BULGARIA NOW ASKS FOR PEACE

Appeals to Powers to End the Conflict.

DEFEATED AT EVERY POINT.

Bulgars' Plan To Drive a Wedge Between the Greek and Servian Armies Has Failed.

London.—The end of a week's desperate fighting in the Balkans finds Bulgaria forced to appeal to the powers to arrange peace. The Bulgarian plan to drive a wedge between the Greek and Servian armies in the neighborhood of Guevgheli has completely failed. The latest reports of the fighting received from Athens show that the Servians and Greeks at this point are combining their forces, while the Rumanian army is beginning an invasion of Bulgaria.

The latter fact doubtless was the deciding factor in the Bulgarian appeal to the powers. How far Bulgaria's defeat is due to dissessions in high military quarters, which resulted in the resignation of General Savoff, and how far to the fact that the Bulgarian troops, which bore the brunt of the hard fighting in the last campaign were more exhausted than the Greek and Servian forces, will probably never be known.

Nothing can be predicted at the moment as to how events will shape themselves, the Rumanian invasion of Bulgaria having brought an entirely new factor into the problem.

Russia and France are devoting their efforts to persuading the allies to adopt a moderate attitude in order to facilitate a peaceful settlement. The Servian Premier is quoted in the Vienna Neue Frie Presse as declaring that the new war has completely set aside all treaties of alliance and that peace must now be negotiated on an entirely new basis.

Despatches from the European capitals published in London severely criticize Premier Daneff's overbearing policy as being the cause of the Bulgarians defeat, and his speedy downfall is predicted.

According to the Constantinople correspondent of the Telegraph Dr. Daneff adopted the same policy with Turkey. The correspondent adds that unless M. Natchevitch consents immediately to evacuation the Porte will, after 24 hours notice, order the Ottoman troops to drive out the Bulgarians.

EDUCATORS HONOR TAFT.

Elected Honorary President Of the School Peace League.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—William Howard Taft was elected honorary president at a meeting here of the American School Peace League, held in connection with the convention of the National Education Association. Among the active officers elected were Randall J. Condon, Cincinnati, president; David Starr Jordan, of California, vice-president, and E. E. Spaulding, Newton, Mass., treasurer. The noon-day election by the National Education Association of James Swain, president, and Grace M. Shepherd, treasurer, was the first in 10 years that had been unanimous. Retiring President Edward T. Fairchild was named one of the vice-presidents.

300 MEXICANS DROWN.

Constitutionalists Who Were Trying To Escape Enemy.

Tucson, Ariz.—A belated communication from Guaymas, in the hands of Mexican Consul Ainslie, says that 300 Constitutionalists met death in an effort to swim across the bay when the State troops were repulsed by a hidden Huerta force in their attempt to enter the California gulf port. The message states that General Ojeda, after his retreat to the federal base, arranged an ambush to surprise the pursuing constitutionalists and that 800 federals fell upon the State troops, which ended in disorder, leaving many dead and wounded behind. Obregon's men were celebrating what they believed to be the fall of Guaymas, when the federals closed in upon them.

GEN. RIVA'S WOUNDS FATAL.

Leading Cubans Under Arrest On Account Of Murder.

Havana.—Gen. Armando Riva, chief of the Cuban National Police, died of wounds received during a pistol fight on the Prado after he had raided a gambling club. Gen. Ernesto Asbert, governor of Havana province; Senator Vidal Morales and Representative Arias are under arrest, awaiting trial in connection with the crime.

TO CALL ON WILSON.

Railroad Officials and Employes Urge Erdman Act Amendment.

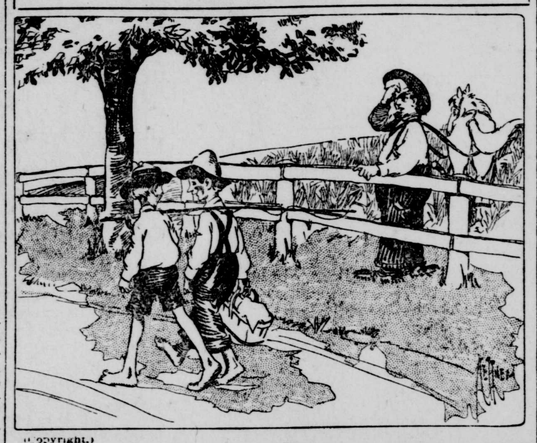
Washington. — Representatives of railroad companies and trainmen's brotherhoods will call on President Wilson to urge that he aid in preventing the threatened strike of 100,000 employes of Eastern railways by advocating immediate passage of pending amendments to the Erdman Act.

