SPEECH BY WILSON

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES GREAT THRONG ON THE GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD.

PAYS TRIBUTE TO VETERANS

Nation Does Not Stand Still, He Says, and Orders of the Day for the People Are Laws on Statute Books.

Gettysburg, Pa., July 4.—President Wilson's address today was the chief feature of National day in the celebration of the semi-centennial of the Battle of Gettysburg. It was heard by a vast crowd of old soldiers and others and was warmly applauded.

The president's address follows:

Friends and Fellow Citizens: I need not tell you what the battle of Gettysburg meant. These gallant men in blue and gray sit all about us here. Many of them met here upon this ground in grim and deadly struggle. Upon these famous fields and hillsides their comrades died about them. In their presence it were an impertinence to discourse upon how the battle went, how it ended, what it signified! But 50 years have gone by since then and I crave the privilege of speaking to you for a few minutes of what those 50 years have meant.

What have they meant? They have meant peace and union and vigor, and the maturity and might of a great nation. How wholesome and healing the peace has been! We have found one another again as brothers and comrades in arms, enemies no longer, generous friends rather, our battles long past, the quarrel forgotten—except that we shall not forget the splendid valor, the manly devotion of the men then arrayed against one another, now grasping hands and smiling into each other's eyes. How complete the union has become and how dear to all of us, how unquestioned, how benign and majestic, as state after state has been added to this great family of free men! How handsome the vigor, the maturity, the might of the great nation we love with undivided hearts; how full of large and confident promise that a life will be wrought out that will crown its strength with gracious justice and a happy welfare that will touch all alike with deep contentment! We are debtors to those 50 crowded years; they have made us heirs to a mighty heritage.

Nation Not Finished.

But do we deem the nation complete and finished? These venerable men crowding here to this famous field have set us a great example of devotion and utter sacrifice. They were willing to die that the people might live. But their task is done. Their day is turned into evening. They look to us to perfect what they established. Their work is handed on to us, to be done in another way but not in another spirit. Our day is not over; it is upon us in full tide.

Have affairs paused? Does the nation stand still? Is it what the 50 years have wrought since those days of battle finished, rounded out, and completed? Here is a great people, great with every force that has ever beaten in the lifeblood of mankind. And it is secure. There is no one within its borders, there is no power among the nations of the earth, to make it afraid. But has it yet squared itself with its own great standards set up at its birth, when it made that first noble, naive appeal to the moral judgment of mankind to take notice that a government had now at last been established which was to serve men, not masters? It is secure in everything except the satisfaction that its life is right, adjusted to the uttermost to the standards of righteousness and humanity. The days of sacrifice and cleansing are not closed. We have harder things to do than were done in the heroic days of war, because harder to see clearly, requiring more vision, more calm balance of judgment, a more candid searching of the very springs of right.

Tribute to Their Valor.

Look around you upon the field of Gettysburg! Picture the array, the fierce heats and agony of battle, column hurled against column, battery bellowing to battery! Valor? Yes! Greater no man shall see in war; and self-sacrifice, and loss to the uttermost; the high recklessness of exalted devotion which does not count the cost. We are made by these tragic epic things to know what it costs to make a nation—the blood and sacrifice of multitudes of unknown men lifted to a great stature in the view of all generations by knowing no limit to their manly willingness to serve. In armies thus marshaled from the ranks of free men you will see, as it were, a nation embattled, the leaders and the led, and may know, if you will, how little except in form its action differs in days of peace from its action in days of war.

May we break camp now and be at ease? Are the forces that fight for the Nation dispersed, disbanded, gone to their homes forgetful of the common cause? Are our forces disorganized, without constituted leaders and the might of men consciously united because we contend, not with armies, but with principalities and powers and wickedness in high places. Are we content to lie still? Does our union mean sympathy, our peace contentment, our vigor right action, our maturity self-comprehension and a clear confidence in choosing what we shall do? War fitted us for action, and action never ceases.

Our Laws the Orders of the Day.

