BIRD REGULATIONS

Federal Law to Protect the Migratory Game.

President's Proclamation Puts Under Federal Protection, for First Time, Large Number of Insectivorous Birds—Country Divided.

Washington.—Following the proclamation of the president of the United States establishing regulations for the protection of migratory birds, the department of agriculture set in motion machinery that made these regulations effective in every state on November 1, the date set for the operation of the proclamation. These regulations put under federal protection, for the first time, a large number of migratory game and insectivorous birds, and thus placed federal restrictions on the 5,000,000 hunters of the United States. In enforcing these regulations federal authorities will cooperate with state game commissioners and other state authorities in carrying out the provisions of the law, and to prevent complications in the local enforcement of regulations.

The states have been grouped into 13 units or districts, each in charge of an inspector. Several of these positions in the west will be filled temporarily by regular experienced employes of the department.

Among the birds protected by the regulations are the brant, wild duck, goose, swan, cranes of various species, rail, several kinds of shore birds, pigeon, dove, wild pigeon, bobolink, catbird, chickadee, cuckoo, flicker, flycatcher, grosbeak, humming bird, kinglet, martin, meadow lark, night hawk, nuthatches, oriole, robin, shrike, swallow, swift, thrush, warbler, whippoorwill, woodpecker and wren.

The regulations for the enforcement of the law separate the country into two zones known as the breeding and wintering zones. The former comprises 25 states lying wholly or in part north of latitude 40 degrees and the Ohio river, and the latter comprises 23 states and the District of Columbia lying wholly or in part south of latitude 40 and the Ohio river.

A close season has been established on the catbird, chickadee, grosbeak, humming bird, martin, meadow lark, bullbat, robin, swallow, thrush, whippoorwill and woodpecker. The regulations contain a prohibition abolishing the hunting of all migratory game and insectivorous birds from sunse to sunrise. In Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia and South Carolina the close season for the reedbird extends from November 1 to August 31.

A close season until September 1, 1918 is established on such migratory game birds as the band-tailed pigeon, the little brown sandhill whooping crane, swan and curlew, and on all shore birds except the black breasted and golden plover, Wilson or jack snipe, woodcock, and yellowlegs. A close season until the same date is also established on wood ducks in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kentucky, California, Oregon and Washington; on rails in California and Vermont; and on woodcock in Illinois and Missouri.

A close season has been likewise put in force on all migratory birds passing over or at rest on any of the waters of the main streams of the Mississippi river between Minneapolis and Memphis, and on the Missouri river between Bismarck and Nebraska City. The killing or capture of any such birds on the shores or from any boat or floating object along these streams is prohibited.

The general open season for waterfowl in the northern zone is from September 1 to December 16, and in the southern zone from November 1 to January 16. Massachusetts has a close season on Waterfowl from January 1 to September 15; New York excepting Long Island, from December 16 to September 16; Long Island, Oregon and Washington from January 10 to October 1; New Jersey from February 1 to November 1; Minnesota, North Dakota and Wisconsin from December 1 to September 7; Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas from February 1 to November 1; District of Columbia, Kansas, New Mexico and West Virginia from December 16 to September 1; Florida, Georgia and South Carolina from February 16 to November 20; Missouri and Nevada from January 1 to September 15, and Arizona and California from February 1 to October 15.

The open season on rails, coots and gallinules is from September 1 to December 1. Shooting is prohibited in New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Massachusetts from December 1 to August 15; Connecticut, Michigan and New York from December 1 to September 16; Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Wisconsin from December 1 to September 17; Oregon and Washington from January 16 to October 1; Tennessee and Utah from December 1 to October 1; Missouri from January 1 to September 15; Louisiana from February 1 to November 1, and Arizona and California from February 1 to October 15.

The open season for woodcock in the north is October and November, and in the south November and December. Shooting is prohibited in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Jersey from December 1 to October 10; Rhode Island from December 1 to November 1; Pennsylvania and Long Island from December 1 to October 15; Delaware and Louisiana from January 1 to November 15; West Virginia from December 1 to October 1; and Georgia from January 1 to December 1.

