P. M.'S ARE STUDYING

FOURTH CLASS POSTMASTERS MUST PROVE FITNESS FOR THEIR PLACES.

EXAMINATIONS OPEN TO ALL

Competitive Tests Will Be Applied In Every State—Civil Service Commission Entering Upon Biggest Job That Ever Confronted It.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—Most of the fourth class postmasters of the country today are going to school again. Under the orders of Postmaster General Albert S. Burleson, sanctioned by President Woodrow Wilson, who naturally takes a deep interest in educational matters, the postmasters of humble rank soon will be called before examining boards not only to prove their fitness for their $200 plus jobs, but to prove that they are better fitted to hold them than are any of their fellow townsmen with postoffice ambitions.

Fourth class postmasters are now legally on a civil service basis. The fact that a man holds the job at present will be of no service to him unless he can down other aspirants in the competitive examinations which soon are to be held all over the United States. Here are the competitive tests which will be applied:

1. Elementary arithmetic and accounts (simple tests in addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of whole numbers and common and decimal fractions and statements of the postmaster's accounts.)

2. Penmanship (the legibility, neatness, and general appearance of the compositor's handwriting in the subject of letter writing).

3. Letter writing (a letter of not less than 125 words on any one or two subjects furnished).

4. Copying manuscript address (a simple test in copying accurately addresses given.

5. Facilities for transacting postal business (based on the location of the postoffice site, the convenience of office arrangements, etc.).

Big Task for Examiners.

The civil service commission will send examiners to the county seats for the purpose of conducting these postmastership examinations. The task of the "quizzers" will be a big one, for there are many thousands of fourth class postmasters, and probably there will be many more thousands of applications than there are jobs in sight. Postmasters who are receiving less than $180 a year are not to be disturbed at this time, but it is taken for granted that there will be no strong protest against this exemption from the Democratic faithful who are seeking preferment.

Some of the Republican members of congress are inclined to be joccse over this invasion of the civil service into the fourth class postmastership field. They are asking if, when the lists of the successful competitors are scanned, it will not be found that most of the successful ones of good, true and time-tried Democrats. This questioning on the part of the Republicans carries with it an intimation that the civil service commission, which is to conduct the examinations or the examiners themselves, will not do their duty as it ought to be done, and it implies, also, that neither Mr. Wilson nor Mr. Burleson is sincere in this latest civil service exploit. There has been very little complaint in the past of the work of the civil service commission, and it is hardly likely that the commission or its agencies will stoop to trickery for the sake of helping some thousands of men to get picayune jobs.

Where Democrats probably will profit in a party sense by these competitive examinations for fourth class postmasters is in cases where, under Republican rule, the jobs have been given to men for political service only, men who had no proper business qualifications for the places. Fourth class postmasters of this kind probably will be ousted before long.

Wail of Porto Rico.

It is pretty well known in Washington that the administration and the Democratic leaders in congress fear sugar in its results on the Porto Rican industry more than they do the results as they will affect the Louisiana planters and the western beet-root growers. The administration and congress are being told by possible alarmists that free sugar will ruin Porto Rico.

Representatives of the Porto Ricans are in Washington doing what they can to secure a change in the proposed tariff legislation as it affects sugar. The Porto Ricans say that with free sugar the most important industry on the island will be wiped out. It is a direful tale which the islanders tell, and if things turn out as they say blackly it is certain that they will, the island will experience a destruction of its system of public education, paralysis of public works and sanitation endeavor, and the impoverishment and the throwing into a condition of absolute misery of 400,000 Porto Rican men, women and children.

Worries Democratic Leaders.

The Democratic leaders in congress are worried more over the Porto Rico matter than over the Louisiana matter, because of the sentiment which attaches to a proper guardianship of the wards of the nation. It has been the custom from time to time to point out the immense advantages which have come to Porto Rico since the Spanish rule was overthrown. The hook worm disease has been almost entirely eradicated, the Porto Rican laborer has new vim and energy; sanitation has everywhere been improved and the children of the island are being taught to read, write and cipher. Things today are well with the island and now comes the prophecy of evil that if free sugar in three years is voted the last condition of the island will be worse than the first.

