DYNAMITERS AFTER MAYOR GAYNOR

Five Sticks of Explosives Found Under His Window.

FLASH PREVENTED BY DEFECT

Discovery Was Made By Citizen Passing Through New York's City Hall Park.

New York.—A deadly charge of dynamite—three whole 10-inch sticks and two halves with a fuse and detonator—was discovered near Mayor Gaynor's office windows in the City Hall. The bureau of combustibles found that the explosive was 40 per cent. dynamite, the regulation blasting proportion, and the amount found would, if exploded, have wrecked the City Hall.

The Mayor was in his office when the dynamite was discovered by a citizen passing through City Hall Park. Mr. Gaynor evinced little interest when told of the explosive's proximity, and remained apparently undisturbed at his desk while police officers hurriedly drew a cordon about the dynamite to keep back an excited crowd.

Mr. Gaynor frequently receives threatening letters, but he would make no statement regarding the possible connection between any previous threat by mail and the dynamite. It is just three years ago this month that he was shot in the neck by a so-called crank, and so badly wounded that for several days it was feared he would die.

The investigators do not attach much importance to the finding of half burned matches and a partly consumed cigar near the explosive. Hundreds of smokers pass the areaway during the noon hour and some of them occasionally throw dead matches and cigar butts there.

The police authorities say that laborers sometimes carelessly drop dynamite sticks near their blasting operations. There is an excavation shaft on the Broadway side of City Hall Park, leading to the new subway construction. Detectives are making a close investigation of this location, although the contractors declare that they do not use 40 per cent. dynamite in their operations.

A HUNDRED ARE KILLED.

Many Other Mexicans Injured In a Dynamite Explosion.

Mexico City.—It is estimated that nearly 100 persons were killed and almost as many injured when a car loaded with dynamite ran wild down the hill from the powder works at Santa Fe, jumped the track and dashed into a trolley pole in the suburb of Tacubaya and exploded.

The earth for miles around trembled and great damage was done to property. Within a radius of 500 feet from the scene of the explosion every house was demolished, while farther away in the village and in the adjoining town of San Pedro many fine residences were badly damaged and their interior furnishings ruined. Numerous Americans and other foreigners reside in Tacubaya and San Pedro, but none of them is reported to have been injured.

ANCIENT LANDMARK MOVED.

Stone On Which Anne Royall Sat To Interview Adams.

Washington.—Lovers of ancient landmarks joined in a cry of protest when they discovered that the famous stone on which Anne Royall was said to have sat and interviewed President John Quincy Adams while the head of the nation was bathing in the Potomac River, had been removed to make room for improvements in Potomac Park. For years the stone has occupied the identical spot that Anne Royall hallowed and before which the President stood in water up to his neck while the young woman quizzed him.

FRATERNAL BODIES UNITE.

The National Fraternal Congress Of America Is Organized.

Chicago.—The Associated Fraternities of America and the National Fraternal Congress held their last meeting as individual bodies here and adopted a constitution merging them into one organization to be known as the National Fraternal Congress of America. The new body stands as the only national organization of insurance, fraternities in the country. The membership is estimated at 8,000,000 policy holders.

RAN REBELS DOWN.

Mexican Engineer Rushes His Engine Into Them.

Mexico City.—A series of attacks upon Mexican Railway trains running between the capital and Vera Cruz, which have hitherto been unmolested, is feared as the result of a serious incident which occurred a short distance outside of the capital. The engineer of a train from Vera Cruz, who saw a column of rebels crossing the tracks deliberately plunged his train into the ranks, crushing five men to death beneath the wheels.

WOMAN SLAIN AND MUTILATED.

Body Found In a Small Pool In a Ravine.

Cincinnati.—Mystery surrounds the finding of the body of a woman who had been murdered in a brutal manner. Two revolver shots were fired into her head, which was then almost cut off. Her abdomen was ripped open and there were long cuts on her arms and limbs. No clue to the identity of the woman or the murderer could be found. The body was found in a small pool in a ravine.

POOR FELLOW!



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JOHNSON'S LIFE IS THREATENED

Congressman Relates Plot to Lobby Investigators.

MANY ANONYMOUS LETTERS.

