MAYOR GAYNOR DIES AT SEA

Sitting in Deck Chair on Baltic When End Came.

SON THINKS HIM ASLEEP.

Rose From Farmer Boy To Head Of Largest American City. Body Being Brought Home.

New York.—William J. Gaynor, Mayor of New York city, voyaging over sea on the steamer Baltic in the hope of regaining his strength to enter the three-cornered municipal campaign as a candidate for re-election, died suddenly on the Baltic as the steamer was within a few hundred miles of the Irish coast.

Dispatches from his son, Rufus W. Gaynor, who was his father's only traveling companion, gave details which showed that the end had come with shocking suddenness.

Heart Weak For Years.

That the Mayor's heart had been in a weakened condition for years was the statement of physicians who treated him at the time he was shot in the neck and almost done to death by an insane discharged employe of



MAYOR GAYNOR

the city in August, 1910. They would not declare their belief that the wound inflicted by the assassin's bullet had let directly to the end today, but did affirm that his general resistance had been lessened thereby to a great extent.

Plans for a public funeral to be held probably on Monday, September 22, will be made by the Board of Estimate.

The death of Mayor Gaynor automatically transferred the office of Mayor to Col. Adolph L. Kline, a Republican, president of the Board of Aldermen.

WILSON EXPRESSES REGRET.

Bryan Says Gaynor Had a Genius For Public Life.

Washington.—President Wilson expressed his personal regret at the death of Mayor Gaynor to callers, but issued no formal statement.

"Mayor Gaynor was a strong man, with a genius for public life," said Secretary Bryan on learning of the Mayor's death. "He was strong not only in the sense that he showed ability in the discussion of public questions, but his sympathies were broad and his heart was enlisted in reform. His place will be hard to fill. I am distressed to learn of his death."

GIVEN OVATION IN THEATRE.

President Wilson Attends Vaudeville Performance.

Washington. — President Wilson went to a vaudeville performance for the first time since he came to Washington. A regular patron of the dramatic stock company plays during the past summer, he returned to the lighter side of the stage for his evening's diversion. He was given an enthusiastic ovation as he took his seat in a box with Secretary Tumulty and Dr. Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N., his physician.

A FATAL EXPLOSION.

One Killed and Five Injured On Torpedo-Boat Craven.

Savannah, Ga.—One man was killed and five injured by an explosion on the United States torpedo boat Craven at sea. The Craven reached Fort Screven, Tybee Island, in tow of the tug Cynthia. The dead and wounded were removed to the Fort Screven Hospital.

MORE DREADNOUGHTS.

Congress Will Be Asked For Two Or Thre Of the Big Fighting Ships.

Washington. — Two and perhaps three dreadnoughts will be asked of Congress by Secretary of Navy Daniels. The Secretary was in conference with Chairman Padgett of the House Naval Affairs Committee over the Navy building program for next year.

HAS TALLEST GERANIUMS.

One 76 Inches High and Another 84 Owned By Ohio Doctor.

Bellvue, O.—Dr. W. H. Albright, of this town, recently read that Miss Annie E. Merrill, of Pittiston, Me., claims the tallest geranium in the country, with a specimen which has attained a height of 51 inches. Tuesday he came forward to dispute the claims of Miss Merrill. He exhibited one geranium 76 inches in height and another that has attained the proud eminence of 84 in[illegible]

THE HARVEST



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THE PROBLEM OF LIFE AFTER DEATH

A Remarkable Address by Sir Oliver Lodge.

EVOLUTION PROGRESS REAL.

"Personality Persists Beyond Bodily Death"—"We May Not Know Our Destiny, But We Must Have a Destiny."

Birmingham, England. — Published forecasts of the address of Sir Oliver Lodge, president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, intimating that he would make statements of a startling character concerning immortality and the proof of life after death, although publicly denied by Sir Oliver himself, caused his address at the meeting of the association to be anticipated with lively interest and heard with profound attention.