The season for shore birds is September 1 to December 16. Killing of shore birds is prohibited in Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Long Island from December 1 to August 15; in New Jersey from December 1 to September 16; Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Wisconsin, from December 1 to September 7; Oregon and Washington from December 1 to October 1; Florida, Georgia and South Carolina from February 1 to November 20; Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas from February 1 to November 1; Tennessee from December 16 to October 1; Arizona and California from February 1 to October 15; and Utah from December 16 to October 1, where it is also forbidden to shoot yellowlegs until September 1, 1918.

Statesmen "Up in the Air"

Proposal to increase the number of clerks "for airship work in the Indian office." brought a number of senators to the senate secretary's office the other day to learn why Senator Lane of Oregon had introduced a bill providing for such an innovation. The bill was read by title recently during the senate session and momentarily escaped the notice of argus-eyed members.

"What the dickens are the Indians doing with aeroplanes?" demanded one senator.

"And why do they need clerks to keep the wabbly things in the air?"

The senator was told the reading clerk had read the title of the bill correctly, which provided for more help to clear up the "heirship work" that has piled up in the bureau of Indian affairs. The senator left suddenly after asking that the fact of his visit be kept quiet. Other senators who stormed in to demand explanations likewise made sudden and quiet exits when the explanation was forthcoming.

Sugar Industry in the U. S.

Final statistics of the sugar industry in the United States for 1909 are presented in detail in a bulletin soon to be issued by Director Harris of the bureau of the census, department of commerce.

There were 291 establishments in the United States engaged in the manufacture and refining of sugar and sirup in 1909. Of these, 58 were engaged in the manufacture of sugar from bets, 214 in the manufacture of sugar or sirup from cane, and 19 in the refining of cane sugar. The total number of persons engaged in these three industries was 24,047, of whom 34.9 per cent. were employed in the beet-sugar factories, 22.1 per cent. in the cane mills, and 43 per cent. in the refineries.

The quantity of beet sugar reported by the factories in 1909 was 501,682 tons, valued at $45,937,629, and that of cane sugar 326,858 tons, valued at $26,095,673. The quantity of refined sugar turned out by the refineries, which would include the product made from foreign raw sugar as well as from domestic cane sugar, was not reported.

According to the census of agriculture, the farm production of sugar and sirup in 1909 amounted to 125,647 pounds of cane sugar, 14,060,206 pounds of maple sugar, 21,633,579 gallons of cane sirup, 16,532,000 gallons of sorghum, and 4,106,418 gallons of maple sirup. The glucose factories produced, in 1909, 769,660,210 pounds of glucose, valued at $17,922,514, and 159,060,478 pounds of grape sugar, valued at $3,620,816.

Wooden Shoes Made in U. S.

In this country beech is the favorite material for wooden shoes, the manufacture of which has reached considerable proportions in the United States according to the department of agriculture, which has just issued a bulletin on the use of the wood. These shoes, the department says, cost from 60 to 75 cents a pair and are good for two years. They are worn by those who have to work in cold or wet places, such as tanneries, breweries, and livery stables, and by workmen in steel mills and glass factories who must walk on hot grates or floors. Farmers, too, are classed among the users.

Beech wood is put to a very much wider range of uses than the average person would be likely to suspect. The department says beech enters into hundreds of articles from hobby-horse rockers to butchers' blocks. We walk on beech floors, eat off beech picnic plates, carry beech baskets, play with beech toys, sit on beech chairs, and in dozens of other ways use articles made of beech almost every day of our lives. Its freedom from taste fits the wood especially for articles which come in contact with foodstuffs, and beech meat boards, skewers, lard tubs, butter boxes, sugar hogsheads, refrigerators, dishes, spoons, and scoops are widely used.

Only one species of beach grows naturally in the United States, but few trees in this country have a wider commercial range. It extends from the Gulf of Mexico into eastern Canada, and in practically every place where it grows it is cut for market. The total yearly output of beech wood in the United States is approximately 500 million board feet.

Why "Bucket Shop."

The phrase "bucket shop" originated in Chicago. The board of trade had forbidden dealings in grain options in less amounts than 5,000 bushels. An open board was established for small gamblers under the rooms of the regular board. When business was slack in the regular board the elevator would be sent down for another "bucketful" of speculators from the unauthorized exchange, which thus came to be known as the "bucketshop."