Chairman Of the House District Of Columbia Committee Tells Of Repeated Threats Made Against Him.

Washington.—How his life was threatened, his person shadowed and his possessions rifled presumably by agents of those interested in defeating a bill reducing the legal rate of interest on loans in the District of Columbia was related to the House lobby investigating committee by Representative Ben Johnson, of Kentucky.

Mr. Johnson told the story of how he secured an affidavit in which a retired policeman named Sam Cornwall was quoted as intending to take his life; how he was shadowed one night some time later by a man whom he assumed to be Cornwall, and how the Congressman drew his revolver and was prepared to kill the shadower should an attack be made.

"I had a .45-calibre revolver under my coat," said Mr. Johnson simply, "and if the man had stepped from the curb I had made up my mind to kill him."

The man turned in the opposite direction and walked away.

Mr. Johnson is chairman of the House Commitee on the District of Columbia and was especially active in securing the passage of a bill reducing the legal rate of interest on loans in Washington. This legislation has practically driven the pawnbrokers out of business, and the lobby committee has heard testimony that a sum of nearly $12,000 was raised to defeat the Johnson bill.

Johnson said he and Speaker Champ Clark had secured the affidavit involving Cornwall from a policeman named Emory Roberts. This was after repeated attempts had been made to influence his course toward the loan shark legislation, said Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Johnson described the attempts to break into his rooms in the House Office Building until he had to equip them all with intricate locks, the shadowing of himself and members of his family for months and the time when he discovered a fire in an office closet where he kept important records affecting the legislation under investigation at present. He also said he constantly receives anonymous letters threatening him with a dire fate for his activities against loan sharks, real estate sharks and other interests in the District. These letters had come by the hundreds, said Mr. Johnson, and still came to his desk.

ROCKEFELLER FEARS FIRE.

Guards Placed Around Pocantico Estate, Near Tarrytown, N. Y.

Tarrytown, N. Y.—Deputy sheriffs and private guards were thrown about the Pocantico estate of John D. Rockefeller with instructions to keep a lookout for strangers and to watch the movements of several new employes. The reason for the precaution was the discovery of a quantity of inflammable material near the Japanese tea house. Several weeks ago incendiary fires caused much damage to buildings on the estate.

SHORTAGE OF $358,000.

Treasurer Of a New Jersey Trust Company Missing.

Newark, N. J.—The books of the Roseville Trust Company show a shortage of $358,000, and Raymond E. Smith, the treasurer, is still missing. The amount of the loss, attributed to Smith's manipulations, was established in a report by a special deputy banking commissioner. It far exceeded expectations. Of this sum the loss to depositors is $169,000. The search for Smith continues, stimulated by the offer of $1,000 reward for his capture.

POWERS TO FORCE TURKEY.

Porte Will Be Made To Respect Treaty Of London.

Sofia, Bulgaria. — The Bulgarian Government was officially informed that the European Powers are considering measures to compel Turkey to respect the treaty of London.

In most parts of China wood is very scarce and costly. Most of the trees were cut down long ago, and every year dry leaves and grass are raked and gathered with the utmost care.

F. B. HARRISON TO BIG POST

New York Congressman Governor-General of Philippines.

CHAMPION OF INDEPENDENCE

His Retirement From House Puts Palmer In Line For Majority Leadership.

Washington, D. C.—Representative Francis Burton Harrison, of New York, was nominated to be Governor-General of the Philippines to succeed W. Cameron Forbes.

Mr. Harrison is one of the leading members of the Ways and Means Committee and a stanch Administration supporter in the House.

His appointment was strongly urged by Majority Leader Underwood and Caucus Chairman A. Mitchell Palmer. It was also welcomed by the advocates in Congress of the immediate independence of the islands. Mr. Harrison, in the past, has been outspoken in his championship of independence for the Filipino people.

The retirement of Mr. Harrison from the House assures the election of Mr. Palmer to the chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee and therefore to the majority leadership, should Representative Underwood be elected to the Senate from Alabama.

