Assinippi, where the accused woman's crippled daughter Dorothy and her aged mother, Mrs. Virginia Harrison, had been waiting many hours.

GEN. DIAZ IS GIVEN ASYLUM.

Now Safe Aboard the Flagship Of Admiral Fletcher.

Vera Cruz.—Gen. Felix Diaz applied to the American Consulate for protection and was taken on board the United States gunboat Wheeling. Jose Sandoval and Cecilio Ocon, two Mexicans, and Alexander Williams, an American newspaper correspondent who had made similar application to the consulate, were also taken on board the gunboat with General Diaz.

FLAGSHIP IS NO PLOTTING PLACE

Gen. Felix Diaz Learns He is Under Restriction.

ORDERED TO GO BELOW DECK

Admiral Fletcher Says His Flagship Is An Asylum For Diaz, But He Will Take No Chances.

Vera Cruz.—Gen. Felix Diaz, now a refugee on board the American battleship Louisiana, learned that the privilege of asylum on a battleship carries with it certain restrictions not unlike prison regulations. By order of the admiral, General Diaz is not permitted communication with any one from shore, without his permission, and the admiral has given General Diaz to understand that such permission will rarely be given.

The enforcement of the order is rigid. "Will you please go below, sir?" said the officer of the deck, saluting the General when he had begun a conversation with a man who had brought his baggage aboard.

General Diaz appeared to be annoyed for an instant, but without hesitation, complied.

Admiral Fletcher explained that while he was willing to place his flagship at the disposal of General Diaz as an asylum, he did not propose to expose himself to the criticism of making it a place for possible plotting. He asserted his confidence that General Diaz would not attempt to abuse hospitality by meeting friends there, and from a safe vantage point indulge in intriguing or conspiracy, but he was resolved to take no chances.

The disposition of Diaz and his companions has not yet been determined, but it appears probable that they will eventually be set ashore from one of the battleships, probably the Louisiana herself, when she sails from Mexican waters this week.

General Diaz has expressed his preference for Havana, adding, however, that he was willing to be set ashore anywhere except at a British port, since he was convinced that the British authorities would send him back to Mexico. He inquired of Mr. Lind, who visited him, if he thought landing him at Havana would embarrass the United States. It is likely that he will be landed at Key West, from which port he could proceed to Havana if he desired.

With reference to the future, Diaz professes to be through with politics and rebellions, and says he will ask nothing better, so long as his country is in its present state, than to be permitted to live in peace abroad.

ACCUSED OF WIFE MURDER AT 80

Fractured Woman's Skull With Ironing Board, Say Police.

Philadelphia.—John Eberwine, 80 years old, a veteran of the Civil War, was arrested here on the charge of kiling his wife, 65 years old, by striking her over the head with an ironing board. The woman's body was found by neighbors after the old man had asked them to send for his son. A physician discovered that her skull had been fractured. The police say Eberwine has confessed that he struck his wife because she had insisted on giving a stove they passessed to their son.

FILIPINOS ARE WARNED.

Concessions To Foreign Capitalists Will Hamper Independence.

Boston.—The Filipinos are warned against foreign capital by the Anti-Imperialist League in a letter to the islanders published, which says: "In every possible way discourage and limit that kind of development by 'foreign' capital which is now openly urged by those who know and are bold enough to assert that such a development will prevent almost certainly the severance of the ties which bind you as a 'colony' to the United States."

JAPAN HELD UP AS BUGABOO.

Would Resent Interference In Mexico, Rome Paper Thinks.

Rome.—Commenting on Mexican affairs, the Tribuna says that if the Administration at Washington proceeds further in its interference other countries, especially Japan, cannot remain indifferent. "If the United States intends actually to insist upon Huerta abandoning his dictatorship," adds the Tribuna, "it must intervene with military forces."

STRANGEST OF DIVORCE CASES

Couple Took a Solemn Vow to Lead Lives of Purity.

WIFE IS FIGHTING HUSBAND

Decree Awarded C. R. H. Cunningham, Steel Magnate, In Philadelphia On Charge Of Cruel and Barbarous Treatment.

Philadelphia.—One of the strangest divorce cases that has ever occupied the attention of courts was argued before the judge of Court of Common Pleas here, when Mrs. Irene D. Cunningham presented exceptions to the recommendations of a master that her husband, Clement R. H. Cunningham, be awarded a decree of absolute separation on the charge of cruel and barbarous treatment.

Mr. Cunningham is president of a steel castings company and is wealthy. About 18 years ago, when he was about to marry the respondent, it appears that the couple knelt down in the parlor of the woman's home and took a solemn vow to lead lives of purity.