His subject was Continuity, and, summarized in his own words, Sir Oliver's argument was:

"A marked feature of the present scientific era is the discovery of, and interest in, various kinds of atomism, so that continuity seems in danger of being lost sight of.

"Another tendency is toward comprehensive negative generalizations from a limited point of view.

"Another is to take refuge in rather vague forms of statement, and to shrink from closer examination of the puzzling and the obscure.

"Another is to deny the existence of anything which makes no appeal to organs of sense and no ready response to laboratory experiment.

Against these tendencies the author contends. He urges a belief in ultimate continuity as essential to science; he regards scientific concentration as an inadequate basis for philosophic generalization; he believes that obscure phenomena may be expressed simply if properly faced, and he points out that the non-appearance of anything perfectly uniform and omnipresent is only what should be expected, and is no argument against its real substantial existence.

Personality Beyond Death.

In conclusion Sir Oliver touched upon the question of life after death. He declared his conviction that "occurrences now regarded as occult can be examined and reduced to order by the methods of science carefully and persistently applied," and that "already the facts so examined have convinced me that memory and affection are not limited to that association with matter by which alone they can manifest themselves here and now, and that personality persists beyond bodily death."

BIG AIRSHIP WRECKED.

Fifteen Men Killed When New Zeppelin Falls Into the Sea.

Berlin.—Consternation reigns in Germany at the news that the splendid new German Naval Zeppelin LI, the pride of the German navy, which has only recently been completed, was wrecked. While flying from the mainland toward the Island of Heligoland in a gale, she fell into the sea, and fifteen officers and men on board lost their lives, including Captain Metzing, commander of the Marine Airship Division, Captain Hanne, commander of the wrecked airship, Baron von Maltzahn, and other officers of high rank. It is understood that the naval commission appointed to supervise the trials was on board.

INVASION OF CHINA STARTED.

Armed Force Landed At Nanking. Three Cruisers At Port.

London.—A Japanese armed force was landed at Nanking, China, according to a special dispatch from Shanghai. Three Japanese cruisers and a gunboat arrived at the Chinese river port and 100 Japanese marines and several quick-firing guns were sent ashore and are now quartered at the Japanese consulate.

$71,900 TAKEN FROM CAR.

Express Safe Robbed En Route From Jersey City To Savannah.

Savannah, Ga.—A steel safe, containing $71,900 in cash, en route from New York to banks at Savannah, Brunswick, Albany and Valdosta, was entered somewhere between Jersey City and Savannah and the cash extracted. The safe arrived in Savannah with seals unbroken, but the money was missing. The consignment was in the care of the Southern and the Adams Express Companies.

THAW HELD IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

His Freedom Lasts Only Three Hours After Deportation.

ARREST FOLLOWS WILD RIDE

He Engages Lawyers and Begins To Map Out Campaign To Prevent His Return To Matteawan.

Colebrook, N. H.—Harry Kendall Thaw, fugitive from Matteawan, slept on American soil Wednesday night, barricaded in a hotel room here, after one of the most exciting days in his career.

Thrust unexpectedly over the Canadian border despite the writ of habeas corpus demanding his production before the King's Bench in Montreal next week he was for three hours a free man, and during that time drove madly in an automobile for 50 futile miles through the hills of Vermont and New Hampshire. Near noon he ran into the arms of a New Hampshire Sheriff and was brought to Colebrook, where he retained counsel to resist extradition.

As a matter of form Thaw was "arrested" in his room shortly after 10 o'clock on a complaint sworn to by Sheriff Drew, based on information that Justice Morschauser, in Duchess county, New York, has issued a blanket warrant charging Thaw and those who assisted him in his escape from Matteawan with conspiracy.

Thaw probably will be arraigned before a police magistrate on the conspiracy complaint. The ordinary procedure would be to remand him for several days pending a request from New York on Governor Samuel D. Felker for Thaw's extradition.