Santo Domingo produces sugar and in that island when a crop is to be harvested the laborers are run in and paid enough to satisfy them, which is not enough, it is said, to satisfy the laborer in any other place on earth except in some sections of the far east. Porto Rico, it is claimed, therefore cannot compete under the proposed conditions with Santo Domingo and the Porto Rican laborer who used to work for a pitiful sum but who now is getting a fair wage and other things which he did not know before, must give over under new competitive conditions all that he has gained and relapse into the old abject state.

In Washington today there is a delegation consisting of the speaker of the Porto Rican house of delegates, the president of the executive council and several prominent planters and business men. This delegation is official, having been appointed by an act of the legislature of Porto Rico for the purpose of "representing and defending the island in connection with the pending tariff bill."

Guthrie's Difficult Post.

George W. Guthrie of Pittsburgh, Pa., who has just been confirmed as Uncle Sam's ambassador to Japan, was an "original Wilson man," and it may be said that original Wilson men are getting a fair chance at preference under the new administration. Mr. Guthrie will go upon a most difficult mission, for the relations between this country and the eastern empire, while outwardly friendly, so far as diplomatic matters are concerned, are not altogether cordial under the surface.

Mr. Wilson's appointee to the great post of Japan is new to the diplomatic service, and the state department realizes that the Pittsburgh man will need all the resourcefulness, the tact and ability which the president of the United States says that his nominee possesses, to enable him to thread successfully the tangle of our Japanese diplomatic relations.

Democrat of Reform School.

The country's new ambassador to Japan has been a life-long Democrat of the reform school. When he was under thirty years of age he was retained as an assistant counsel for the Democratic electors in the Tilden-Hayes controversy. Some years later he was a candidate for mayor of Pittsburgh on a municipal league ticket. The campaign was one of reform, and Mr. Guthrie was defeated, but in 1906 he was elected mayor of the big manufacturing town, and held the office for four years.

In the year 1900 Mr. Guthrie was an assistant secretary of the Democratic national convention, and four years later he was a delegate from the Pittsburgh district to the national convention at St. Louis. He has been interested in sociological and philanthropic work for years. He is much of a student, and more than a little of a scholar, which, together with his Wilson predilections, made him the grateful choice of the administration for a great foreign post.

Henry Breckenridge, who has been appointed by President Wilson as assistant secretary of war to succeed General Oliver, was more of a Wilson man than was Mr. Guthrie, for Mr. Breckenridge was one of the Princeton students who took a militant part in behalf of Woodrow Wilson in a certain university controversy in which the present president of the United States at one time was engaged.

Breckenridge of Army Family.

The new assistant secretary of war was brought up, so to speak, in the army. His father, Joseph C. Breckenridge, who was born in Maryland, but who later moved to Kentucky, is a major general on the retired list of the United States army. This branch of the Breckenridge family remained loyal to the Union, and early in 1862 General Breckenridge was appointed by Lincoln as a second lieutenant of the Second artillery, United States regulars. He served through the last three years of the Civil war and remained on the active list of the regular army until 1903, when he was retired as a major general. His son, the present assistant secretary of war, has the army post view, and, better than most laymen, perhaps, is fitted for the post to which he has been appointed.

Queer Facts About Money.

The average lifetime of the different denominations of United States paper currency differs considerably; that of the $1 silver certificate, for instance being a trifle over one year; the $5 silver certificate, 1.9 years; the $10 gold certificate, 1.68 years; $20 gold certificate, 1.9 years, etc. The number of pieces of United States paper currency in circulation is gradually increasing and numbered 227,329,159 on June 30, 1912. These were 273,426,336 pieces of United States currency redeemed during the same period, which exceeded by 6,218,415 the number of pieces issued the preceding year. The increasing growth in redemptions is due primarily to the growth in business activities, the publicity given to uncleanliness and alleged insanitation of soiled notes, and the consequent demand for cleaner money; the growing practice of payment of wages in factories, shops, etc., weekly and bi-weekly, as compared with monthly; and growing popularity of paper money in sections where silver was formerly in the greatest demand, etc.—Leslie's Weekly.

"Long Fly Prince Axel."

Prince Axel, son of Prince Waldemar of Denmark, indulges in many dangerous sports from which royalty usually holds aloof, though his father uses his utmost to check his love of adventure.

For a long time he had taken several flights in aeroplanes without the knowledge of the powers that be, who only discovered that the prince had been flying after he was in an accident that nearly cost him his life. When they found that nothing would induce him to forego his favorite pursuit, they made the best of it by ordering him to take up aviation officially as an officer in the Danish navy.