As Governor-General of the Philippines, Mr. Harrison will receive a salary of $15,000 a year and an additional sum of $5,000 a year as president of the Philippine Commission. This is more money than is paid to any official of the Government with the exception of the President. Ambassadors receive $17,500 a year, Cabinet members $12,000 and Ministers to foreign governments, $10,000 a year. The Governor of the Panama Canal Zone receives $14,000 a year.

Mr. Harrison is perhaps the wealthiest member of the House and the salary feature of the new job had no weight with him. He accepted the appointment, he told friends, because he believed there was much important work to be done in the islands. He wants to reorganize the whole Philippine Government and prepare the people of that Oriental archipelago for self-government as soon as it is possible.

The declarations in the Baltimore platform in favor of Philippine independence, the views of the President upon this question and the declared position of Mr. Harrison upon it lead to the belief that the Philippines will at least be given an opportunity of home rule before this Administration is ended.

PASTOR ELOPES WITH CHILD.

Church Will Expel Minister Who Married 14-Year-Old Girl.

Cumberland, Md.—Members of the Christian Church of Elm Grove, W. Va., have demanded the resignation of Rev. Thomas A. Cox as pastor because he eloped to Maryland and married 14-year-old Elsie Gamble, the daughter of a Wheeling (W. Va.) carpenter.

BLAZE IN JERSEY CITY.

Forty Dwellings and Factories, Covering Three Blocks, Burned.

Jersey City, N. J.—More than 40 dwellings and factories, covering a space equal to more than three city blocks, in the Lafayette section of this city, were destroyed by fire in less than three hours. The aggregate loss is about $1,000,000.

STRUGGLE WITH MOROS.

Governor Of Jolo Kills Assailants After Being Wounded.

Manila.—Vernon L. Whitney, of Iowa, governor of Jolo, had a narrow escape, when attacked treacherously by Moros. He received five barong wounds, but probably will recover. He killed both of his assailants after a dramatic struggle.

WOULD PROBE DISSOLUTION.

Resolution In House Affects Union Pacific-Southern Pacific Decree.

Washington.—investigation of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific dissolution decree by a congressional committee of nine, which also would report if further legislation were desirable to strengthen the anti-trust and interstate commerce laws, was proposed in a resolution by Representative Kindel, of Colorado. It charges that "two giant monopolies" have been more firmly established by the decree.

THAW TO FIGHT RETURN TO U. S.

Fugitive From Matteawan, Captured in Canada.

THEY PLAN TO DEPORT HIM.

Prisoner, In Defense, Claims That He Was Merely Passing Through Canada On Way To Detroit.

Sherbrooke, Quebec. — Harry K. Thaw was cut short in his flight from the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Matteawan, N. Y., by arrest at the village of St. Hermenegilde de Garford, just over the international line from New Hampshire.

Thaw faces deportation on the ground that he is an undesirable alien and extradition on a warrant charging him with bribery.

The warrant already issued in New York State for his arrest on a charge of conspiracy will not suffice to extradite him, in the opinion of local authorities. These authorities received word that the District Attorney of Duchess county, in which Matteawan is located, was on his way here prepared to swear to a warrant charging Thaw with bribery—an extraditable offense—if necessary.

In his own defense, Thaw claims that he was merely passing through Canada on his way to Detroit when his passage was interrupted by arrest. He exhibited what he claimed to be transportation to Detroit in support of this claim and cited the case of Jack Johnson to bear out his contention that he cannot be sent back to the United States by the Canadian authorities as long as he is simply passing through the country and intends to go beyond its borders.

District Attorney Conger, of Dutchess county, N. Y., it is understood here, wants Thaw ordered deported. He wants Thaw returned to the United States over that part of the international line touched by the State of New York. Thaw came into the Dominion from New Hampshire, however, and if custom is followed he would go back to New Hampshire.

Thaw Wins First Tilt.

Sherbrooke, Quebec.—Barring unforeseen developments, Harry Kendall Thaw will remain in the Sherbrooke jail another week, then arraigned in the Superior Court on a writ of habeas corpus. Between now and that time his battery of Canadian lawyers hopes to perfect plans not to thwart deportation, but to submit to it gracefully—to a point selected by Thaw.

"MRS. WILSON" FLOWER'S NAME.