Before the Governor acts on this he will, if precedent is followed, call for the Attorney-General's report.

William Travers Jerome, who rushed hither on a special train, will assume charge of the case for New York State, seeking to have Thaw, as a ward of the State, returned to Matteawan.

150 COTTAGES BURNED.

Six Hotels At Salisbury Beach, Mass., Are Also Destroyed By Fire.

Salisbury Beach, Mass.—This summer resort was swept by fire. A church, six hotels and 150 cottages were destroyed. Two hundred thousand dollars worth of property was wiped out within an area three-quarters of a mile long and 200 yards wide. The Cushing Hotel and annex, the Atlantic House, Castle Mona, Hotel Leighton, the Newark Hotel, Hotel Comet, the Essex block, a business building, the postoffice building and several beach attractions were destroyed.

AID FOR FIRE SUFFERERS.

Generous Money Subscriptions Sent To Hot Springs, Ark.

Hot Springs, Ark.—Generous money subscriptions and supplies are reaching Hot Springs for the relief of persons who were rendered homeless by the fire. The task of caring for the homeless is well in hand. Rebuilding in the fire-swept district is to begin immediately. Governor Hayes is expected to return here to hear requests of citizens for a special session of the legislature to authorize the commission form of government for Hot Springs.

KING GEORGE TO BE SPONSOR.

Will Act In That Capacity For Roxburghe Heir.

London.—King George, it was announced, will act as sponsor for the heir of the Roxburghe Dukedom, whose mother was Miss May Goelet, of New York. The Duke of Roxburghe was aide-de-camp to King George in 1901 when, as the Duke of Cornwall and York his Majesty made a colonial tour on board the steamer Ophir.

AMERICANS LOST IN DESERT.

Man, Wife and Four Children Were Leaving Mexico.

Eagle Pass, Texas.—Walter Smith, manager of an American ranch near Cutaro Ciengas, Mexico; his wife and four children have been lost in the desert while attempting to reach the American border, according to advices received here. The Smith family left the ranch August 27 and should have reached Bouquilla, on the border, five days later. Relief parties have been sent to search for them.

THE TARIFF BILL PASSES SENATE

Fight for People and Free Business Won, Says Wilson.

NOW GOES TO A CONFERENCE

Votes Of the Two Progressives Came As a Surprise and Evoked Democratic Applause.

Washington.—The Democratic tariff revision bill passed the Senate at 5.43 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, amid a burst of applause that swept down from crowded galleries and found its echo on the crowded floor of the Senate. Its passage was attended with surprises in the final moments of the voting, when Senator La Follette, Republican, cast his vote with the Democrats, and was joined a few moments later by Senator Poindexter, Progressive.

The Democrats had counted throughout the long tariff fight upon losing the votes of Senators, Ramsdell and Thornton, of Louisiana, Democrats, who voted against the bill because it would put sugar on the free list. Until the names of Senators La Follette and Poindexter were actually called, however, no one knew definitely the stand they would take, and their votes were greeted with enthusiastic applause.

Senator Simmons, chairman of the Finance Committee, who had piloted the bill through the Finance Committee, the Democratic caucus and the Senate, predicted that its passage would bring immediate stimulus to the business of the country.

To Conference Committee.

As it passed the Senate, the tariff bill represents an average reduction of more than four per cent. from the rates of the original bill that passed the House, and nearly 28 per cent. from the rates of existing law. In many important particulars the Senate has cnanged the bill that passed the House, and a conference committee of the two Houses will begin work Wednesday or Thursday to adjust these differences. Leaders of both houses predict that the conference will consume less than two weeks' time.

President Wilson Praises Congress.

President Wilson issued the following statement concerning the passage of the Tariff bill by the Senate:

"A fight for the people and for free business which has lasted a long generation through has at last been won, handsomely and completely.

"A leadership and a steadfastness in counsel has been shown in both houses of which the Democratic party has reason to be very proud. There has been no weakness or confusion or drawing back, but a statesmanlike directness and command of circumstances.