MYSTERIOUS AGNES M'DUFF.

Young American Who Committed Suicide In France.

Paris.—The body of the young American woman who committed suicide at Villebon, near Meudon, has been identified as that of Agnes Firth MacDuff, of Cambridge, Mass. She took poison on June 19 and lingered until July 4. It was thought at first by the doctors that she would recover. She steadfastly refused to disclose the reason for her act. She probably will be buried in Paris.

THOSE WERE THE HAPPY DAYS



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COL. ROOSEVELT AND JAP DISPUTE

Letter to Viscount Kaneko on the Trouble.

PUBLIC OPINION AGAINST.

Expresses the View That American Public Opinion Will Not Permit Naturalization Of Japanese.

Tokio, Japan.—The Tai-hei-yo News Agency says that Viscount Kentaro Kaneko has received a letter from Theodore Roosevelt expressing the view that American public opinion will not permit the naturalization of Japanese in the United States, as it would lead to a similar claim on the part of the Chinese. Mr. Roosevelt, according to the news agency, promised to use his efforts in the solution of the California alien land ownership situation.

Viscount Kaneko is a graduate in law of Harvard University. He was the unofficial representative of Japan in the United States during the Russo-Japanese war and delivered many addresses all over the country.

Washington.—After a conference of an hour and a quarter with Ambassador Chinda, Secretary Bryan announced that the dispatch of the reply to the two latest Japanese notes on the California anti-alien land law might be deferred until next week. No reason for the change was given.

Mr. Bryan told inquirers that the points of his reply were discussed with Ambassador Chinda, but he declined to make public any part of the details under consideration.

The fact that Mr. Bryan proposes to postpone the dispatch of his reply gave rise to the conclusion in diplomatic circles that he will redraft the note, which it was supposed was in readiness for transmission to the Tokio Government. Mr. Bryan said, however, that no point was raised in his conference with the ambassador which would necessitate Viscount Chinda's communication with his government before the delivery of the American reply.

WOULD AID THE FARMERS.

Bill Creating Federal Loan Association For Their Benefit.

Washington. — Representative Hulings, of Pennsylvania, introduced a Progressive party bill to create federal farmers' loan associations to make loans on agricultural lands. The measure would require all such associations to get authority from the Comptroller of the Currency to commence business and deposit with the Treasurer promissory notes equal to their capital stock, with 3 per cent. interest, receiving in return United States circulating notes equal to the par value of the stock.

BLEASE MAKING A RECORD.

South Carolina's Governor Has Pardoned 700 Prisoners.

Columbia, S. C.—Governor Blease gave executive clemency to 16 convicts and brought his record of prisoners released from serving full sentences up to nearly 700 since he took office a little more than two years ago. Among those released were two murderers. The Governor announced he would issue no more pardons until Thanksgiving Day, which he signalized last year by releasing 79 convicts at one time.

WOMAN 102 YEARS OLD DEAD.

No Doubt About Old Age Of Mrs. Katherine Coleman.

Cumberland, Md.—Mrs. Katherine Coleman died at Midlothian, near Frostburg, aged 102 years. She was a native of Ireland, her age having been well authenticated. She resided with her son, Patrick Coleman, her sole survivor.

KILLED BY N. C. R. ENGINE.

Man Believed To Be T. A. Waters Had Five Ribs Broken.

York, Pa.—Struck by a Northern Central Railway engine near Iron Ridge, Pa., a man believed to be T. A. Waters, of Baltimore county, was fatally injured. He died while being taken to the York (Pa.) Hospital. He was either walking or sitting on the track when struck. Five ribs were broken and he sustained other injuries.

AN ARMY AVIATOR DROPS TO DEATH

Leuit. Call Killed By Fall Near Texas City, Texas.