Gas.

Who first used the word "gas" and why? Merely because of the supposed resemblance of the product of burning carbon to the "chaos" of the Greeks. "This spirit, hitherto unknown," wrote the experimenter Van Helmont in 1648, "I call by the new name gas, and I call it so because, being untamable, it is scarcely distinguishable from the chaos of the ancients." A glimpse at modern gas devices will show how far removed from untamability is the gas of today.

ULTIMATUM ON CURRENCY BILL

Fundamentals Must Be Restored or Caucus Will Be Called.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS AGREE

Telegrams Sent To Absentee Senators Directing Them To Return. Measure Is Greatly Changed.

Washington.—Democratic leaders in the Senate have decided that unless the Senate, Banking and Currency Committee promptly voted back into the Administration Currency bill some of the fundamentals that it had eliminated, a party conference or caucus would be called to consider the subject. Telegrams were sent to absent Democrats urging them to return to Washington at once.

The Senate committee had continued to make changes in the House bill to which supporters of the Administration took exception and a number of Democratic Senators at the White House told President Wilson that no progress would be made by permitting the House bill to be buffeted about in a committee wherein a coalition of Republicans and "insurgent" Democrats would alter the entire theory of the measure. It is not known what position the President took. Newspaper men who asked the President whether a caucus would be called were told by him that it was a subject for the Senate to decide.

ARRESTED AFTER RESCUE.

Fisherman Saved From Death and Then Heavily Fined.

Manitowoc, Wis. — Rescued from probable death from exhaustion after he had been adrift on the lake for 17 hours, John Raddantz, a local fisherman, was arrested and fined $50 and costs on a charge of planting nets after the closed season. While lifting his nets the gasoline supply in the launch gave out. When the Two Rivers life-saving crew found him, Raddantz was lying in the bottom of the craft wrapped in a piece of canvas. "If it was my time to die I'd go anyway," he declared calmly.

COST OF PANAMA CANAL.

Will Be Well Within the Appropriation Of $375,200,900.

Washington.—Colonel Goethals, in charge of Panama Canal construction, expects to finish his work well within the allotted appropriation of $375,200,900. This means that the cost of completion of the big ditch must be within $36,394,038.32, the amount remaining. Plans for furnishing the needed money have been made by the House Appropriations Committee and will be rushed through the House immediately upon the return of the committee from its inspection of the project.

NEW EXPRESS RATES FEB. 1.

Companies Urged Inability To Arrange Schedules Till Then.

Washington.—The new express rates formulated by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which will provide a cut of $26,000,000 in the express monopoly's gross revenues, will not become effective until February 1. An order had been issued making the new rates effective December 1, but the express companies, which accepted the cut without a fight, have notified the Commission that they cannot arrange for the change until February.

RAILROADS' REVENUE DROPS.

Loss Per Mile Most Conspicuous In East.

Washington. — Net revenues per mile of 125 railroads throughout the United States during July, August and September were $96 less this year than in the same six months last year, according to statistics prepared by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Last year these revenues amounted to $1,224 a mile, whereas this year they were only $1,128. The loss was most conspicuous in the Eastern district.

MOTHER AND TWINS BURNED.

Babies Die In Flames—The Mother Cannot Live.

Utica, N. Y.—Endeavoring to hurry the kitchen fire in preparation of the evening meal, Mrs. Antonio Zysk poured kerosene on to the stove. There was an explosion and she ran, a flaming torch into the street. Her clothing was burned from her body and she will die. The house was gutted and when the firemen entered the kitchen they found Mrs. Zysk's twin babies, aged four, burned to a crisp.

SUIT AGAINST NEW HAVEN.

Alleges Engineer Was Allowed To Work Too Long.

Providence, R. I.—Alleging that an engineer on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad was allowed to work more than 16 hours out of 24, United States District Attorney Walter R. Stines brought suit against the company here. The suit is the first of the kind ever brought in this jurisdiction.

EDITOR'S SKULL FRACTURED.

Has Fight With Defeated Candidate In Boston.