I have been chosen the leader of the Nation. I cannot justify the choice by any qualities of my own, but so it has come about, and here I stand. Whom do I command? The ghostly hosts who fought upon these battlefields long ago and are gone? These gallant gentlemen stricken in years whose fighting days are over, their glory won? What are the orders for them, who rallies them? I have in my mind another host, whom these set free of civil strife in order that they might work out in days of peace and settled order the life of a great nation. That host is the people themselves, the great and the small, without class or difference of kind or race or origin; and undivided in interest, if we have but the vision to guide and direct them and order their lives aright in what we do. Our constitutions are their articles of enlistment. The orders of the day are the laws upon our statute books. What we strive for is their freedom, their right to lift themselves from day to day and behold the things they have hoped for, and so make way for still better days for those whom they love who are to come after them. The recruits are the little children crowding in. The quartermaster's stores are in the mines and forests and fields, in the shops and factories. Every day something must be done to push the campaign forward; and it must be done by plan and with an eye to some great destiny.

How shall we hold such thoughts in our hearts and not be moved? I would not have you live even today wholly in the past, but would wish to stand with you in the light that streams upon us now out of that great day gone by. Here is the nation God has builded by our hands. What shall we do with it? Who stands ready to act again and always in the spirit of this day of reunion and hope and patriotic fervor? The day of our country's life has but broadened into morning. Do not put uniforms by. Put the harness of the present on. Lift your eyes to the great tracts of life yet to be conquered in the interest of righteous peace, of that prosperity which lies in a people's hearts and outlasts all wars and errors of men. Come, let us be comrades and soldiers yet to serve our fellow men in quiet counsel, where the blare of trumpets is neither heard nor heeded and where the things are done which make blessed the nations of the world in peace and righteousness and love.

Properly Rebuked.

An excursion party from a prominent woman's club in Chicago had gone to a rural part of the state, and in default of sufficient hotel accommodations, some of the members were obliged to seek quarters in a nearby farmhouse.

Everything was simplicity itself, although scrupulously clean and homelike. But as would be expected, there was a natural abscence of some of the luxuries of high-priced city hotels.

Retiring time came and some of the ladies discovered that there were no keys in the locks of their rooms, and consulted the farmer's wife.

That good woman was undisguisedly surprised.

"Why," she said, "we don't usually lock our doors here, and there's no one here but you. But then," scrutinizing the ladies carefully. "I suppose you know your own party best."—Harper's Magazine.

Not on Her List.

Mrs. Vaughn was out shopping one morning, and upon her return home she asked Annie, her maid, if there had been any callers during her absence.

"Yes, mum," replied Annie.

"Who called?" inquired the mistress.

"Mrs. Cassidy, mum," said the girl.

"Mrs. Cassidy?" repeated Mrs. Vaughn, thoughtfully. "Why, I don't know any Mrs. Cassidy."

"No, mum," answered Annie. "She didn't call to see you, mum; she came to see me."—Lippincott's.

Cause for Gratitude.

Mayor Gaynor, at a luncheon in Brooklyn, praised New York's abundance of amusements.

"New York furnishes the people," he said, "with more amusements of a wholesome and uplifting kind than any other city in the world except Paris.

"Let us be thankful that we live in New York instead of in one of those gloomy cities whereof the citizens say:

"'The only place our people have to go to is back to work.'"

Smashing Force of the Sea.

"The great gales which have recently swept the Atlantic have demonstrated in a most emphatic manner the force of the sea as represented by the buckling, bending and tearing away of iron and steel plates from vessels," says the Times Engineering Supplement. "Within the last few years, also, engineers have had to witness the destruction of seawalls and half completed harbor works by the storms which have directed the battering forces of the breakers against vulnerable points in the structures. There is no uncertainty about the results, but the precise nature of the destructive action, and the quantative measure of the foces involved, can scarcely be said to have been submitted to adequate examination, even in cases where the facts were favorable to such a research."

The Isle of Man, which has just defeated the workman's compensation bill, is one of the most backward portions of the British empire.

Was Yelling for Both.

It was at a southern ball game, and the visiting northerner was much amused by a little darkey who sang, persistently, half under his breath:

"Dey's gwine ter win! Dey's gwine ter win! Don' I done tole yer, dey's gwine ter win?"

