

HENRY LANE WILSON.

REPRIMANDED BY THE PRESIDENT

Ambassador Wilson for Attack on the British.

REGRET CABLED TO ENGLAND

Ambassador Page Instructed To Express To the British Foreign Minister the American Government's Regret.

Washington.—President Wilson publicly reprimanded Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson for his recent attack on the British Foreign Office. Ambassador Page was instructed to express to Sir Edward Grey the regret of the American government that a diplomatic official of the United States "should have been guilty of such an impropriety."

The action of the administration here followed receipt of a cablegram from Ambassador Page officially confirming the dispatch, which had quoted a statement from the British government that it had recognized the Huerta regime in Mexico, along with France and Germany, after "a congratulatory speech" to Huerta by Ambassador Wilson in behalf of diplomatic corps in Mexico City. The official interpretation of the statement here was that Great Britain at the time believed from Ambassador Wilson's act that the United States intended to recognize the Huerta government.

"Ambassador Wilson in an authorized interview, declared that if the statement really emanated from the British foreign office, it was a pure subterfuge, unworthy of the British office," and "at variance with its traditions and with the character it has maintained before the world for two centuries."

Bryan's Cablegram.

Secretary Bryan, after a conference with the President, then sent the following cablegram to Ambassador Page.

"The interview given to the press by Mr. Henry Lane Wilson, whose resignation as ambassador to Mexico has been accepted to take effect at the end of his vacation, October 14, having been brought to the President's attention, he directs me to ask you to call at the British foreign office and say to Sir Edward Grey that he disclaims all responsibility for Mr. Wilson's action in the matter and for the language employed by him in his interview, and that he regrets exceedingly that a diplomatic official in the employ of this government should have been guilty of such impropriety."

Secretary Bryan not only gave the above to the press, but issued the following statement:

"A copy of the cablegram to the American Embassy was sent to Ambassador Wilson. Mr. Bryan added that the President does not go farther at this time because he takes it for granted that the action which he is obliged to take in this matter will be to him (Ambassador Wilson) a sufficient reminder of his official duties."

FIVE FIREMEN HURT.

Hosewagon Turns Over On Way To Fire In Cleveland.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Five firemen of Company No. 6 were injured when the hosewagon on which they were going to a fire turned over. Three of the men were so badly injured they were rushed to a hospital.

FOUR MEN KILLED.

Structure On Which They Were Working Gives Way.

Memphis, Tenn.—Four men were plunged to death here when a temporary structure on which they were working in repairing the Mississippi river bridge gave way and they fell 100 feet, of Springfield, Mo., and W. M. Ingles, of Great Falls, Mont.

TYPOS TO PROVIDENCE.

Rhode Island City Wins Convention For 1914 By Margin Of 15 Votes.

Nashville, Tenn.—By a margin of 15 votes Providence, R. I., won the 1914 International Typographical convention over Calgary, Canada.

JAPS INVEST MILLION.

Got Slice Of California Land Before Anti-Alien Act Became Law.

Sacramento, Cal.—Figures given out at Secretary of State Frank Jordan's office show that Japanese in California have invested close to $1,100,000 in agricultural lands since the Webb anti-alien land law passed. One hundred companies have been formed, with a total capitalization of more than $2,145,000. The investments were made before the law became effective Monday.

CRAZED SURGEON SENT TO ASYLUM

Undertakes to Perform Vivisection of Living Patient.

IS DISARMED AND SUBDUED.

Rarely a Day Passed That Dr. William R. Dabney Did Not Perform Two Or Three Difficult Operations.

Marietta, O.—With the commitment to Longview Asylum, in Cincinnati, of Dr. William R. Dabney, there has come to light one of the most remarkable chapters in medical history.

Not until the crazed surgeon had undertaken to perform vivisection upon a patient was it realized by the attendants in the operating room that madness was directing the arm and scalpel as it sought to uncover vital organs.

Dr. Dabney entered practice in Marietta about 15 years ago. He made a specialty of eye, ear and throat operations.

For several months previous to his mental collapse and the startling revelation of his condition, rarely a day passed that he did not perform two or three difficult operations.