Other Blooms Christened Margaret, Jessie and Eleanor.

Washington.—"Mrs. Wilson" is the name of a new type of chrysanthemum that has been developed by the experts of the Department of Agriculture for the department's annual autumn flower show. Named in honor of the wife of the President, the new bloom is said to be a magnificent specimen. Other striking blooms have been christened "Margaret," "Jessie" and "Eleanor" after the three daughters of President and Mrs. Wilson.

GOVERNORS RECOGNIZE SULZER.

Invited To Attend Conference At Colorado Springs.

Madison, Wis.—The Governors' Conference, which will meet in Colorado Springs, Col., beginning August 26, will recognize Governor Sulzer, of New York, according to Miles Riley, secretary of the conference. Mr. Riley said that an invitation has been sent to Governor Sulzer and that none has been sent to Lieutenant-Governor Glynn, and that he saw no chance of the conference taking cognizance of the situation.

WILL BUILD INFIRMARY.

Millionaire Watts Gives Land and Money For Pellagra Treatment.

Raleigh, N. C.—George W. Watts, former Baltimorean and Durham tobacco multi-millionaire, wired from Maine that he will build on his 50-acre hospital campus a pellagra infirmary, to complete the government's proposition to have Southern headquarters in Durham.

KILLED SCALING GLACIER.

Chicago Physician Falls To His Death In Park.

Glacier Park, Mont.—Dr. C. I. Fletcher, of Indianapolis, was killed in Glacier Park, when scaling Blackfoot glacier. He fell 600 feet. Dr. Fletcher, with his wife and members of the Prairie Club, of Chicago, entered the park August 12. His body has been recovered.

OLD LANDMARK GONE.

Lightning Destroys Cupola From Which Lee Directed Battle.

Gettysburg, Pa.—The cupola of the old seminary, from which General Lee directed the movements of the Confederate forces during the Battle of Gettysburg, was struck by lightning in a terrific storm and was burned, destroying one of the principal landmarks of the historic field.

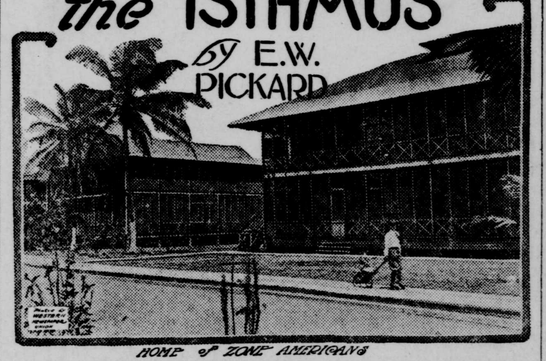
"PASSION, NOT FASHION."

The Rev. J. R. Cox, Of Pittsburgh, Scores Garb and Dances.

Pittsburgh.—"Passion, not fashion, dictates such styles as the slit skirt, the peek-a-boo waist and the skirt through which a woman's form can be seen," declared the Rev. James R. Cox, of Epiphany Catholic Church. "And it's passion and not love of clean, innocent enjoyment which leads men and women to dance the 'tango' and 'animal dances.'"

AMERICANS on the ISTHMUS

by E.W. PICKARD



HOME of ZONE AMERICANS

Colon, C. Z.—For the American resident of the Canal Zone life is not all beer and skittles. There is plenty of beer, but I have not seen a skittle here. Perhaps I would not have recognized one if I had seen it.

The American in a foreign land is not so tenacious of his home customs as is the Englishman, and in Panama he finds himself not only in a tropic clime but in the midst of a civilization much older than his own. Consequently he yields in many particulars to the customs of that clime and that civilization. The mid-day siesta of two hours, when he disrobes and dozes in a cool room, the dip in the ocean before dinner and the evening stroll in the plaza all appeal to him as to the native and have become a part of his life there.

At the same time the influx of northerners has had its effect on the Panamanians, especially, perhaps, in the matter of sports. Bullfights no longer are to be seen here and cock fighting has suffered a marked decline. In place of them the native now enjoys frequent wrestling matches and prize-fights, indulges in tennis to some extent and has taken kindly to the national American sport of baseball.