Prince Axel has just been granted his pilot's certificate for the purpose. His achievements evoked the utmost enthusiasm from his brother officers, and when he descended from his trial trip they cheered him to the echo, shouting "Long fly Prince Axel!"

It is foolish worrying over our failures today, when there is always hope that we may redeem the weak places in them tomorrow.—Royston

ACQUITTED MAN ADMITS MURDER

Cage Cannot Be Tried Again for Killing Detective.

IN COURT VOLUNTARILY.

Cage Was Tried For the Murder Of John J. Reardon and Acquitted More Than a Year Ago.

Columbus, O.—"They buried him, didn't they?" was the insolent, sneering reply Lee Cage gave to a question asked him by Judge Gater in the United States District Court here.

Cage, who is a member of the Iron Molders' Union, of Wheeling, W. Va., had just confessed on the witness stand that he had killed Detective John J. Reardon, of Pittsburgh, at Steubenville in 1910 during labor troubles.

He was tried for Reardon's murder and was acquitted more than a year ago. When he admitted his guilt Judge Gater, apparently stunned by the unexpected admission, exclaimed:

"You really mean to tell this court that you assassinated that man?"

Cannot Be Tried Again.

Knowing that under the laws of Ohio, having been in jeopardy of his life once, he cannot be tried again for his crime, Lee made the cool reply quoted.

Cage's confession resulted in dismissal of proceedings pending before Judge Sater involving disposition of $5,000 reward money offered by the commissioners of Jefferson county and another suit by Reardon's administrator to collect $5,000 damages from Jefferson county because of Reardon's death.

Following his admission that he fired the shots which riddled the body of the Pittsburgh detective, an agreed order was entered allowing the dead man's heirs $1,500.

Was a Voluntary Witness.

Cage's appearance on the witness-stand came as a surprise to attorneys for Reardon's estate. He said that he had come into court voluntarily.

"So you were not satisfied with having killed Detective Reardon, but now come into court and confess to that crime so that you may help to defraud the little daughter of your victim out of what rightfully belongs to her?" queried Attorney Lewis.

"Oh, I don't know as I am," was the reply.

After settlement of the case Cage left the courtroom hurriedly, and is said to have started for Wheeling.

ENRAGED MAN AMUCK.

Kills His Mother-In-Law, Sister-In-Law, Baby and Wounds Three Others.

Canton, O.—Enraged, he said, because he came home and found his wife missing, Robert Roach, 29, a laborer, went to the home of his wife's parents and shot and killed his mother-in-law, sister-in-law and 16-months-old baby and fatally wounded another sister-in-law. Later, when his arrest was attempted, he shot a member of the Canton police force in the leg and hit another man in the hand. After the shooting Roach took refuge in an upstairs room and attempted to asphyxiate himself. He was captured and revived and confessed to the shooting. He was arrested by Patrolman Riffle and Smiley, who came to the aid of Fielding and Meyers.

WHEELS CHAIR 60 MILES.

Invalid Rides From Philadelphia To Atlantic City.

Atlantic City, N. J.—James Tourish, who has lost four inches of his spinal column, has arrived here after wheeling his invalid chair from Philadelphia, a distance of 60 miles. It took him three days to make the trip. He was accompanied by two friends, but he propelled the chair with his hands. He was in a much fresher condition than his friends, who walked. The invalid suffered the injury two years ago in a fall from a roof. To save his life it was necessary to remove part of his spine.

AGAINST DEATH PENALTY.

Arizona Voters Will Vote On Its Abolishment In November, 1914.

Phoenix, Ariz.—Petitions bearing sufficient signatures to initiate an anti-capital punishment law in Arizona were filed with the Secretary of State. The people will vote on the question in November, 1914. Governor Hunt immediately reprieved until December 19, 1914. Charles Schafer, convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged Friday, and extended to the same date the reprieves of four other condemned murderers whose present reprieves would have expired June 20.

PULLED OVERBOARD BY FISH.

Youth Entangled In His Line and Drowned.

