HANDLING OF CATTLE

Humane Method of Slaughtering Animals Is Sought.

Extract of an Address by George Ditewig, D. V. S., Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, on Subject.

Washington.—It is interesting to know what is being accomplished in the humane handling of animals as the result of the federal law and regulations governing the inspection of ocean vessels carrying animals. A decade or so ago there was much agitation in Great Britain on account of the frequent occurrence of cruelties in trans-Atlantic shipping of animals.

In many instances where tramp and other unsuited ships were used for cattle transportation, the fittings were ill-arranged and insecure, and the spaces, ventilation and the stores of food and water were inadequate for the number of animals carried. Many were lost at sea, while those which arrived at destination were in deplorable condition.

Under an act of congress, the bureau of animal industry investigated the conditions of handling cattle and enforced regulations designed for their protection and proper handling which has resulted in safe and humane handling of animals on ocean vessels. As a result the losses in transit soon diminished to one-third of one per cent. and insurance rates on animals fell from eight to less than one per cent.

In recent years the cattle losses have been only about one-tenth of one per cent. The animals arrive at destination in good condition and usually show increased weight.

The enforcement by the department of agriculture of the 28-hour law, which is designed for the purpose of preventing cruelty to animals during interstate shipments, has resulted in reducing the frequency with which animals in transit have been subjected to cruel treatment. Many transportation companies have established additional unloading and feeding stations, as well as placing those already in existence in better condition. Prosecutions undoubtedly have kept many carriers from showing a total disregard for the law.

Violations, however, still persist chiefly for two reasons.

First, the shippers insist on getting their live stock to destination promptly, and they are indifferent to violation of the law if this object is attained; second, many carriers apparently consider it cheaper to pay fines than to conduct their operations on a basis of reasonably rapid service without violations.

The only course open to the department under the statute is to continue to collect evidence and to report violations as they occur. A measure proposed to further remedy this evil is an amendment to the present law or a separate enactment to fix a minimum speed for trains carrying live stock.

The shipping of young calves long distances without the mothers is a cruelty and the enactment of a law to remedy this abuse has many advocates, among which are officials of the agriculture department.

There still occurs frequently at different public stock yards the cruelty of depriving cattle of water. Those arriving too late for the market of the day are not watered until the following morning in order to get what is known as a "fill"—in other words, to gain weight. While weight is gained, the deception is recognized instantly by buyers. The practice is a deliberate cruelty and should be suppressed.

Like many other useful processes dipping is susceptible of abuse and may entail suffering and even death if precautions are not exercised in its use. The federal regulations require that the animal be handled as humanely as possible, and that cattle be freely watered before they are dipped.

During the last fiscal year, inspectors of the department supervised the dippings of more than 12,400,000 sheep and cattle, and the requirements as to humane handling were met.

While the federal meat inspection law does not have authority to prescribe particular methods of slaughter, the government co-operates, however, with others working to prevent abuses. The three general methods of slaughter used among civilized people are: Bleeding, preceded by stunning; bleeding, preceded by pithing, and bleeding without stunning or pithing.

Stunning produces concussion of the brain and the immediate destruction of consciousness. Stunning previous to bleeding meets the demands of humanitarian sentiment and of hygienic requirements.

Pithing is performed by a knife thrust through the space between the base of the skull and the first vertebra into the medulla. The pithed animals fall instantly under a complete muscular paralysis, but neither consciousness nor sensibility is immediately destroyed. Moreover, the paralysis of the vital centers interferes with effective bleeding. Pithing does not satisfy either humanitarian or hygienic requirements and its use should not be encouraged.

The claim that the simple bleeding of animals without previous stunning, pithing, or operations other than that of securing the animal has the advantage of more thorough bleeding is disputed.

Feared to Lose Sawdust.

One day small Oscar was playing with a doll and some of the sawdust leaked onto the floor. Soon after Oscar's mother called him to her to trim his finger nails and Oscar said: "Don't trim so short, for all the sawdust will come out."

Colored Epigram.

