# DANIELS FAVORS WOMEN VOTING

### Ready for Inevitable. Says Secretary of Navy.

### HE ADDRESSES CIVIC LEAGUE

**Ruler Of American Sea Force Makes Speech In San Francisco Full Of Fine Sentiment Regarding Woman and Home.**

San Francisco.—In a speech studded with fine sentiment regarding women and the home, Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, addressed the Women's Civic League here.

"We may as well get ready for the inevitable," said the Secretary, "for women are going to vote."

But he did not seem to be much alarmed at this, for he added:

"I am persuaded that neither principalities nor powers, things present nor things to come, learning, the ballot, nor anything can separate woman from womanliness and from the making of the home and the rearing of children. Therefore, none of the dire predictions of evil will fall upon us when women vote."

Secretary Daniels stated in the course of his address that he once advocated a plan to determine whether men or women were better qualified to govern by giving women the exclusive use of the ballot for a period of 10 years, and at the end of the 10 years experts could then determine which sex were the better fitted to exercise the franchise. "But," said he, "I soon came to see that this was not practical or practicable."

Long Beach, Cal.—State laws compelling the citizens to exercise the privilege of the ballot were advocated by Secretary Daniels, of the Navy Department, speaking here at a luncheon in his honor.

"We have too large a class of citizens," he said, "generally well educated and well-to-do, who abdicate the kingly right of suffrage. A way should be found to make it easy for them to vote, to then require it of them. There is hardly an election anywhere in the country, outside of presidential years, where the issue is not carried by a minority of the electorate.

"There should be a law by which all officers and enlisted men in the Army and Navy, all other public officers who are employed away from their place of residence, all college students who are of age, and all drummers and railroad men can vote by mail."

### FALLS 110 FEET.

**Steeplejack Waves Hospital Attendants Aside and Walks Home.**

St. Louis.—After falling 110 feet, from the top of a smokestack to a steel roof, and after stopping with his head a bucket of tar which had followed him in the plunge, Edward Horner, a steeplejack at the Granite City (Ill.) steel works, waved aside hospital attendants who had come to remove his remains, and then walked half a mile to his home.

There a physician said, although Horner's head and shoulders were badly bruised and that he was probably internally injured, he might recover.

### FOR NON-PARTISAN NOMINATION.

**Gov. Tener Signs Bill Applying To Judges and Two Cities.**

Harrisburg, Pa.—Governor Tener signed the bill providing for the nomination by non-partisan ballot of all judges in Pennsylvania from the highest to the lowest court of record. The new law also provides for the nomination by non-partisan ballot of all municipal officers in second-class cities. Pittsburgh and Scranton are the only cities in the second class.

### CARRIED DYNAMITE IN BASKET.

**Seven Sticks Explode and Only Bits Of Body Are Found.**

Rochester, N. Y.—Seven sticks of dynamite which John Everitt was carrying in a basket out of a shed in the heart of the town of Honeoye exploded and blew him to pieces. The shed disappeared skyward, nearby buildings rocked, windows were broken for a wide area and residents thrown into a panic. Only bits of Everitt's body were recovered.

### COATLESS IN COURT.

**Judge Rules That a Gentleman Is Still Such Even In Shirt Sleeves.**

Pittsburgh.—Clerks in the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Marshall Brown sitting, appeared without their coats. "A man is a gentleman whether he has his coat on or not," ruled Judge Brown in deciding that the attaches could appear coatless in court.

### CAT CAUSED DEATH.

**Jumped On Owner's Shoulder While He Was Handling Razor.**

Paris.—A pet cat jumped upon Edmund Hury's shoulder while he was shaving and caused him to cut a gash in his throat from which he died.

### STATE SUES RAILROADS.

**$75,000,000 Penalty Asked For An Alleged Unlawful Merger.**

Jackson, Miss.—Attorney General Ross A. Collins announced that he will file in Coahoma county a suit in Chancery Court against the Illinois Central and Yazoo and Mississippi Valley railroads, alleging an unlawful merger and asking penalties approximating $75,000,000. The Attorney General said the suit would be vigorously prosecuted. It is known that he had worked up much evidence.