"I am happy to have been connected with the government of the nation at a time when such things could happen, and to have worked in association with men who could do them.

"There is every reason to believe that currency reform will be carried through with equal energy, directness, and loyalty to the general interest. When that is done this first session of the Sixty-third Congress will have passed into history with an unrivaled distinction.

"I want to express my special admiration for the devoted, intelligent and untiring work of Mr. Underwood and Mr. Simmons and the committees associated with them."

WOMAN KILLED UNDER AUTO.

Her Husband, Alex. Henry, Injured When Car Upset.

Pocomoke City, Md.—Mrs. Rachel Henry, 70 years old, of New Church, Va., was killed and her husband Alexander Henry, 73 years old, injured about one-half mile from their home when an automobile in which they were riding turned turtle, pinning them beneath it. Mr. Henry had recently bought the car and was just learning to run it. He lost control of the machine, which ran up an embankment and upset.

ENGAGE IN FATAL DUEL.

Wife Kills Husband and Is Herself Fatally Wounded.

Sedalia, Mo.—William Evans, a restaurant keeper 35 years old, was killed and his wife fatally wounded in a revolver fight between them in front of a rooming-house here. The shooting is ascribed to jealousy on the part of Mrs. Evans. Witnesses say she called her husband from the house and fired five shots at him. He fired twice before he fell dead.

TWENTY ARE INJURED.

Pittsburgh Street Car Crashes Into a Trolley Pole.

Pittsburgh.—Twenty persons were injured when a street car left the track at the corner of Forbes and Besler streets, crashing into a trolley pole at the side of a hill. Most of those who were hurt were able to go to their homes without assistance. Miss Margaret Roberts, aged 35, however, it is thought, was seriously injured.

JAP LANDING REPORTED.

Three Japanese Cruisers and Gunboats At Shanghai.

London. — A Japanese force was landed at Nanking, China, according to a special dispatch from Shanghai. Three Japanese cruisers and a gunboat arrived at the Chinese river port, and 100 Japanese marines and several quick-firing guns were sent ashore.

Los Angeles has a daily average attendance of more than 40,000 in the public schools.



CHAGRES RIVER FROM FORT SAN LORENZO

Panama, R. P.—It is not given to many men to destroy a city so utterly that it is never rebuilt. That is what Capt. John Morgan, the master buccaneer, did in 1671, when he led his band of cutthroats down from the hills upon Panama. After he had finished with that big, flourishing city there was so little left of it that the Spanish moved five miles west along the coast and there built a new Panama—the Panama we know today.

The story of Morgan's justly famous exploit, often told, never grows stale. It is a wonderful story of desperate bravery, endurance, suffering and ruthless cruelty, and as John Esquemeling was the first to relate it in detail, so he has been the best. Howard Pyle has well said: "In the case of the Esquemeling history, it should be decidedly hands off. One touch of the modern brush would destroy the whole tone of dim colors of the past made misty by the lapse of time."

So I wish I had space to quote the entire story of Morgan and Panama as Esquemeling, who was one of the band, tells it. Some of it, at least, must be given in his quaint language, beginning with the capture by a part of Morgan's fleet of Fort San Lorenzo at the mouth of the Chagres river. Says Esquemeling:

"Captain Brodely being made commander, in three days after his departure (from St. Catherine's) arrived in sight of the said castle of Chagre, by the Spaniards called St. Lawrence. This castle is built on a high mountain at the entry of the river, surrounded by strong pallisades, or wooden walls, filled with earth, which secures them as well as the best wall of stone or brick. The top of this mountain is, in a manner, divided into two parts, between which is a ditch thirty feet deep. The castle hath but one entry, and that by a drawbridge over this ditch. To the land it has four bastions, and to the sea two more. The south part is totally inaccessible, through the cragginess of the mountain. The north is surrounded by the river, which here is very broad. At the foot of the castle, or rather mountain, is a strong fort, with eight great guns, commanding the entry of the river. Not much lower are two other batteries, each of six pieces, to defend likewise the mouth of the river. . . .

