HUERTA WILL NOT BE RECOGNIZED

Nor Will American Troops Be Sent To Mexico.

PRESIDENT MAKES IT PLAIN.

There Will Be No Change In Present Attitude Of This Government, Says President Wilson.

Washington.—There will be no intervention in Mexico by American troops, nor will President Huerta be officially recognized by the United States. In a word, there will be absolutely no change for the present in the present attitude of this government toward Mexico.

President Wilson discussed the Mexican situation with the utmost candor. Nothing will be done as the result of the representations which have been made by the diplomats in Mexico. Their joint note to this government, suggesting that the American policy be declared, has been received by the State Department, and there the matter will end for the present.

The fact is that President Wilson has been unable to obtain any definite picture of conditions in Mexico. It is certain that many of the reports of massacres and outrages that have come from Mexico are untrue. Again and again the State Department on learning, either through letters or through published dispatches, of alleged brutalities by the federal or the constitutional forces has instructed the American consul at the place of the report of the outrage or the nearest American consul to investigate and make a full report, and in no case have the stories been verified.

The government has no secret agents in Mexico, nor is there a present intention of sending any secret investigators to report on conditions. Ambassador Wilson's telegraphic reports have varied so greatly from day to day, now depicting conditions of deepest gloom and then indicating the most sanguine confidence, that the State Department is wholly at sea regarding real conditions. There is no disposition to censure Mr. Wilson's reports, for it is perfectly understood in Washington that the political situation in Mexico City is not conducive to a calm and philosophical review of daily events. Communication by mail between Mexico City and Washington is so slow and uncertain that no written reports which Mr. Wilson could have made would have any value by the time they reached the State Department.

There is a strong disposition in Washington to view the entire action of the foreign powers with skepticism. It is believed by the State Department that much of the anti-American feeling in Mexico has been carefully fomented by selfish interests for the purpose of creating in this country a popular hysteria which would force the administration to send troops across the border.

BANKING BY MAIL.

An Innovation In the Government Postal Savings System.

Washington.—"Banking by mail" is the latest innovation entered into by the government in connection with the postal savings system. Hereafter deposits may be made by mail and withdrawals likewise effected through the same agency. When the postal savings system was first put in operation postmasters were forbidden to permit deposits by such persons as were not patrons of the postoffice in which they sought to bank. This was found to work a real hardship on a certain class of would-be depositors and Postmaster General Burleson accordingly abrogated the rule. Postmasters throughout the country now are being advised of the change.

FAILED IN SUICIDE PACT.

Maurice Doherty and His Wife Placed Under Arrest.

New York.—Maurice Doherty, 30, and his wife, 28, are in a hospital technically under arrest charged with attempting to carry out a suicide pact. They had married only a month ago. Doherty was formerly an attendant in the immigration hospital on Ellis Island, and his wife until recently was supervising nurse in the Washington Heights Hospital. The two were found in a critical condition from poisoning in a room in a little East Side hotel. They left a note saying: "No one but ourselves knows the reason, but it is compelling." There is still some doubt that they will recover.

TRAIN RUNS INTO HOUSE.

Sleeping Girl Awakens To Find Box Car In Her Room.

Chicago.—Miss Clara Marsske was sleeping the untroubled sleep of a care-free schoolgirl, when suddenly something entered the room. It was a railroad train. The Marsske home stands straight at a railroad embankment and directly in the path of a freight train which left the rails, several cars tumbling down from the tracks. One of them tore through the front of the house and stopped directly in front of Miss Marsske's bed.

DIES FROM BEE STING.

Peculiar Accident To Farmer At Woodbourne, Pa.

Bristol, Pa.—John Pickering, 48 years old, a well-known farmer of Woodbourne, Pa., met with a peculiar accident while employed on his farm. Mr. Pickering was working on the farm when he was stung on the back of the neck by a large bee. He died within 15 minutes. Dr. Heritage, of Langhorne, says that death was caused by paralysis of the heart, caused by the bee sting.

EXCITEMENT FOR CITY "KIDS"



(Copyright.)