A colored philosopher is reported to have said, "Life, my bredren, am mostly made up of prayin' for rain and then washin' it would cl'ar off."—Presbyterian.

COURSE IN HOMECRAFT.

In the homecraft course just instituted in the Wadleigh High school, New York city, the attempt to meet practical demands in girls' education is seen at its best, according to officials of the United States bureau of education. The homecraft course is for girls whose interest is in up-to-date home-making, rather than in advanced literary or scientific study. The work is taken chiefly by students who do not intend to go to college, but who wish to make the best use of their time while in high school; and it is particularly recommended for those who expect to stay in school only two years or less.

The course is both "practical" and "cultural." It answers the everyday needs of girls who mean to be real home-keepers, and it affords abundant opportunity for studies that are for enjoyment as well as work. Domestic science and domestic art, with household arithmetic, study of vocations, "clothing—its care and remodeling," are prominent subjects the first year. Drawing, music, biology, English and physical training are required subjects, with current history. English history, and modern languages among the electives. Latin and advanced mathematics are conspicuous by their absence.

In the second year hygiene and sanitation are added to the requirements, and other studies may be chosen from a list which includes millinery, household chemistry, European and American history, history of women's work, arts and crafts, and modern languages.

Household management, a required study, is a feature of the third year of the course. Applied design and applied physics are among the subjects that may be selected by the students. In the fourth year the girls delve a little deeper into the philosophy of homecraft by means of a required course on social efficiency. They may also regale themselves with a number of more advanced studies, such as fundamentals of legal procedure, physiology, bacteriology and sanitation; household design and decoration.

Throughout the course the emphasis is on applied, rather than theoretical knowledge; and the work is so arranged that regardless of whether the girl completes the four-year course or leaves before she finishes, she has acquired a fund of workable ideas of direct value to her in the immediate problems of her life. At the same time the course is not narrowing. Girls who take it may, if they desire, elect some of the more usual studies from the regular high-school courses. Furthermore, they are prepared to meet the admission requirements of the Columbia university school of household arts and similar higher institutions for young women.

SAVING TIME IN EDUCATION.

There is a waste of at least two years in the present plan of American education. This is the conclusion reached by a committee of prominent educators in a report on "Economy of Time in Education" just issued by the United States bureau of education.

This conclusion follows an investigation lasting nearly ten years by a committee of the National Education association, of which President James H. Baker of the University of Colorado, is chairman. The committee have endeavored to form a plan that would do away with the two-year loss. They propose that six years be assigned to the elementary school instead of eight, as at present; that the high school period be from 12 to 18, divided into two parts, of four and two years each; that college work extend from 18 to 20, or 16 to 20, according to the method of distributing the last two secondary years; and that graduate or professional work at a university cover the years from 20 to 24. This would enable boys and girls to get ample vocational training after the age of 12; it would enable those who wo to college to get through their college work at the age of 20; and it would save the professional man from having to wait until 27 to start his professional career.

The report insists that the present elementary course is too long; that the ground now covered in eight years can be covered just as efficiently in six, allowing secondary work to begin at the age of 12.

LATIN AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Exports from the United States to Latin America in the calendar year 1913 will approximate $335,000,000, against $123,000,000 in 1903 and $87,000,000 in 1893. The growth in the decade just ended was $212,000,000, while in the decade from 1893 to 1903 the growth was $36,000,000. In the term "Latin America" are included all of South America, except British and Dutch Guinea, the Central American Republics, Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, the French West Indies, and French Guiana.

That the trend in the export trade of the United States has been, in recent years, distinctly toward American countries is illustrated by the fact that our exports to Latin America increases 183 per cent. in the decade ending with the fiscal year 1913, while our exports to all other parts of the world meantime increased but 64 per cent. To Argentina the exports in 1913 were, in round terms, $53,000,000, against $11,500,000 in 1893; to Brazil, $42,500,000, against $11,000,000 in 1903; to Chile, $16,000,000, against $4,000,000 in 1903; to Mexico, $54,500,000, against $42,000,000 in 1903, and to Cuba, $70,500,000, against $21,750,000 in 1903, the figures in each case relating to fiscal years.