"No sooner had the Spaniards perceived the pirates, but they fired incessantly at them with the biggest of their guns. They came to an anchor in a small port about a league from the castle. Next morning, very early, they went ashore and marched through the woods to attack the castle on that side. This march lasted till two of the clock in the afternoon, before they could reach the castle, by reason of the difficulties of the way, and its mire and dirt; and though their guides served them very exactly, yet they came so nigh the castle at first that they lost many of their men by its shot, they being in an open place without covert."

The pirates bravely assaulted the castle, sword in one hand and fireball in the other, but were repulsed with heavy loss. Renewing the attack under cover of darkness, "there happened a very remarkable accident which occasioned their victory. One of the pirates being wounded with an arrow in his back, which pierced his body through, he pulled it out boldly at the side of his breast, and winding a little cotton about it, he put it into his musket, and shot it back to the castle, but the cotton being kindled by the powder, fired two or three houses in the castle, being thatched with palm leaves, which the Spaniards perceived not so soon as was necessary; for this fire meeting with a parcel of powder, blew it up, thereby causing great ruin, and no less consternation to the Spaniards, who were not able to put a stop to it."

Full advantage was taken of this by the buccaneers, and they set fire to the palings and gained a foothold within them, despite "many flaming pots full of combustible matter, and odious smells, which destroyed many of the English." All next morning the fight raged, but about noon the English gained a breach through which they fought their way to the heart of the castle. "The Spaniards who remained alive cast themselves down from the castle into the sea, choosing rather to die thus (few or none surviving the fall) than to ask quarter for their lives. The governor himself retreated to the corps du guard, before which were placed two pieces of cannon; here he still defended himself, not demanding any quarter, till he was killed with a musket shot in the head."

In a few days Captain Morgan arrived with the rest of his fleet and organized the expedition against Panama. He took his men by boat up the Chagres as far as Cruces, now a village not two miles from the canal, and there landed them for the overland march. Leaving 160 men with the boats, he started through the jungle with about a thousand. For days they struggled on, suffering intensely for lack of food, for the Spaniards and Indians had destroyed the villages and crops along the way. At one point they found a number of leathern bags, and "made a huge banquet" upon them. At another a few sacks of meal, some plantains and several jars of wine were discovered in a cave. On the sixth day after leaving Cruces "ascending a high mountain, they discovered the South sea. This happy sight, as if it were the end of their labors, caused infinite joy among them." Then they came to a vale, where they found plenty of cattle, and their period of starvation came to an end with a monstrous feast. "Cutting the flesh into convenient pieces or gobbets, they threw them into the fire and, half carbonaded or roasted, they devoured them, with incredible haste and appetite; such was their hunger, as they more resembled cannibals than Europeans; the blood many times running down their beards to their waists."

That evening the pirate band came in sight of Panama, and pitched their camp, which was ineffectually bombarded all night by the guns of the city. Next day Captain Morgan led his thousand bold men down the hillside and confronted the forces of the governor of Panama, consisting of two squadrons of horse, four regiments of foot and a huge number of wild bulls driven by Indians. The Spaniards began the battle, but their horse were useless, owing to the softness of the ground. The foot were held in check by the fire of the pirates, so the wild bulls were driven forward but, frightened by the noise of the conflict, the animals ran away. After two hours of fighting the surviving Spaniards fled within the city walls. Six hundred of their comrades lay dead upon the field. Morgan at once attacked



"Morgan's Tower," Old Panama.

the city, and though the defense was desperate, many of the pirates being killed, Panama fell within three hours.