Boston.—Pre-election hostilities in Boston between Representative Thos. J. Giblin and James E. Maguire, a newspaper editor, were resumed when the two men met on the street. When the argument was ended Maguire was taken to a hospital to be treated for a fractured skull, and the police began a search for Giblin, who was defeated for re-election in the recent election.

READY FOR ANOTHER JOB



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HISTORIC FRIGATE BURNED FOR JUNK

Santee's Final Voyage Was From Baltimore Harbor.

HAD SUNK AT ANNAPOLIS.

Vessel a Practice Ship At Naval Academy After Usefulness As Fighter Was Over—Saw Years Of Service As Prison.

Boston, Mass.—On the beach of Governors Island was burned for junk the historic wooden frigate, Santee, remnant of the early days of the navy, one-time practice ship of the midshipmen at Annapolis and known to practically every officer in the service through the fact that for years she was used as a prison for disobedient middies. The Santee, which was in Admiral Farragut's fleet at Mobile, burned fiercely, her timbers, dried by many years, making fine fuel. The blaze was visible for miles at sea. The old warship had been bought by a junk concern for her brass fittings.

The selling of the historic vessel was not considered by the government until after she had sprung a leak and sunk at her dock at Annapolis.

After the sunken vessel had been sold for junk, the firm which bought the historic craft had her towed to Baltimore, where she was drydocked and made sufficiently seaworthy to stand the trip to Boston for dismantling.

The Santee was built just before the Civil War, but because of a mistake in her design she was never used for any important service. Tradition has it that the error was pointed out to the designer by his young son, and the designer shot himself on the deck of the vessel. The mistake was that the portholes were built directly opposite each other, thus affording an open line of fire to an opposing vessel.

$25,000 FOR BROKEN NECK.

Man To Whom Sneeze Means Death Given Verdict.

New York.—Fred C. Neun, who cannot laugh or sneeze without chancing death through the snapping of his spinal column, was awarded a verdict of $25,000 against the H. M. Uris Iron Works in Supreme Court. Through negligence a girder supporting him in an elevator shaft let go and he fell 140 feet. Since that time a steel rod and a stel head brace have supported his broken neck. The spinal cord is still intact, but even a slight jar might be fatal.

PROMOTED FOR RESCUE.

First Officer Of Grosser Kurfuerst Is Made a Captain.

New York.—Maurice Spangenberg, first officer of the steamer Grosser Kurfuerst, was promoted to a captaincy in recognition of the rescue by himself and his men of 105 passengers of the steamer Volturno, which burned at sea. Spangenberg was in command of the Grosser Kurfuerst when she aided the burning liner.

SECRET DIVORCES ABOLISHED.

Proceedings In Washington Will Be Heard In Open Court.

Washington.—Secret divorce proceedings have been abolished in the capital's courts by a revision of rules which will provide that all divorce cases and proceedings for annulments of marriages shall be heard in open court and that witness shall be examined publicly.

CALLS FRANCHISE "A BURDEN."

Rhode Island "Antis" Say Women Don't Want To Vote.

Providence, R. I.—At the annual meeting of the State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, the president, Mrs. Rowland G. Hazard, said a canvass of the women in Rhode Island had proved that they regarded votes for women as "an unnecessary burden."

PLAGUE MENACES PANAMA.

Increase Of Yellow Fever In South America Alarms Officials.

Washington. — The presence of bubonic plague and yellow fever on the great trade routes from the south converging upon the Panama Canal is giving grave concern to American health officials. Consul Baker reported to the State Department that during the month of October there were 112 cases of plague in Guayaquil and that yellow fever was on the increase there.

U. S. SENDING MORE WARSHIPS

Looks Like Naval Demonstration to Force Out Huerta.

ENVOY LIND ADMITS AS MUCH

Latest Inquiries At Mexico City Guarded With Great Secrecy. France Asked To Mediate, Report.

Washington.—The most significant thing bearing on the present strained relations between the Wilson Administration and the Government of President Huerta was the announcement by the Navy Department that the scout cruiser Chester had been ordered placed in full commission and will leave Philadelphia in a day or two for the east coast of Mexico, and that the armored cruiser California, which was to have been relieved from service on the west coast of Mexico by the armored cruiser Pittsburgh, will remain there after the Pittsburgh arrives.

