Where Knowledge of Agriculture May Be Acquired.

In View of Recent Increased Demand for Agricultural Education, Department Tells How Wisdom May Be Obtained.

Washington.—Nineteen states now require that an examination in agriculture be passed before a teacher may obtain his certificate, according to the bulletin (No. 7) just issue by the department of agriculture entitled, "Agricultural Training Courses for Employed Teachers." This is an indication of the impetus that has recently been given to agricultural education all over the country. In the two years ending March, 1912, the number of institutions giving courses in agriculture increased at a rate of more than 76 a month, and the total number grew from 863 to 2,575.

Now that 19 states require, by law, the teaching of agriculture in the common schools, the demand for teachers of the subject is constantly growing. Normal schools, therefore, are introducing courses of agriculture, and many agricultural colleges are offering special lines of work to meet this demand. Still, there are hardly enough teachers for the secondary schools and the special schools of agriculture. It has been the object of the office of experiment stations to discover, by investigation, just how teachers already employed may acquire the training required to enable them to teach the elementary phases of agriculture.

Without doubt the most popular, as well as the most efficient means of giving this training is the summer course offered by a college or normal school. The instruction is usually of a high class, and adequate equipment and apparatus for laboratory and field work are usually available.

There are also special short courses is agriculture offered in some institutions during the regular school session, usually the spring term. For instance, the Agricultural and Mechanical college of North Carolina, holds a special "May school" for teachers, at which agriculture is taught. Afternoon, evening and Saturday classes in agriculture during the regular school year are offered at Columbia university, in New York city.

The study of agriculture by correspondence has grown rapidly in favor during the last few years. The expense incident to a correspondence course is usually small; but this method has its disadvantages, as there is considerable danger of the students getting incorrect ideas on the more complex questions which arise. There are at present, however, throughout the United States and its territories, about 25 state institutions and five private schools in which some regularly established correspondence work may be done along this line. Many of the courses in the state institutions are free to residents of the state, except for the cost of textbooks and postage. The highest fee charged by a state school is $5 for one course.

Reading classes are also offered by several state agricultural colleges which do not conduct regular correspondence work. These courses are intended rather for farmers and farmers' housewives than for teachers, although teachers are encouraged to enroll as well. These reading courses are offered at the following institutions:

University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona.
Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Michigan.
New Hampshire College, Durham, N. H.
Cornell University, State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.
State University, College of Agriculture, Columbus, Ohio.

Free Reading Courses in Agriculture.

The new bulletin announces that the department of agriculture has prepared several reading courses of its own free publications for those who might desire an agricultural reading course, but who have not the time to seek out their own material or might wish to avoid the expense of purchasing the books.

The lists of reading for this work have been compiled in view of the great increase in demand for agricultural training in the past three years. They will enable all who have the inclination and any spare time to follow out a thorough course, the publications being supplied for nothing by the department. If the free publications listed in these courses should become exhausted, they may generally be obtained by purchase for a small sum from the superintendent of documents, government printing office, Washington, D. C.

CATTLE AND CORNSTALKS.

Farmers in the corn belt, especially in the middle and upper Mississippi valley, have, at various periods experienced loss of cattle pastured on standing cornstalks after the corn has been harvested in the autumn.

An element of mystery has surrounded the death of cattle in these instances. The disease is characterized by a very rapid course; in fact, very commonly there are no premonitory symptoms, and it is not unusual for the owner upon visiting the field in the morning to find one or more fat cattle dead which on the previous evening were apparently in excellent health.

Another peculiarity of the disease is that losses may occur on one farm ...ttle ... adjacent ... field ...ree from the affection.

Various investigators in the past have attempted to discover some germ or organism or some toxic substance which might be determined as the cause of this condition, but thus far the cause of the disease has not been established.

As death of stock from this affection is generally sudden, and there is little opportunity for treatment, animals should not be turned into a field with standing stalks.

As a matter of fact the disease may be actually prevented by cutting the stalks early and only feeding them after they have been carefully cured and removed from the field. Losses from feeding on standing cornstalks emphasize the economic value of cutting the corn and feeding the stalks in the barnyard or corral, or, better still, shredding the dry stalks, under which condition they may be fed with the least possible waste.