Land In Bolivia.

In Bolivia all vacant land belongs to the republic, and can be acquired by purchase or lease, subject to special regulations. The unit of measure is an hectare, which is 2.47 acres. Any one may acquire as much as 20,000 hectares, paying cash at the rate of 10 cents per hectare for farming and grazing lands.

More Telephone Troubles.

"What! ye can't hear what I'm sayin'? Well, thin, repeat what ye didn't hear an' I'll tell it ye again."—Punch.

TWELVE KILLED IN TRAIN WRECK

100 Others Injured, Many Fatally, in State of Alabama.

ON WAY TO EUFALA FAIR.

Jefferson D. Clayton, Brother Of Alabama Congressman, Injured With Other Prominent Persons.

Eufaula, Ala.—Twelve persons were killed and more than a hundred injured, some of them fatally, when three coaches of a Central of Georgia passenger train left the rails at a point 17 miles south of here and plunged down a steep embankment. The train, which consisted of five cars crowded with excursionists, was en route from Ozark, Ala., to Eufaula, where a fair is being held.

Among those who escaped with minor injuries was Jefferson D. Clayton, a wealthy Alabamian and brother of Congressman Henry D. Clayton, of this State.

A broken rail is said to have caused the accident. As the crowded excursion train rounded a curve the three cars at the rear, literally packed with passengers, suddenly left the track and, breaking away from the others, rolled down the steep embankment. The coaches practically were demolished. Shrieks and groans of the injured rose above the rending crash of splintering timbers.

BEILISS A FREE MAN.

Verdict Says Murder Was Committed In Zeiteff Works.

Kiev, Russia.—"Mendel Beiliss not guilty, but the murder was committed in the Zeiteff works." This was the verdict returned by the jury, after two hours' deliberation. When Beiliss was taken out of the prisoners' room of the court for the last time and brought along the dingy corridor, it was seen that his guard had been increased to five soldiers. Two officers entered the dock with him. Beiliss was outwardly calm. The court was crowded, but the deepest silence followed the entry of the president and other judges. The jury then filed in, and the foreman advanced a few paces from the box and read the verdict.

EGGS BRING 75 CENTS A DOZEN.

But Release Of Storage Stocks Expected To Break Price.

Philadelphia.—Eggs were sold for as high as 75 cents a dozen in the local market Tuesday. This is a new record price for the season and was obtained for extra large specimens guaranteed to be not more than 24 hours old. Ordinary fresh eggs brought from 55 to 60 cents a dozen. Dairy and Food Commissioner Foust declared that 90 per cent. of the 10,000,000 dozen or more eggs in cold storage here are April eggs, and, under the law, must be sold before December 1.

SPIES IN TEXAS.

Mexicans Watching the American Military Movements.

Laredo, Texas.—Considerable interest was manifested here in the special report made by the grand jury of the Federal Court for the Southern district of Texas, which just adjourned. The report calls attention to the fact that investigation has shown that there are a number of spies of the Mexican government in this city who are watching all military and other movements, shadowing individuals and making reports to their Mexican officers at Nuevo Laredo.

WILL READ HIS MESSAGE.

The President Again To Personally Address Congress.

Washington.—President Wilson announced that he would read in person his first annual message to Congress. The President thus far has read three brief addresses—on tariff, currency and the Mexican affairs—but it was not definitely known whether his first communication to the regular session of Congress would be in accordance with the century-old precedent which he revived last March.

WIFE ACCUSED OF MURDER.

Mrs. Shackford Charged With Killing Husband.

Freedom, N. H.—An indictment charging murder in the first degree was returned against Mrs. Mary L. Shackford. She is charged with shooting her husband, Edwin A. Shackford, as he lay asleep in his home, here, on the night of September 19. Mrs. Shackford claimed he was murdered by masked men, who had chloroformed her.

WOMAN KILLED BY EXPLOSION.

Used Gasoline To Kindle Fire, Wrecked Home, Injured Husband.