It was the death on the operating table of an aged and wealthy farmer, Jacob F. Schaad, that brought Dr. Dabney's career to a climax. Schaad has a tumorous growth on his upper jaw. He consulted Dr. Dabney and was assured that a minor operation would remove the disfigurement.

Besides Dr. Dabney and the nurse there were present, when Schaad lapsed into unconsciousness under the influence of an anaesthetic, Dr. C. B. Ballard and Dr. J. B. Penrose. As Dr. Dabney proceeded with the knife the two surgeons detected that there was something wrong and both began to remonstrate. Dr. Dabney became angry and ordered them from the operating room.

When the two doctors had left, according to the story of the nurse, who had remained bending besides the unconscious patient, Dr. Dabney began to dissect the face and throat of the unconscious Schaad. Both sides of the face were laid open and deep incisions made in the throat, but the skill of the mad surgeon was shown in the dexterity with which he avoided inflicting a fatal wound on his living subject.

How far the crazed surgeon would have proceeded with the dissection cannot be told, for the horrified nurse ran shrieking that Dr. Dabney was killing his patient. Her cries brought Doctors Ballard and Penrose, with several of the hospital attendants to the rescue, and Dr. Dabney, by this time a raging maniac, brandishing his scalpel over the unconscious living subject, was disarmed and subdued after a desperate struggle.

LOS ANGELES WINS OUT.

Pacific Coast City To Entertain Knights Templars In 1916.

Denver, Col.—The next triennial conclave of Knights Templar will be held at Los Angeles. The office of junior warden, on which the fight is always made, went to Maryland's representative in Iowa, Sir Knight William H. Norris, of Manchester, Ia.

Unopposed for the office of grand senior warden, Leonidas P. Newby, of Knightstown, Ind., was elected from the floor.

All competitive drills were ended and the following awards were made:

First—Rapier, No. 1, Indianapolis.

Second—Englewood, No. 59, Chicago.

Third—Joliet, No. 1, Joliet, Ill.

Fourth—California, No. 1, San Francisco.

Fifth—Chicago, No. 19, Chicago.

The prizes were presented immediately following the announcement of awards.

MRS. SULZER PROSTRATED.

Declines To Make Any Statement Concerning Her Confession.

Albany, N. Y.—Mrs. Sulzer, wife of the Governor, was prostrated and confined to her bed as a result of the trying situation which confronts her husband. Correspondents were unable to see her at the Executive Mansion. Mrs. Sulzer's condition became so serious that Governor Sulzer wired to New York for a specialist on nervous diseases.

WHITE HOUSE DENIAL.

Story That President's Daughter Has Changed Marriage Plans False.

Washington.—A report that the wedding of Miss Jessie Wilson, daughter of the President, and Francis B. Sayre was to take place next month, instead of in November, as originally planned, was emphatically denied here. The story was characterized at the White House as "unwarranted falsehood."

CLERK NEARLY FROZEN.

John Long Locked In Cold Storage Room In Washington.

Washington.—John Long, an ice company clerk, nearly froze to death before being rescued from the storage room in which a thief had locked him.

TURKS CAPTURE 85 SPIES.

Ottoman Warning To Great Powers Was Evidently Not a Mere Bluff.

Constantinople.—Apparently in earnest in her warning to the Great Powers that the Ottoman forces would continue to fight against the Bulgarians unless the alleged atrocities in Thrace are stopped, Turkey is keeping up operations against Bulgaria. According to a report received here, Turke surrounded and took as prisoners a detachment of 85 Bulgarians at Koushikavak.



WILLIAM SULZER.

GOVERNOR SULZER IS IMPEACHED

Legislature Acts After An All-Night Session.

WAKED FROM SLEEP TO VOTE

Stormy Session Of the Lower House. Tremendous Stir Caused By the Reports That Mrs. Sulzer Would Take the Entire Blame.

Albany, N. Y.—William Sulzer, governor of New York, was impeached by the Lower House of the Legislature at 5.16 o'clock Wednesday morning, after an all night session, by a vote of 79 to 45, on charges of having diverted campaign contributions to his private use and having made, under oath, false statements as to his campaign receipts.