It is the American woman on whom the changed conditions of life bear hardest, for housekeeping on the isthmus is attended by many annoyances. A good many people have the idea that a woman in the tropics lies in a hammock all day and at meal time picks her food from the branches of trees that shade her resting place. As a matter of fact she must do her household shopping as at home, and the domestic problem is with her here as there, only more so if possible. For clothing and standard groceries she usually goes to the store of the commissary department, where she can buy well and cheaply. But for fruit and many of the vegetables there is the daily trip to the market. In that spacious building—I am speaking now of Colon and Panama—are scores of booths and tables, attended by Jamaicans, Chinese and native Panamanians, and piled high with taro, breadfruit, soursaps, guavas, papayas, bananas, plantains, alligator pears, mangoes, oranges, cocoanuts and a dozen other tropical products. The layout is tempting, but the purchasing is a task. Such a thing as a fixed price is unknown and one must bargain diligently or get the worst of it. And the insolence of the negro women is often commensurate with their ignorance. The native meat market is quite "impossible" for white people from the United States, for the meat, roughly hacked, is sold immediately after slaughtering, and the screening enforced by the American sanitary department is rendered ineffective by open doors.

The domestic servants employed by Americans in the zone are almost all Jamaican negresses. They are neat and clean, but their stupidity usually is monumental. Every detail of the household operations must be driven into their heads, and their minds seemingly are on the island home they have left, for their memory is almost nil and their eyes see little close at hand. Then, too, after a year or so of service and saving they begin to think of returning to Jamaica and grow "weary."

"Why, Blanche," said one shocked housewife, "here it is eleven o'clock and the breakfast dishes and kitchen things not washed, and the ants all over them!"

"Oh, marm, I couldn't do them, I'm so exharsted this morning," was Blanche's reply.

That's a mild sample of what must be contended with.

Speaking of ants, there is another of the annoyances of housekeeping in the tropics. The ants are everywhere, in unbelievable numbers and most extraordinary activity. Screens do not keep them out nor insect exterminators discourage them. They must simply be endured. If they take a fancy to a nicely growing garden of young vegetables, they cut and carry off all the leaves in a night. It is the so-called leaf ant that does that. All over the isthmus he is to be seen, moving in processions along well beaten paths, each individual carrying a leaf or other bit of foliage. One day I saw a long line of them moving through the sparse turf, all carrying tiny red blossoms cut from a small weed. It was a very picturesque miniature parade. No place and no age has been free from the cockroach, and in Panama he grows to an enormous size and spends some of his time and energy eating the covers of bound books.

Rust and mould add to the woes of the American housekeeper, and many articles she must keep in "dry closets" in which electric lamps are kept burning.

There are not in Panama a great many of the old pure-blooded Spanish families, whose members possess education and refinement, and those that are there are not especially fond of Americans. Consequently there is not much social intercourse between the two races. The social activities of the Americans have three general centers—the Tivoli club, the Washington Co-tillon club and the Young Men's Christian association. The first two are dance organizations and give balls alternate fortnights at the Tivoli hotel in Ancon and the Washington hotel in Colon. These affairs are quite formal and attract the best of the Americans from all parts of the zone.

As for the Y. M. C. A., its work on the isthmus really deserves a chapter to itself, for it has been one of the big factors in the successful building of the canal. At first it was found impossible to persuade men from the United States to remain long on the isthmus. The pay was good, the work interesting, but homesickness found easy victims and they resigned and went back to the States in discouraging numbers. Several remedies were tried, and finally the commission established a club house in every zone town of any size and wisely put them in charge of the Y. M. C. A. In these houses are billiard rooms, bowling alleys, gymnasiums, soda fountains, libraries, lounging rooms and a dozen other conveniences, and each house has a hall large enough for dances and amateur dramatics and musical entertainments. The secretaries in charge have been exceedingly active in the organization of bowling, baseball, billiard and other leagues, and the tourneys are continuous and of great interest. Of course no intoxicating drinks are to be found in these clubs, but in other respects they are conducted on lines so liberal as to be sometimes surprising. In one of them, for instance, I saw a number of young men and women dancing in the hall, to the music of a phonograph, immediately after the close of the Sunday evening religious service. This may have been an exceptional case, as it was in one of the more isolated towns.