GIRLS LEAP TO ESCAPE FLAMES

Lives of Fifty Young Women Endangered in Fire.

RESCUED BY FIREMEN.

Three Young Women, Trapped On the Sixth Floor Of a Burning Factory, Jump Into the Arms Of Rescuers.

New York.—The lives of 50 young women were endangered here when a fire, starting on the third floor of the factory building at 408 to 412 West Thirteenth street, spread to the roof.

By making repeated trips in a freight elevator, John Rafferto carried down the majority of the employes. Many young women reached the street over the fire escape.

Three young women, trapped on the sixth floor, jumped 12 feet into the arms of A. G. Armstrong, manager of the Munson Granule Company, occupying that floor, who was on the roof of a five-story building adjoining. Armstrong and the young women were assisted to the street by Edward D. Slevin, an ex-city fireman.

Smoke was blown from the burning building into the offices and workrooms of P. F. Collier & Co. Three hundred young women were quieted by foremen.

Shortly after the arrival of the fire apparatus in response to the first alarm, Deputy Fire Chief Callaghy ordered a second alarm sounded. The deputy chief feared the flames would extend to the work-rooms of the Munson Company, separated from 408 by a fireproof wall, where chemicals were stored.

Firemen kept the blaze from spreading. The loss was $10,000.

NEW MINISTER TO CHINA.

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, University Of Wisconsin, Selected By Wilson.

Washington.—Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, professor of political economy in the University of Wisconsin, has been selected for minister to China. Secretary Bryan, Dr. Reinsch and President Wilson had a long conference at the White House, after which it became known that Dr. Reinsch's name would be sent to the Senate. Dr. Reinsch is a writer of recognized authority on Oriental topics and far Eastern politics. His works on those subjects have been translated into Japanese, Chinese, Spanish and German. Dr. Reinsch was born in Milwaukee in 1869, was educated in Berlin, Rome and Paris, and began college work at the University of Wisconsin in 1899. He has been active in pan-American conferences, societies for the study of international law and historical research. He is married and lives in Madison.

WOMAN GETS $4,500 POSITION.

Mrs. Caukin, Of Sonoma, Cal., Receiver Of U. S. Land Office.

San Francisco.—With the affixing of President Wilson's signature, Mrs. Grace Caukin, of Sonoma, Cal., will become the first woman receiver of a United States land office. Mrs. Caukin, who was an active member of the women's committee of the Democratic State Central Committee during the last Presidential campaign, received word from Washington that her appointment had been confirmed by the Senate. The income from the office is $4,500 a year.

MERCY FOR T. B. VICTIM.

President Commutes the Sentence Of a Federal Prisoner.

Washington.—The plight of a federal prisoner dying of tuberculosis and whose life might be prolonged a few days or even months by freedom caused President Wilson to commute to expire at once the four-year sentence of James A. Perrin, convicted at Cleveland February 24 last of embezzling letters while a postal clerk.

MILLS BLOWN UP.

Two Plants Destroyed, But Fortunately No Employes Were In Buildings.

Wilmington, Del.—Two rolling mills of the E. I. du Pont De Nemours Powder Company, on the Brandywine, blew up shortly after 9 o'clock, about half a mile from where the Eastern district handicap trapshooting meet is being held. About 1,000 pounds of sporting powder in the process of manufacture went up. The mills are started and stopped from the outside and no employes were inside.

EUROPEAN POWERS ASK ABOUT MEXICO

Delay in Recognizing Government Causes Complications.

BRITAIN MAKES THE REQUEST

President Unwilling To Recognize the Present Government In Mexico Because Of Its Apparent Instability.

Washington.—One of the great European powers through its diplomatic representative here has called the attention of Secretary Bryan to the chaotic conditions in Mexico and the effect upon the welfare and safety of its citizens there with a polite inquiry as to what the United States proposes to do about it.

Whether the inquiry was part of a concerted movement on the part of European powers to bring the State Department to a declaration of its purpose toward Mexico has not yet developed. Reports from the City of Mexico, however, would appear to warrant that conclusion.