At the final roll call the Assembly had been in continuous session for seven hours, and many members had just awakened from slumber in their seats. Lacking a sure majority, the Democratic leaders had practically marked time all night till the arrival of absentees summoned from New York made certain that their program could be carried out.

Impeachment Articles Are Served.

The articles of impeachment, complaint and summons were served on Governor Sulzer immediately after his arrival at the Capitol by Patrick E. McCabe, clerk of the Senate. The Governor received Mr. McCabe in the presence of a crowd of newspaper men and Capitol attendants. He shook hands with Mr. McCabe and took his stand behind his big flat-top desk, while the Senate's envoy declaimed:

"I am directed by the President of the Senate to serve upon you a summons and complaint and articles of impeachment. Governor Sulzer took the papers, grunted and tossed them unopened on his desk.

"All right," he said.

Then he posed for a photograph with Mr. McCabe, asked the newspaper men to be seated and sat down himself at his desk. His private secretary stood beside him and made the announcement about Mrs. Sulzer's illness.

STATE THEIR POSITIONS.

Mr. Sulzer maintains:

That he is still governor of New York, on the ground that his impeachment was illegal in that it was accomplished at a special session of the legislature not called for that specific purpose.

That he will continue to exercise the powers of governor on the ground that his impeachment was illegal.

That he will continue to occupy the executive offices and the executive mansion as governor.

Mr. Glynn maintains:

That he is acting governor of New York, on the ground that the impeachment of Governor Sulzer automatically stripped the governor of his powers and conferred them upon the lieutenant governor.

That he will exercise the powers of governor on this ground and will issue orders as governor to the heads of state departments.

That he is backed by the legislature and the constitution in his position.

That the acting controller will honor only his orders for public moneys and that, therefore, the business of the state departments can proceed only by his sanction.

JAPAN AS REFUGE.

Leaders Of Rebellion Are Fleeing For Fear Of Assassination.

Tokyo.—Following the example of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, first Provisional President of China, many leaders of the China rebellion are taking refuge in Japan, and the officers are guarding them closely to protect them from possible Chinese assassins. Dr. Sun left here last week and some think he contemplates a visit to America.

GIRL'S SLAYER KILLS SELF.

Negro Who Murdered Child Found With Throat Cut.

Lexington, Mo.—The body of Geo. Winkfield, a negro, accused of the murder of Estill Potter, 13 years old, daughter of a farmer, was found in the Missouri river. His throat was cut and it is supposed he committed suicide. The negro saddled a horse for the girl last Tuesday, followed her down the road, attacked her and then cut her throat. Armed citizens had searched for him ever since.

TORRES CASTRO MADE PRISONER

Venezuelan Rebels Defeated by Government Troops.

CRUISER DES MOINES THERE

Adherents Of the Deposed Dictator Put To Flight and a Number Of Officers Captured.

Caracas, Venezuela.—General Torres Castro, a relative of former President Cipriano Castro, was captured on Friday by the government troops commanded by Generals Corcegas, Sayage and Bustamente, according to an official communication.

A number of General Torres Castro's officers, who had fled after the defeat of Castro's adherents on July 28, when they attacked the government forces in the city of Macuro, also were taken prisoners.

The army of government troops, which formed at the capital to fight the revolutionists, arrived at Marcay on Friday, under the command of President Juan Vicente Gomez.

The United States cruiser Des Moines arrived at Laguaira.

It is officially announced that the forces of Generals Matuto and Marquez have dispersed the revolutionary bands in the States of Tachira and that the rebel leaders have retired into the republic of Colombia. It is stated also that the government troops in Tachira are being disbanded.

Monsignor Juan Bautista Castro, archbishop of Caracas, issued a pastoral letter instructing the clergy to pray for peace. The letter begins:

"Fear of desolation extends to the entire Republic of Venezuela. Our city is silent and sad, homes are perturbed, work is suspended, implements of peace have been transformed into arms of war and business is paralyzed. We are suddenly plunged into sadness and painful and bitter expectancy oppresses our hearts. A violent transition has occurred and suddenly a veil of mourning has covered yesterday's happiness and hopes."