In Ancon, Cristobal and some others of the larger American towns flourishing women's clubs have been maintained, and these were united in a zone federation which dissolved only this year, feeling that its work was done with the virtual completion of the canal. The clubs have done a great deal in the way of philanthropy and study, and many social functions are given under their auspices.

As may readily be comprehended, life for Americans in the zone is much like life in an American suburban town, and it has some of the disadvantages of the latter. Gossip and social jealousies are prevalent here, as there, and not a few women have been driven back to the States by them. Disputes over promotions and the assignments of living quarters cause bitterness and estrangements, and of course there are innumerable complaints of undue influence—"pull"—in these matters. In some cases it must be admitted there has been cause for these complaints, and, sad to say, often woman has been the cause. Her influence with certain of the high officials cannot be doubted, and sometimes it has results that are to be deplored.

Here is one instance of the power exerted by "pull." A man for some years has held a responsible position with the Panama Railroad company, and who has a wife, two daughters and a young son, has been waiting long for housekeeping quarters, which are at a premium. Two minor clerks of the railway had been attentive to the daughters, but, being objectionable to the father, were discouraged. But the clerks had some influential connections, and in revenge have so contrived things that the family in question has been passed by repeatedly in the assignment of housekeeping quarters. The father and son live in one building, the mother and daughters in another, and all must take their meals at the hotel.

Naturally, not many of the Americans on the isthmus will remain there after the completion of the canal. A few of the doctors may engage in general practice there—some already have done so—and some of the workmen may find the tropic climate so to their liking that they will stay. But nearly all are looking rather eagerly to the time when they can return to the states. The engineers and physicians no doubt will find that the experience they have had will be invaluable to them in the getting of positions and practice when they come home. But to readjust themselves to the old conditions of living may not be easy for the men and women who have been in the zone for years.

Political Opinions.

"As a rule, the son of twenty years today holds political opinions a little in advance of those of his father. At thirty he generally adopts the politics of his grandfather, and at forty the politics of his great-grandfather. At fifty he has nothing that can be called politics, but merely a set of prejudices of no use to anybody." Thus Bernard Shaw in an admirable example of confusion of thought. What are prejudices? Opinions for which there is no warrant in reality. It is, of course, commonly observed that the opinions of twenty are formed upon a wide and deep knowledge of human nature. Men of fifty are recognized by all the younger generation to lack that altogether.

Copy American Method.

Wales has adopted the American plan of sending agricultural missionary trains throughout the principality, teaching the farmers the best methods of raising poultry. Great gain has resulted. Cities visited have been Pwlheli, Aimwch and Lanymnech. The train visited districts where no English is spoken.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

Dun's Review says:

"Current distribution of merchandise continues in normal volume, while steady preparations are being made for an active fall and winter business. Conservatism has been accentuated somewhat by the damage to corn, yet in a broad sense crop conditions are still promising and, with remunerative prices prevailing, another prosperous year is assured. The heavy movement of agricultural products to market contributes liberally to transportation revenues, while the exports of grain and other commodities add materially to credit balances abroad.

"Domestic monetary considerations have become a matter of less concern, and political developments in Europe also made for an easier situation there. Changes in strictly mercantile and industrial conditions are of a mixed character, with favorable features predominating.

"Failures numbered 272 in the United States, against 288 last year, and 38 in Canada, compared with 33 a year ago."

Wholesale Markets

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red, 93¾ c i f, New York export basis, prompt, and 95¼ f o b afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 98¾ f o b afloat.

Corn—Spot steady; export, 81¼c nominal f o b afloat.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—Car lots in export elevator and August No. 2 red, spot and August, 88½@89c; steamer, 86½@87c; No. 3 red, 85½@86c; rejected "in," 82½@83c; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 99½@$1.

Corn—Car lots for local trade, as to location: No. 2 yellow, natural, 81@81¼c; steamer yellow, natural 80½@81c.,

Oats—No. 2 white, 48½@49c; standard white, 47½@48c; No. 3 white, 46@47c; No. 4, 44½@45½c; sample, 42@43c.