HE PLUNGES DOWN 500 FEET

Aviator Was Making a Flight From the Army Camp When His Biplane Collapsed and Darted Toward the Earth.

Houston, Texas.—Lieut. Loren H. Call, of the United States Aviation Corps, was killed by the collapse and fall of his biplane north of Texas City. He had started his flight from the aviation field in the Second Army Division mobilization camp.

The accident occurred several miles from the troop camp. First information was that the machine was completely wrecked and that the officer was dead when found.

Lieutenant Call was regarded as one of the best army aviators.

Lieutenant Call was born in Washington, D. C., June 30, 1888, and appointed a second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery from Kansas, September 25, 1909. He was promoted to First Lieutenant July 1, 1911.

The dangerous thing known to aviators as a "warm air current' is held responsible for Call's death. The young lieutenant rose from the aviation field, bordering the Gulf, turned his biplane northward and flew over the level stretches near the artillery camp at an altitude of about 500 feet. He was plainly visible to several soldiers, who said that his biplane seemed to be running smoothly when, without warning, it turned its nose downward and plunged almost straight to the earth.

The "warm air" theory was advanced by officers at the aviation camp who were familiar with the territory over which Lieutenant Call flew.

While a board will be named to investigate, the view is expressed that nothing remains about the wreckage to show the accident's real cause.

Spectators said that Lieutenant Call fought every inch of his long drop, first to right the machine, then, after that was hopeless, to save his life. Spectators said the biplane seemed to halt and plunge so abruptly as to pitch Call forward out of his seat. For about the first 400 feet he fought to get back into the machine, then gave it up, letting go the rail and dropped down ahead of the plane. He landed true, but the force of the plunge was too terrific to overcome. Some of his leg bones were driven through the soles of his feet into the ground.

A few days ago Call fell about 100 feet into the bay but was not hurt.

UPHOLDS WIRELESS LAW.

Amateur Operator Must Stand Trial For Alleged Violations.

New York.—The government won the first legal test in this federal district involving the constitutionality of the federal act regulatinfi wireless telegraphy and telephony, E. B. Myers, a young wireless amateur, who had been indicted for violating the new law, sought to show through counsel that, in causing his arrest the government had invaded his inalienable rights as a citizen. Judge Mayer held a contrary view and dismissed the demurrer interposed and ordered the case set down for trial.

SAYS HE IS INNOCENT.

Youth Sentenced To Be Hanged For Murdering Four Persons.

Quincy, Ill.—Ray Pfanschmidt, slayer of his father, mother, sister and Miss Emma Kaemphen, a young school teacher friend, was sentenced to be hanged Saturday, October 18. The sentence was pronounced by Judge Guy Williams, in the Circuit Court of Adams County. Before pronouncing sentence Judge Williams asked the convicted youth if he had anything to say. The answer was "I am innocent of this charge."

MOUSE LEADS TO EXPOSE.

Eats Into False Bottom Of Basket and Cherries Are Seized.

New York.—Four thousand baskets of cherries, shipped here from Wenatchee, Washington, were seized by the commissioner of weights and measures, who charges that they were short of a quart by more than nine cubic centimetres each. The discovery was made when one of the baskets was exposed for sale after a hole had been eaten in the false bottom by a mouse.

SWEEPING LOBBY PROBE BY HOUSE

Resolution Adopted Giving Broad Scope to Inquiry.

A SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF 7.

Representative McDermott and Minority Leader Mann During the Debate Denounce the Charges Of Mulhall.

Washington.—A lobby investigation of extraordinary scope was authorized by the House to supplement the Senate probe already under way. With the passage of the Henry investigation resolution a special committee of seven members was immediately appointed by Speaker Clark, with Representative Garrett, of Tennessee, as chairman. The committee will make plans for the institution of the probe at once.

While the House investigation was prompted largely by the allegations of Col. M. M. Mulhall regarding the legislative activities of the National Association of Manufacturers, the resolution as finally passed so enlarged the scope of the inquiry that all efforts to control the members of the House, or to influence legislation by any person or organization will be subject to the inquisitorial powers of the committee.