Until very recently President Wilson has attached little importance to rumors of outside influences being brought to bear to cause the United States to recognize the Huerta regime. It is beginning to be apparent now that there must be very soon some official declaration on the subject to reassure the European powers on the protection of their citizens and subjects against pecuniary loss by the continuance of present conditions. Failing such a declaration some officials fear that European powers may feel themselves free to take steps to restore peace.

Administration officials admit that the situation in Mexico and diplomatic inquires from Europe as to what the attitude of this country would be toward its neighbor on the south were engaging their deepest attention.

Mr. Bryan declined to say what the policy of the United States government would be toward any European representations, but intimated that a pronouncement on the situation might be expected in a short time. It is known that the administration officials have been continuously opposed to recognition of the Huerta government until elections were held, and it has been expected that any future declaration to the foreign powers would be along the lines of the Latin-American statement made by President Wilson soon after he took office.

In this he proclaimed that his administration would seek to make a basis for intercourse with Latin-American countries the principle of governments set up on orderly processes, and "not upon arbitrary or irregular force." He also stated that the American government "would prefer those who act in the interest of peace and honor, who protect private rights and respect the restraints of constitutional provision."

SEWER GAS KILLS TWO MEN.

Foundry Employes Die In Effort To Rescue Another Man.

Cleveland, O.—Michael Juhas and Michael Judd, foundry employes, were killed by sewer gas in an effort to rescue John Donnelly, an employe of the city sewer department, who was rescued by city firemen when the bodies of the other two men were taken out. Juhas and Judd, having seen Donnelly go down a manhole, went to see why he did not come up. They, too, were overcome with gas and were dead when reached.

EXPRESS COMPANY STOCK.

American Express Co. To Distribute 45,000 Shares Of Wells-Fargo.

New York.—The directors of the American Express Company decided to distribute among the stockholders of the company 45,000 shares of stock of Wells-Fargo & Co., with a market value of nearly $5,000,000, which has been held by the company for several years.

TURKISH TROOPS ADVANCE.

They Cross the Frontier Line Into Bulgarian Territory.

Sofia.—Turkish troops crossed the new frontier line between Bulgaria and Turkey, running from Enos, on the Aegean Sea, to Midia, on the Black Sea. They already have penetrated a distance of nearly 20 miles into the Bunarhissar region, the Bulgarian troops offering no opposition. The Christians in the district are alleged to be fleeing before the Turkish troops, owing to their excesses.

ATTACKS UNFAIR--- WILLIAM J. BRYAN

Lecture Engagements Made Subject to Cancellation.

MacVEAGH DEFENDS HIM.

Former Republican Secretary Of Treasury Says Double Bryan's Salary Might Be Adequate.

Washington.—In answer to a query concerning his lecture tours, Mr. Bryan said:

"In fairness to myself, the newspapers might have assumed that my lecture engagements would not interfere with my official business rather than to assume that they would. All of my engagements are made subject to cancellation, and I can call them off whenever the occasion becomes necessary."

Mr. Bryan said that he did not think any further discussion of the subject was necessary.

Franklin MacVeagh, former Secretary of the Treasury, who is now in Chicago, declared that Secretary Bryan was absolutely correct in his assertions that a Cabinet officer could not live properly on $12,000 a year. Mr. MacVeagh served under the Taft administration and has had considerable experience in both political and social circles in Washington. When asked for an opinion on the matter, Mr. MacVeagh replied with emphasis:

"Of course, Mr. Bryan is right. Such a salary is merely nominal, scarcely more than a drop in the bucket. The Cabinet officer has an official life to lead as well as private. I don't doubt that any of them could run along on $12,000, but they would have to live privately. They couldn't possibly mingle with those in official life."

In response to a question as to what salary he considered adequate to meet the demands of the financial strain on a Cabinet officer, Mr. MacVeagh said:

"It would vary. The Secretary of State, from the nature of his position, must be looked upon for more lavish expenditures in a social way than any of the other Cabinet officers. I think perhaps double the present salary would be sufficient, if the Cabinet member were careful and economical."

