ADMINISTRATION CURRENCY BILL

A General Survey of the Proposed Plan.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

Its Main Purposes Are To Provide a Means For Rediscounting Commercial Paper, Establish a Basis For Elastic Notes, Safeguarded, and Create Machinery For Foreign Banking Business—National Bank Notes To Remain.

Washington. — The administration currency bill was made public by Representative Glass, chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency. It was introduced in the House and Senate after President Wilson delivered in person his address to Congress.

An outline of the measure prepared by Mr. Glass describes it as "a basis for legislative action," states that it will be gone over in detail for alterations, and sets out that its purpose is to accomplish three principal objects:

Provision of a means for rediscounting commercial papers of specified types.

A basis for elastic notes properly safeguarded.

Machinery for doing foreign banking business.

The measure's essentials remain as they have been outlined from time to time since the President began a study of the subject with House and Senate leaders, Secretary McAdoo and other advisers, providing 12 or more federal reserve banks, which will rediscount paper, deal in government securities, exchange and conduct government fiscal operations. National banks and such state banks and trust companies as conform to standards would be stockholders of the reserve banks. The government would hold no stock.

The government would control the federal reserve banks entirely through a federal reserve board of seven members, in which the banks would have no representation. The board would be composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of Agriculture, the Comptroller of the Currency as members ex-officio; four other members would be chosen by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

National Bank Circulation.

The National Bank note circulation would remain undisturbed and no proposal is made in the bill for retiring approximately $700,000,000 two per cent. bonds upon which that not issue now rests. An amendment or separate bill to refund those bonds into three per cent. bonds may be introduced later.

In addition to the $700,000,000 existing National Bank notes, not more than $500,000,000 in what are to be known as federal reserve treasury notes might be issued at the discretion of the federal reserve board solely for the purpose of making advances to the federal reserve banks, which would do no business with the public, deal only with their members' banks and receive deposits only from the United States. While the notes would, on their faces, purport to be the obligations of the United States, they would be required to be secured by a gold reserve of 33 1-3 per cent. provided by the federal reserve bank and would be a first and paramount lien on all the assets of these banks and would be redeemable in gold on demand at the Treasury Department of the City of Washington or at any federal reserve bank.

Preventing Inflation.

Stringent provisions are made against counting any of these notes as part of bank reserves and the system is guarded against inflation by lodging power with the federal reserve board to exact an interest charge upon treasury notes in order to insure their promised redemption. The notes are not made legal tender, but would be receivable by the government and every bank of the system at par without exchange. No change would be made in the protection of other existing notes.

The federal reserve board would require one federal reserve bank to rediscount the paper of another and would establish a rate of discount not necessarily uniform for all reserve banks, but made with a view to accommodating the commerce of the country and promoting a stable price level.

For recasting the present bank reserve system the bill proposes to transfer the reserves from national banks in the present reserve and central reserve cities to federal reserve banks, carrying the process of transfer over 38 months to avoid shock to market conditions.

The Reserve System.

The bill proposes, according to Mr. Glass' statement, "ultimately the establishment of a reserve system in which country banks will have 15 per cent. of reserve (i. e., 15 per cent. of total demand liabilities), such 15 per cent. to be held 5 per cent. in the bank's vaults, 5 per cent. with the national bank reserve and 5 per cent. either at home or with the reserve bank, while reserve and central reserve city banks have reserves of 20 per cent. of demand liabilities, of which 10 per cent. will be at home, 5 per cent. with the reserve bank of the district and 5 per cent. either at home or with the reserve bank."

"The presumed effect of this plan will be to end the placing of reserves with central reserve city banks for use in stock market operations, to keep reserves in some measure at home and to require speculators to get the funds they need in their operations either by directly borrowing them from persons who hold them and want to lend the cash for that purpose or else by borrowing from the banks in the places where the operations are to be carried on.

"In the belief that the present reserve system is antiquated and unsatisfactory; that to the massing of funds in New York and other financial centers, of which so much has been said in recent years, is largely due to the present reserve requirements of national banks, and that in order to get the real benefit from the system of rediscount which has been proposed as a remedy for many existing evils it is necessary to base such system upon an actual control of reserves, provision has been made for recasting the present bank reserve system.