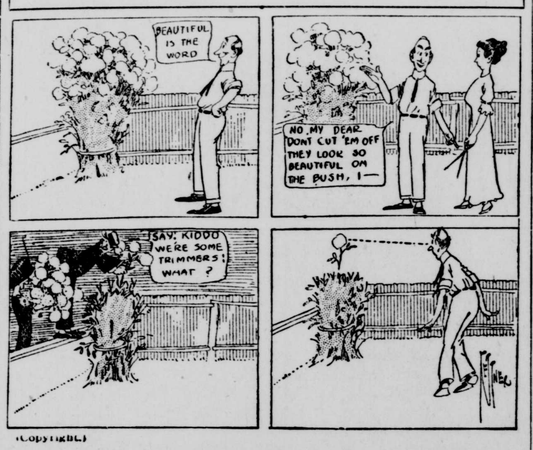
Cleveland, O.—Dragged from his rowboat by a big fish, Hugh E. Walker, 17, became entangled in his fishing line and was drowned several hundred yards off shore in Lake Erie. Several others, who were fishing from rowboats nearby, hurried to the spot where Walker went down, but could not reach him with boat hooks.

FREE TRIP ACROSS OCEAN.

Ten Millionth Passenger On North German Lloyd.

Bremen.—When Ferencz Vaszely, from Hungary, presented himself at the North German Lloyd office here to take passage to New York on the steamship George Washington, he was surprised when his money was refused and he was presented with free passage. Vaszely was given his transportation because he was the ten millionth passenger to book on the North German Lloyd.

WHAT'S THE USE?



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REBELS CAPTURE MEXICAN PORT

Matamoras Now in Hands of Constitutionalists.

THE MAYOR ESCAPES

The Rebels Hold the Town Until Their Last Cartridge Is Gone. Then They Escape To the American Side.

Brownsville, Tex.—Matamoras, an important border port of entry, fell into the hands of Mexican Constitutionalists after a battle that continued several hours. The town's Federal defenders ran out of ammunition, and they slipped away quietly, leaving the rebels in control.

The last stand by the decimated garrison of regulars and volunteers intrenched around the main plaza was made at 3 o'clock. They had been in the trenches for 19 hours without a moment for rest or eating, and had used the last cartridge in their fight to hold the city against General Blanco's men. The Constitutionalists did not attempt to force the center of the city until 5 o'clock when they left the market plaza, which they had occupied at 3 o'clock Tuesday. They advanced, firing as they came, fearing that some of the Federals might be still intrenched behind the bags of stone and dirt. They hoped thus to draw the fire of any lurking enemy, but failed to find anyone to oppose them. A remarkable feature of the defense offered by the Federal garrison and the volunteers within the city limits was the fact that during most of the fighting they were practically without superior officers.

Five women in Blanco's camp took active part in the fighting.

The bull ring was destroyed, as were 12 other places set on fire by bombs thrown by Blanco's men.

Dr. Barragan mayor of the city, who was reported in dispatches to have been killed, made his escape to the American side.

Mexico City.—A force of 1,000 federal soldiers, including a detachment of artillery left Vera Cruz on the gunboat Vera Cruz for Matamoras, according to the war department. The authorities believe that they will be able to re-occupy the town.

BURNS WITH MOTHER.

Daughter Goes To Rescue Only To Share Parents' Fate.

Stroudsburg, Pa. — Mrs. Michael Hannon, 68 years old, and her daughter, May 35, met death in distressing form. The mother's skirts had caught fire as she started a small fire in the yard, and her daughter, who rushed to her rescue, fell a victim to the same fate. Both were burned almost to cinders.

The Hannon home is close to the Henryville station, where Michael, the son, is station agent. A brisk breeze fanned the flames, and the aged woman, a few feet away, did not know the bottom of her skirt was afire. May, working in the house, heard her mother's shrieks and attempted a rescue.

In a moment the flames had enveloped both women and each was fighting desperately. A neighbor heard the distressed women's cries, ran to the station and told the son, Michael. He snatched a fire extinguisher from the wall and was soon at the house. The extinguisher put out the flames, but they had already accomplished their deadly work, and the black, charred bodies retained but little life.

COL. NELSON NOT IN CONTEMPT.

Supreme Bench Of Missouri Clears Kansas City Editor.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The Supreme Court in a unanimous opinion, discharged Col. W. R. Nelson, editor and owner of The Kansas City Star, from contempt of Circuit Court of Kansas City.

BABY KILLS INFANT.

Twenty-Months-Old Boy Strikes His Two-Day-Old Sister.