The home team was making good when the chant began, but it continued steadily, quite undeterred by the changing vicissitudes of play throughout the game. When, at last, the home team was beaten, the visitor noticed that the chant was still in progress.

"Say, bub," he remarked, "isn't it about time you quit singing? Which team did you think was going to win, anyway?"

"Didn't make no diffrence to me, boss," was the grinning answer. "I was jus' a yellin' fer 'em both."

The bowery branch of the Young Men's Christian association in New York city last year served meals to 268,218 men.

JESSIE WILSON TO BE MARRIED

President Announces His Daughter's Engagement.

HER FIANCE FRANCIS B. SAYRE

Miss Wilson, the Second Daughter of the President, a Goucher College Graduate and Well-Known.

Washington.—The President and Mrs. Wilson announced the engagement of their second daughter, Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson, to Francis Bowes Sayre, of Lancaster, Pa. The wedding is expected to take place next November at the White House. Mr. Sayre is at present an attorney in the office of District Attorney Whitman, of New York.

While close friends of both families have known of the engagement for some time, announcement was withheld until Wednesday, the first anniversary of Mr. Wilson's nomination at the Baltimore convention.

White House officials accompanied the brief announcement with a biography of Mr. Sayre. He is 28 years old, and after preparing at the Hill School, at Pottstown, Pa., and Lawrenceville, N. J., graduated from Williams College in 1909. He was manager of the football team there, valedictorian of his class and interested in Y. M. C. A. work. He spent two summers with Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell in his missionary work on the Coast of Labrador and studied later at Harvard Law School, where he graduated last year "Cum Laude." He has traveled extensively during his vacations, spending last summer in Alaska and Northern Siberia.

Mr. Sayre comes from a collegiate family. His father was the late Robert Heysham Sayre, for a long time president of the board of trustees of Lehigh University and builder of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. His mother was Martha Finley Nevin, daughter of John Williamson Nevin, theologian and president of Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, Pa.

Miss Wilson is 24 years old, and was educated at Goucher College, Baltimore, and specialized in political science. She has done much settlement work in Philadelphia, and has been actively identified with the Young Women's Christian Association, having recently made many speeches in its behalf.

While Mr. Sayre is not known to Washingtonians, he has made several quiet visits to the White House in recent months, and was a frequent visitor at the Wilson home at Princeton, N. J. The announcement was received with keen interest in social circles of the national capital, as the wedding starts the winter season with an important social function Not since Miss Alice Roosevelt and former Representative Longworth, of Ohio, were married has there been a wedding at the White House, and many years prior to that occurred the wedding of the Clevelands.

HUSBAND IS DEAD.

Wife of Victim and Her Friends Are Charged With Murder.

Bristol, Ct., July 1.—Mrs. Bessie Wakefield, of this city, and James Plew, of Middlebury, were arrested at the instance of Coroner Mix, of New Haven county, charged with having caused the death of William Wakefield, the woman's husband, whose body was found in the Cheshire Woods. This action was taken after Mrs. Wakefield had made a confession to them, the police say, that she and Plew had plotted to get Wakefield out of the way, that they might live together. An examination of the body showed that Wakefield had been shot in the back of the head twice and stabbed in the heart.

STATUS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Reports Show Contraction of Loans and Increase in Cash.

Washington.—Reports to the Comptroller of the Currency on the condition of national banks on June 4 showed a big contraction of loans and individual deposits, but gains in cash on hand as compared with April 4, the date of the previous call. Loans decreased $35,068,246 since April 4, but increased $189,123,701 since June 14, 1912. Cash increased $25,698,904 since April 4 and decreased $31,220,254 since a year ago. Deposits showed a loss since April 4 of $15,325,493 and a gain since June 14, 1912, of $128,000,387.

MOTORISTS KILLED.

Cycle Men Go Headlong Into Tongue Of Big Farm Wagon At Night.