Butter—Higher; Western creamery, extra, 28@28½c; nearby prints, fancy, 32.

Cheese—Higher; New York full cream, 14½@15½c.

Live Poultry — Weaker; broiling chickens, 17@31c.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red Western, 93⅞; No. 2 red, 91⅝; No. 3 red, 89⅞; steamer No. 2 red, 88⅜.

Corn—Fresh-shelled yellow corn, on track, for domestic delivery, at 79c per bu for car lots on spot.

Oats—White—Standard, old, 47½c; do, new, 45; No. 3, old, 46½@47; do, new, 44½@45.

Rye—Western—No. 1, domestic, 71@72c; No. 2, export, 66@66½; No. 3, do, 64@64½; No. 4, do, 63@63½. Bag lots, nearby, as to quality, new, 60@70c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $17.50@18; standard timothy, $17; No. 2 timothy, $16.50; No. 3 do, $13.50@15; light clover mixed, $16@16.50; No. 1 do, $15.50@16; No. 2 do, $13.50@14; heavy, $14.50@15; No. 1 clover, $14@14.50; No. 2 do, $10@11.

Straw—No. 1 straight rye, new, $14; No. 2 do, new, $13; No. 1 tangled, $11@12; No. 2 do, $10@11; No. 1 wheat, $7.50; No. 2 do, $7; No. 1 oat, $9@10; No. 2, $8@8.50.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 28@28½; do, choice, 27@27½; do, good, 25@26; do, prints, 29@30; do, blocks, 28@29; ladles, 21@22; Maryland and Pennsylvania rolls, 21@22; Ohio rolls, 20@21; West Virginia rolls, 20@21; store-packed, 20@21; Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania dairy prints, 20@21; process butter, 24@26.

Cheese—Jobbing lots, per lb, 16½@17½c.

Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 23c; Western firsts, 23; West Virginia firsts, 21; Southern firsts, 23. Recrated and rehandled eggs ½c to 1c higher.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, heavy, 16c; do, old hens, small to medium, 16; do, old roosters, 10@11; do, spring, large, 18; do, do, small to medium, 18; ducks, old, 12; do, spring 3 lbs and over, 14; do, do, smaller, 12.

Live Stock

CHICAGO.—Hogs—Bulk of sales, $7.70@8.35; light, $8.20@8.75; mixed, $7.55@8.65; heavy, $7.20@8.35; roughs, $7.20@7.45; pigs, $4@7.55.

Cattle—Calves 25c lower. Beeves, $7@9; Texas steers, $6.75@7.70; stockers and feeders, $5.45@7.90; cows and heifers, $3.60@8.30; calves, $8@11.

Sheep — Native, $3.70@4.75; yearlings, $4.85@5.75; native lambs, $5.25@7.50.

NEW YORK.—Beeves, dressed, 12@13½c.

Calves — Culls, $8; city-dressed veals, 15@18½c; country dressed, 13@17.

Sheep and Lambs—Culls, $2@2.50; lambs, $6.50@7.90; culls, $5.

Hogs—Pennsylvania, $9.40.

PITTSBURGH.—Cattle, choice, $8.70@9; prime, $8.30@8.60.

Sheep — Prime wethers, $5@5.25; lambs, $5@7.65; veal calves, $11@11.50.

Hogs—Prime heavies, $8.85@8.90; mediums, $9.40@9.50; heavy Yorkers, $9.50@9.55; light Yorkers, $9.55@9.60; pigs, $9.55@9.60; roughs, $7.50@7.75.

KANSAS CITY.—Hogs—Bulk, $7.75@8.25; heavy, $7.75@8.10; packers and butchers, $7.75@8.40; light, $7.75@8.40; pigs, $5@6.

Cattle—Prime fed steers, $3.40@9; dressed beef steers, $7.25@8.40; Southern steers, $4.75@6.50; cows, $3.50@6.50; heifers, $4.50@8.75; stockers and feeders, $5.50@7.65; bulls, $4.25@6.50; calves, $5.50@9.25.

Sheep—Lambs, $6@7.15; yearlings, $4.50@5.50; wethers, $4.25@5; ewes, $3.50@4.25; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.

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