The so-called cornstalk disease should not be confused with poisoning from eating sorghum. Deaths among stock from eating sorghum have been traced to prussic acid poisoning, which poison the sorghum under certain conditions of growth has been found to contain in combination.

MODERNIZING ENGLISH STUDY.

That the teaching of English in the high school needs thorough reorganization to bring it into touch with modern social and industrial demands is frankly stated by Profesor James F. Hosic of Chicago Teachers' College, in a report just published by the United States bureau of education. The report contains preliminary suggestions for a course in English that will meet present-day requirements.

In this course English composition will be limited to subjects for speaking and writing which can be made to appeal to young people, according to Dr. Hosic. "In both composition and literature there will be a shift of emphasis towards those subjects and activities that are of greatest value in actual life—for example, oral expression—and towards modern books and periodicals. It is not to be inferred, however that the supreme values inherent in the world's literary masterpieces will be overlooked."

A fairly heavy task in character training as well as in the mechanics of English is put upon the teacher by the makers of new course. "Broadly speaking," says the report, "it should be the purpose of every English teacher first to quicken the spirit and kindle the mind and imagination of his pupils, and to develop habits of weighing and judging human conduct with the hope of leading them to higher living; second, to supply the pupils with an effective tool for use in their future private and public life—i. e., the best command of language which, under the circumstances, can be given them." The report then gives an outline of the proposed English instruction from the seventh grade through the high school.

This revision of the high school course in English is part of a complete reorganization of secondary education planned by a committee of the National Education association. Preliminary statements for the different subjects have just been issued by the United States bureau of education.

STUDYING FOREST METHODS.

David Z. T. Yui, formerly secretary to the president of the Chinese republic, is now traveling in this country to learn modern methods for adoption in China. He is at present in charge of the lecture board of the Chinese Y. M. C. A., which is in close touch with the new government and is aiding in putting into effect an educational campaign for the citizenship of the republic.

While in Washington recently Mr. Yui spent some time investigating the work of the forest service, in order that he might find out whether its organization and methods would be of value to the newly created department of agriculture and forestry in China. In speaking of this part of his work, Mr. Yui said:

"In the matter of forest conservation the United States profited much by looking upon the disasters which were the result of the Chinese neglect of forestry. This was a great warning to you. Now we wish to profit by the improved method of forestry which the United States has discovered and applied."

SENATORIAL COURTESY.

When Senator Clarke of Arkansas was making an address on the tariff bill in the senate the other day, Senator Ben Tillman of South Carolina, sitting beside him, unfolded a letter.

The rattling of the paper disturbed the Arkansas senator and he loudly snapped his fingers under Mr. Tillman's nose.

Senator Tillman glared at his colleague over his spectacles for a few moments, then arose and walked away.

Boys' Pig Clubs.

The department of agriculture has its Boys' Corn club and its Girls' Canning club and now comes the Boys' Pig club, being organized in the south for the purpose of increasing the supply of pork and encouraging good breeding of hogs. Already clubs have been organized in Alabama and Louisiana, and a club organization has been started in Georgia. It is the purpose of the officials of the department to organize clubs in every southern state.

LURE OF ADVENTURE.

Fond parents need no longer chide their young "hopefuls" for reading lurid dime novels. They have the highest in the land as their example, for it is said that Woodrow Wilson, the president of the United States, is a habitual dime novel reader. And he is not even ashamed of it.

After a hard day's work the president delves into the adventures of Dick Turpin or Sherlock Holmes. For the sake of the country's machinery it is well that these stories are usually short, because the president never lays one down, once it is begun, until the last word has been read.

Needed Help.

"Lie still there and I won't hurt you. All I want is your money and your jewels and than I'll git."

"All right, old man, and while you're searching for the jewels if you run across my shirt studs I wish you'd put them out on the dresser. I haven't been able to find them for a month."

MOST EXPENSIVE OF ALL DINNERS

Thanksgiving Day Has Become a High Priced Holiday.