What Morgan did to the devoted inhabitants in the effort to find all their hidden treasure is too horrible to relate. Soon after the capture of the city fire broke out in many quarters, and Esquemeling says the conflagration was started by Morgan, though he laid the blame on the Spaniards. Anyway, as the houses were almost all built of cedar, the entire city was soon consumed by flames. Some three weeks later "Captain Morgan departed from Panama, or rather from the place where the city of Panama stood; of the spoils whereof he carried away with him 175 beasts of carriage laden with silver, gold and other precious things, besides about six hundred prisoners, men, women, children and slaves."

Of old Panama naught remains but the ruins of the cathedral, the tower of St. Stanislaus' church and the fragments of a few other stone and brick structures. For more than two centuries they have been buried in the jungle, but are now being brought to view by the efforts of the Panama government, which is having the undergrowth cleared away from the ruins.

The visitor to the isthmus should not fail to make the trip down the Chagres from Gatun to the sea, reversing Morgan's route. The scenery along the river is beautiful, and the great stretch of ocean beach—clean, hard, green and purple sand over which immense breakers roll—is ideal for bathing.

The massive walls of Fort San Lorenzo still stand on the hill at the mouth of the Chagres, and the heaps of cannon balls left by the Spaniards are yet there. In the dungeons of the castle are piles of rusted irons—the fetters which they hoped to fasten on the bodies and limbs of Morgan and his buccaneers.

New Nuisance.

"Anti-tipping crusaders are useless as long as such idiots as Roberts encumber the earth," growled the pessimist.

"Roberts is a man who sometimes delivers and collects his own washing. I stepped into a laundry with him the other evening when he called for a bundle of shirts. He paid the bill and laid down 15 cents besides.

"'What is that extra 15 cents for?' I asked.

"'For the ironer,' said Roberts. 'There's a girl in there that can beat the world ironing shirts. I tip her at the rate of three cents a shirt.'

"What I said to Roberts in reply does not matter. It is bad enough to be at the mercy of the barber and the waiter and the Lord knows who else, but if men like Roberts are going to set the fashion of tipping the girls who iron our shirts, heaven help the rest of us."

Her Limit.

"Don't you just adore drop ceilings?"

"Not when the master comes down."

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

Dun's Review says:

"Early promise of another year of remarkable crops will not be fully realized, yet the purchasing power of the agricultural community is sustained by high prices for the leading farm products. Official confirmation of considerable deterioration in cotton caused a sharp rise in that staple, and corn advanced on a continuance of hot, dry weather.

"The reduced harvests are calculated to ultimately have some effect upon railway freight traffic, but it is gratifying that sentiment remains cheerful in spite of the less favorable outlook in certain directions.

"While the delay in the adoption of the pending Tariff bill acts as a check, business has nevertheless emerged from its customary summer lethargy, and with the approach of the fall season the revival of activity is becoming more pronounced.

"Failures the past week numbered 205 in the United States, against 243 last year, and 19 in Canada, compared with 21 a year ago."

Wholesale Markets

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red, 96c elevator, New York export basis, and 87½c f o b afloat; new, No. 1 Northern, $1 f o b afloat.

Corn—Spot strong; export, 85½c f o b afloat.

Oats—Spot firmer; standard white, 48½@49c; No. 3, 38@38½; fancy clipped white, old and new, 50@52½.

Butter—Firm—Imitation creamery firsts, 25@25½c; packing stock, June make, No. 1, 23@23½.

Cheese—Firm—State, whole milk, fresh, colored or white, specials, 15¾@16c; average fancy, 15½c; skims, 11½@12½.

Eggs — Firm—State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery white, 28@37; gathered white, 24@35; Western gathered whites, 23@30.

Poultry — Live weaker; Western chickens, 18½c; fowls, 16; turkeys, 16. Dressed irregular; fresh-killed Western chickens, 17@23c; fowls, 15@19; turkeys, 18@20.

PHILAEDLPHIA. — Wheat — Car lots in export elevator; No. 2 red, spot and September, 90@90½c; steamer, 88@88½c; No. 3 red, 87@87½c; rejected "in," 84@84½c; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 99c@$1.