The Speaker appointed with Chairman Garrett, Representatives Clines of Indiana, Russell of Missouri, Rodenberry of Georgia, Democrats; Willis of Ohio and Stafford of Wisconsin, Republicans, and Nolan of California, Progressive. Representatives Cline, Willis and Stafford are out of town, and the chairman wired them asking them to return at once.

700 ROASTED ALIVE.

Imprisoned In Mosque Under Which Bulgarians Explode Bombs.

Salonika.—Father Michel, a superior of a French Catholic Mission at Kilkish, confirms reports of massacre committed in that district by the Bulgarian regulars. In one instance they burned to death 700 men belonging to Kurkut by imprisoning them in a mosque under which they exploded bombs setting the building on fire. They had previously assembled the victims' wives and daughters to witness the spectacle.

Even more terrible atrocities were committed at Kilkish, Planitza and Raynovo, women also being burned to death.

Father Michel asserts that among the irregulars responsible for these atrocities were business and professional men and students from Sofia.

THE TURK SEES HIS CHANCE.

Quick To Take Advantage Of the Allies' Quarrel.

Constantinople.—The reply of Bulgaria to the request of the Sublime Porte, agreeing to evacuate the Mamora coast, intimates that the Bulgarian delegate, M. Natchovitch, ex-foreign minister, who arrived at Tchatalja, is empowered to negotiate a settlement of the Mamora question. Meanwhile the Porte has determined immediately to proceed with the military occupation of all the territory up to the Enos-Midia line, in accordance with the peace protocol signed at London. The military preparations forcibly remind one of the state of affairs last autumn.

HELD AS COUNTERFEITERS.

Hugh Somers and Thomas W. Black Arrested At Burnham, Pa.

Lewistown, Pa.—Charged with counterfeiting United States gold coins, Hugh Somers and his brother-in-law, Thomas W. Black, were arrested by Fred M. Tate, a government inspector. It is alleged that a complete counterfeiting outfit was discovered in a shop in the rear of Black's home. Somers is accused of passing several bogus coins here. Both the prisoners were engaged in the steel industry at Burnham, where the arrests were made. They will be given a hearing before United States Commissioner Rudy tomorrow at Huntingdon.

FATHER AND SON IN DUEL.

Parent Dies From Wounds Of a Pistol Bullet.

Central, S. C.—John Dobson, a farmer, aged 50, died near here from wounds received in a pistol duel with his 17-year-old son. It is said that the boy attempted to aid his mother, whom Dobson was mistreating. The father mortally wounded another son, who had taken no part in the difficulty.

SPYING ON JUDGES.

Senate Calls Upon the Attorney General For a Report.

Washington.—Upon motion of Senator Works, of California, the Senate agreed to a resolution calling upon the Attorney General for a report as to what "spies" or inspectors, if any, had been sent out to investigate the proceedings or conduct of federal courts or judges in the last five years.

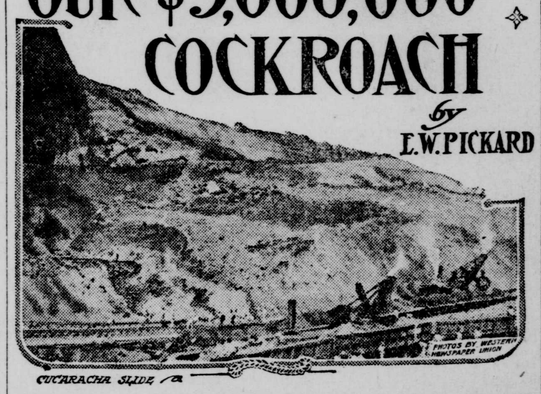
NEGRO HANGED BY MOB.

Unidentified Black Had Assaulted a Young White Girl.

Pensacola, Fla.—An unidentified negro, who had assaulted a young white girl at Bonifay, Fla., was taken from a railway train at Milton by a crowd of men and after the arrival of a mob from Bonifay he was hanged to a telegraph pole. The negro was taken from county officers of Bonifay, who had made desperate efforts to reach Pensacola with their prisoner.

OUR $5,000,000 COCKROACH

by L. W. PICKARD



CUCARACHA SLIDE

Colon, C. Z.—If you wish to hear "language," just say "Cucaracha" to one of the engineers engaged in building the central division of the Panama canal.