LANDSLIDE DERAILS TRAIN.

Cloudburst In West Virginia Does $100,000 Damage.

Elkins, W. Va.—Western Maryland passenger train No. 43, Elkins to Huttonsville, ran into a landslide, derailing the engine and mail cars. The passengers and crew were unhurt. The slide was a result of a cloudburst, which flooded a large area of country south of Elkins. A rainfall of two inches in 35 minutes were recorded at Huttonsville. The valley railroad and portions of the Western Maryland suffered heavily by washouts. The damage to crops and property is estimated at not less than $100,0000.

MISS HOPKINS TO PRESS SUIT.

Declines To Comment On Sulzer Impeachment Proceedings.

Philadelphia.—Miss Mignon Hopkins, familiarly known as "Polly" Hopkins, 902 Spruce street, who sued the Governor of New York for breach of promise a few weeks ago, was asked to express her opinion on the charges lodged against Mr. Sulzer. She declined and said she was more concerned in her case against him than in the impeachment proceedings.

WILL NOT RECEIVE DIAZ.

Mexico's Special Envoy To Japan May Meet With Reverses.

London.—It was announced that the Japanese Government will not receive Gen. Felix Diaz, leader of the Mexican revolution that overthrew Madero. General Diaz now is on his way to Japan from San Francisco. The reason officially stated for not receiving him is that "the Mikado is absent from Tokyo, being at a summer resort with his family."

12 KILLED IN QUARRY SLIDE.

Serious Accident At Porto Bello, Near Colon.

Panama.—News of the killing of 12 men in a quarry slide at Porto Belo, east of Colon, was received here by wireless. Among the dead is Charles Nyland, an American engineer. Four bodies have been recovered and rescue parties are digging for the others. Porto Bello has been the principal source of rock supply for the canal work.

ROUMANIA DEMOBILIZING.

Tentative Orders Issued For Breaking Up Of Large Army.

London.—Advices from Bucharest said that tentative orders have been issued from the War Office for the beginning of the demobilization of the Roumanian army Thursday.

PINT BLOOD TRANSFUSION.

Physicians At Bellevue Inject Fluid Through Jugular Vein.

New York.—Physicians at Bellevue Hospital successfully injected a pint and a half of blood in the jugular vein of Mrs. Sophia Musk, of Chattanooga, Tenn.

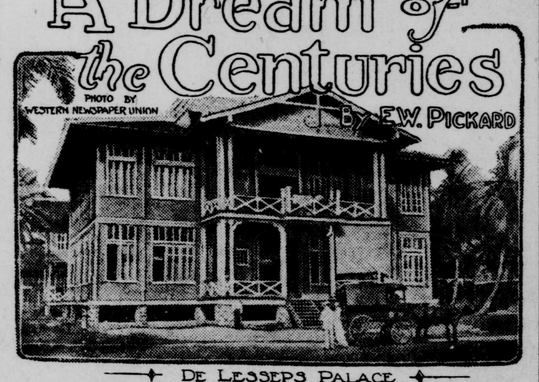
CANAL PROTECTION.

French Explorer Says 25,000 Troops Needed At Panama.

Paris.—Count Maurice de Perigny, French explorer, writing to Paris Temps from Colon, says: "This gigantic and admirable work of the United States is insufficiently protected in a military sense." The Count thinks that instead of 8,000 soldiers distributed among the various posts along the Panama Canal there should be at least 25,000

A Dream of the Centuries

By E. W. PICKARD



DE LESSEPS PALACE

Colon, C. Z.—"The engineer's dream of the centuries has been realized." Everyone who writes of the Panama canal feels bound to use that phrase, and though it is trite, it is no less true.

Possibly when Balboa first stood on the "Peak of Darien" and gazed entranced at the waters of what he called the Southern sea the thought of cutting through the isthmus came to him. Certainly, within three years after his great discovery or in 1516, he had transported two ships, in pieces, across from the Atlantic to the Pacific and there put them together.