Corn—Car lots for local trade, as to location, No. 2, yellow natural, 85½@86c; steamer yellow, natural, 85@85½c.

Oats—No. 2, white, new, 47½@48c; standard white, new, 46½@47c; No. 3 white, new, 46@46½c; No. 4, new, 44@45c; sample, new, 40@43c.

BALTIMORE. — Wheat—Contract, No. 2 red Western, 95c; No. 2 red, 93⅝; No. 3 red, 92⅛; steamer, No. 2 red, 90.

Corn—Fresh shelled yellow corn, on track, for domestic delivery, at 87½c per bushel for car lots on spot.

Oats—No. 2, white, new, 46¼@46½; Standard white, new, 45½@45¾; No. 3, white, new, 44½@45; No. 4, white, new, 43½@44.

Rye—No. 1 Western, domestic, now, 74@77c; No. 2, 71@72. Bag lots, nearby, as to quality, new, 60@70.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $17.50@18.00; standard timothy, $17.00; No. 2 timothy, $16.50; No. 3, $15.00@16.00; light clover mixed, $16.00@16.50; No. 1 do, $15.50@16.00; No. 2, do, $14.00@15.00; heavy do, $15.50@16.00; No. 1 clover, $15.50@16.00; No. 2, do, $13.50@15.00.

Straw—No. 1 straight rye straw, new, $14@14.50; No. 2, do, $14; No. 1 tangled rye, $9.50@10; No. 1 wheat, $7.50; No. 2, do, $7; No. 1 oat, $8@9; No. 2, do, $7@8.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 29½c; do, choice, 28@29; do, good, 26@27; do, prints, 29@31; do, blocks, 28@30; ladles, 22@23; Maryland and Pennsylvania, rolls, 21@23; Ohio, rolls, 21@22; West Virginia, rolls, 21@21½; store-packed, 21@21½; Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, dairy prints, 21@21½; process butter, 24@26.

Cheese—We quote, jobbing lots, per pound, 17@17½c.

Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 26c; Western firsts, 26; West Virginia firsts, 25@26; Southern firsts, 24. Recrated and rehandled eggs, ½@1c higher.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, heavy, 16c; do, small to medium, 16; do, old roosters, 10; do, spring; large, 19; do, small to medium, 19. Ducks—Old, 12c; do, spring, three pounds and over, 13; do, smaller, 12. Pigeons, young, per pair, 20c; do, old, 25. Guinea Fowl—Old, each, 30c; do, young, one and one-half pounds and over, 55; do, smaller, 35@45.

Live Stock

CHICAGO.—Hogs—Strong and 10c to 15c higher; bulk of sales, $7.75@8.30; light, $8.30@8.95; mixed, $7.45@8.85; heavy, $7.30@8.55; rough, $7.30@7.60; pigs, $3.50@8.25.

Cattle—Steady to 10c lower. Calves, 25c to 50c lower. Beeves, $6.90@9.15; Texas steers, $6.70@7.75; stockers and feeders, $5.50@7.90; cows and heifers, $3.70@8.60; calves, $8.75@12.

Sheep—Lambs steady to 10c higher; sheep weak. Native sheep, $3.50@4.75; yearlings, $5@5.75; native lambs, $5.50@7.65.

KANSAS CITY.—Hogs—Bulk, $8.15@8.50; heavy, $8@8.20; packers and butchers', $8.15@8.60; light, $8.20@8.60; pigs, $6@6.75.

Cattle—Prime fed steers, $8.50@9; dressed beef steers, $7.50@8.50; Southern steers, $5@6.50; cows, $3.50@6.50; heifers, $4.50@9; stockers and feeders, $5.25@7.50; bulls, $4@6.25; calves, $6@10.

Sheep—Lambs, $6.90@7.40; yearlings, $4.75@5.25; wethers, $4.25@4.75; ewes, $3.50@4.

British investments in Uruguay total $250,000,000.

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