Cucaracha in Spanish means a cockroach. In the Canal Zone it means the greatest of the numerous slides that have made the completion of the Culebra cut so different and so expensive. Why that slide was named the cockroach I could not discover. Certainly even the Panamanian cockroach is not so large, and he moves much more swiftly.

Before the first French company quit operations in 1889 the Cucaracha began to slide, and it first gave the Americans trouble in 1905, the second year of their work on the canal. Between then and July 1, 1912, nearly 3,000,000 cubic yards of material was removed from the canal because of it. The slide had broken nearly 1,900 feet from the axis of the canal, and covered an area of 47 acres. Last fall the engineers were congratulating themselves on having the cockroach stopped, but in January it started moving again, and nearly covered the bottom of the cut.

"What is going to be the cost of that slide to the United States?" I asked Colonel Goethals as we stood at the edge of the Culebra cut and looked across the chasm to where the steam shovels and hundreds of men were laboring to remove the vast mass of earth and rock.

"Well," the chief engineer replied, "our estimate is that by the time it is all cleared up it will have required the expenditure of about $5,000,000 more than the cut would have cost if the slide had not occurred. It is still moving, and has broken so far back that



Giant Steam Shovel.

now we are shoveling the crest away from the canal in order to relieve the pressure from above. Before the movement in January began the excavation in the cut at that point had been carried to within 15 feet of the canal bottom. Digging out that 15 feet of material removed the support of the Cucaracha, and down it came. If we could have turned in the water and taken out the 15 feet with dredges, I think the pressure of the water would have done much to prevent the slide."

"What of the future?" I asked. "Is there any danger of slides occurring after the canal is opened?"

"Absolutely none, I believe," he answered. "When the excavating and dynamiting have ceased and the water is in, it will be quite safe. We have the slides and breaks mapped out as far back as there is any indication of their extending, and are working back to those lines. It is merely a matter of persistency and patience."

"When will the water be let into the cut?"

In October," replied Colonel Goethals. "But there will be no celebration over the event. That one in January, 1915, is giving us enough worry, and we don't forget the premature and ridiculous celebration by Ferdinand de Lesseps many years ago. We will just turn the water in—that's all. Then we can complete the excavation there with suction dredges, which will do the work cheaply and rapidly."

"And when will boats be passing through the canal?"

"That I cannot say, but the sooner the better, for the operating crews must be properly trained before that January celebration. I wouldn't have an accident occur for anything. If we cannot have commercial vessels going through before then, I shall ask the government to send naval vessels through, so the operating forces can get the experience. Anyhow, I want to see the canal opened to commerce as soon as possible, for it is revenue I am after."

Another day I stood with Col. D. D. Gaillard, the engineer of the central division, outside his office in Empire, and watched his army laboring in the cut, the completion of which has been his biggest task and greatest glory. Right at our feet a big area had sunk down 70 feet in a night, and if there had not been warnings of the break a wing of the colonel's office building would have gone down with it. "We had just time to remove that wing," said he, "and my office force is rather nervous now, for there are three big cracks under the main building. I expect it, too, will have to be torn down very soon.

"These slides used to make us rather despondent, for it seemed as if they never would stop, but the progress we are making this year has cheered up the operating forces again, and we can see the end of the task. The slide and the break are quite different. In the former the earth slides at an angle down a sloping face of rock, and in the latter the mass sinks straight down and at the bottom bulges out into the channel. Along both sides of the cut you can see numerous small slides and breaks. Those are in pockets in the rock wall, and, annoying as they are, they only need cleaning out. The Cucaracha started as a slide and now it is both a slide and a break.

"Incidentally, that cut should be a great place for geologists. I have found in it every kind of rock except granite, and many interesting fossils and petrification have been discovered there. In one stratum through which we cut there were found a great number of teeth of prehistoric varieties of sharks."

"What is your opinion concerning the date when the canal will be ready for commerce?" I asked.

"If I had my say," said the colonel emphatically, "not a commercial vessel would be allowed in the canal until it is absolutely complete down to the smallest detail. In some of the many safety devices were not in operation and an accident should result, the canal would get a black eye from which it might not recover for a long time. Officially, the time for the completion of the canal is still January 1, 1915. It may be done before that date, but in March of this year there was still about $50,000,000 worth of work ahead of us.