Members Of Board.

The terms of office of the four members of the federal reserve board appointed by the President are to be eight years, with the provision that those first appointed will serve two, four, six and eight years, respectively. Up to the last few days the federal reserve board was to have consisted of nine members instead of seven and the banks were to be permitted to select three of those.

"This it will be noted, says Mr. Glass' statement, "the government will have absolute control of the system.

"The salary of each member, excepting the cabinet members, will be $10,000 a year and the comptroller of the currency would receive $5,000 in addition to the $5,000 salary he now receives.

"The chief points in the new federal reserve bank are described as follows:

"The number is to be 12, with possible increase later, as provided.

"The ownership is to be in the hands of the stockholding banks of the 12 districts in which the reserve banks are situated. The national banks are compelled to be members and state banks and trust companies are permitted to be members.

As To Capitalization.

"The capitalization is to be 20 per cent. of the capital of stockholding banks, one-half paid in and one-half subject to call.

"The business of these federal reserve banks is to be as follows:

"Rediscounting of paper presented by stockholding banks under specified conditions, provided such paper grows out of actual agricultural, commercial or industrial transactions, and does not run more than a specified number of days.

"Buying and selling government securities, gold and silver bullion and foreign coin, foreign exchange and open-market bills of given maturity.

"Government fiscal operations."

"In order to meet the view so often expressed in commercial circles to the effect that the prosecution of American business in foreign countries would be greatly helped by improved banking facilities," Mr. Glass' statement continued, "the bill authorizes any national banking association with a minimum capital of $1,000,000 to establish branches in foreign countries for the furtherance of foreign commerce of the United States, and to atc as fiscal agents of the United States abroad."

The federal reserve board is required to pass upon all applications of national banks to establish such banks abroad.

Laws To Be Repealed.

The federal reserve board would be clothed with such administrative powers as examination, reclassification and designation of reserve banks, discipline of officials of federal reserve banks and receiverships. Certain portions of the existing banking laws would be repealed, the Aldrich-Vreeland emergency currency act would be completely superseded, and in a separate bill a general revision of the administrative provisions of the national bank act is to be provided. The bill would provide that within 90 days from the date of its passage the Secretary of the Treasury shall designate the federal reserve districts, the organization of the federal reserve banks shall begin and the "transition period" during which the reserves shall be adjusted to the new plan must be complete at the end of 38 months.

TELEGRAPH TICKS

Philadelphia.—Dr. Wingo Williams, of Fort Worth, Texas, died from scarlet fever contracted in the Municipal Hospital here while serving as an interne.

Flushing, N. Y.—Ministers here have arranged a vacation schedule, to prevent a repetition of last year's trouble, when there was none left to officiate at weddings and funerals.

Lewistown, Pa.—The bodies of Mrs. Sallie Stiles, a widow, and William Hough were found in the woman's home. Each had a bullet wound in the head.

Seattle.—Voters of Seattle authorized a bond issue of $3,000,000 for the development of terminals on the East Waterway under direct public ownership and operation.

New York.—Floating face downward in the Narrows, Gordon Benson was picked up by a tug and placed on a pier as dead. Three hours later a policeman came along and revived him.

Jamesburg, N. J.—Peter Schweikert, who had started to make a complaint because a pile of sand was left in the roadway, changed his mind when he was thrown from his motorcycle and saved from injury by falling on the sand.

Washington.—The Navy Department hopes for the development of a valuable adjunct to the naval defensive system of the country from the organization by the Boston Yacht Club of a "power squadron."

New York.—John Hash, of Whitestone, was summoned to court because he gave his dog a bath in gasoline to kill insects. He was charged with cruelty to animals, but was discharged.

Detroit, Mich.—The embarrasing exposure incident to the boarding of Detroit street cars by women shall continue. Council voted unanimously to reject a bill regulating car steps.

New York.—Several people in a disabled motorboat off Coney Island were rescued by mounted policemen, who swam their horses 200 yards and brought them ashore.

CHIEF JUSTICE WHITE'S WARNING

Makes Forciable Appeal to American People.