MEALS NEVER SO COSTLY.

Not In 25 Years Has the Average American Been Obliged To Expend So Much For His Stomach.

Washington.—Thanksgiving dinner was the most expensive meal the average American has eaten during the last 25 years. It cost from 35 to 100 per cent. more than it did 10 years ago, and from 15 to 50 per cent. more than many Thanksgiving Days during the last six years, according to recently gathered government statistics.

Thousands of turkeys spoiled by having been shipped to market during the unseasonably warm wave which overspread the country a week ago; the drouth of last summer which shortened crop yields, particularly white potatoes; an alleged cold-storage combination, which Attorney General McReynolds now is investigating to find if millions of dozens of eggs and millions of pounds of dairy products have been withheld from the market by middlemen to force high prices, and the steady soaring of prices generally during the last decade are among the contributing causes to which economists point.

The great American hen, however, is somewhat responsible for the extraordinarily high price of eggs, according to Department of Agriculture officials, who are reluctant to place all the blame upon cold storage. Heat and drouth of the last summer, they say, caused the hens to stop laying sooner than usual. As to turkey, the rise in price seems to have extended all along the route to the consumer, beginning at the barnyard, where the farmer received an average of 15 cents a pound for his birds, about half a cent more than he got last year. But turkey is not a Thanksgiving bird at all, according to the experts.

"The Lord never intended turkey to be the Thanksgiving food of the country generally," says Dr. Mary E. Pennington, the expert in food research in the Federal Bureau of Chemistry. "Christmas is the time for turkey. Green goose is the Thanksgiving bird, and is generally used in Europe, where St. Martin's Day is celebrated about this time of the year. In colonial days in New England, where the winter season sets in early, it was different and more favorable to turkeys, but such conditions do not prevail over the United States as a whole.

ASKS $306,000,000 FOR MAILS.

Burleson's Estimate For Next Year Largest In History.

Washington. — Estimates totaling $306,000,000 for the postal service for the next fiscal year have been submitted by Postmaster-General Burleson to Congress. This total, if embodied as framed in accordance with the growth of the Postoffice Department, would make the greatest appropriation ever made in a single appropriation measure. Hearings on the administrative provisions of the bill, together with bills recently introduced by Chairman Moon, of the House Committee on Postoffice, regarding parcel post, indemnification, extension of money order paying business in every postoffice and other matters will be held by the committee this week. The estimates contemplate a substantial extension of the parcel post service, which branch is credited with a large part of the surplus of $4,500,000 earned by the postal service for the fiscal year just closed. One-cent postage promises to be one of the live issues to be fought out in the regular session of Congress.

BLOW UP TROOP TRAIN.

Mexican Rebels Kill Three Hundred Federal Soldiers.

Mexico City.—A troop train carrying 300 Federals was blown up by dynamite near Laventura, on the National Railway, south of Satillo. The rebels are said to have shot and killed every one of the soldiers who escaped the explosion. About 100 women, known as soldaderos, who were on the train, were also killed, as were several children.

TRANSPORT PRAIRIE SAILS.

Orders Naming Pensacola May Be Changed By Wireless.

Philadelphia. — With 800 marines and a full crew on board, the transport Prairie left the Philadelphia Navy Yard at 1 o'clock Thursday for Southern waters. The transport carries stores and ammunition for a three months' cruise. The marines are commanded by Col. J. A. Lejeune.

UPSIDE DOWN WITH PASSENGER.

Garros Accomplishes This Feat First Time In Monoplane.

Villacoublay, France.—Roland G. Garros accomplished for the first time in a monoplane a flight head downward carrying a passenger. During the maneuver the machine made several loops.

ROSES BLOOM AT NEWPORT.

Surf Dipping Also In Vogue At the Exclusive Resort.

Newport, R. I.—Full-bloom roses on the estate of Mrs. Elsie French Vanderbilt at Harbour View; strawberry plants in bloom in Mrs. Frederick Prime Garretson's garden, and dahlias of many colors in various parts of the city were pointed out Monday as indicating possibilities for Newport as a winter resort. The unusually warm weather has also led a number of persons to take a dip in the surf.