## DIPLOMACY




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# 50 GIRL WORKERS PERISH IN FLAMES

### Fifty Others Are Injured in Factory Fire.

### WOMEN JUMP FROM WINDOWS

**Thought a Genuine Alarm Was "Test" and Did Not Hasten Out—Blaze Roars Through Structure Like a Whirlwind.**

Binghamton, N. Y.—A wisp of smoke and a spurt of flame swept up the stairway leading to the second floor of a four-story brick building at 17 Wall street here.

Then came a smother of smoke and flame and over it all rang the shrieks of 126 girl employes. In 20 minutes the walls of the building crumbled with deafening roars and the shriveled corpses of from 50 to 70 persons, mostly working girls, were burned in a mass of white-hot ruin.

Many others were injured, and it is thought that at least a dozen of these will die.

The Binghamton Clothing Company, of which Reed B. Freeman is manager and principal stockholder, occupied the building. It faced the river and stood free from surrounding structures.

While the exact number is not known, 126 girls are believed to have been at work on their machines. Twenty women were at work on the third floor, where the finishing was done, and from 80 to 100 on the top floor, where the scores of sewing machines were humming industriously when the fire broke out.

**Thought Alarm Fire Drill.**

A fire alarm system had been installed in the factory but two months ago and frequent fire drills were held. This proved the undoing of the unfortunate employes. Within the past two weeks three test alarms had been sounded and the girls had grown into the habit of taking their itme and walking leisurely out.

When the fire gong rang at 2.30 o'clock William Bennett, a cutter on the second floor, noticed a wisp of smoke coming up the stairway leading from the entrance on the first floor. He pushed the fire alarm and the gongs rang throughout the building.

So quick was the fire that before Bennett and his fellow-employes on that floor could reach the fire escapes the room was filled with smoke and the flames were leaping up the stairway. This is said to have been the only exit from the building except a fire escape at the back.

### "MOVIES" MAY OPEN ON SUNDAY.

**But Pictures Must Be Uplifting and Charity Must Benefit.**

Madison, Wis. — Judge John C. Fehlandt, of the Municipal Court, ruled that the motion picture theatres in Madison may remain open on Sundays without fear of arrest. Pictures, however, must be of a religious character or such as the court may find morally uplifting are displayed and a percentage of the receipts must be given to charity.

### BONES MAY SAIL.

**Suggested Trip Through Panama Canal For Remains Of Columbus.**

Washington.—Assistant Secretary of State Osborne, as the result of his visit to the Dominican Republic and Hayti, suggests that the bones of Christopher Columbus, which are at Santo Domingo City, be placed aboard the first ship to go through the Panama Canal.

### CORN COSTS LEG.

**Barrett Hamburger Sues a Toe Scraper For $50,000 Damages.**

New York. — Barrett Hamburger went to a chiropodist to have a corn taken off his left foot. The cure was so radical, he says, that he had to have the foot amputated. Hamburger brought suit against Charles E. Levy to recover $50,000.

### BOY BLOWN TO PIECES.

**Had Dynamite In Pocket While Wrestling With Brother.**

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—A stick of dynamite in the hip pocket of Martin Funk exploded and blew him to pieces when he fell during a playful wrestling match with his brother. Rowland Funk, the brother, had his left hand blown off. Martin was 18 years old. Both boys resided in Hudson. The accident occurred in a tent where the Funks were camping near Germantown.

# PRESIDENT PLANS TO END STRIFE

### Wilson Prohibits Shipment of Arms Into Mexico.

### NEUTRALITY TO BE STRICT.

**Huerta Administration Deprived Of Privilege Previously Accorded Madero Government.**

Washington.—President Wilson has determined that no faction in the present Mexican revolution shall obtain arms or ammunition from the United States and that neutrality must be observed in its strictest sense.

This was the interpretation of the neutrality laws decided upon by the President after conferences with Senator Bacon and Representative Flood, chairmen of the tow Congressional Committees on Foreign Relations.