NO COUNTRY LIKE THIS.

"Frown Down Attempt Which Is Growing In the Land," Says the Chief Justice, To Attack the Principles Of Government.

Providence, R. I.—A plea to the American people to "frown down this attempt which is growing in the land" to attack the principles of the government was made by Chief Justice Edward Douglas White, of the United States Supreme Court, in an address at Brown University, where he was awarded an honorary degree of doctor of laws at the annual commencement exercises.

The Chief Justice said in part:

"The very foundation of our free institutions was the belief not in the march of a triumphant democracy, not in the march of popular feeling and popular conduct unrestrained, but that men could restrain themselves, that great principles could be written into our national life which could steer and guide and restrain and hold us and lead us on, free from anarchy, full of liberty, with life and property and everything that blesses mankind saved and secured. Look around in this great land today.

"Where is there a country like this? The world has never seen the equal of it, and the world will never see its endurance if the American people forget the foundation principles of their free institutions because of what they imagine to be an evil here and an evil there and seek to pull down the pillars of the temple in order that they may destroy what they suppose to be a rat within the house.

"Let us frown down this attempt which is growing in the land. Many thoughtless persons today suppose that everything that is wrong is wrong in the institutions, when, without the institutions, there would be no right and everything wrong."

HAPPIEST MAN IN WORLD.

What Carnegie Said To Morgan When He Unloaded On Him.

New York.—Former Judge James H. Reed, of Pittsburgh, a director of the United States Steel Corporation and former counsel of the Carnegie Steel Company, enlivened the hearing of the suit to dissolve the corporation by a description of the negotiations between Andrew Carnegie and J. Pierpont Morgan for the sale of the Carnegie company to the corporation. His evidence was introduced to show that Andrew Carnegie was anxious to sell to the corporation—in confutation of the government's charge that Mr. Morgan sought to obtain the company in order to suppress competition.

"Pierpont, I am the happiest man in the world, I have unloaded this burden off my back onto your shoulders. I am off for Europe."

That is what Carnegie told the late J. Piermont Morgan when Mr. Carnegie agreed to sell him the Carnegie company, according to the witness.

ANOTHER NEW PRECEDENT.

Secretary Bryan's Appeal To the German Ambassador.

Washington. — Another precedent was set by the administration when Secretary Bryan personally appealed to the German ambassador, Count Bernstorff, to have the German government and people represented at the approaching Panama-Pacific Exposition. The Ambassador appeared at the State Department after a visit to the White House, and it was understood that President Wilson expressed a desire that he call upon Secretary Bryan.

Count Bernstorff will acquaint his government with the request, adding to it such personal representations as he believes the situation warrants.

7,076,517 IN STAMPS SOLD.

Parcel Post Handled 150,000,000 Packages First Three Months.

Washington. — Revenue received from the sale of parcel post stamps during the first three months of the operation of the system totaled $7,076,517, according to figures compiled at the Postoffice Department. During that period approximately 150,000,000 parcel post packages were handled by the postal service. Chicago led all the cities both in the number of parcels handled and in the amount of stamps sold, the latter being $1,254,469. New York city's sales for the same period aggregated $818,139.

HITS TARGET IN THE DARK.

Astonishing Results In Target Practice On Pacific Coast.

San Francisco.—Fifteen of the 20 shots fired from one of San Francisco's mortar battery defenses struck a target five and a half miles out at sea. For night practice this is regarded as an unusual score. The target, which was picked up by five powerful searchlights from the shore, was not visible to the gunners, who fired from a pit behind a hill.

WILSON KEEPING COOL.

White House Refrigerating Plant Reduces Temperature.

Washington.—Sitting on seven tons of ice which cost about $56, President Wilson kept cool Monday despite 100 degrees in the shade and the sizzling comments about the tariff and currency from legislators missing their summer vacations. This statement is literally true, for the huge refrigerating plant under the President's office which reduces the temperature 20 degrees was started.

JUST ARRIVED



WIDOW MURDERS HER PHYSICIAN

Young Savannah Woman Then Ends Her Own Life.

CRIME WAS PREMEDITATED.