The purity pact prevailed unbroken, and the marriage contract was never consummated. This, Mrs. Cunningham said, was in keeping with the prenuptial vow to pass the remainder of the lives in "perfect purity."

The couple lived together until December 12, 1909. On that day they quarreled and Cunningham left his wife. He alleged his withdrawal was justified because his wife had refused to fulfill her conjugal vows. Mrs. Cunningham was consequently asked in a court proceeding if she were willing to take her husband back.

"I fear him," she replied. "I think his love for me is lost by his leaving the room at nights and not returning for many hours. This has made me have a fear of him."

The late Judge Magil, who first heard the marital difficulties, granted the woman an order of $100 a month for her support and maintenance. Her husband applied to the Superior Court from the support order and Judge Orlady, in reversing the lower court's decision, decided that such a purity pact between a married pair is not only an "unnatural and peculiar view of what constitutes purity of the marriage relation, but virtually annuls the marriage contract."

At the time this decision of the Superior Court was rendered Mr. Cunningham had pending a suit for divorce on the ground of cruel and barbarous treatment, his complaint being relative to the insistence by the respondent that the purity pact continue indefinitely. The master to whom the case was referred reported in favor of a decree divorcing the wife.

Mrs. Cunningham, feeling that she should not suffer the stigma of divorce because of her adherence to what she believed was a sacred vow of purity, retained former Judge Gordon to combat the suit for divorce.

In arguing exceptions, which he filed to the findings of the master, the former judge contended that the testimony taken before the master proved conclusively that Mrs. Cunningham had always been a good, loving wife and an estimable woman and that she had never been guilty of any overt or threatening act of violence or abused her husband in a way which, under the law and the decisions, warranted the granting of a divorce for her husband on the ground specified. The court reserved decision.

INVITATIONS GOING OUT.

President and Mrs. Wilson Send Out Coveted Cards.

Washington.—Invitations for the White House wedding, on November 25, are being sent out. The invitations are engraved simply and read: "The President and Mrs. Wilson request the pleasure of the presence of ——— at the wedding of their daughter, Miss Jessie Woodrow, to Mr. Francis Bowers Sayre on November twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and thirteen, at half after four o'clock, at the White House." The number of invitations has not been finally decided upon, and detailed plans for the wedding are not yet ready for announcement.

CONGRATULATES "BILLY" HITT.

Duke D'Abruzzi Cables Best Wishes To His Rival.

Rome.—The Duke of the Abruzzi, learning of Miss Katherine H. Elkins' marriage to William F. R. Hitt, immediately cabled his congratulations to them. The Duke, a fine sailor man, Arctic explorer and mountain climber, a cousin of the King, had paid many attentions to the lovely Miss Elkins.

"TALK," SAYS MR. BRYAN.

Refuses To Discuss Seriously the Newspaper Reports From Germany.

Washington.—Secretary Bryan declined to discuss dispatches from Berlin that President Wilson had forbidden Justice Gerard, the new American Ambassador to Germany, to wear a uniform at state functions. "This is the kind of newspaper stories," said Bryan, "which I decline to discuss."

CELL FOR CARNEGIE TRUST MAN.

Supreme Court Refuses Writ Of Error In Cummins Case.

Washington. — Justice Hughes, of the Supreme Court, refused to grant an application for a review of the conviction of William J. Cummins on a charge of larceny from the Carnegie Trust Company of New York.

The doll is probably the most antique of toys. It has been found inside the graves of the children of ancient Rome.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

Dun's Review says:

"The business situation continues fairly satisfactory, although evidences of a reactionary tendency are manifest in certain branches of trade. Cooler weather has stimulated both retail and wholesale distribution of seasonable merchandise in numerous sections, but unusually low temperatures in the South have led to reports of further damage to cotton."

Bradstreet's says:

"Despite irregularities of weather and the natural ebb and flow in trade currents, the volume of distributive trade holds up well, though probably not as large as some weeks ago nor as heavy at some centers as a year ago.

"In the South the feeling is better fortified by free sales of cotton at excellent prices."

Wholesale Markets

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red, 95c nominal c i f New York export basis and 96½ f o b afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 95¼ f o b afloat.

Corn—Spot firm; export, 78¼; f o b afloat.

Cheese—Average fancy, 15¼c; do, white, average fancy, 15½; do, under grades, 12¼@15.

Eggs—Refrigerator, special marks, fancy, season's charges paid, 27@27½c; refrigerator seconds, 25@25½; State, Pennsylvania and nearby gathered whites, 32@52; Western gathered whites, 32@45; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 35@42; do, gathered browns and mixed colors, 30@37.