Grafton, W. Va.—Mrs. John Patsy was killed and her husband, a wealthy Italian merchant of Berryburg, near here, was fatally injured by an explosion which blew their house to pieces. Mrs. Patsy attempted to kindle a fire with a mixture of kerosene and gasoline and the explosion followed.

CHOKES LAUGHING AT CAT.

Child Dies After Swallowing Piece Of Potato.

Philadelphia.—Laughing while the family cat was playing about the room, Joseph Ward, two years old, swallowed a large piece of a potato and choked to death before a physician could be summoned. The homes of several doctors were visited and in each instance the physician was absent. Finally Dr. John Rafferty was found and he ran to the Ward home. When he arrived the child was dead.

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UNITED SUPPORT FROM THE POWERS

Financial Blockade Expected to Effect Early Elimination.

SITUATION IS FAVORABLE.

O'Shaughnessy Asked If Lind Could Not Be Called Back To Mexico City — Situation Is Favorable.

Washington.—United support from the great powers abroad for the American policy toward Mexico, shown in a variety of quiet diplomatic activities, gave President Wilson and Secretary Bryan a confident feeling that the elimination of General Victoriano Huerta as provisional President of Mexico would soon be an accomplished fact.

That the financial blockade instituted by the United States had effectively tied the purse strings of Europe; that diplomatic pressure was being exerted incessantly on all sides at Mexico City; that close friends of Huerta were applying their influence, and persistent reports saying Huerta had gone into mysterious seclusions raised the hopes of the Washington Government that at last it was making definite progress toward solving the Mexican problem.

An exchange of cablegrams with Ambassador Page, an agreement by Great Britain to leave the solution of the Mexican problem in the hands of the United States, and an announcement that no moral or financial support would be granted by England to the Huerta regime, set forth in London press dispatches, created a favorable impression throughout official Washington. It was felt that Great Britain, France, Germany and other nations now stood together in acquiescence to the plan of the United States for the elimination of Huerta.

PEANUT BUYERS' TRUST.

Department Of Justice Begins Investigation Of Charges.

Washington.—Investigation of a peanut trust among buyers operating in Virginia was begun by the Department of Justice. According to representations made to Attorney General McReynolds by prominent residents of North Carolina, peanut buyers have forced prices down nearly 30 per cent. in a short time. The same men informed the department that the alleged trust made over 200 per cent. profit last year.

THREE KILLED ON PENNSY.

Dozen Persons Injured In Crash Near Wooster, O.

Wooster, Ohio.—Thre persons were killed and a dozen injured, one probably fatally, when eastbound Pennsylvania train No. 52 was wrecked four miles west of here. The passenger train was derailed, falling on another track in the path of a freight train, and the second accident caused the fatalities.

ANOTHER QUAKE IN PANAMA.

Shock Lasted About Five Seconds. Less Severe Than Others.

Panama.—Another earthquake shock was felt in this part of the Isthmus of Panama. It lasted about five seconds. The seismographic instruments at Ancon showed the movement to be similar to the others which occurred since October 1, but that it possessed only one-third the intensity of the former shocks.

BANK ROBBED OF $10,000.

Five Masked Men Shoot Cashier and Give Battle To Citizens.

Seattle, Wash.—A dispatch from Hazleton, B. C., says five masked men robbed the Union Bank of New Hazleton, four miles east of Hazleton, shot the cashier and escaped with $10,000 after a rifle battle with citizens. A special train was sent west in the hope of intercepting the bandits, as it was believed they escaped down the Skeenai river.

"ARSON SQUAD" USES BOMB.

Wrecks Cactus House and Fires Two Buildings.

London.—Militant suffragette arson squade and bomb troops were at work in several parts of the British Isles. The cactus house at Alexandra Park, Manchester, containing a collection valued at $50,000, was wrecked by a bomb. Begbrook, a fine mansion near Bristol, was badly damaged by fire. The Bowling and Tennis Club's house at Catford, southeast of London, was burned down.

TRAINMEN GET WAGE INCREASE

Eastern Employes' Raise to Average Seven Per Cent.

MEANS $6,000,000 TO ROADS.