Mrs. Katie Whisnant Fires Four Bullets Into Body Of Dr. Guy O. Brinkley, a Native Of Virginia, and Then Turns Revolver Upon Herself, One Bullet Snuffing Out Her Life. Motive For the Crime Is a Mystery. Victim Pursued Through His House.

Savannah, Ga.—That Mrs. Katie Whisnant, the young widow who killed herself after she had shot to death Dr. Guy O. Brinkley in his private office here, had determined before she left her home to kill the physician is indicated in a note Mrs. Whisnant addressed to her mother, which was found at her home.

In this note Mrs. Whisnant stated that "something dreadful" was about to happen and she besought her mother's forgiveness for her intended act.

The identity of the woman who accompanied Mrs. Whisnant to Dr. Brinkley's office has been discovered by the police, but it is said she convinced the authorities she had no idea of the intentions of Mrs. Whisnant when she went to the physician's office with her.

The funeral of Dr. Brinkley will take place at Suffolk, Va. The body of Mrs. Whisnant was taken to Sylvania, Ga., where she formerly lived.

The woman companion who accompanied her to the physician's office, remained in the ante-room while the girl went into the consulting-room, where the shooting began. This woman disappeared by the front entrance immediately after the first shot was fired.

Dr. Brinkley was shot four times; all four of the wounds were in the body, one penetrating the heart. The woman concealed the revolver in a small, white handbag, which she carried in the office with her. Dr. Brinkley had been attending the girl for several weeks. The coming of the two women excited no suspicion on the part of the colored maid, who admitted them as usual.

THE NEW HAVEN WRECK.

Witnesses Say Engineer Doherty Should Not Have Been Employed.

Bridgeport, Conn.—Railroad experts, testifying at the inquiry into the recent wreck on the New Haven road before the Interstate Commerce Commission, said that in their opinion Engineer Doherty should not have been intrusted with the handling of the great super-heater engine with his brief experience as an engineer. The wreck caused the loss of six lives. Other testimony showed that passenger cars built in Civil War days were still in use on the railroad.

CLERK MUST REPAY $40,000.

Miss Cramer Obtained Money By Alleged "Spook" Influences.

Washington.—The Supreme Court declined to review the decision of the District Court holding that Laura Cramer, a State Department clerk, must repay the estate of Fenton J. Hurd, of Greenwich, Conn., $40,000 obtained by her alleged "spook" influences.

PUT POISON IN WELL, CHARGED.

Dog Catcher Had Been Criticised For Shooting Animals.

Somerville, N. J.—John Grose, official dog catcher of Raritan, was jailed on the charge of placing poison in a well used by persons who condemned his activity in shooting hundreds of unmuzzled dogs. The police say that Grose's wife warned intending users of water from the well just in time to prevent their poisoning.

FOURTEEN MEET DEATH.

Many Also Injured In Collision Of Electric Trains.

Vallejo, Cal.—A confusion of orders brought death to 14 persons when two electric trains met head-on near here while running at high speed. Eleven were instantly killed, three died within a short time, and three of the 30 or more injured are perhaps fatally hurt. The conductor of one of the trains who took orders by telephone from the dispatcher just before the accident is among those probably fatally hurt.

AGAIN UPHOLDS STATES' RATES

Supreme Court Decides Cases in Four Commonwealths.

SEVERAL LINES EXCEPTED.

Only Exception To the Sweeping Approval Of the State Statutes Is In Case Of Several Roads In Missouri.

Washington.—Without varying a dot from the principles laid down last week in the Minnesota rate cases, the Supreme Court of the United States Monday upheld state railroad rate legislation in Missouri, Arkansas, Oregon and West Virginia. This legislation included two-cent passenger laws in Missouri, Arkansas and West Virginia; maximum freight rate laws in Missouri and Arkansas, and freight rates out of Portland in the Oregon cases. The only exception to the sweeping approval of state statutes was in the case of several weaker roads in Missouri.

The Kentucky case was not decided. It involves an attack upon state rates, from river points to inland distillery cities, and involves, in addition, an attack on the constitutionality of the form of the McChord Act, enabling the State Railroad Commission to fix reasonable rates on intrastate business. A decision in this case may be forthcoming when the court meets again in October.