NOW, WHO'S THE JOKE ON?

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CROSS ATLANTIC IN AEROPLANE

Arrangements Being Made in London and New York.

PLANNED BY GLEN CURTIS.

To Be An Anglo-American Venture and Financed By a Prominent New York Sportsman—To Start In August.

Paris.—Preparations are being made in London and New York for an aeroplane flight across the Atlantic Ocean, to take place next August. The project is being planned by Glenn Curtiss, the American aviator; John Dale Cooper, one of his chief assistants, and an Englishman, whose identity has not been made known, but who is said to be a leading British aviator. A prominent New York financier and sportsman is furnishing the financial backing.

The plans in their present stage call for a flight from the Newfoundland Coast to the Irish Coast. The machine decided upon is a hydro-aeroplane, which has been designed, but not as yet constructed. This machine will embody both American and English ideas and the flight in every sense will be an Anglo-American venture. It was said that when the attempt is made Americans and British warships will line the route to be taken to aid the aviators in case the flight is not successful.

Fuel sufficient to last 36 hours will be carried and it is planned to complete the flight in this time. The machine is expected to average between 65 and 70 miles an hour.

The chief plans for the undertaking have fallen upon Mr. Curtiss, who has made a thorough examination of the conditions and he is confident that the trans-Atlantic flight will be made within the next 12 months. He has looked up the weather records for the past 20 years and found August to be the most favorable month from a meteorological standpoint.

WILSON FINISHES MESSAGE.

Just When He Will Read It Depends On Circumstances.

Washington. — President Wilson's annual message, which he will read to Congress is finished, but just when it will be delivered will depend upon the convenience of both houses in arranging a joint session. Hitherto, the President's message has been read the day after the convening of Congress. It is expected that the President will dwell considerably on the need for early action on the Currency bill and that he will develop, in a general way, the attitude of the Administration toward trust legislation, leaving to the Congressional committees the task of writing specific remedies. He also will refer to the Mexican situation.

MUST SHOW PROPAGANDA COSTS.

Massachusetts Public Service Corporations So Ordered.

Boston. — Quarterly statements showing the amounts paid to attorneys, legislative agents, newspaper writers and advertising agencies must be submitted to the Public Service Commission by all corporations under its jurisdiction. An order to this effect was adopted at an executive session of the commission. More than 150 corporations are effected, including all steam and electric railways and telephone and telegraph companies.

MRS. GAY'S SLAYER TO HANG.

Lawyers Will Appeal On Temporary Insanity Plea.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Burr Harris, the young negro convicted 10 days ago of murdering Mrs. Rebecca P. Gay, the Christian Science practitioner, who was beaten to death September 26, was sentenced to be hanged on a date yet to be set. Harris' attorney filed notice of appeal. Harris admitted the crime when captured and pleaded temporary insanity at his trial.

THIEF GETS $200,000.

Union Pacific and General Electric Securities Taken From Bank.

New York.—The theft of more than $200,000 worth of Union Pacific Railroad Company and General Electric Company securities from the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of this city became known when James E. Foye, 35 years old, a former $75-a-month clerk of the trust company, was arrested as he stepped from a train in Philadelphia. Foye was charged with being a fugitive from justice.

SOUTHERN ROAD'S PRESIDENT DEAD

William W. Finley Succumbs After Appopectic Stroke.

THE END COMES SUDDENLY

Complained When He Rose Of Slight Pain In Head and Immediately After Lost Consciousness.

Washington.—William Wilson Finley, president of the Southern Railroad and a leading figure in movements for the development of the South, died here as a result of a stroke of apoplexy which he sustained a few hours before. He did not regain consciousness after he was stricken.

Mr. Finley's family, friends and associates were wholly unprepared for his sudden death. It came absolutely without warning. Scarcely yet past the prime of life, he was vigorous and energetic and seemingly in the best of health until a moment before he was felled by the stroke. He passed the evening quietly with his family and retired apparently in the best possible physical and mental condition.