When the Chester reaches Vera Cruz there will be 10 United States warships on the east coast of Mexico. This number includes one or two battleships that will go to Galveston whenever it is feasible, in order to give their crews shore liberty. Until Wednesday there have been only six American warships on the east coast, inclusive of the vessel permitted to proceed to Galveston. The battleships Rhode Island, New Jersey and Virginia, arrived at Vera Cruz and it was announced shortly before they reached there that the battleships sent to relieve would not be withdrawn.

Although the Secretary of the Navy explained that he had added the Chester to the force in Eastern Mexican waters without consulting the Secretary of State, the sudden and heavy augmentation of the American squadron in that vicinity appears to be significant. On the face of things the government seems to be preparing for a possible emergency requiring the use of force.

Special Envoy Lind, at Vera Cruz, was reported as admitting that the Administration at Washington is making strong indications of the necessity of Huerta's resigning his control of the Mexican government. The Vera Cruz press is greatly excited and the people are even more so.

When the Pittsburgh arrives on the west coast of Mexico the American naval force on that coast will consist of the armored cruisers California, Maryland and Pittsburgh, the gunboat Annapolis and the supply ship Glacier. Rear Admiral Cowles commands this squadron.

In addition to the significance attached to the orders to the Chester, it was pointed out that this vessel is fitted with the most powerful radio telegraph apparatus of any ship in the United States Navy.

BRIGANDS MENACE MISSION.

American Consul Reports They Are Burning Villages.

Washington.—Serious disorders in Southern Honan were reported to the State Department by the American Consul General at Hankow. Brigands from Tsao Yang are moving northward, burning villages around Pi Yang, where there is an American Seventh Day Adventist mission. The legation has demanded the protection of the mission and the suppression of brigandage.

W. C. T. U. CHANGES PRAYER DAY.

Association Wants National Constitution To Further Temperance.

Asbury Park, N. J.—The national day of prayer observed by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union throughout the United States was changed from January 1 to January 15 at the national convention of the union in session here. Mrs. Lillian N. Stevens, national president, issued a proclamation calling for a national constitution to further the campaign for temperance throughout the world.

GEN. FELIX DIAZ STABBED.

Wounds Inflicted By Mexican In Havana—Assailant Arrested.

Havana.—General Felix Diaz was stabbed by a Mexican here. He was wounded twice, probably not fatally. The attack on Diaz occurred while he was walking on the Malecon, a fashionable promenade. He was wounded behind the ear and in the neck, besides receiving several blows on the head from a cane. Diaz was removed to a hospital. His assailant was arrested.

WILSON SENDS NOTICE TO QUIT

Huerta Must Resign and Take Blanquet With Him.

IS EXPECTED TO SUBMIT.

Ultimatum Of the United States Submitted To the Provisional President—The End Now In Sight.

Mexico City.—President Huerta has been told he must resign the presidency of Mexico without loss of time and that he must not leave as his successor General Aureliano Blanquet, his minister of war, or any other member of his official family or of the unofficial coterie whom he might be expected to control.

This ultimatum from Washington was conveyed to President Huerta through his private secretary, Senor Rabaga, by Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American charge d'affairs, acting under instructions from the State Department.

Those who learned of the Washington note regard General Huerta's position as one in which he will be forced to give one of two answers—refusal point blank to comply with the demand, possibly going so far as to hand the diplomatic representative his passports, or the elimination of himself officially.

Those most intimate with the President insist that the latter course will not be taken for many reasons, chief among which is that such action would be tantamount to submission to the rebels. Official Mexico is no longer in doubt that the Washington administration favors the rebel cause, and is convinced that this is the means adopted by President Wilson and Secretary Bryan to assist Carranza to win.

General Huerta summoned to the national palace the diplomatic corps, but for what purpose was not revealed. Three of the ministers, those of Germany, Norway and Russia, were absent. They have been in Vera Cruz, where they were in conference with President Wilson's representative, John Lind, who is understood to be fully conversant with the latest representations from Washington.