Justice Hughes announced the decision in the rate cases, as he did in the Minnesota cases a week ago. Wherever the point was raised that the state laws interfered with interstate commerce the justice referred to his Minnesota rate decision. He disappointed many who believed the court might, in some way, modify that decision.

THREW HIMSELF UNDER TRAIN.

West Virginian Had Married Gypsy and Become Rover.

Cumberland, Md. — The body of Charles Winebrenner, 23 years old, who threw himself in front of a passenger train at Point Mills, near Wheeling, was brought to the home of his father, Frank Winebrenner, at Borden Shaft, near Frostburg. Up until a short time ago young Winebrenner lived with his father, who is a miner, but he became infatuated with a 17-year-old gypsy girl, whom he married and started on a roving life. It is thought financial trouble caused his act.

GOVERNMENT ABSOLVED.

Not Responsible For Flooding Plantations On the Mississippi.

Washington.—The Supreme Court decided that the federal government was not financially responsible for the flooding of more than 100 plantations on the Mississippi as a result of levee construction. Efforts were made to hold the government responsible for the value of the lands flooded, in all about $7,000,000.

HITCHED HIS SON TO PLOW.

Wisconsin Farmer Accused Of Unusual Cruelty To Boy.

La Crosse, Wis.—Charged with hitching his 12-year-old son Frank to a cultivator alongside a mule and working him in the field in a temperature of 120 degrees in the sun, John Freismuth, a Campbell farmer, was sought on a warrant issued on complaint of the State humane officer.

TO SELL POTATOES CHEAP.

Kansas City Wives May Pay Only Six Cents a Bushel.

Kansas City.—To save scores of cars of last year's potatoes from rotting in the railroad yards here because of the glut in the market, the Housewives' League of Kansas City, through its president, Mrs. W. C. Church, opened negotiations with the railroads to obtain 29 cars of the product for sale to consumers at six cents a bushel.

TORNADO UNROOFS CAPITOL.

Tallahasse Visited By a Disastrous Wind Storm.

Tallahassee, Fla.—A tornado swept over this city, unroofing the State Capitol and many stores, tearing trees out by the roots and twisting telegraph, telephone and electric light poles off at the base and cutting off communication with the outside world for hours.

The funnel-shaped cloud, carrying wind, rain and hail, swept across the county, killing and maiming live stock.

AMERICAN FLAG AND WORLD PEACE

Mr. Bryan at His Best a Flag Day Orator.

BRILLIANT PLEA FOR PEACE

Secretary Lane Presides At Impressive Exercises——Our Proud Boast That Our Flag Is Loved Rather Than Feared.

Washington.—At elaborate and impressive Flag Day exercises conducted in the great court of the Interior Department and presided over by Secretary Lane, Secretary of State Bryan delivered an oration upon The American Flag and World Peace.

Mr. Bryan vividly pictured his ideal of a world of friendly nations among which war would have no place. He believed that long steps now were being taken to insure universal peace, and added: "Only this morning I received assurances from the Empire of Japan of its desire to renew with the United States its general arbitration treaty. Before next Christmas I am expecting that at least 25 nations will have concluded with this country treaties by the terms of which controversies which cannot be adjusted otherwise may be referred to a disinterested international tribunal, thus practically insuring peace and justice between us and all of the great nations of the world.

"Love is a stronger force than fear. It is the proud boast of this nation that our flag is loved rather than feared. No gun ever mounted is as strong as a great thought. Great thoughts are the controlling forces of the world; and love is the basis of every great thought."

Concluding in an apotheosis to the flag, Secretary Bryan compared the ideals represented, respectively, by Christ and Pilate:

"The power of the unarmed Man of Galilee is represented by that flag, and no man will dare put it on the side of Pilate who was the embodiment of force. Let us always make it a symbol of the nation's purpose—a purpose pure enough to be represented by such a flag.

"The ideals of this nation shall be greater than its armament and it always shall represent a cause so just that it will bear the blessing of Almighty God."

"CIVIL RIGHTS ACT" INVALID.