While the Mexican rebels have been getting no arms heretofore, latest developments mean that the Huerta administration will be deprived of the privilege previously accorded the Madero Government and that the United States will treat all sides alike in the present dispute.

**Constitutionalists Complained.**

The situation was precipitated by the repeated complaints of the Constitutionalists and their sympathizers in this country that if the United States did not virtually assist the Huerta Government by selling it munitions of war a termination of hostilities would be possible. Sentiment in favor of a new policy grew in Congress to such extent that a canvass was made of the Foreign Relations Committees in both houses.

It was found that there would be little obection to repealing the joint resolution of March 14, 1912, giving the President discretionary power to prohibit exportations of arms or munitions of war to countries where domestic violence existed, but permitting him to allow the legally constituted Government of any country to buy war supplies as usual. Senator Bacon, however, reiterated as he left the White House that the Huerta administration could not be considered a legitimate successor of the Madero regime or a legally constituted government.

**May Let All Sides Have Arms.**

The Constitutionalist representatives here had protested to the State Department that inasmuch as the Huerta Government had not been recognized it ought not to obtain arms. This construction of the case found favor in official circles, and while the repeal of the resolution of March 14, 1912, was considered by Administration officials as one way of equalizing conditions, it was decided that the same purpose could be observed by denying ammunition to all factions.

There is nevertheless a firm feeling in Congress in favor of lifting the embargo on arms and giving both sides an equal opportunity to equip themselves. This sentiment finds favor especially among those who believe that the Carranza rebels have public opinion behind them in Mexico and if given the arms with which to supply their large unequipped forces the revolution would end speedily in their favor.

### CONFESSES TO ROBBERY.

**Express Wagon Driver Says He Stole $22,000 From Company.**

Lake Charles, La.—A 17-year-old express wagon driver confessed that he stole $22,000 in currency from a Wells-Fargo chest in a railroad station here last November, according to the police. The young prisoner is Herschel Pierce. His arrest came as the sequel to the apprehension of his uncle, A. E. Amy, on Saturday. The police said Pierce told them he had no assistance in planning or executing the robbery and that voluntarily he divided the currency with his uncle. It was Amy's lavish spending that first directed suspicion to him.

### MISSING CHILD FOUND DEAD.

**Fifteen-Year-Old Girl Left Home After Quarrel.**

Waynesboro, Pa.—The lifeless body of 15-year-old Lena Cage, daughter of a well-to-do merchant of this place, was found by boys on the bank of Ten Mile creek. The child disappeared from home a week ago after a quarrel, it is alleged, with a member of the family over some trivial matter, and it is believed she threw herself into the creek near the spot where the body was recovered.

# CRISIS NOW AT HAND IN MEXICO

### Conditions Have Reached a Very Serious Pass.

### HUERTA'S FATE IN BALANCE

**Statement Denying That Administration Had Made Any Announcement As To Its Intentions.**

Washington.—The Huerta administration in Mexico, born in blood, is, according to private information received by President Wilson from Mexico City and other sections of the distracted republic, nearing its end, and the downfall of the present regime, it is said, would not come as a surprise. This view of the situation has not been fully corroborated by the official dispatches from the American Embassy, but it is nevertheless being used to guide the American Government in its policy toward that country.

An indication of the Adminstration's belief that the Huerta Government is in a precarious position is afforded by the fact that Washington officials are preparing to make inquires to ascertain the ability of the Constitutionalists or revolutionary leaders to furnish a stable government in Mexico should they come into power after Huerta had been ousted. It is doubtful how Governor Carranza, of Coahuila, who is looked upon as the real leader of the revolutionary forces, has been approached, in behalf of President Wilson, to ascertain what assurances he would be able to give that law and order would be established in the Mexican territory and the interests of American citizens would be protected should he become President of the Republic.

**Agent Ready To Supply Data.**

Governor Carranza's agent here, H. Perez Romero, is understood to be ready to furnish such information as the Administration would require should the latter deem it the part of wisdom to enter into negotiations with the Constitutionalists.