It could not have been very much later that the idea of an isthmian canal was born, for during the reign of Philip II. of Spain (1556-1598) the Inquisition declared that any such project to alter the face of the earth was impious, and the Spanish ruler forbade its further discussion. The ban of the church was effective for some time, but in 1699 a Scotchman of the name of Patterson revived the scheme, established a colony on the shores of the isthmus and even made a crude survey of the proposed route. Caledonian bay, on the north shore of Panama, alone preserves the memory of that attempt. French scientists in 1735 advocated a Nicaragua canal, fifty years later the Spanish government ordered a survey of the Darien route, and early in the nineteeth century von Humboldt declared a canal was practicable. In 1825, immediately after Latin America had freed itself from Spain, the Central American and United States Atlantic and Pacific Canal company was organized, and one of the directors of the concern with the high-sounding name was DeWitt Clinton. Various schemes were started and fell through, and in 1835 the United States senate voted for the building of a Nicaragua canal. An expedition was sent to that country and reported that the canal could be constructed at a cost of $25,000,000.

After the Cival war there was much negotiating by our government for a canal concession, but when the Nicaragua route seemed to be the favorite the Bogota government became impatient and gave the concession for a Panama canal to Lucien Napoleon Bonaparte Wyse, a French lieutenant. He made some maps and organized a company which sold out to the financiers with whom Ferdinand de Lesseps had associated himself.

Albert Edwards in his admirable book on Panama thus describes the beginning of the tragedy of de Lesseps and his company:

"The digging of the Suez canal was the accomplishment of his life. All his vigor and energy had gone into it. He came back to Paris literally carried on the shoulders of his nation. The government made him a 'comte' and the people called him 'le grand Francais.' But he fell among thieves. The old man tumbled blindly into the trap of speculators, who foresaw a rich harvest in the drawing together of his great name and the shady concession of Lieutenant Wyse. They set the stage by summoning the scientists of the world to a great congress to discuss an Atlantic-Pacific canal. Although it was called a 'scientific' congress, most of its 136 members were speculators and politicians. Only forty-two were engineers or geographers. They elected Count de Lesseps, railroaded through a resolution that the Panama route was the only practicable one, and formed the Universal Interoceanic Canal company by buying the Wyse concession for 10,000,000 francs, before the bona fide members of the congress knew what had happened and in the face of much protest. There can be little doubt that the congress was packed like a ward caucus, but there is no evidence that de Lesseps realized that it was.

"The company was launched with many banquets, florid speeches by le grand Francais, and champagne without end. And all the time those who were on the inside were playing the market from both ends, sending the stocks tumbling down the steps of the bourse on a manufactured report that the United States was again waving the Monroe Doctrine, shooting them up again with a misquotation from the president's message to the effect that we were enthusiastic in favor of the French enterprise. A sorrier exhibition of conscienceless finance has seldom been seen."

Old de Lesseps, however, was in earnest. He sent over engineers who discovered that Wyse's maps were inaccurate and that yellow fever was deadly. Then in December, 1879, the count himself, with his wife and three children, arrived from France. After receptions and speech-making in Colon he crossed to Panama, and there, on January 1, 1880, the formal opening of the canal was performed with elaborate ceremony. Mlle. Ferdinande de Lesseps struck the first blow of a pick-ax at the point where the canal was to enter the Pacific, each of the party followed with a blow, and there was a vast quantity of applause and champagne.

From the very first the French company was beset with troubles. As the canal was not a government undertaking the work had to be let out to contractors, and many of these proved to be dishonest. They would take out the soft dirt, collect the stipulated price per cubic yard, and then go into bankruptcy. At Bogota the politicians not only exacted the usual blackmail, but annoyed the company with all manner of litigation, the native courts invariably ruling against the French. Worst of all, perhaps, were the yellow fever and malaria, which killed off the engineers and laborers by the thousand. In the last three months of 1884 the death rate per thousand was nearly 100, and in September, 1885, it reached 176.97. Sanitary science had not yet learned how to cope with these diseases, and there is every reason to believe that their ravages alone would have been enough to insure the failure of de Lesseps' enterprise, without the gross extravagance and the dishonesty that characterized the work.