BACON RETURNED TO SENATE.

First Senator To Be Elected By Vote Of People.

Atlanta, Ga.—Augustus O. Bacon was re-elected to the United States Senate as a member from Georgia by the direct votes of the electorate.

This counts as the first election held under the recently ratified Seventeenth Amendment to the United States Constitution providing that the voters of the several States shall cast direct ballots the Senatorial elections. Senator Bacon was unopposed.

The vote was very light, many of the country precincts not opening polling places since the result was a foregone conclusion.

ENTOMBED MEN RESCUED.

Five Miners Buried Since Wednesday As Result Of Cloudburst.

Eveleth, Minn.—The five men who were entombed at the Spruce Mine here Wednesday night, as a result of a cloudburst, were rescued Thursday night. The imprisoned miners were located by tapping on a pipe which had been drilled 40 feet into the mine. After the first signals were heard the work of excavating was resumed with double energy, and the men were soon located and brought to the surface. While they had suffered greatly, it is believed all will recover.

$625,000 NECKLACE STOLEN.

Sugar Substituted In Package For Rich String Of Pearls.

London.—The theft of a pearl necklace valued at $625,000 was reported to the Scotland Yard authorities. The pearls are alleged to have been stolen during transit by post from Paris to a dealer in London. The robbery was discovered in London, when the registered packet in which the necklace had been dispatched was opened. The case contained only pieces of sugar.

CARTRIDGE KILLS CHILD.

Exploded By Bonfire Into Which It Had Been Thrown.

Camden, N. J.—While playing around a bonfire near his home here Preston Slaughter, 8 years old, was instantly killed when a cartridge thrown into the flames by another boy pierced his heart. Harry Smith, 11 years old, was taken into custody charged with throwing the cartridge into the fire, but was later paroled in the care of his parents.

ENGINE CRUSHES AVIATOR.

Explodes In Air and Wreckage Kills Young Birdman.

Chico, Cal.—Thaddeus Kerns, a 20-year-old aviator, was killed when the engine of his biplane exploded 75 feet in the air. When the wreckage hit the ground the radiator crushed the aviator's head, while other parts of the biplane pierced his body.

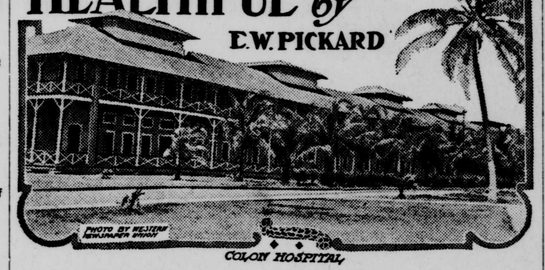
THREATS MADE BY GERMANY.

To Take Initiative In Mexico If United States Does Not.

Mobile, Ala.—Buyers on the Mobile Cotton Exchange representing German firms said they had received code messages from Germany stating that the Berlin Government had made representations to the United States concerning the Mexican situation. The messages were said to state that if the United States did not move to restore peace in Mexico Germany would take some initiative to that end.

MAKING *the* ZONE HEALTHFUL *by*

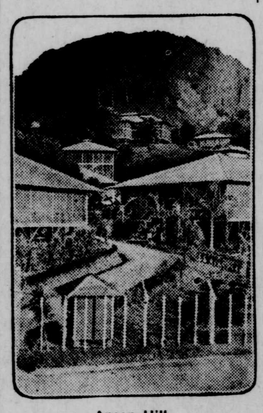
D. W. PICKARD



Ancon, C. Z.—All the world gives to Col. W. C. Gorgas, chief sanitary officer, and his assistants full credit for the wonderful work they have accomplished in making the Panama canal zone healthful and keeping it so. All the world that knows gives equal r greater credit to those American, Italian and English doctors and soldiers who sacrificed their health and in some cases their lives to prove that yellow fever and malaria, the two terrors of tropic America, are transmitted by the bite of mosquitoes. It is not my intention to tell over again the latter story. The devotion of those brave men actually made possible the building of the Panama canal, for their work has been taken full advantage of by Colonel Gorgas and his forces, and the zone is now one of the most healthful places in the world.