Potatoes—Firmer; State, barrel, $2@2.12; Southern sweets, $1@1.50.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—Car lots, in export elevator, No. 2 red, spot and October, 89½@90c; steamer, 87½@88c; No. 3 red, 86½@87c; rejected "in," 83½@84c; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 94@95c.

Corn—Car lots for local trade, as to location, No. 2 yellow, natural, 77½@78c; steamer, yellow, natural, 77@77½c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 45½@46c; standard white, 45@45½c; No. 3 white, 44@44½c; No. 4, 41@43c; sample, 38@40c.

Live Poultry.—We quote: Fowls, heavy, fat, 15@17c; do, small, 14@15c; broiling chickens, as to quality, 14@16c.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, specials, 34c; extra, 32c; extra firsts, 31@31½c; firsts, 28½@29½c; seconds, 26@27c; nearby prints, fancy, 35c; extra, 33@34c.

Eggs—Nearby, extra, 34c per dozen; nearby firsts, $9.90 per standard case; nearby current receipts, full cases, $8.70@9.30; seconds, $6.60@7.50.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red Western, 90¾; No. 2 red, 90½; No. 3 red, 89; steamer No. 2 red, 86¼.

Corn—Fresh shelled corn, on track, for domestic delivery, at 75½@76c per bushel for car lots on spot, according to location.

Oats—Standard white, heavy, in elevator, 44½c; car No. 3 white, B. and O. elevator, 44; car No. 3 white, heavy, in elevator, 43¾; car No. 3 white, to arrive, 43¾. Closing prices: Standard white, 44½c sales; No. 3 white, 43¾@44.

Rye—No. 1 rye, Western, domestic, new, 74@75c; No. 2 rye, Western, domestic, new, 70@71. Bag lots nearby, as to quality, 60@70c.

Hay—Timothy—No. 1, $20.00@20.50; standard, $19.50@20.00; No. 2, $19.00@19.50; No. 3, $16.50@18.00. Mixed Clover—Light, $18.50@19.00; No. 1, $18.00; No. 2, $16.50@17.50; heavy, $16.50@17.50. Clover—No. 1, $17.50@18.00; No. 2, $16 00@16.50. No established grade, $10.00@15.00. Sample grade, as to kind, quality and condition, $10.00@12.00.

Straw—Straight Rye—No. 1, $16.50@17.00; No. 2, $16.50. Tangled—No. 1, $9.00@10.00. Wheat—No. 1, $8.00; No. 2, $7.00 Oat—No 1, $8.00@9.00; No. 2, $7.00@8.00.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 31@32c; do, choice, 29@30; do, good, 27@28; do, prints, 31@33; do block 30@32. Ladles, 22@23c. Maryland and Pennsylvania rolls, 22@23c. Ohio rolls, 21@22c. West Virginia rolls, 20@21c.

Cheese—Jobbing lots, per pound, 18½@19c.

Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 29; Western firsts, 29; West Virginia firsts, 28@29; Southern firsts, 27. Recrated and rehandled eggs, ½c to 1c higher.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, heavy, 16c; do, small to medium, 15; do, old roosters, 10@11; do, young, 16. Ducks, 14@15. Geese, nearby, 12@13; do, Western and Southern, 12. Pigeons, young, per pair, 20; do, old, 20. Guinea fowl, old, each, 35; do, young, 1 lb and over, 60; do, smaller, 40@45. Turkeys young, 8 lbs and over, 18; do, old, 17.

Live Stock

NEW YORK. — Beeves — Steady, Steers, $6.00@8.80; bulls, $3.75@6.50; cows, $3.00@5.85; dressed, 12@14c.

Calves—Steady, $8.50@12.75; culls, $6.00@8.00; city dressed, $14@19.00.

Sheep—Steady, $3.25@4.75; culls, $2.50@3.00; lambs, $6.50@7.80; culls, $5.00@5.50.

KANSAS CITY.—Hogs—Bulk, $7.50@7.85; heavy, $7.55@7.90; packers and butchers', $7.50@7.90; light, $7.40@7.80; pigs, $6.[illegible]@7.25.

Cattle—Prime fed, steers, $8.85@9.50; dressed beef steers, $7.25@8.75; Southern steers, $5.50@7.50; cows, $4.25@7.00; heifers, $5.00@8.25; stockers and feeders, $5.50@8.00; bulls, $4.50@6.50; calves, $6.00@9.00.

Sheep—Steady to 10c higher. Lambs, $6.25@7.00; yearlings, $4.75@5.50; wethers, $4.25@5.00; ewes, $3.50@4.25

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