"The crash came in 1888," says Mr. Edwards. "After eight years of as brave a fight as man had ever made against nature, the bubble burst. It is estimated that stock had been issued to the value of two hundred and fifty million dollars. It is doubtful if half this sum ever got near enough to Panama to be expended on actual work. Most of this paper was held by French peasants and people of moderate means. They had been led into it by the great name of de Lesseps. You may be sure that none of the original promoters were caught with stock on their hands when the final break came. The scandal was immense. Many government officials were involved. The shame of it drove the old man—le Grand Francais—insane. He died a few years later in an asylum."

The company went into the hands of a receiver who organized the New French Canal company, and this concern sold all its rights and property to the United States in 1902. Many of its buildings, ranging in size from de Lesseps' palace in Cristobal to houses for laborers, were found worth



STATUE OF COLUMBUS AT CRISTOBAL

preserving and have been used by the Americans. The hospital buildings at Ancon and Colon were nearly all erected by the French.

When Uncle Sam took hold of the canal work, the jungle all along the route across the isthmus was found full of expensive machinery abandoned to the ravages of rust and decay. Much of this was recovered and used in the earlier years of the American regime, and even now French dredges and locomotives may be seen at work there. Nearly all the old French equipment, however, has been sold to a Chicago wrecking concern which has been piling it up in orderly heaps and disposing of it as scrap.

Two parts of the actual work done on the canal by the French have proved of great help to the Americans. These were the dredging at the Atlantic entrance and the dry excavation in the Culebra cut.

Irish Names In Congress.

Irish names will be plentiful in the next house of representatives. There are five from Connecticut—Lonergan, Mahan, Reilly, Donovan and Kennedy. The Macs and O's will also be well represented—McDermott and McAndrews of Chicago, McGillicuddy of Maine, McDonald and McLaughlin of Michigan, the two McGuires, one from Oklahoma, the other from Bryan's town of Lincoln, Neb. There are O'Leary and O'Brien of New York, O'Shaugnessy of Rhode Island and O'Hara of Illinois. And one mustn't overlook Curry, Hayes, Keating, Madden, Gorman, Gallagher, the two Connollys, Murray, Curley, Kelly, the two Quinns, Scully, Walsh, Egan, Maher, Griffin, Sullivan, Conroy, Dooling, Clancy, Driscoll, Buckley, Donohoe, Casey, Burke and the two Dillons—verily the list reads like the roll of the Irish members of the British parliament.

Their Kind.

"Don't you believe these futures read in your plam are just machine stunts?"

"No, indeed! They are all hand-made."

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

Dun's Review says:

"Confidence still holds sway in business circles. Optimism in the West and South has been tempered somewhat by the damage to corn, although it is the opinion that much of the loss in that cereal will be offset by the gain in wheat. Generally considered, agricultural prospects continue promising, and the purchasing power of the farming community will be enhanced by abundant harvests and remunerative prices for the leading staples. Current trade reflects the usual summer quietness, yet encouraging reports outnumber those of an opposite character. Most statistics indicate expansion, foreign commerce being larger than a year ago, and railroad earnings for July exceeding 1912.

"A slight increase in the volume of new orders is apparent in iron and steel, but consumers are buying cautiously. Preparations are being made for fall business in dry goods.

"Failures numbered 265 in the United States, against 255 last year, and 31 in Canada compared with 20 a year ago."

Wholesale Markets

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot easy; No. 2 red, 93c c i f New York export basis, prompt, and 95c f o b afloat to arrive; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 97½c f o b afloat.

Corn—Spot steady; export 78¼c nominal f o b afloat.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1, 15½@16c; No. 2 and poorer, 9@15; fresh gathered, checks good to choice dry, 13@15c; checks, undergrades, per case, $1.00@3.60.

Live Poultry—Chickens, 21c; fowls, 15½@16; turkeys, 13. Dressed quiet; fresh killed, Western chickens, 18@20; fowls, 16½@19½; turkeys, 18@19.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—No. 2 red, spot and August, 88@88½c; steamer, 86@86½c; No. 3 red, 85@85½c; rejected "in," 82@82½c; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 98½@99½c.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, natural, 78@79c; steamer yellow, natural, 77½@78c; No. 3, natural, 77@77½c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 48½@49c; standard white, 47½@48c; No. 3 white, 47@47½c; No. 4, 43½@44½c; sample, 41@43c.