Changes in the military situation throughout the country included, according to the report, the advance of the rebels to attack Zacatecas, but the government believes that the garrison there is sufficiently strong to resist an attack successfully. Queretaro, capital of the state of the same name, on the main line of the National Railway, south of San Luis Potosi, is surrounded by rebels and practically in a state of siege. North of San Luis Potosi a new method has been adopted by the rebels to prevent the operation of trains. Placards addressed to railroad employes have been posted, notifying them they will be hanged if they attempt to run the trains. As a result the men are refusing to take out the trains.

ONE-INCH LAND SALE.

Smallest Parcel Ever Disposed Of In New York Brings $50.

New York.—The smallest portion of land ever sold in this city was a one-inch strip on Ninety-first street, according to real estate records compiled. It was sold as the result of a partition suit, brought to clear a title. The strip brought $50 at auction, being bid in by the owner of the lot to which it originally belonged.

PELLAGRA IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Woman Dies In Chester and a Man Dying In Lancaster.

Philadelphia.—Local physicians are alarmed over the fact that two cases of pellagra have developed in this vicinity recently, the first victim being a woman, who died in the Crozer Hospital, at Chester, and the second being that of a druggist, who is dying in the hospital at Lancaster, Pa.

BLOWN FROM CANNON'S MOUTH.

Nine Plotters Against Ameer Of Afghanistan Executed.

Allahabad, British India.—Nine ringleaders of an abortive plot recently discovered against the reigning Ameer of Afghanistan, Habibullah Khan, were executed at Kabul, the Afghanistan capital. The conspirators were blown from the mouths of cannon.

BRIDE INSTEAD OF DEBT.

Man Said He Would Accept Girl In Lieu Of $55.

New York.—Mrs. Mary Maurellio, of Stillwater township, Newton, N. J., had Frank Yanni, of Swartswood, arrested on the charge of demanding her daughter in marriage as settlement of a $55 debt.

WHEAT CROP BETTER.

Department Of Agriculture Estimate Is Encouraging For the Present Year.

Washington.—The Department of Agriculture estimated the 1913 wheat crop at 753,233,000 bushels, as compared with 730,267,000 bushels last year.

PHOEBE COUSINS SEEKS JOB.

First American Woman Lawyer Destitute At 73.

Washington.—Miss Phoebe Cousins, the first American woman lawyer and once a noted lecturer, is seeking a government position in Washington. She has written from her home in St. Louis to friends here asking them to aid her in obtaining a position in one of the departments. Miss Cousins, now 73 years old, is well known in many cities of the country. It is said she is now in destitute circumstances.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

Dun's Review says:

"Evidences of trade recession are confined to industrial lines, strictly mercantile conditions remaining favorable. The reactionary tendency in iron and steel has become rather more marked, further price concessions being announced and a slackening of operations noted at some mills.

"Through the process of lowering quotations new demands have been stimulated in certain directions and consumption is well maintained, with hopeful views expressed regarding the outlook.

"Labor troubles still exert an adverse effect in some industries, but cotton goods manufacturers are well engaged and values reflect increased firmness as a result of the high cost of the raw material.

"Failures numbered 296 in the United States, against 289 last year, and 30 in Canada, compared with 24 a year ago."

Wholesale Markets

NEW YORK.—Wheat, spot barely steady; No. 2 red, 97c nominal c i f New York, export basis, and 98½c f o b afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 96¾c f o b afloat.

Corn—Spot, firm; export, 80¼ f o b afloat.

Butter—Creamery, firsts, 27½@30c; seconds, 24½@27; thirds, 23½@24; held, firsts, 27@29; state dairy, common to fair, 23@25; process, extras, 26@27; factory, June, firsts, 24; current make, firsts, 23½; seconds, 22@23; packing stock, June, No. 1, 23@23½.

Cheese irregular; state, whole milk, held, white, specials, 15¾@16; average fancy, 15½; white, fresh, average fancy, 15½.

Eggs firm; refrigerator, seconds, 26@26½; lower grades, 21@25.

Live poultry easy; Western chickens, 14½@15½; fowls, 15@16; turkeys, 18; dressed, irregular; fresh killed Western chickens, 14@23; fowls, 13@19½; turkeys, spring, 22@25.