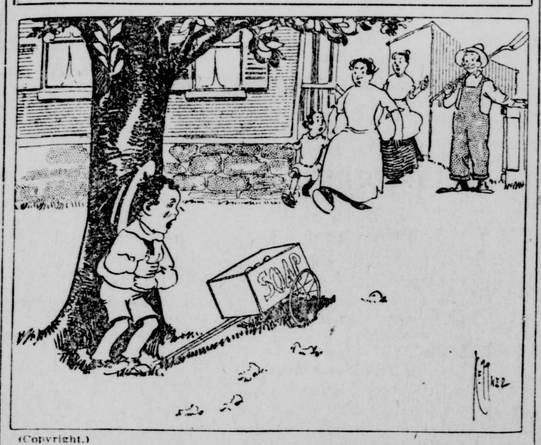
Cleveland. — Two men, Zigmund Janeszewski and John Leter, riding a tandem motorcycle, were killed when the machine crashed head-on into a wagon. The motorcyclists carried no lamps. The tongue of the wagon pierced Janeszewski's chest, killing him instantly, while Lester was thrown 20 feet and died a few hours later.

2,500 FEDERALS DIE.

Heat And Rebels Work Terrible Havoc With General Ojeda's Forces.

Douglas, Ariz.—The Sonora rebels, aided by the Sonora desert, killed about 2,500 Mexican troops under General Pedro Ojeda, according to reports from Guayamas, Mexico. Ojeda started out with 3,500 men and when he reached Guayamas a few days ago about 1,000 straggled in with him. The rebels had killed many of them and hundreds died from heat and thirst on the retreat.

GREEN APPLES AND LITTLE BOYS



(Copyright.)

WAR IS NOW ON TO THE FINISH

Servia and Greece Are For Fighting.

NO FORMAL DECLARATION.

Official Announcement Made in the Servian Skupshtina—The Greek Foreign Minister Makes Similar Announcement.

Belgrade.—"We are at war with Bulgaria," said the Minister of the Interior M. Protics, speaking in behalf of the government in the Skupshtina.

"Instructions have been given to the Servian commander-in-chief," continued the Minister, "to be prepared to defend our entire land. Bulgaria had attacked us along the whole frontier."

Latest advices report the Servian troops advancing in the direction of Istip and Kobane.

Newspaper reports say the Servians captured 20 Bulgarian officers, 58 noncommissioned officers and 700 men during the fighting Monday.

Berlin.—The Greek foreign minister informed the correspondent at Athens of the Frankfort Gazette that Greece intended to begin war against Bulgaria without any formal declaration.

The foreign minister made the following statement:

"After Bulgaria has answered all the conciliatory steps of Greece by repeated breaches of treaty and by crossing the provisional boundary fixed a short time ago, the Greek government feels forced to give the Macedonian division of its army the order to assume the offensive.

"War will in this way commence without a formal declaration and the Greek government will submit a statement in this sense to the Bulgarian government at Sofia.

"Greece declines to accept the responsibility for this war which unquestionably will have great consequences."

London. — Fighting between the Greeks and Servians on the one side and the Bulgarians on the other is still proceeding all along the line from Istip to Eleuthera, according to a dispatch from Sofia.

All the governments concerned declare that their troops have been instructed not to take the offensive unless attacked and each party is trying to throw on the other the responsibility for the commencement of the war between nations, which hitherto had been allies.

Except in an isolated case the Bulgarians in Salonika offered only a feeble resistance to the Greeks and the latter sustained no losses.

Accusations of massacre and rapine, so common during the last war, are again being spread broadcast, especially by the Greeks. Although, according to official reports, the opposing states have ordered their armies to remain on the defensive, all of the former allies are making warlike preparations and are organizing hospital and medical services.

A dispatch from Rome says that Turkey has notified Bulgaria that unless she abandons her claim to a war indemnity Turkey will join with Servia and Greece in the event of hostilities.

MUST SERVE THEIR TERMS.

Convicted of Land Frauds Hyde and Schneider Go To Prison.

Washington.—Frank A. Hyde and Joost H. Schneider, convicted here in December, 1908, of land frauds in California and region must begin serving their prison sentences. Attorney General McReynolds ordered the Supreme Court's mandate handed down to the District of Columbia courts for enforcement of the sentence.

CURRENCY BILL DELAY.

More Bankers Will Be Allowed Opportunity to Present Views to President.