Federal Board Rules Against Workmen On Four Out Of Five Points, But Finds For Them On Higher-Cost Argument.

New York.—The long-lived controversy between railroads of the East and their conductors and trainmen over the latter's demands for more pay is at an end. The employes are granted an increase in wages averaging 7 per cent. and totaling $6,000,000 annually—about half of what they wanted—from October last, effective for one year. One hundred thousand men will share in the increase.

Thus ends, by arbitration under the Newlands amendment to the Erdman act, a controversy that threatened at one time to tie up by a strike the transportation facilities of all States east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio. The award of the arbitration commission, filed in the Federal District Court, is binding and final. The two board representatives of the employes filed a minority report in addition and the two representatives of the 41 railroads a dissenting opinion.

In reaching its award the board ruled mainly against the employes on four out of five points submitted as reasons why the increase should be granted and found for the men the fifth—the increased cost of living. Since 1909, when last an increase was granted, the arbitrators found the cost of living has increased 7 per cent. Certain minor contentions embraced also were conceded to the employes. It was, therefore, more than a coincidence that the increase granted in wages is exactly the increase in the cost of living, as outlined by documents introduced by the employes.

"The board does not found its action entirely upon the increased cost of living," reads the award, a document of 75 printed pages, "though it looks upon this as basic."

Without attempting to standardize the rates of pay between railroad employes of the East and the West, the board asserts its belief that it is desirable, but not possible at the present time. As to this, the award voices the opinion that Congress should make an inquiry as to whether there is any longer a substantial reason for the maintenance of a wage differential between the two sections.

"Such an inquiry ought to result in a recommendation," reads the award, "if it is found that such a differential ought to exist, as to what the differential should be. Those making the inquiry should be empowered to report upon existing wage scales in all territories for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, a scientific basis for the payment of railroad employes who operate trains. This suggestion does not contemplate that the body making such inquiry should attempt to fix wages."

It is suggested that the Committee on Industrial Relations, recently appointed by President Wilson might be competent to carry out the suggested inquiry.

RECEIVERS FREE FROM TAX.

Supreme Court's Decision On Corporation Law.

Washington.—Receivers of insolvent corporations are not required to pay the corporation tax imposed by the Payne-Aldrich law, according to a decision by the Supreme Court. The decision was in the case of the Third Avenue Railway Company and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New York, but the principles laid down are applicable to many other corporations placed in the hands of receivers by courts. The contention that such corporations were not "doing business" within the meaning of the law was sustained.

RAILROAD MAN MURDERED.

Body Found In Locked Station With Skull Crushed.

Lynchburg, Va.—Henry Brandt, aged 55, pump man for the Southern Railway at Montview, was found murdered in his station. His head was crushed with an iron bar, which lay near by. The station door was locked and the key was found a short distance away. A missing revolver and watch indicate robbery as the motive, and a negro who was seen in the vicinity Sunday night is being hunted for the crime.

HUERTA IGNORES WILSON DEMANDS

Fails to Return Answer By the Time Specified.

POWERS CUT OFF FUNDS.

Action Of Provisional President Means Breaking Off Of Diplomatic Relations—Report That Huerta Quit the Country.

Mexico City. — Gen. Victoriano Huerta tacitly refused to accede to the demands of the United States expressed in an ultimatum sent to him by President Wilson's personal representative, John Lind. General Huerta was notified early in the day that unless he returned an answer by 6 o'clock to the effect that he would prevent the newly elected Congress from convening and, furthermore, make this action known to the members of the diplomatic corps by midnight, the United States would have no further parleying with the Mexican government.

Mr. Lind waited until 6 o'clock and received no answer. He then made arrangements for his departure on the train leaving for Vera Cruz at 8 o'clock.

Nelson O'Shaugnessy, the charge, was the messenger who delivered the ultimatum. He was unable to get into personal touch with General Huerta, but left the message at the President's office.

It was intimated at the palace that General Huerta had not received the note in time to give it full consideration. This, however, did not appear to Mr. Lind a valid excuse for procrastination.