Before the coming of the Americans the isthmus was a veritable pest hole. The French canal builders and their workmen and the laborers on the Panama railway died like flies, usually of malaria or yellow fever. Today a fatal case of malaria is a rarity, the more malignant form being almost unknown, and not a single case of yellow fever has originated in the zone in several years.

The Stegomyia mosquito, the yellow fever bearer, has not been exceedingly hard to exterminate because it breeds and lives only near human habitations. When the Americans had substituted a regular water system and underground sewers for the rain water barrels and the open ditches in Colon, Panama and the other towns, and had fumigated all the dwellings, Stegomyia was practically extinct. That job of fumigat-



Ancon Hill.

ing, by the way, raised a great row among the ignorant inhabitants of Panama. They could not understand why they should be all moved out into the street and their houses filled with evil-smelling fumes, and they were inclined to offer forcible resistance until the zone police took the matter in hand.

Much more difficult has been the task of eradicating malaria, for the Anopheline mosquito, which makes a specialty of carrying this disease, is widespread and of several varieties. It is the female only that bites, and she needs blood—preferably red blood—for the development of her eggs. The eggs are deposited in a slow moving or stationary water and hatch out into little larvae or "wrigglers." At least once in two minutes the larva must come to the surface to breathe, and that is where the sanitary department gets it, usually.

As one wanders about the zone he sees at the headwaters of every stream, ditch or other water course, at frequent intervals along its banks, and at the edge of every pool, a big tin can or a keg. From this receptacle there is a constant drip, drip, drip of larvacide, a black, oily-looking compound of crude carbolic acid, caustic soda and resin. This spreads out over the water, an iridescent film, and when little Anopheline larva comes up for air he meets a swift death. To replenish these cans of larvacide a small army of Jamaicans is kept traveling about the zone, and others go around with tanks of the compound strapped on their backs, spraying every pool they come to.

Another measure of extermination has been the draining and filling in of swampy ground and the straightening and clearing of water courses so that their flow will be too swift for Madame Anopheline. The work of draining and filling has been extensive and near the Pacific end of the canal has resulted in the reclamation of large tracts of land for building sites.

The third part of the anti-mosquito campaign is the careful screening of buildings occupied by human beings. Ordinary mosquito netting would not do and only copper wire will stand the climate there. Consequently a fine meshed copper screening is used. If any Anophelines escape the larvacide and succeed in gaining entrance to a habitation, the mosquito-killers are summoned and seldom fail to get them. Nine days must elapse after a mosquito has bitten a malarious person before it becomes infectious, and this gives the mosquito brigade plenty of time to kill the insects while they are asleep on the walls. The isolation of infected persons in the hospitals helps a lot, for of course the mosquito cannot carry malaria until it has bitten a malarious person.

Rats, that carry the bubonic plague, and flies, that transmit various other diseases, have received adequate attention from the sanitary department, and dumb brutes are not neglected. As an instance of the latter fact, every horse and mule in the zone must be placed at night in one of a series of corrals established by the department and there it is fed and cared for, the owner paying a reasonable fixed charge for the service. These animals, if left out, often are attacked by a disease that is infectious and may be transmitted to human beings. Besides that, the native cannot be persuaded to keep his stable in sanitary condition.

Many other sanitary regulations are imposed on the people of the isthmus. All garbage must be deposited in receptacles to be collected by the department's wagons and burned in its crematories. Chickens may not be kept within a certain distance of any dwelling. Rain water may not be gathered and kept in open receptacles. That last rule is not easy to enforce, for the Panamanian prefers rain water for drinking purposes. But all these are for the general good, and the United States has the treaty right to attend to the sanitation of Panama and Colon as well as of the zone.