Newark, N. J.—An unusual case of alleged precocious violence is reported here. The authorities decided that the death of the two-day-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pezano, was due to a first blow on the head dealt by the infant's 20-month-old brother, Agelo. The boy had previously exhibited jealousy toward his new sister, scratching her face in the presence of witnesses.

NAMED CANAL ZONE HEAD

Robert L. Metcalfe To Be First Civil Governor.

SECRETARY BRYAN PLEASED.

Place Carries Salary Of $14,000 and Handsome Home—Commission To Be Abolished Soon, Is Belief.

Washington.—Richard Lee Metcalfe, associate editor of The Commoner and a close personal friend of Secretary of State Bryan for many years, was named by President Wilson as the first civil Governor of the Panama Canal Zone.

The position carries with it a salary of $14,000 and in addition the Government furnishes a beautiful home on Ancon hill, overlooking the Pacific Ocean.

The announcement of the selection of Mr. Metcalfe followed a conference at the White House between the President and Secretaries Bryan, Garrison and Daniels, who are personal friends of the Nebraskan.

Secretary Bryan had no comment to make other than that he was well pleased with the nomination. He declared that he was very fond of Mr. Metcalfe and that in making his recommendation to the President he felt safe in saying Mr. Metcalfe was the ideal man to lead in the work of constructing a civil government for the Canal Zone.

The appointment of Mr. Metcalfe comes as a reward of almost a quarter of a century of labor in the Democratic ranks. He has always been a carrier of water and has always aligned himself with the progressive wing of the party in that State.

When Mr. Bryan started his paper, The Commoner, Mr. Metcalfe became associate editor, which place he now occupies. Four years ago Mr. Metcalfe was a member of the Democratic national text-book committee.

To Abolish Commission Soon.

Under the law approved by President Taft over a year ago, President Wilson is authorized to abolish the existing Panama Canal Commission by executive order whenever he considers it advisable to do so.

It is believed to be the intention of the President upon the confirmation by the Senate of Mr. Metcalfe's nomination to issue an executive order abolishing the present commission. Maurice H. Thatcher, of Kentucky, is now the head of the commission and is head of the department of civil administration. He will give way to Mr. Metcalfe.

Mr. Metcalfe has a wife and five children. His daughter, Mrs. Silas Barton, wife of Representative Barton, Progressive Republican from the Fifth Nebraska district, is now in Washington.

1,000 MINERS GO ON STRIKE.

Dispute Between Labor Organizations Causes Walkout.

Plains, Pa.—A dispute between the United Mine Workers and the Industrial Workers of the World led to a strike of 1,000 miners in the employ of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, here. Many foreign mine workers had declared their intention of joining the Industrial Workers of the World, but the United Mine Workers' Union insisted that they join their labor organization and none else and will refuse to work until they do so.

SENATOR DAVIS HURT.

Thrown From His Horse While Riding at Elkins, W. Va.

Elkins, W. Va.—Ex-Senator Henry Gassaway Davis narrowly escaped serious injury when he was thrown from his saddle horse while starting for his usual afternoon ride. The horse which he was riding was bitten by a dog, and, giving a sudden plunge, dismounted the distinguished rider. Senator Davis will be 90 years old next November.

NO CHARGE FOR WEDDINGS.

Chicago Minister Believes Fee Is Nothing Less Than Graft.

Chicago.—The Rev. Almer Pennewell solemnized the first "anti-graft" marriage Thursday since his recent announcement that he believed fees accepted by ministers for officiating at weddings were nothing less than a graft and that in the future he would make no charge for this service. He also asserted that couples must "present clean bills of health from reputable physicians."

JAPAN IN FAVOR OF UNIVERSAL PEACE

Accepts Proposal Advanced By United States.

NO BEARING ON ALIEN LAW.

Ambassador Chinda Formally Notifies Secretary Bryan Of the Action Of His Country.

Washington.—Viscount Chinda, the ambassador from Japan, called upon Secretary Bryan with formal notification that Japan had accepted in principal the proposed plan advanced by the United States for universal peace.

Signatories of the treaty proposed in Mr. Bryan's plan would agree to refrain from hostilities for a period of at least nine months while any conflicting claims were under consideration by an international joint commission. In the case of Japan, as with the ten other nations that have received the proposal favorably, the response applies solely to the general principle involved, and none has committed itself to approval of any of the details of the project. Therefore, it may be many months before the tentative draft of the convention, which Mr. Bryan submitted to the various embassies and legations, can be reduced to a form which will receive their unqualified approval.