Live Poultry—Fowls, 17@17½; broiling chickens, 18@22. Ducks—Old, 14@15c; do spring, 15@16; old roosters, 12@13.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red and August, 89¾c; September, 90¾.

Corn—Quite fresh shelled yellow corn, on track, for domestic delivery, at 76c per bushel (sales) for car lots on spot.

Oats—Standard white, per bushel, 47½@48; No. 3 white, 46½@47.

Rye—Western—No. 2, export, 66¼@67c; No. 3, 64@65; No. 4, 63@64. Bag lots, nearby, as to quality, new, 60@70c.

Hay—Timothy—No. 1, $17.50@18; standard, $16.50@17; No. 2, $16@16.50; No. 3, $13@14.50. Clover Mixed—Light, $15.50@16; No. 1, $15@15.50; No. 2, $12@13; heavy, $13@14. Clover—No. 1, $13@13.50; No. 2, $9@10.

Straw—Straight rye (new)—No. 1, $14.50@15; No. 2, $13.50@14. Tangled rye—No. 1, $11@12; No. 2, $10@11. Wheat—No. 1, $7.50; No. 2, $7. Oat—No. 1, $9@10; No. 2, $8@8.50.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 28@28½; creamery, choice, 27@27½; creamery, good, 25@28; creamery, prints, 29@30; creamery, blocks, 28@29; ladles, 21@22; Maryland and Pennsylvania, rolls, 20@21.

Cheese—Jobbing lots, per lb, 16½@17c.

Eggs—Maryland and Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 21c; Western firsts, 21; West Virginia firsts, 21; Southern firsts, 20. Recrated and rehandled eggs, ½c to 1c higher.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 16c; spring, large, 21; do, small to medium, 20. Ducks, old, 12c; do, spring, 3 pounds and over, 14@15; do, smaller, 12@13. Pigeons, young, 25c; do, old, 25c. Guinea fowl, old, each, 25c; do, young, 60.

Live Stock

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Hogs—Bulk of sales, $8.40@8.70; heavy, $8.35@8.55⅛ packers and butchers, $8.40@8.75; light, $8.40@8.80; pigs, $6.50@7.50.

Cattle—Stock cattle, 25@75c. higher than Tuesday. Prime fed steers, $8.35@8.75; dressed beef steers, $7.25@8.25; Southern steers, $4.75@6.75; cows, $3.50@6.50; heifers, $4.75@8.60; stockers and feeders, $5@7.90; bulls, $4.75@6.25; calves, $5@8.50.

Sheep—Lambs, $5.75@7.30; yearlings, $4.50@5.50; wethers, $4@4.75; ewes, $3.50@4.25; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.25.

CHICAGO.—Hogs—Active; 5c higher; bulk of sales, $8.10@8.80. Light, $8.70@9.15; mixed, $7.95@9.10; heavy, $7.65@8.75; rough, $7.65@7.85; pigs, $5.00@8.40.

Cattle—Steady to 10c higher. Beeves, $7.10@9.10; Texas steers, $6.75@7.80; Western steers, $6.25@7.65; stockers and feeders, $5.30@7.75; cows and heifers, $3.60@8.40; calves, $8.25@11.25.

Sheep—Native sheep and lambs strong to 10c higher. Westerns weak to 10c lower. Native sheep, $4.40@5.10; Western, $4.25@5.00; yearlings, $5.35@6.10; lambs, native, $5.50@7.50; Western, $6.00@7.55.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Cattle—Choice, $8.50@8.75; prime, $8.15@8.40.

Sheep—Strong; supply light. Prime wethers, $4.90@5; lambs, $4.50@7; veal calves, $10.50@11.

Hogs—Prime heavies, $9.15@9.20; mediums, $9.55@9.60; heavy Yorkers, light Yorkers and pigs, $9.65@9.70; roughs, $7.50@8.

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