Supreme Court Knocks Out What Was Left Of Statute.

Washington.—The "civil rights act" of 1875, held unconstitutional as to the States many years ago in a series of famous decisions, was Monday declared by the Supreme Court likewise null and void as to the Territories, the District of Columbia, the navigable waters of the United States and the sea. The point was decided in the case of Mary F. Butts, a negro of Everett, Mass., who sued the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company for damages under the law because she was required to eat at a second table and use soiled linen on a trip from Boston to Norfolk, although she held a first-class ticket.

1,600-MILE AERIAL TRIP.

Achievement Of the French Aviator Brindejonc.

St. Petersburg.—A 1,600-mile trip by aeroplane—from Paris to St. Petersburg — was completed by the French aviator, Marcel G. Brindejonc des Moulinais, who covered the last 300-mile lap of his journey in three and a half hours in the face of a strong head wind. The Russian Aero Club presented the aeronaut with a silver vase. Brindejonc des Moulinais will return to Paris by aeroplane via Helsingfors, Stockholm and Copenhagen.

PAGE NOMINATION.

Virginia Author and Politician Chosen For Ambassador To Italy.

Washington. — President Wilson nominated:

To be Ambassador to Italy—Thos. Nelson Page, of Virginia.

To be Minister to Switzerland—Pleasant A. Stovall, of Georgia.

To be Register of Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.—Cato B. Glover, of Alabama.

WATER IN GATUN DAM.

Testing Of Great Canal Locks Proves They Are Satisfactory.

Panama.—Water was admitted to the Gatun locks for the first time Sunday. The water was let into the locks to test the valves, and the test was considered entirely satisfactory by the engineers.

FRIEDMANN ON WAY HOME.

Discoverer Of Tuberculosis Cure Sails For Germany.

New York.—Dr. Friedrich F. Friedmann, the Berlin physician, who announced several months ago that he had a cure for tuberculosis, sailed for home. His institute here was closed recently after the board of health had forbidden the use of his vaccine. The doctor did not say whether he would return.

A DISASTROUS SPANKING.

Mother Upsets Lamp and 15 Houses Burn Down.

Monticello, N. Y.—Mrs. B. Wolfe, of Ferndale, Sullivan county, near here, tried to spank her young son and in so doing upset an oil stove. In the fire that followed 12 business houses and three dwellings, including the Wolfe house, were destroyed. The loss will reach $100,000. The buildings were all wooden structures.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

Bradstreets says:

"Despite unseasonably cool weather and stock market unsettlement early, there are many favorable features presenting themselves this week. Warmer weather has succeeded the chilling temperatures early experienced, western trade reports are of a rather more optimistic character, based mainly upon expectations of large though not record crops of cereals and the advance northward of the winter wheat harvest, clearance sales of summer goods by jobbers, especially at New York, have been liberally patronized, the sharp rally in stocks after reaching the lowest levels since 1908 shows that the market is no longer one-sided, and last, but not least, the banks, encouraged apparently by Treasury action, have displayed a willingness to loosen up to legitimate commercial borrowers.

"On the other hand, tariff uncertainties tend to cause trade for future account to operate under a pull, business in iron and steel in receding and shipments continue to make inroads on orders, while there is said to be some reduction in consumption of pig iron, prices for which are very low, and premiums on finished goods for early delivery tend to pass.

"Wheat, including flour, exports for the week aggregate 5,032,466 bushels, against 3,652,148 bushels last year."

Wholesale Markets

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

Corn—Spot firm; export, 67¾c f o b afloat.

Oats—Spot firm; standard white, 46@46½c; No. 2 white, 46½@47; No. 3, 45½@46; No. 4, 44½@45; ordinary clipped white, 45@46; fancy clipped white, 46½@47½.

Butter — Steady; receipts, 12,172 tubs. Creamery extras, 28¼@28½c; firsts, 27½@28; seconds, 26½@27; thirds, 24@25½; state dairy finest, 27½; good to prime, 26@27; common to fair, 24@25½; factory firsts, 23½@24.

Live Poultry — Steady; chickens, broilers, Western and Southern, 27c; fowls, 19½; turkeys, 13. Dressed steady; fresh killed Western chickens, 30c; fowls, 16@19; turkeys, 18@19.