The prevention of the convening of Congress has been one of the essential points in the negotiations conducted by Mr. Lind; this for two reasons, first, it was believed that the new Congress would lose no time in passing measures having to do with oil concessions and second, before the convening of Congress would give an air of legality to Huerta's government.

The personal effects of Mr. Lind were removed from the hotel where he has resided during his stay in Vera Cruz to the American consulate.

WHOLE FAMILY IS DEAD.

Wife Kills Son and Herself Following Husband's Death.

Richmond, Ky.—Mrs. Benjamin L. Banks, one of the most prominent women of Kentucky, shot and killed her only child, a boy, aged 12 years, then blew out her own brains at her home in this city today. The tragedy followed the receipt of news announcing the sudden death from pneumonia of her husband in Adair county, where he had been visiting his parents. Mrs. Banks was formerly secretary of the State Federation of Woman's Clubs.

POULTRY PLENTIFUL.

Arrival Of 196 Car Loads In New York An Indication.

New York.—The arrival of 196 car loads of live poultry in New York establishes a record and indicates an immense stock of poultry throughout the United States, it is declared here. The shipments come from almost every State in the Union, particularly from the Middle West. An estimate of the total receipts of live poultry for 1913 to date is 6,000 car loads, making New York city's poultry bill thus far this year over $16,000,000.

PANAMA TO HOLD EXPOSITION.

United States Invited To Put Up a Permanent Building.

Washington.—Dr. Eusebio Morales, minister from Panama, called at the White House to present in person to President Wilson a note from President Porras of Panama, calling attention to a commercial opportunity offered the United States in connection with Panama's forthcoming exposition commemorative of the discovery of the Pacific by Balboa.

GETS 14 DAYS FOR STARING.

German Business Man Looked Too Long At Policeman.

Breslau, Germany.—Sentence of a fortnight in prison for staring at a policeman was imposed on a business man of this city. In his defense the defendant said he believed the policeman was observing him too conspicuously, so he stared back. The court in pronouncing judgment said the defendant had been guilty of "a most serious insult to an official."

WOULD LIMIT COLD STORAGE.

Congressman's Way Of Keeping Down Living Cost.

Washington.—As a remedy for the high cost of living, Representative McKellar, of Tennessee, introduced a resolution to make unlawful any interState shipments of beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork, fish, poultry, butter, eggs or other perishable foodstuffs after being kept in cold storage more than 90 days. Fines and imprisonment are proposed as penalties.

NEW REVENUE DISTRICT MADE.

Western Maryland, West Virginia and Part Of Virginia Grouped.

Washington.—United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue Osborn announced the creation of a new revenue agent's district, which is composed of the western part of Maryland, West Virginia and the southwestern part of Virginia. Its headquarters will be at Roanoke. R. B. Sams, for years in charge of the Asheville revenue, agent district, will be placed in charge of the new district.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

Bradstreet's says :

"Trade reports are of a twofold character. On the one hand, distributive trade continues to expand, holiday business is growing and the tendency is to increase estimates of yields of Cotton and Corn, but against these factors must be cited the further slowing down of wholesale trade and increased quietude in Iron and Steel.

"Some lines that might be active prefer to wait for tariff readjustments, an example being furnished by worsted mills, which deem it good policy to hold back for free wool. However, it is plainly patent that the daily wants of a large population are sufficient to keep things moving along at a satisfactory rate, and even in sections where there is a tendency to pessimism it is conceded that business is equal to that of last year, when activity reigned.

"Business failures for the week were 241, which compares with 209 in 1912."

Wholesale Markets

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red, 97c, nominal, c i f New York export basis and 98c nominal f o b afloat; No. 1 North Duluth, 93¾ f o b afloat.

Corn—Spot firm; export, 79¼c f o b afloat.

Hay—Easy; standard, $1; No. 1, $1.05; No. 2, 95@97½c; No. 3, 85@90.