When he arose about 7 o'clock in the morning he casually observed to Mrs. Finley that he felt a feeling of slight oppression in his head. She left the room for a moment to obtain some mild remedy and when she returned he was leaning over a dresser with his head buried in his hands. She attempted hastily to assist him, but she found him in her arms unconscious. Aid was summoned hurriedly and the family physician was called. It was evident that Mr. Finley was suffering from a stroke of apoplexy and all efforts to restore him to consciousness were made.

At 1.50 he passed away, with Mrs. Finley, three of his daughters and his son at the bedside.

Until the end not even Mr. Finley's most intimate personal and business associates knew that he had been stricken.

Mr. Finley was born on September 2, 1853, in Pass Christian, on the Gulf Coast of Mississippi. He was educated in the private schools of Pass Christian, and grew to early manhood in the atmosphere of this picturesque section of the South. At the age of 20 he entered the railroad service as a stenographer, and by 1889 he had filled almost every minor position in the clerical department of various railroads. During the succeeding six years Mr. Finley served several railroad systems in important executive capacities. He became on October 1, 1895, third vice-president of the Southern Railway. Later he was second vice-president of the Great Northern Railway, but on September 15, 1896, he returned to the Southern Railway as second vice-president. Ten years later, in December, he was chosen president of the Southern in succession to Samuel Spencer, who was killed in a rear-end collision on the morning of Thanksgiving Day, six years ago.

MRS. PANKHURST GOES HOME.

Says She Collected $20,000 On Her Lecturing Tour.

New York.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, England's militant suffragette, sailed for home, taking with her, she said, $20,000 collected during her recent lecture tour in this country. She will devote the money to the cause of woman suffrage in England. Mrs. Pankhurst said that on her arrival in Plymouth she expected to be arrested and sent to jail to serve the remainder of a sentence uncompleted because of her hunger strike.

GAINED $76,406,657 IN A YEAR.

Personal Property Assessment In Pennsylvania $1,402,511,272.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Personal property assessed for State taxes in Pennsylvania in 1913 aggregated $1,402,511,272, according to figures made public at the Auditor-General's Department. This is an increase of $76,406,657 over 1912.

TO TAX SINGLE BLESSEDNESS.

France Will Put Up Rate On Spinsters and Bachelors.

Paris.—All French spinsters and bachelors over 30 years old, unless they have at least three persons dependent on them, are to be subject to an increase of 20 per cent. in the income tax imposed by the new bill now under consideration. The Senate committee in charge of the bill introduced this clause when it terminated its examination of the measure which has taken four years to prepare.

TO INVESTIGATE COST OF MEATS

Living Problems Receives Attention of Congress.

BEING SOLVED BY THE NAVY.

To Limit Holding Of Food In Cold Storage To Ninety Days—Independent Action By Department Of Justice.

Washington.—Another Federal investigation into the high cost of living, promising criminal prosecutions if Attorney General McReynolds can find an alleged cold storage conspiracy, is under way and a congressional investigation of a different phase of the cost of living problem was threatened.

While special agents of the Department of Justice are sifting charges that eggs, poultry and dairy products are being piled up in cold storage to maintain high prices and even force them higher, Representative Britten, of Illinois, is preparing to ask for a congressional investigation into the prices of meat.

The proposal for a meat investigation was prompted by announcement that the Navy had bought nearly 300,000 pounds of Australian fresh beef at a half a cent a pound lower than the best prices of American packers, and 120,000 pounds of canned corned beef from the Australian packers at eight cents a pound cheaper than the lowest price in the United States. The price paid was 11.90 cents a pound for the fresh beef and 15.37 cents for the corned product.

Announcing his intention to ask for a congressional investigation of the Navy's beef contract, Congressman Britten declared he wanted to develop why the public could not benefit by the advantage of buying from Australia if the Navy could do so.

Representative McKellar, of Tennessee, has pending in the House a bill to prohibit interstate transportation of any food products kept in cold storage more than 90 days. He contends its enactment into law would go far toward solving the cold storage question.

Agents of the Department of Justice took up their work in all the principal cities. They will report particularly on eggs and dairy products, and will attempt to make an estimate of the quantities in cold storage and how long they have been there.