Washington. — Despite President Wilson's desire for speedy action on currency reform, public hearings on the Administration currency bill will be held by the House Banking Committee. Prominent bankers will be called to give "expert" opinions upon the proposed bill. All the Democrats on the committee favor the hearings except Chairman Glass.

WEST VIRGINIA SENATOR GUILTY

Ben. A. Smith Convicted of Charge of Accepting Bribe.

PATHETIC SCENE IN COURT.

After Being Out for Five Hours the Jury Brings in a Verdict Finding Him Guilty of Charge of Accepting Bribe.

Webster Springs, W. Va.—State Senator Ben A. Smith, of Roane county, was found guilty by a jury in the Webster Circuit Court for accepting a bribe from Guy B. Biddinger, a detective, during the last session of the state legislature to influence his vote on the pending election for United States senator.

The jury rendered a verdict after five hours of deliberation. Senator Smith heard the verdict with little emotion, as it was read, and the jury polled, but later, affected by the breakdown of his wife, gave away to tears. He was taken immediately into the custody of the sheriff. The penalty is from five to ten years in the penitentiary.

BLOWS HIMSELF TO SHREDS.

Young Quarry Owner Places Stick Of Dynamite Under Him.

Middletown, N. Y.—Floyd Tiffany, a prosperous young quarry owner, blew himself to shreds in sight of his mother, by lying down on a stick of dynamite after lighting the fuse.

Alarmed by his melancholy demeanor during the day, Mrs. Tiffany had followed her son down the road from the house to the quarry and saw him draw the dynamite from his pocket. She screamed and ran toward him. Tiffany lit the fuse.

"Don't come any nearer, mother," he shouted. "This will blow you up. You can't save me. I'm going to die."

Mrs. Tiffany never slackened her speed. Her son succeeded in exploding the stick before she got near enough to be killed, but the shock knocked her to the ground unconscious. A farmer, attracted by the report, found her several yards from a deep hole that marked the spot where her son had been lying.

MRS. STICKNEY WEDS PRINCE.

American Woman Becomes Bride Of French Nobleman.

London.—Mrs. Joseph Stickney, of New York, was married in the Catholic Cathedral here to Prince Aymon de Faucigny-Lucinge, of Paris. Walter Hines Page, United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James; Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador, and other distinguished persons were present. Mrs. Joseph Stickney is the widow of the New York coal man, who left her a fortune estimated at $10,000,000.

KAISER FOR GERARD.

German Ruler Said To Have Approved Appointment Of Ambassador.

Berlin.—According to an announcement made the Kaiser has approved of the appointment of Justice James W. Gerard, of the New York State Supreme Court, as successor to John G. M. Leishman as United States Ambassador to Germany.

AN EXPENSIVE KISS.

It Cost a Pension Bureau Chief Three Months' Salary.

Washington.—The price of a kiss in the government service is $450. Frank D. Heafer, a $1,800 a year section chief of the Pension Bureau, made this discovery when he kissed a temporary girl clerk good-by. Some one saw the kissing and told Pension Commissioner Saltzgarber, who promptly suspended the offending chief for three months without pay.

AGED VETERAN KILLED.

Was Returning From Reunion and Fell Beneath Train.

Elmira, N. Y.—John L. Hermance, a veteran of the Sixty-seventh New York Infantry, of 428 Scott avenue, Wellsville, N. Y., fell from a Northern Central train near Canton, Pa., and was killed instantly. His body was found by section men lying in the bed of a small stream. Hermance was returning from Gettysburg, having been seriously affected by the heat.

ELEVEN LITTLE BOYS DROWNED

Wooden Bridge Collapses at Lawrence, Mass.

FIFTY THROWN INTO RIVER.

Children, All Under 10 Years of Age, Were Waiting For Caretakers Of the Baths When the Supports Gave Way.

Lawrence, Mass. — Eleven children —boys less than 10 years old—were drowned when a wooden bridge connecting the municipal boathouse with the bank of the Merrimac River collapsed.

It is possible that more were drowned. There were at least 50 boys on the bridge when it collapsed. Three dead were found almost at once, and the other bodies were recovered when the river below the scene of the accident was dragged.