Developments along this line suggested that President Wilson had under contemplation the granting of belligerent rights to the Constitutionalists without regard to whether the Huerta Administration remains in power or not. The granting of belligerent rights would carry with it the extension of the neutrality laws to the Constitutionalist authority and enable the Constitutionalists' agent in this country to send arms and ammunition and other things required by the revolutionary forces across the border without restriction by the United States troops and civil authorities.

So delicate is the Mexican situation considered in official circles that the White House issued the following statement to clear up misrepresentations:

On his attention being called to the following statements appearing in certain papers (1) that the President had stated that he would not recognize the Huerta administration and that it would not last a year; (2) that the President had stated that this country would establish a protectorate over all Central American countries to guard the Panama Canal, Secretary Tumulty stated that there was absolutely no foundation in truth for either of the statements and emphatically denied that the President had expressed any opinion or at any other time regarding the Huerta administration or its stability, or stated any intention as to its recognition.

**To Compare Information.**

The facts which the President and Secretary Bryan have received from Mexico will be put with the information which Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson will bring to Washington when he arrives for a conference this week. If they are in conflict, the President will decide which is to govern the future course of the Administration. Secretary Bryan, who has canceled some of his lecturing dates, is expected to take part in the conference.

### BESIEGED BY BANDITS.

**Reported Plight Of Americans At Madera, Mex.**

El Paso, Tex.—Huddled in two houses on the main street of Madera, Mexico, the Americans who are besieged by bandits had been reduced practically to starvation when a messenger left there 14 days ago. He arrived here after a hard trip overland through mud. He saiu the bandits are bent on murdering the Americans for protection given some cowboys who attacked and killed two bandits who were stealing cattle and are firing into the settlement at intervals.

### PROTECT THE MEADOW LARK.

**Department Of Agriculture Says They Kill Injurious Pests.**

Washington. — Protect and encourage the meadow lark, for its principal diet consists of cotton boll and alfalfa weevils, grasshoppers and predaceous gorund beetles, advises the Department of Agriculture. While the bird, it is acknowledged, does some damage to sprouting grain, its value as a destroyer of injurious insects is shown to be far greater.

### EXPELS SWISS GUARDS.

**Three Ringleaders Of Vatican Strike Forced To Leave Service.**

Rome.—By order of Pope Pius Cardinal Merry del Val discharged the three members of the Swiss Guards held to be leaders in the mutiny, and expelled them from the Vatican. The other 77 members of the Guards' Corps were given their choice of leaving the Vatican or remaining under the old conditions. Cardinal Merry del Val refused to grant any of the demands presented by the guards.

# FEEDING THE CANAL ZONE

### by E.W. PICKARD

PHOTO BY WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION



SCENE IN EMPIRE

Colon, C. Z.—In writing or talking about the Panama Canal the superlative degree is very likely to be overworked. The canal itself is the biggest thing of the kind ever undertaken; the locks are unequalled in size; the work of the department of sanitation is the most remarkable ever carried out, and so it goes.

But there is one other feature of the building of the canal that calls loudly for the superlative degree—the commissary department and the way in which it has fed the Zone. Not fed it only, either, but largely clothed it and supplied it with household necessities and even luxuries.

The commissary department is a department of the Panama railroad, which is owned by the United States and of which Chairman Goethals is president. As officially stated:

"The commissary department of the Panama railroad is operated by the subsistence department of the Isthmian Canal commission for the purpose of supplying employes of the Panama railroad and Isthmian Canal commission and their families with foodstuffs, wearing apparel and household necessities, and also supplying food for the hotels, hospitals, messes, and kitchens operated by the Isthmian Canal commission and for the United States soldiers and marines located on the Isthmus of Panama, and ships of the United States navy. It is estimated that the department supplies about 70,000 people daily, computing one dependent for each employe.

"The business of the department for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1912, was $6,702,355.68, to transact which it is necessary to carry a stock valued at about $1,000,000."

That sounds decidedly prosaic, but in truth the operations of this great business machine are almost romantic. The vessels of the Panama railroad in unending procession bring to the docks at Cristobal the vast bulk of supplies and as continually these are sent out to the score of stores maintained by the department along the route of the canal and at Porto Bello. Every evening each storekeeper telegraphs to the headquarters in Cristobal the list of supplies of which he is in need, and during the night the cars are loaded. At 3:45 o'clock each morning the long supply train starts out from Colon. It consists of 21 cars, 11 of which are refrigerated, and the food and ice are distributed along the route so that they may be delivered to the quarters of families by 8 o'clock.