PHILADELPHIA.—Butter higher; Western creamery, extra, 29@29½c; nearby prints, fancy, 32.

Eggs—Lower; nearby firsts, f c, $6.30 per case; do, current receipts, f c, $5.85 per case; Western extra firsts, f c, $6.30 per case; Western firsts, f c, $5.85 per case.

Wheat—Winter wheat, in track, at $1.02@1.04, as to quality and location, and No. 1 Northern Duluth, in export elevator, at $1.02@1.03.

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

Oats—No. 2 white, 45½@46c; standard white, 45@45½c; No. 3 white, 44@44½c; No. 4, 41@43c; sample, 39@40c.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red spot, 105 asked; July, 95⅝ bid; August, 93⅞.

Corn—Contract, 62½c; spot and June, 62½c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 44¼@44½c.

Rye—No. 2 Western, car lots, export, 63½@64c; No. 3 do, do, 59@60; bag lots nearby, as to quality, 60@64.

Hay—Timothy—No. 1, $17.50; standard, $17; No. 2, $15; No. 3, $11@13. Clover Mixed—Light, $15@15.50; No. 1, $14@14.50; No. 2, $11@12; heavy, $11.50@12.50. Clover—No. 1, $11; No. 2, $8@9.

Straw—Straight Rye—No. 1, $21.50@22; No. 2, $20@21. Tangled Rye—No. 1, $11@12; No. 2, $10@11. Wheat—No. 1, $8; No. 2, $7.50@8. Oat—No. 1, $9@10; No. 2, $8@8.50.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 30; creamery, choice, 28@29; creamery, good, 26@27; creamery, prints, 30@31; creamery, blocks, 29@30; ladles, 25@27; Maryland and Pennsylvania rolls, 21@22.

Cheese—Jobbing lots, per lb, 16c.

Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 19c; Western firsts, 19; West Virginia firsts, 19; Southern firsts, 18.

Live Poultry—Chickens—Old hens, heavy, 19c; do, small to medium, 19; old roosters and stags, 10@11; spring, 1½ lbs and over, 26@27; do, 1¼ lbs and under, 24@25. Ducks—White Pekins, 15c; Muscovy, 13@14; puddle, 13@14; spring, 3 lbs and over, 18. Pigeons, per pair—Young, 25c; old, 25.

Live Stock

CHICAGO.—Hogs—Bulk of sales, $8.75@8.85; light, $8.65@8.90; mixed, $8.55@8.90; heavy, $8.30@8.85; rough, $8.30@8.45; pigs, $6.75@8.45.

Cattle — Beeves, $7.25@9; Texas steers, $7@8.10; stockers and feeders, $6.35@8.25; cows and heifers, $3.80@8.40; calves, $7.75@10.75.

Sheep—Native sheep, $5.10@6.25; yearlings, $5.75@6.90; lambs, native, $5.75@7.90; spring, $6@8.75.

KANSAS CITY.—Hogs—Bulk, $8.60@8.75; heavy, $8.65@8.75; packers and butchers, $8.70@8.75; light, $8.70@8.80; pigs, $7.50@8.10.

Sheep—Lambs, $6.25@8.25; yearlings, $5@6.50; wethers, $4.50@6; ewes, $4.25@5.35.

Cattle—Prime fed steers, $8.25@8.85; dressed beef steers, $7.50@8.25; Southern steers, $5.90@8.10; cows, $4.75@7.75; heifers, $6.80@8.60; stockers and feeders, $6.50@7.85; bulls, $6@7.25; calves, $9@10.50.

PITTSBURGH. — Cattle.— Choice, $8.40@8.60; prime, $8.20@8.40.

Sheep—Prime wethers, $5.70@5.85; culls and commons, $2.50@3; lambs, $4@7.25; veals, $10.50@11.

Hogs—Prime heavies, $8.85; mediums, $8.95; heavy Yorkers, $8.95@9; light Yorkers, $9@9.05; pigs, $9@9.05; roughs, $7.50@7.75.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2929_scm3540-0161.jpg