"We who have been digging the canal and are still here in positions of responsibility—I mean the members of the Isthmian canal commission—are rather fearful concerning that part of the Adamson bill which permits the president to dissolve the commission whenever in his judgment the canal is near enough to completion. We feel that it would be extremely unjust not to allow us to remain 'on the job' until after the grand formal opening in January, 1915. It would be much like permitting a boy to complete his university course, and then taking him home before he receives his diploma."

And then Colonel Gaillard said some things about Mr. Taft's efforts to put into effect that clause last January, which must have made the ex-president's ears tingle a bit.

"The Culebra cut is like a three-ring circus. I don't know which way to look," said one visitor to the zone.

It is indeed a scene of wonderful activity. Giant steam shovels are scattered through it, scooping up enormous masses of rock and earth; on half a dozen tracks on as many different levels snorting and puffing locomotives are swiftly drawing loaded or empty dirt trains; along the ledges are batteries of steam and compressed air drills, making holes for dynamite; suddenly there is a toot-tooting of a steam whistle, a hundred men scurry to shelter, and a dynamite blast fills the air with sound and dirt and rocks. These blasts during work hours are known as "dobie shots," and are fired for the purpose of breaking up boulders too big for the shovels to handle, and to remove small masses of earth. Though small blasts, they are decidedly noisy ones. The larger ones, which loosen great areas of material for the shovels, are fired only when most of the workmen are out of the cut, between 11 and 1 o'clock and after 5.

The amount of dynamite used on the canal is extraordinary. For several years the annual average has been about 6,000,000 pounds. Put in another way, one pound of dynamite has been used to every 2¼ cubic yards of material blasted. When the drill holes have been loaded, they are connected in parallel and fired by means of a current from an electric plant. Colonel Gaillard, when he took charge of the central division, found a different system of firing in use in which a considerable proportion of the charges failed to explode. He changed that, and at the same time instituted other reforms in the manner of handling dynamite. One result was a marked decrease in the number of accidents from premature explosions.

Watching the steam shovels is a favorite occupation of visitors who venture down into the Culebra cut. They seem almost human, and do a vast amount of work. Their dippers hold five cubic yards of material, weighing on an average a little more than three tons. This spoil is emptied into cars of several kinds. Flat cars with one high side are unloaded by plows that are drawn the length of the train by cables upon a winding drum. The others are dump cars, the largest of which are operated by compressed air from the locomotive. The trains haul the spoil from the cut to dumping grounds, which on an average are about 12 miles distant. Some 18,000,000 cubic yards of this material was used as filling for the long breakwater at the Pacific entrance.

Records are fragile things; you can't lower one without breaking it.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

Dun's says:

"High temperatures throughout most of the country curtailed retail distribution somewhat, while the holiday accentuated slightly the prevailing dullness in most wholesale lines. Needed rains in the argicultural regions have improved the crop outlook and harvesting of winter wheat is progressing under ideal circumstances."

Bradstreet's says:

"Most measures of trade volume and progress make satisfactory comparisons with a year ago, a period of political excitement and hesitating trade. Bank clearings for June and the six months show fractional gains over last year; there were fewer failures in June than in any month for two years past, and the six months' aggregate is below that of 1912, although a few large failures have swelled liabilities above last year. The really new features of the week are mainly favorable."

Wholesale Markets

NEW YORK.—Wheat — July, 98⅜; September, 97⅝; December, 100¼.

Corn—Export grade quoted at 69½c nominal f o b, afloat.

Butter firm. Creamery extras, 27½@27¾c; firsts, 26@27; seconds, 24½@25½; state dairy, finest, 26@27; good to prime, 24@25½.

Live poultry, Western and Southern broilers, 26@37c; fowls, 16@16½. Dressed, fresh killed Western chickens, 23c; fowls, 16½@19½; turkeys, 18@19.

Eggs—Fresh gathered checks, under grades, per case, $1@3.60.

Potatoes barely steady; Southern, new, white, brl, $1.25@1.75.

PHILADELPHIA. — Wheat, winter wheat on track at $1.00@1.02 as to quality and location, and No. 1 Northern Duluth, in export elevator, at $1.00½@1.01½.