The statement by the Japanese Ambassador that his government was prepared to give careful and favorable consideration to the peace proposal has no bearing whatever upon negotiations now in progress between the two countries regarding the California alien land legislation. During his call upon Mr. Bryan the Ambassador discussed this subject from various angles for half an hour, but without any definite result.

The Japanese Foreign Office has not yet cabled the Ambassador definite instructions regarding the submission of its rejoinder to the last American note and it is known that it is conducting an original investigation as a basis for its rejoinder.

CHAS. W. MORSE WINS SUIT.

Henri Lehman Loses In Effort To Recover $83,000.

New York.—Charles W. Morse won a suit brought against him by Henri Lehman, as assignee of C. L. Charley, of Paris, France, to recover $83,000, representing securities of the American Ice Company and the Consolidated Steamship Lines. A jury in the federal court found a verdict for Morse after he had taken the stand and denied that he had ever acted as a broker in these securities as alleged by the plaintiff.

DENVER'S ODD SITUATION.

Municipality Has Two Sets Of Administration Officials.

Denver, Col.—Municipal business in Denver, with two sets of administration officials, came to a standstill Tuesday. The old administration continues to deny the legality of the new commissioners, elected May 20, and Deputy Treasurer Charles refused to cash city warrants issued by Auditor Markey.

HER LOVE FOR A BARBER.

Woman Lawyer Who Made Murderous Attack Ends Her Life.

Kansas City, Mo.—Mrs. Julia F. V. Harris, attorney and owner of a barber shop in Kansas City, Kan., who last April attacked her head barber, Cornwall Ellis, with a hatchet, committed suicide by taking poison in a sanitarium to which she had been confined most of the time since attacking Ellis.

RESENT INSULT TO FLAG.

Boilermakers Strike Rather Than Work With Foreman.

Hoboken, N. J.—One hundred and fifty boilermakers quit work at the Fletcher Iron Foundry here rather than serve under a foreman who they say insulted the American flag. According to the men, this foreman, a Canadian, waved an English flag and declared it was the only flag fit to live under.

TRAFFIC ON "PENNSY" IS RECORD

More Cars Pass Given Point On Railroad Than For Any Previous May.

Altoona, Pa., June 2.—Freight traffic on the Pennsylvania Railroad during May was heavier than in any previous May, according to a report on the middle division. A total of 205,000 cars passed a given point during the month, 15,000 more than the total of May, 1907.

BOY GETS LIFE TERM.

Herman Coppes Pleads Guilty To Murder Of Three Persons.

Elgin, Ill.—Life imprisonment was the sentence imposed by Circuit Judge C. F. Iron on Herman Coppes, the 14-year-old lad who on April 14 murdered Mrs. Manny Sleep and her two babies on a farm six miles from Elgin.

GENERAL LEE'S FAREWELL.

Original Of Historic Document Sold For $425.

Philadelphia.—The original copy of Gen. Robert E. Lee's farewell to his army after surrendering to General Grant at Appomattox was sold for $425 at the sale of the collection of autographs and manuscripts of the late John Mills Hale, of Phillipsburg, Pa. Among other autographs sold were: Napoleon Bonaparte, $31; of Marie Antoinette, $42, and of Cardinal Richelieu, $50.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

Dun's says:

"While business sentiment especially in the East, displays a marked degree of conservation, the actual volume of industrial and mercantile activity shows little or no diminution. Retail distribution has been retarded in many sections by cold and inclement weather, but the fact that wholesale houses report a broader demand for cotton goods, footwear and most staple lines is evidence that this check is regarded as only temporary. Aside from the low temperature the crop situation in most sections continues favorable, although complaints of damage led to some reduction in the wheat estimates for the Southwest."

Bradstreet's says:

"Trade reports continue to exhibit fairly sharp lines of demarcation in that current distribution still surpasses future business and that surplus crop growing sections manifest more progressiveness than Eastern territory. In other words, trade in the West reflects optimism born of favorable prospects as regards wealth to come from the soil, which outlook is not clouded to any great extent by such matters as coming tariff changes, while in the East repression as regards future requirements is plainly in evidence, uncertainties concerning tariff reductions being the deterring factors."

Wholesale Markets

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot steady; No. 2 red nominal; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 102¼c f. o. b. afloat.