In addition to the two great hospitals at Ancon and Colon, the department of sanitation maintains a dispensary with physician and nurse at every town along the route of the canal and at Porto Bello, where the commission has a big stone quarry. The larger hospital, on Ancon hill, close to Panama, in the spring of the year had about 900 patients. Its wards and the residences of the physicians and nurses are scattered picturesquely though rather inconveniently on the east and north slopes of the beautiful hill, and the grounds are filled with magnificent trees and lovely flowering vines and bushes. A little further around the hill is the hospital for the insane, and it, too, is well filled, for the Jamaican and Barbadian negroes go crazy at the slightest provocation.

In Colon, stretching along the seashore in the only pretty part of that flat city, is the other hospital, smaller but no less efficient and well manned than that at Ancon. Its grounds are swept continually by the refreshing winds from the Atlantic and many of its wards are built out over the water. Both hospitals are served by corps of physicians and surgeons, mostly rather young, but able, ambitious and studious. Among them are a number of army and navy surgeons. These men are acquiring invaluable experience and not a few of them have been called away to positions of great responsibility and high remuneration.

One mighty good thing the French company did was to establish a sanitarium on Taboga island, and the Americans, recognizing its value, promptly reopened it for the benefit of white convalescents. These may remain on the pretty island for two weeks, paying $2 a day for room, board and medical attention.

Taboga lies twelve miles due south of Panama and is as attractive a tropical isle as one will often see. Its curving white beaches in little bays are ideal bathing places; its lofty hills, clad with dense vegetation, afford occupation for the climber, and the small fishing village of Taboga is ancient and not uninteresting. Gorgeous birds and flowers and luscious fruits are everywhere. Nothing more perfectly beautiful can be imagined than an evening on the grassy slopes of the sanitarium grounds. A myriad stars glitter overhead, the Southern Cross and Canopus swinging above the southern horizon. In the forest night birds sing and a variety of tree locust sends forth a clear, musical note that can be heard a mile. In the little public square of the village the native women and children are laughing and singing as the men set forth on all-night fishing trips. And off to the north, this side of the glow of Panama, wink the light buoys of the canal's sea channel.

If in later years Taboga does not become a favorite winter resort for wealthy Americans, I shall miss my guess.

Woman Heads Flock of Geese.

Mrs. Mary Randinsky, the "human incubator" of Gary, Ind., the the mother of five healthy goslings. She is the owner of a poultry farm and for the past few weeks her stock has not been increasing with the rapidity she hoped. Recently a hen deserted a hatching of goose eggs. Mrs. Radinsky made a belt of cloth in which there were pockets for five eggs. She placed the eggs therein and for 15 days wore it day and night. She was rewarded when every egg hatched.

A Mild Suggestion.

"Are you in favor of woman suffrage?"

"Yes," replied the timid looking man. "But I'm a little apprehensive about the importance they attach to the ability to go without eating. Once in a while some of them ought to suspend the cry 'votes for women' in favor of 'three meals a day for men.'"

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

Bradstreet's state of trade says:

"Seasonable quiet prevails in the larger lines of trade and salesmen are off the road for vacations. On the other hand, brilliant weather and holiday demands, plus clearance sales, have greatly stimulated retail distribution. What is probably more significant is the fact that sentiment as to the future appears to be more encouraging. There is less timidity and the major note is one of conservative optimism. Buyers are beginning to appear in the various wholesale markets, and it is apparent that more business has been done, especially in dry goods and shoes on future account than was earlier apparent.

"As yet the West, Northwest and Southwest reflect greatest activity in future operations, and in those sections buyers have taken hold in a large way, the result being that in various lines trade exceeds that of last year."

Wholesale Markets

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red, 96c c i f New York export basis, July shipments; do, 97¾ f o b to arrive; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 101½ f o b afloat.

Corn—Spot steady; export grade quoted 69c nominal f o b afloat.

Oats—Spot easy; standard white, 45@45½c; No. 2, 46; No. 3, 44½@45; No. 4, 44@44½; ordinary clipped white, 44½@45½; fancy clipped white, 46½@47½, all elevator.

Butter—Quiet; receipts, 18,565 tubs. Creamery extras, 27¾@28c; firsts, 26@27; seconds, 25@25½; state dairy, finest, 27; factory, current make, firsts, 23@23½; seconds, 21½@22; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 20½; No. 3, 19@20.