Dennis Beauchesne, a storekeeper, led the first rescue work and dragged half a dozen boys from the water half-conscious. The children, in their bedraggled wet clothes, stood about shivering, white-faced, big-eyed, and watched the efforts to revive their comrades.

Five boys were unconscious when rescued, and were revived by first aid methods. The 11 known dead include three unidentified.

The bathhouse is owned by the city. The supports gave way. Medical Examiner Dow will at once commence an investigation to determine the cause of the accident. The boys were crowded on the bridge awaiting the return from lunch of William Blythe, the caretaker, when the accident occurred.

The bath house was known as the "Little" bath house, because only the youngest children were admitted—only those under 11. Among the 50 or more that swarmed on the bridge this noon waiting for the keeper to come back from lunch and open the gates were many as young as six years.

It was the youngest who died. Struck by cracked timbers, terrified and forced down by stronger lads, their chance was hopeless. There was but four feet of water under the bridge, but that was over the heads of most of the youngest.

The accident was witnessed by a score of harrowed spectators. Men and women leaped into the water. Manager Noonan and the Lawrence baseball team, champions of the New England League, were on their way to the ball park nearby when they heard screams. They went in as one man and did the greater part of the saving work.

WIFE'S THROAT CUT.

Benson Owens In St. Mary's County Jail Charged With The Crime.

Leonardtown, Md.—Mrs. Anne Mattingly Owens, 25 years old, was found dead along the side of a little used road near River Springs, 14 miles from here.

Her throat was cut, presumably with a pocket knife, and there were several bruises on her head.

Her husband, Benson Owens, is in jail here charged with the crime. He surrendered himself to Deputy Sheriff Getz, of this place, after officers had scoured the surrounding country for him. In giving himself up he is said to have admitted killing his wife, following a quarrel over her determination to press an assault and battery charge against her father-in-law, Frank Owens. The accused man has since retained counsel and, acting upon their advice, has refused to discuss the case.

The crime was committed while the couple, accompanied by Lillian Cheseldine, 12 years old, were on their way to River Springs, where Mrs. Owens was to testify against her father-in-law.

CANNOT USE ELKS' NAME.

Injunction Granted Against Negro Organization in Ohio.

Dayton, Ohio.—In a Common Pleas Court decision Judge A. C. Risinger, of Eaton, Ohio, allowed a perpetual injunction order restraining the negro organization known as the Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World from making further use of the name of "Elks" or any of the designated or emblematic possessions of the white B. P. O. E. in the State of Ohio. The Elks have a membership of 400,000 in the United States and 22,500 in the State of Ohio.

CHICAGO WOMEN PARADE.

Two Thousand Celebrate Winning of The Ballot.

Chicago.—Chicago women celebrated the winning of the ballot when 2,000 women, representing a score or more societies active in obtaining the passage of a woman's suffrage bill, paraded Michigan avenue in gaily decorated automobiles. The bill granting equal suffrage to women for all statutory office became a law Tuesday.

BIG TRANSFORMATION.

Reorganization Of Customs Service Goes Into Effect.

Washington. — The machinery by which the government collects $300,000,000 annually in tariff duties was revolutionized July 1 by the most drastic reorganization of the customs service ever attempted. By a sweeping consolidation the number of customs districts, grown to 162 during the nation's history, has been reduced to 49, and 113 collectors of customs lose their positions.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

Dun's Review says:

"There has been some slackening in retail trade, the usual summer dullness being reported at many points, but wholesale distribution continues in fair volume. As for some time past, buyers confine their operations mainly to actual needs, the fast-approaching completion of the new tariff naturally resulting in a wholesale conservatism in this respect.

"Crops, now entering upon their most critical period, have passed another week with no serious loss from their previous satisfactory condition, although reports indicate some deterioration in spring wheat. An improved sentiment was manifest in the securities markets abroad, largely on the prospect of a satisfactory conclusion of the important financial settlements of London and Berlin.

"Failures this week numbered 269 in the United States, as against 246 last year, and 27 in Canada, compared with 26 a year ago."

Wholesale Markets

WHEAT—No. 2 red (old), 103c. The closing was easier; No. 2 red (old), 102¾c nominal; July, 92¾@92⅞; August, 92½@92¾.