In Cristobal is the biggest store of all, and it compares well with the huge department stores of American cities. There may be obtained all kinds of food stuffs, American and European; clothing for men and women, furniture, household wares, supplies for travelers, cigars and cigarettes—indeed almost anything one might call for except intoxicating drinks. Articles from foreign lands, being imported by the government itself, of course pay no duty, and consequently such things as fine English chinaware can be bought there at prices far below those charged in the states. It is said on the isthmus, and generally believed, that the members of congressional junketing parties which from time to time go down to inspect the canal always carry home with them a lot of this choice porcelain.

At the head of the commissary department is the subsistence officer, Col. Eugene Wilson, whose huge physical bulk is well matched by his great executive ability. It would seem that no better man could possibly have been found for the position, for he has in hand every detail of the immense business and it runs like clockwork. Seldom is a complaint heard from even the most exacting of housewives, and when one is registered it is courteously received and the fault, if one exists, promptly rectified.

"Cleanliness before godliness every time" is Colonel Wilson's motto and though it is not posted on any wall, every employe understands that his job depends primarily on his cleanliness. In Cristobal are the great cold storage plant, bakery, coffee plant, ice plant, ice cream plant, corned beef plant, butter printing plant and laundry, and in every one of them the unwritten rule "be clean" is adhered to with the utmost care. Nowhere, if it can be avoided, is there personal contact with the food, and the numerous and ingenious automatic machines are kept scrupulously clean.

Now let's get back to figures, in order to obtain some idea of the magnitude of the commissary department's operations. Take the cold storage plant first. In its 192,220 cubic feet of refrigerated space are kept constantly on hand meat and vegetable supplies for ten days at least, in some instances much more. Hanging in long rows in the icy cold rooms are the carcasses of 400 beeves and hogs and sheep in due proportion. In other rooms, not so cold, are 150 tons of potatoes, and vast quantities of onions, turnips, beets, carrots, cabbages, yams, celery, tomatoes and other vegetables. In yet other rooms are ten tons of poultry, and elsewhere are boxes of fruit without number. And this enormous supply is daily depleted and daily renewed.

Adjoining the cold storage plant is the bakery, in whose immense ovens are baked each working day about 20,000 loaves of bread, 2,200 rolls and 380 pounds of cake. The coffee department, which roasts and sends out about 300,000 pounds of the roasted berry each year, receives the especial attention of Colonel Wilson, for he is himself a great coffee drinker. He personally makes up the formulas for the blends, and as something of a coffee connoisseur myself, I can testify that he knows what he is about when he does it.

The people of the zone, white and black alike, are very fond of ice cream, and to supply the demand the commissiary manufactures about 140,000 gallons a year, of three grades. The first grade is as good ice cream as one can get anywhere, and even the third grade is mighty welcome after a hot day in the Culebra Cut or the Pedro Miguel locks.

Are you tired of figures yet? If not, please consider that the ice plant at Cristobal makes nearly 40,000 tons of ice a year, the corned beef plant has an annual output of about 270,000 pounds, and that almost 335,000 pounds of butter is handled by the butter printing plant, all of the butter being brought from the United States. Then we will move to the laundry. In this spacious building, with its long rows of washing machines and drying and ironing devices, all the laundry work of the Zone, excepting that of the Ancon hospital, is done, and in addition that of all the steamship lines running to Colon except one. "We are now handling," said the manager, "an average of about half a million pieces a month, and in the months when the tourists come in greatest numbers the figures mount to about 800,000."