Corn—Spot steady; export, 66c nominal f. o. b. afloat.

Butter firm; receipts, 8,517 tubs; creamery, extras, 27¾@28c; do, firsts, 27@27½; do, seconds, 26@26½; state dairy, finest, 27.

Dressed poultry firm; fresh-killed Western fowls, 17@19½c; turkeys, 18@19.

Potatoes firm; Southern white, $2.25@4.50; Southern red, $2.25@4; Maine, in bulk, $2.75@3; State and Western, in bulk, $2.62@2.87.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat — Winter for milling at $1.08@1.10 per bushel and No. 1 Northern Duluth, in export elevator at $1.02@1.03.

Corn—Carlots for local trade, No. 2 yellow, natural, 67@67½c; steamer yellow, natural, 66½@67; No. 3 yellow, natural, 65½@66.

Oats—No. 2 white, 46@46½c; standard white, 45½@46; No. 3 white, 44½@45; No. 4, 41@43; sample, 39@40.

Eggs higher; nearby firsts, f. c. $6.60 per case; nearby current receipts, f. c., $6.30; Western extra firsts f. c., $6.60 per case; Western firsts f. c., $6.30 per case.

Dressed poultry easier; fowls, Western, fancy, 18½c.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red and May, 110¼; July, 95¼ nominal; August, 94¼.

Corn—Contract, 61c.

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

Rye—No. 1 rye, Western, car lots, export, 66@66½c; No. 3, do, 61@62; No. 4, do, 60@61; bag lots nearby, as to quality, 60@65.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $18.50@19; standard do, $17@18; No. 2 do, $16@16.50; No. 3 do, $13@15; light clover mixed, 16@16.50; No. 1 do, $15@15.50; No. 2 do, $11@13; heavy, $12@13; No. 1clover, $11@12; No. 2 do, $8@10.

Straw—Per ton: No. 1 straight rye, $21@21.50; No. 2 do, $19.50@20; No. 1 tangled do, $11@12; No. 2 do, $10@11; No. 1 wheat, $8; No. 2 do, $7.50@8; No. 1 oat, $9@10; No. 2 do, $8@8.50.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 29; creamery, choice, 27@28; creamery, good, 24@26; creamery, prints, 29@30; creamery, blocks, 28@29; ladles, 25@27; Maryland and Pennsylvania rolls, 21@22.

Cheese—We quote, jobbing lots, per lb, 16@16½c.

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

Live Poultry—Chickens—Old hens, heavy, 18c; do, small to medium, 18; old roosters and stags, 10@11; spring, 1½ lbs and over, 28@29; do, 1¼ lbs and under, 26@27. Ducks—White Pekings, 15c; muscovy, 13@14; puddle, 13@14; spring, 3 lbs and over 18.

Live Stock

CHICAGO.—Hogs—Bulk of sales, $8.55@8.60; light, $8.40@8.70; mixed, $8.35@8.67½; heavy, $8.10@8.62½; rough, $8.10@8.25; pigs, $6.50@8.30.

Sheep—Native sheep, $5.10@5.75; yearlings, $5.80@6.40; lambs, native, $5.65@7.50.

Cattle—Beeves, $7@8.90; Texas steers, $6.65@7.50; stockers and feeders, $5.75@8; cows and heifers, $3.60@7.80; calves, $7.50@11.

NEW YORK.—Beeves — Dressed beef slow, 11 to 13c. Calves—Veals, $9.50@12; culls, $7@9; buttermilks and fed calves, $7@9. Dressed calves strong; city dressed veals, $15@18; country dressed, $13@16.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $3.75@6; culls, $2@3.50; lambs, $6.15@7.50; spring lambs, 7.50@9.75.

Hogs—Heavy to light, $8.90@9.10.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Cattle—Dressed beef and export steers, $7.75@8.65; fair to good, $7@7.75; Southern steers, $5.75@7.60; Southern cows, $4.50@6.75; bulls, $5.75@7.25; colves, $7@10.

Sheep—Colorado lambs, $7@8.50; yearlings, $5@7; wethers, $4.50@6; ewes, $4@5.75.

PITTSBURG, PA.—Cattle—Choice, $8.40@8.50; prime, $8.20@8.40.

Sheep—Prime wethers, $5.60@5.75; culls and common, $2.50@3.50; lambs, $7@7.50; veal calves, $10@10.50.

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