PHILADELPHIA. — Wheat, carlots, in export elevator, No. 2 red, spot and October, 91½@92; steamer, 89½@90c; No. 3 red, 88½@89c; rejected "in," 85½@86c; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 96½@97½c.

Corn—Carlots, for local trade, as to location, No. 2 yellow, natural, 80@80½c; steamer yellow, natural, 79½@80c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 46½@47c; standard white, 45½@46c; No. 3 white, 45@45½c; No. 4, 42½@44½c; sample, 40@42.

Butter—Western, solid-packed creamery, fancy, specials, 34c; extra, 32@32½c; extra firsts, 31@31½c; firsts, 28½@29½c; seconds, 26@27c; nearby prints, fancy, 35c; extra, 33@34c; firsts, 30@32c; seconds, 28@29c; jobbing sales of fancy prints, 38@41c.

Eggs—In free cases, nearby, extra, 35c per dozen; nearby firsts, $10.20 per standard case; nearby current receipts, $9@9.60; seconds, $6.90@7.80; Western extra firsts, $10.20 per standard case; firsts, $8.70@9.30; seconds, $6.90@7.80; candled and recrated fresh eggs, jobbing at 40@42c per dozen; cold storage eggs, per case, extra, $8.40; firsts, $7.80@8.10; seconds, $6.90@7.50.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat, No. 2 red, spot and October, 92⅝c; November, 92¾; December, 93¾, January, 94⅝.

Corn—Fresh shelled yellow corn, on track, for domestic delivery, at 78c per bushel for car lots on spot.

Oats—Standard white, 43¼@45½c; No. 3 white, 44½@45.

Rye—No. 1 rye, Western, domestic, new, 74@75c; No. 2 rye, Western, domestic, new, 70@71; bag lots, nearby, as to quality, 60@70.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $20; standard timothy, $19.50; No. 2 timothy, $19; No. 3 timothy, $15.50@17.50; light clover mixed, $18@18.50; No. 1 clover mixed, $18; No. 2 clover mixed, $16.50@17.50; heavy clover mixed, $16.50@17.50; No. 1 clover, $17.50@18; No. 2 clover, $16@16.50.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 32@33; creamery, choice, 30@31; creamery, good, 28@29; creamery, prints, 32@34; creamery, blocks, 31@33; ladles, 22@23; Maryland and Pennsylvania rolls, 22@23.

Cheese—Jobbing lots, per lb, 18½@19c.

Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 30c; Western firsts, 30; West Virginia firsts, 20@30; Southern firsts, 28. Recrated and rehandled eggs, ½c to 1c higher.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, heavy, 15c; do, old hens, small to medium, 14; do, old roosters, 10; do, young, 15; ducks, 14@15; geese, nearby, 13@14; geese, Western and Southern, 12@13; pigeons, young, per pair, 20; do, old, per pair, 20; guinea fowl, old, each, 40; do, do, young, 1 lb and over, each, 62½c; do, do, do, smaller, 40@45; turkeys, young, 8 lbs and over, per lb, 19; do, old, per lb, 18.

Live Stock

CHICAGO.—Close: Hogs—Bulk of sales, $7.95@8.25; light, $7.70@8.25; mixed, $7.70@8.35; heavy, $7.60@8.35; roughs, $7.70@7.80; pigs, $5.25@7.70.

Cattle—Beeves, $6.60@9.70; Texas steers, $6.70@7.80; stockers and feeders, $5@7.50; cows and heifers, $3.35@8.20; calves; $6.50@10.75.

Sheep—Natives, $4.10@5.15; yearlings, $5.10@6.15; lambs, native, $6@7.60.

KANSAS CITY, MO. — Hogs, bulk, $7.55@7.90; heavy, $7.70@7.95; packers and butchers, $7.75@7.95; light, $7.50@7.90; pigs, $6@7.40.

Cattle—Prime fed steers, $8.90@9.50; dressed beef steers, $7.25@8.85; Southern steers, $5@6.55; cows, $4.25@7; heifers, $5@9; stockers and feeders, $5.50@7.50; bulls, $4.50@6.50; calves, $6@10.

Sheep—Strong to 10c higher; lambs, $7@7.60; yearlings, $5.25@6.

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