BLEASE PARDONS 100.

Wants Convicts To Eat Thanksgiving Dinners At Home.

Columbia, S. C.—Governor Blease pardoned 100 convicts Monday. Twenty-eight of them were serving life terms for murder and 28 for manslaughter.

"I want 'em to eat Thanksgiving dinner at home," Blease said.

The 100 pardons brings Blease's clemency record since he assumed the governorship, in 1911, up to 882 cases. Governor Blease will make his total 1,000 in Christmas gifts of pardons.

FINALLY CATCH ZELAYA.

Detectives Arrest Former President Of Nicaragua.

New York.—Ex-President Zelaya, deposed dictator of Nicaragua who was wanted by the Department of Justice for the murder of Leonard Groce and Leroy Cannon, Americans, in Nicaragua during his regime, was arrested shortly before midnight. He was taken into custody in the Halsworthy apartment at Ninety-second street and West End avenue. Zelaya was locked up in the Greenwich Street Station.

HEAD OF POLICE RESIGNS.

Action Follows Exoneration Of 30 Policemen From Charges.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Superintendent of Police Martin J. Hyland resigned when the Board of Public Works exonerated the 30 patrolmen whom Hyland had charged with insubordination for failure to ride on street cars during the recent street car strike. Capt. George V. Coffin was named acting superintendent of police by Mayor Shank.

SHE PREFERS JAIL TO FINE.

Forbes Robertson's Sister, Militant, Smashed Window.

Birmingham, England.—Miss Forbes Robertson, sister of Sir Johnston Forbes Robertson, the actor-manager, was sentenced at the sessions here to a fortnight's imprisonment for smashing a window on the occasion of Premier Asquith's visit to Birmingham in July. The judge offered the defendant the alternative of a fine, but she declined to pay.

T. M. EMERSON DEAD.

Atlantic Coast Line Head Passes Away At Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, N. C.—President Thos. M. Emerson, of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway, died at his home at Carolina Heights, a suburb, following an attack of acute indigestion which he suffered at Dupont, Ga., while on a tour of inspection of the system with other officials of the road.

HUERTA TO GIVE PROTECTION.

Says Government Controls Oil Regions and Will Win.

New York.—A dispatch, bearing on the situation in the Mexican oil fields and the attitude of the Mexican Government toward the Constitutionalist movement, has been received in this city from Victoriano Huerta, Provisional President of Mexico. In this message General Huerta says officially that his Government controls the oil regions of Tamaulipas, Tampico and Tuxpam.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

Dun's Review says:

"Trade conditions are reflected in the unseasonably light demand for money, especially in the East; in the South and West there is a little more inquiry. The recession in iron and steel is more pronounced than in previous weeks. Curtailment of operations in that industry has increased and working forces are considerably reduced, with buyers showing a disposition to hold off for still lower prices.

"Current demands from the railroads are disappointing and the falling off in consumption has also extended to less important lines, while there has been no check to the declining tendency in quotations. In copper the situation continues one of extreme dullness and substantial concessions are offered from the values previously prevailing.

"Failures numbered 373 in the United States, against 313 last year, and 37 in Canada, compared with 32 a year ago."

Wholesale Markets

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red, 97½c. nominal c. i. f. New York export basis and 90c. nominal f. o. b. afloat. No. 1 Northern Duluth, 96¼ f. o. b. afloat.

Corn—Spot steady, old No. 2 yellow, 83c. elevator domestic.

Butter—Creamery seconds, 25@27c.; factory, current make, seconds, 21@22.

Cheese—Steady; State, whole milk, daisies, held, 16@16½c.

Eggs—Irregular; refrigerator, firsts, 28@29c.; seconds, 27@27½c.; lower grades 20@26½c.; dirties, 20@26c.; State, Pennsylvania and nearby gathered whites, 56@60; Western gathered whites, 40@55c.

Live poultry—Chickens, Western, 12@13c.; fowls, 11@12c.; turkeys, 18c., Dressed weak; fresh killed Western chickens, 12@23c.; fowls, 12@18½c; turkeys, spring, 14@22c.