The figures I have been giving are approximate only, for they are changing continually with changing conditions. Here is a list of some of the more important importations of food products during the last fiscal year:

| | Pounds. |
|---|---|
| Peas and beans in bulk | 1,165,602 |
| Sugar | 4,154,587 |
| Tea | 106,155 |
| Preserved fruit in syrup in tins and glass | 887,172 |
| Jams, jellies and preserves in tins and glass | 249,824 |
| Milk, evaporated and condensed | 3,025,930 |
| Peas and beans in tins | 534,378 |
| Pickles and sauces | 208,691 |
| Lard | 618,880 |
| Codfish | 1,092,716 |
| Rice | 1,945,373 |
| Flour | 6,869,352 |
| Confectionery | 116,607 |
| Macaroni, vermicelli and spaghetti | 428,517 |
| Fish, canned | 240,442 |
| Fresh meats | 6,453,138 |
| Cured and pickled meats | 976,445 |
| Cheese | 142,783 |
| Butter, fresh | 427,683 |
| Poultry | 503,590 |
| Potatoes, white | 5,843,692 |
| Potatoes, sweet | 1,016,392 |
| Onions | 896,850 |
| Turnips | 123,310 |
| Carrots | 135,257 |
| Cabbage | 677,234 |
| Yams | 300,045 |
| Other vegetables | 741,627 |
| Apples | 916,622 |

As will be readily understood, the commission is able and willing to sell food at very little above cost. Consequently the housewife on the isthmus can buy at prices that are never above those in the states, and that nearly always are considerably lower.

An important part of the commissary plant is the industrial and experimental laboratory in Cristobal, where all the foods are tested and many things, such as flavoring extracts, are manufactured.

The commission conducts more than a dozen hotels for white Americans, where good meals are furnished for 30 cents each; a score of mess halls for European laborers, where a day's board costs forty cents, and about twenty-five kitchens for West Indian laborers, where board casts thirty cents a day. Something like a million meals are served each month in these various establishments, for nearly every employe of the commission eats at a government table. It has been said that no private contractor in the world feeds his employes as well as the Isthmian canal commission. Very few of the men ever ate better meals than they are getting on the isthmus, and this is true of the Americans as well as of the Spaniards and West Indians.

No, you cannot avoid the use of the superlative degree in speaking about Colonel Wilson's commissary department.

**Osler Has Cure for "Blues."**

A perfect cure for the "blues" has been laid down by Sir William Osler in a recent lecture before a gathering of students. Sir William declares the modern man and woman are trying to live more than the allotted 24 hours in a single day.

He advises the downcast to touch the button that shuts off the past and do the same with the future. "Make 24 hours the limit of your life, so far as you can see in advance," he says, "and there will be no more cause for the 'blues.'

"When the load of yesterday is added to the load of tomorrow men fall by the wayside," he declared. "The day of man's salvation is today."

**Foxes for Pets.**

To avoid the dog tax of 40 marks yearly, an animal dealer in the Invalidenstrasse, writes the New York Herald's Berlin correspondent, advertises tame foxes as pets. He sells them at 6½ marks each, and hopes to do a lively business. The authorities are not empowered to apply the tax or new muzzle law to tame foxes

# COMMERCIAL

### Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

Dun's Review says:

"The trend of business is still in the right direction, even though progress is slow. This is ordinarily a dull season and various restraining factors curtail activity, yet encouraging features are manifest and cheerful views predominate. In the great crop producing regions optimism is general, owing to the prospect of another prosperous year on the farms.

"Sentiment responded to the agreement to arbitrate the railway labor controversy and the offering of foreign funds at this centre, both of which tended to offset the developments in the Mexican situation. Changes in strictly commercial and industrial conditions are mainly favorable, with improvement in some instances being quite pronounced.

"Traffic returns indicate a continued gain in railroad gross earnings over last year—the increase during the first week of July being 4.4 per cent.—but bank exchanges this week declined 5.3 per cent., owing mainly to the dullness in speculative channels. There was, however, a slight improvement of 4 per cent., as compased with 1911.

"Commercial failures this week in the United States were 272, against 350 the corresponding week last year. Failures in Canada number 36, against 37 last year."

## Wholesale Markets

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot steady; No. 2 red, 94c c i f New York, export basis, July shipment, and 95¾ f o b afloat, to arrive; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 100½ f o b afloat.

Corn — Spot firm; export, 69¼c nominal, f o b afloat.