Corn—Contract, 64c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 45½c; standard white, 44¼@44½; No. 3 white, 43½@43¾.

Rye—No. 2 Western, car lots, export, 66@66½c; No. 3 do, do, 61@62; No. 4 do, do, 60@61; bag lots nearby, as to quality, 60@64.

Hay—Timothy, No. 1, $17.50; standard, $17; No. 2, $15.50@16; No. 3, $12@13.50. Clover Mixed—Light, $15@15.50; No. 1, $14.50@15; 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, 16½@17.

Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby, 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, 17; do, old hens, small to medium, 17; do, old roosters and stags, 10@11; do, spring, 1½ lbs and over, 25@26; do, do, 1¼ lbs and under, 24. Ducks, old White Pekings, 14c; do, muscovy, 13; do, puddle, 13; do, spring, 3 lbs and over, 16@18. Pigeons, young, per pair, 25c; do, old, per pair, 15.

NEW YORK. — Wheat—Spot easy; No. 2 red nominal; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 10½c f o b afloat; closing ⅝@1¼c net lower, July, 98⅜c; September, 97⅝; December, 99⅞.

Corn—Spot firm; export, 68½c nominal f o b afloat.

Potatoes firm; Southern, new, white, brl, $1.50@2.12; Southern, red, $1.25@1.75.

Butter—State dairy, finest, 26@27c; do, good to prime, 24½@25½; do, common to fair, 23@24; process, extras, 25¼@25½; do, firsts, 24@25; imitation creamery, firsts, 24@24½; factory current make, firsts, 23@23½; do, seconds, 21@22; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 21.

Eggs—Fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 13½@14½c; do, checks, under grades, per case, $1.50@3.90.

Live poultry irregular; chickens, 27c; fowls, 17; turkeys, 15. Dressed poultry steady; fresh-killed Western chickens, 27@28c; fowls, 16@19½; turkeys, 18@19.

PHILADELPHIA.— Wheat, milling Winter wheat on track at $1.00½@1.02½ as to quality and location, and No. 1 Northern Duluth, in export elevator, at $1.01@1.02.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, natural, 69½@70c; steamer yellow, natural, 69@69½c; No. 3 yellow, natural, 68@68½c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 47@47½c; standard white, 46@46½c; No. 3 white, 45@45½c; No. 4, 42½@44½c; sample, 40@41c.

Live Stock

CHICAGO.—Hogs, bulk of sales, $8.70@8.80; light, $8.60@8.85; mixed, $8.50@8.85; heavy, $8.30@8.80; rough, $8.30@8.50; pigs, $6.80@8.60.

Cattle — Beeves, $7.20@9; Texas steers, $6.90@8.10; stockers and feeders, $5.70@8.10; cows and heifers, $3.90@8.50; calves, $8.50@9.25.

Sheep—Native, $5@6.10; yearlings, $5.85@6.90; native lambs, $5.80@7.60; spring, $5.75@8.75.

PITTSBURGH.—Cattle, choice $8.50@8.70; prime, $8.20@8.40.

Sheep—Prime wethers, $4.85@5; culls and commons, $2@3; lambs, $5@7.50; veal calves, $10@10.50.

Hogs—Prime heavies, $8.80; mediums, $8.95@9; heavy Yorkers, $9@9.05; light Yorkers, $9.10; pigs, $9.10; roughs, $7@7.80.

KANSAS CITY.—Hogs, bulk, 8.70@8.80; heavy, $8.70@8.75; packers and butchers, $8.70@8.80; light, $8.70@8.80; pigs, $7.50@8.25.

Cattle—Prime fed steers, $8.35@8.75; dressed beef steers, $7.25@8.25 Southern steers, $5.75@8; cows, $4.50@7.25; heifers, $6.50@8.55; stockers and feeders, $5.75@8; bulls, $5.75@7.25; calves, $6.50@9.50.

Sheep—Lambs, $7@8; yearlings, $5.25@6; wethers, $4.25@5.25; ewes, $4@5.

Germany in 1911 made 9,382,400,000 cigarettes.

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