Butter — Creamery, seconds, 25@27c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24@25; factory, June make, firsts, 23@23½; current make firsts, 22½; seconds, 21@22; packing stock, June make, No. 1, 22@22½; seconds, 21@22; packing stock, June make, No. 1, 22@22½; second, 21@22; packing stock, June make, No. 1, 22@22½; current make, No. 2, 21@21½.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 36@37c; firsts, 33@35; fresh gathered, dirties, No. 2 and poorer, 21@24; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, season's charges paid, 28½@29; lower grades, 22@25; dirties, 19@25.

Dressed Poultry—Weak; fresh killed Western chickens, 13½@23c; fowls, 13@19; turkeys, spring, 20@25.

PHILADELPHIA. — Wheat — Car lots, in export elevator, No. 2 red, spot and October, 90½@91c; steamer, 88½@89; No. 3 red, 87½@88; rejected "in," 84½@85c; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 95½@96½.

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

Oats—No. 2 white, 46@46½c; standard white, 45@45½; No. 3 white, 44@44½c; sample, 39@41c; No. 4, 42@43½.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red, spot and November, 91⅝; December, 93⅝; January, 94¾ nominal.

Corn—Sales of several hundred bu of new yellow corn, damp, at 65c per bu. One other lot of new yellow at 63c per bu.

Oats—Standard white, 44¼@44½c; No. 3 white, 43¾@44.

Rye—Western Rye—No. 1, domestic, 74@75c; No. 2, domestic, 70@71; No. 3, domestic, 65@66; No. 3, domestic, 64@65. Bag lots nearby, as to quality, 60@70c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $19.50; standard timothy, $19; No. 2 timothy, $18.50; No. 3 timothy, $15.50@17.50; light clover, mixed, $18@18.50; No. 1 light clover mixed, $17.50@18; No. 2, do, do, $16@17; heavy, do, do, $17; No. 1 clover, $17.50@18; No. 2 clover, $16@17.

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, 17½@18½c.

Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 35c; Western firsts, 35; West Virginia firsts, 34@35; Southern firsts, 33; recrated and rehandled eggs, ½c to 1c higher.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, heavy, 14c; do, old hens, small to medium, 13; do, old roosters, 10; do, young, 14; geese, nearby, 13@14; do, Western and Southern, 12@13; pigeons, young, per pair, 20; do, old, per pair, 20; guinea fowl, old, each, 40; do, do, young, each, 62½; turkeys, young, 8 lbs and over, per lb, 18; do, old, per lb, 17.

Live Stock

NEW YORK.—Beeves—Dressed, 12@13¼c.

Calves—Steady, $8@12.50; culls, $6@7.50; dressed, 14@18½c.

Sheep — $3.25@4.75; culls, 2@3c; lambs, $6.25@7.75; culls, $4.50@5.50.

Hogs—$8@8.30.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Cattle—Choice, $8.50@8.75; prime, $8.00@8.40.

Sheep—Prime wethers, $4.70@4.80; culls and commons, $2.00@3.00; lambs, $5.00@7.25.

Hogs—Prime heavies, $8.15@8.20; mediums and heavy Yorkers, $8.30@8.35; light Yorkers, $7.80@8.05; pigs, $7.25@7.75; roughs, $7.25@7.75.

CHICAGO.—Hogs—10@15c higher Bulk of sales, $7.55@7.80; light, $7.30@7.85; mixed, $7.30@7.95; heavy, $7.25@7.95; rough, $7.25@7.45; pigs, $4.75@7.35.

Cattle—Beeves, $6.60@9.70; cows and heifers, $3.25@8.15; calves, $7@11.25.

Sheep—Native sheep, $4.10@5.25; yearlings, $5.25@6.25; lambs, native, $5.85@7.75.

KANSAS CITY.—Hogs—Bulk, $7.50@7.75; heavy, $7.65@7.80; packers and butchers', $7.50@7.72½; light, $7.40@7.72½; pigs, $6.20@7.20.

Cattle—Prime fed steers, $8.75@9.50; dressed beef steers, $7@8.75; Southern steers, $5@6.75; cows, $4@7; heifers, $5@9; stockers and feeders, $5.75@7; bulls, $4.75@7.25; calves, $6@10.

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