Oats—Spot easy; standard white, 43½@44c, elevator; No. 2, 44; No. 3, 42½; No. 4, 42@42½; ordinary clipped white, 42½@44; fancy clipped white, 44½@46.

Butter — Creamery extra, 26¾@27¼c.

Cheese—State whole milk, fresh white and pale, specials, 14¼@14½c; state whole milk, fresh, colored, average fancy, 14; do, fresh white and pale average fancy, 14; state whole milk, fresh, undergrades, 12@13¾.

Poultry—Live easy; Western broilers, 22c; fowls, 18½; turkeys, 18. Dressed firm; fresh killed Western chickens, 25@27c; fowls, 16½@17; turkeys, 18@18.

Live Poultry—Firm; fowls, 18½@19½; spring chickens, 18@23.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—Car lots in export elevator, No. 2 red, 90@90½c; steamer, 88@88½c; No. 3 red, 87@87½c; rejected "In," 84@84½c; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 99½@$1.

Corn—Car lots for local trade, as to location, No. 2 yellow natural, 70@71c; steamer yellow natural, 69½@70c; No. 3 yellow natural, 69@69½c.

Oats — No. 2 white, 45½@46c; standard white, 44½@45c; No. 3 white, 43½@44c; No. 4, 41@43c; sample, 38½@39½c.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red, 89c; No. 3 red, 87½; special bin steamer No. 2 red, 85½; stock steamer No. 2 red, 84½; rejected stock, 79½; drier rejected, 74½.

Corn—Contract, 66c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 45c asked; standard white, 44¼@44½; No. 3 white, 43¾@44.

Rye—No. 2 rye, Western, car lots, export, 65½@66; No. 3 rye, Western, car lots, 63½@64; No. 4 rye, Western, car lots, 62½@63; bag lots nearby, as to quality, new, 55@72.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $17.50; standard timothy, $17; No. 2 timothy, $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, $12@12.50; No. 2 do, $9@10; no established, $7@11; sample grade, as to kind, quality and condition, $5@10.

Straw—No. 1 tangled, $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, 28; creamery, choice, 26@27; creamery, good, 24@25; creamery, prints, 28@29; creamery, blocks, 27@28; ladles, 21@22; Maryland and Pennsylvania rolls, 20.

Cheese—Jobbing lots per lb, 17@17½c.

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

Live Poultry—Chickens—Old hens, heavy, 18c; do, small to medium, 18; old roosters and stags, 10@11; springs, 1½ lbs and over, 21; 1¼ lbs and under, 20. Ducks—Old, 12@14c; do, spring, 3 lbs and over, 15@16; do, smaller, 12@13. Pigeons—Young, per pair, 25c; old, do, 25.

## Live Stock

KANSAS CITY.—Hogs—Bulk, $9@9.10; heavy, $9@9.05; packers and butchers, $8.95@9.12½; light, $9.05@9.12½; pigs, $7.50@8.50.

Cattle—Prime fed steers, $8.50@8.90; dressed beef steers, $7.10@8.50; Southern steers, $5.10@7.50; cows, $4.10@6.75; heifers, $5.50@8.75; stockers and feeders, $4.50@7.35; bulls, $4.50@7; calves, $6@9.50.

Sheep—Lambs, $6.50@8; yearlings, $4.75@5.75; wethers, $4.25@5.25; ewes, $3.50@4.50.

PITTSBURGH. — Cattle — Choice, $8.60@8.90; prime, $8.30@8.50.

Sheep—Steady; supply light. Prime wethers, $5.50@5.65; culls and common, $2.50@3.50; lambs, $5@8.50; veal calves, $12@12.50.

Hogs—Prime heavies, $9.40@9.50; mediums and heavy Yorkers, $9.30@9.85; light Yorkers and pigs, $9.90@9.95; roughs, $8@8.50.

CHICAGO.—Hogs—Bulk of sales, $9.05@9.30; light, $9.05@9.45; mixed, $8.85@9.45; heavy, $8.65@9.35; rough, $8.65@8.80; pigs, $7.50@9.25.

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