Cheese—State whole milk, fresh, colored, specials, 14¼@14½.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extras, 24@26c; extra firsts, 21@23; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 26@28.

Live Poultry — Strong; chickens, Western, 25c; fowls, 18½; turkeys, 15. Dressed strong; fresh killed Western chickens, 25; fowls, 16½@19½c; turkeys, 18@19.

PHILADELPHIA.— Butter—Steady; Western creamery, extra, 28@28½c.

Cheese—Higher; New York full cream, fancy, 14¾@16.

Live Poultry — Firm, unchanged; dressed poultry firm; broiling chickens, 20@25c.

Potatoes — Firmer; Southern, new, per brl, $2.25.

Hay—Firmer; timothy hay, No. 1, large bales, $17.00@17.50; No. 1, medium bales, $16.50@17.00; No. 2, $14.00@15.00; No. 3, $11.00@12.00. Clover, mixed hay, light mixed, $13.50@14.00; No. 1, $12.50@13.00; No. 2, $10.50@11.50.

Wheat—Higher; No. 2 red, spot and July, export, 92@92½c; No. 1, Northern Duluth, export, $1.00@1.01.

Oats—Lower; No. 2 white, 46½@47c.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red spot and July, 92; August, 91¾; September, 93 asked.

Corn—Contract, 66c.

Oats—White—No. 2, 45½c; standard, 44½@44¾; No. 3, 43¾@44.

Rye—Western Rye—No. 2, export, 66@66½c; No. 3, 63@63½; No. 4, 62@62½.

Hay—Timothy, No. 1, $17.50; standard, $17; No. 2, $15.50@16; No. 3, $12.50@14. Light Clover Mixed, $15@15.50; No. 1, $14.50@15; No. 2, $11@12; heavy, $12@13. Clover—No. 1, $11@12; No. 2, $9@10.

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

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 29; creamery, choice, 27@28; creamery, good, 25@26; creamery, prints, 29@30; creamery, blocks, 28@29; ladles, 23@25; Maryland and Pennsylvania rolls, 20.

Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 20c; Western, firsts, 20; West Virginia firsts, 20. Recrated and rehandled eggs ½c@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, 24@25; do, do, 1¼ lbs and under, 23. Ducks, old white Pekins, 14c; do, Muscovy, 12@13; do, puddle, 12@13; do, spring, 3 lbs and over, 15@16.

Live Stock

CHICAGO.—Hogs—Bulk of sales $8.85@9.05; light, $8.75@9.15; mixed, $8.65@9.15; heavy, $8.45@9.05; rough, $8.45@8.65; pigs, $7.25@9.10.

Cattle—Steady to 10c lower; calves, strong to 25c higher. Beeves, $7.25@9.15; Texas steers, $7@8.20; stockers and feeders, $5.60@7.90; cows and heifers, $3.85@8.50; calves, $8@10.75.

Sheep—Steady to 10c lower; native sheep, $4.15@5.50; yearlings, $5.50@7.25; native lambs, $6.60@8.25.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Choice, $8.50@8.75; prime, $8.20@9.40.

Sheep—Strong; supply light; prime wethers, $5.30@5.50; culls and commons, $2.00@3.00; lambs, $6.00@9.00; veal calves, $10.50@11.00.

Hogs—Lower; prime heavies, $9.20@9.30; mediums, $9.60@9.65; heavy Yorkers, $9.60@9.65; light Yorkers $9.65@9.70; pigs, $9.65@9.70; rough $8.00@8.25.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Hogs—Bu $8.75@8.85; heavy, $8.75@8.[illegible] packers and butchers, $8.80@8.85; light, $8.80@8.85; pigs, $7.75@8.50.

Cattle — Prime fed steers, $8.40@8.80; dressed beef steers, $7@8.35; Southern steers, $5.50@8.05; cows, $4.25@7.25; heifers, $6.25@8.65; stockers and feeders, $5.50@8; bulls, $5.25@7; calves, $6.50@9.25.

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