Corn—Car lots for local trade, No. 2, yellow, natural, 70½@71c; steamer yellow, natural, 70@70½; No. 3,

Oats—No. 2 white, 47½@48c; standard white, 46½@47½c; No. 3 white, 45½@46c; No. 4, 43@45c; samples, 40½@41½.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat, No. 2 red, 92½; special bin steamer, No. 2 red, 89; stock steamer, No. 2 red, 88; rejected, stock, 83; drier rejected, 78. Small bag lots, by sample, as to quality and condition sold at 75, 77, 78, 82, 83, 83½, 85, 86, 87, 88, 88½ and 90 per bu.

Corn—Contract, 65c; spot, 65c nominal.

Oats—Standard white 44½@45; No. 3 white, 44@44¼.

Rye—Western No. 2 export, car lots, 65@65½c; No. 3, 62@62½; No. 4, 61@61½. Bag lots nearby, as to quality, 60@61.

Hay—No. 1 Timothy, $17.50; standard do, $17; No. 2 do, $15.50@16; No. 3 do, $12.50@14; light clover mixed, $15@15.50; No. 1 do, $14.50@15; No. 2 do, $11@12; heavy do, $12@13; No. 1 clover, $11@12; No. 2 do, $9@10.

Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $21.50@22; No. 2 do, $20@21; No. 1 tangled do, $11@12; No. 2 do, $10@11; No. 1 wheat, $8; No. 2 do, $7.50; No. 1 oat, $9@10; No. 2 do, $8@8.50.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 29; creamery, choice, 27@28; creamery, good, 25@26; creamery, prints, 29@30; creamery, blocks, 28@29; ladles, 24@26; Maryland and Pensylvania rolls, 20@21.

Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 20c; Western firsts, 20; West Virginia firsts, 20; Southern firsts, 19.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, heavy, per lb, 17c; do, old hens, small to medium, 17; do, old roosters and stags, 10@11; do, spring, ½ lbs and over, 26@27; do, do, 1¼ lbs and under, 24@25; ducks, old White Pekins, 14; do, Muscovy, 12@13; do, puddle, 12@13; do, spring, 3 lbs and over, 15@16.

Live Stock

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Cattle, choice, $8.50@8.75; prime, $8.20@8.40.

Sheep, prime wethers, $4.90@5; culls and commons, $2@3; lambs, $5@8; veal calves, $9.50@10.

Hogs, prime heavies, $8.90@8.95; mediums, $9.10@9.20; heavy Yorkers, $9.20@9.25; light Yorkers, $9.20@9.25; pigs, $9.20@9.25; roughs, $7.50@8.

CHICAGO.—Hogs, bulk of sales, $8.75@8.85; light, $8.65@8.95; mixed, $8.60@8.90; heavy, $8.40@8.85; rough, $8.40@8.55; pigs, $6.75@8.65.

Cattle—Beeves, $7.10@8.85; Texas steers, $6.75@8.10; stockers and feeders, $5.50@7.85; cows and heifers, $3.75@8.25; calves, $6.25@9.50.

Sheep—Native mutton, $4@5.25; yearlings, $5.25@6.60; lambs, native, $6@7.75.

KANSAS CITY.—Hogs, bulk $8.70@8.75; heavy, $8.65@8.75; packers and butchers, $8.70@8.75; light, $8.70@8.75; pigs, $7.75@8.40.

Sheep—Lambs, $5.75@7.10; yearlings, $4.75@5.50; wethers, $4.25@5; ewes, $3.75@4.35.

Cattle—Prime fed steers, $8.25@8.65; dressed beef steers, $7.25@8.25; Southern steers, $5.50@7.45; cows, $4.25@7.10; heifers, $6.25@8.60; stockers and feeders, $5.75@8; bulls, $5.75@7; calves, $6@9.25.

NEW YORK.—Beeves—Steers, $6.25@8.90; extra, $9@9.20; bulls, $5@6.75; extra dry fed, $7.70; cows, $3.25@6.25; extra dry fed, $6.40@6.50. Dressed beef steady.

Calves—Veals, $7.50@11; culls, $6@7; buttermilks, $5.50@6. City dressed veals, 13@16½c; country dressed, 11½@14½c.

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