PHILADELPHIA. — Wheat—No. 2 red, spot and November, 92@92½c.; steamer, 90@90½c; No. 3 red, 89@89½c.; rejected "in," 86@86½c.; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 96@97c.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, natural, 82½@83c.; old steamer yellow, natural, 82@82½c. Kiln-dried, new, No. 2 yellow, 81@82c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 46½@47c.; standard white, 45½@46c; No. 3 white, 45@45½c.; No. 4, 43@44½c.

Butter — Western, solid - packed creamery, fancy, specials, 35@37c.; extra, 32@33c.; extra firsts, 29@30c.; firsts, 28c.; seconds, 24@25c.; nearby prints, choice and fancy, 36@38c.; extra, 34@35c.; firsts, 30@31c.; seconds, 25@27c.; jobbing sales of fancy prints, 41@44c.

Eggs—Nearby, extra, 43c. per dozen; nearby, firsts, $12 per standard case; nearby currents receipts, $10.80; Western extra, firsts, $12 per standard case; firsts, $10.80; candled and recrated fresh eggs, jobbing at 47@50c. per dozen; cold storage eggs, per case, extra, $9.00; firsts, $8.40@8.70; seconds, $7.50@8.10.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 spot and November, 93⅛c.; Decem 93¾c.; January, 95c.

Corn—Quote fresh shelled ye corn, on track, for domestic deliv at 81c. per bu. (sales) for car on spot.

Oats—No. 3 white, heavy, tr 44½c. Closing prices, per bu., St ard white 44¾@45c.; No. 3 wh 44¼@44½c.

Rye—No. 1 rye, Western, domes 72@73c.; No. 2 rye, Western, domes 68@70c. Bag lots nearby as to q ity, 60@70c.

Hay—Timothy No. 1, $19.00; sta ard, $18.50; No. 2, $17.50@18.00; 3, $16.00@16.50; Clover Mixed—Li $17.50; No. 1, $17.00; No. 3, $15.0 16.00; heavy, $16.50@17.00. Clove No. 1, $17.00@17.50; No. 2, $15. 16.00.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 3 creamery, choice, 31@32c.; c good, 29@30c.; creamery, pr 5c.; creamery, blocks, ladles, 22@23c.; Maryland a rolls, 22@24c.

Cheese—Jobbing lots, per 18½c.

Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania nearby firsts, 38c.; Western firsts, West Virginia firsts, 37@38; South firsts, 36; recrated and rehandled ½@1c. higher.

Live Poultry—Chickens—Old h heavy, 14c.; do., small to medi 13c.; old roosters, 10c.; young, 1 15c. Ducks, 13@14c. Geese—Nea 14c.; Western and Southern, 12@1 Kent Island, 15@16c. Pigeons, pair—Young, 20c.; old, 20c. Gui fowl, each—Old, 40c.; young, 62 Turkeys—Young, 8 lbs. and over, 1 18c.; old, 17c.

Live Stock

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Hogs— of sales, $7.55@7.90; heavy, $7 7.95; packers and butchers', $7 7.90; light, $7.50@7.85; pigs, $6 7.25.

Cattle—Prime fed steers, $8.25 dressed beef steers, $7@8.25; S ern steers, $5.25@7.50; cows, $4 6.75; heifers, $5@9; stockers feeders, $5.50@7.50; bulls, $5@ calves, $6.50@10.

Sheep—Lambs, $6.50@7.35; lings, $4.75@5.60; wethers, $4.50@ ewes, $3.60@4.50.

CHICAGO.—Hogs—Bulk, $7. light, $7.40@7.95; mixed, $7.50@ heavy, $7.40@8.10; rough, $7.40@ pigs, $5@7.

Cattle—Beeves, $6.65@9.60; T steers, $6.50@7.65; stockers and ers, $4.80@7.50; cows and hei $3.25@3.20; calves, $6.50@10.

Sheep—Natives, $3.90@5; yearl $5.15@6.25; lambs, native, $5.75@

PITTSBURGH, PA. — Cattle Choice, $8.50@8.75; prime, $8.15@

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