

TELEGRAPHERS THREATEN A GREAT TIE UP

Railway Men Promise Their Full Support.

MR. ROOSEVELT MAY INTERVENE.

National Secretary Russell, of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union Says No Man Will Be Allowed to Work With a Nonunion Man, and a General Walk-out Will Thus Be Forced.

THE SITUATION.

Over 4,000 Western Union and Postal operators have quit. The Railway Telegraphers have placed a fund of \$1,000,000 in their treasury at the disposal of the strikers. The national officers have not sanctioned a strike, but will back up the strikers. Labor Commissioner Neill, at the request of the President, is hastening to Chicago to attempt a settlement of the trouble. The officials of the telegraph companies say they have as many men as they need, and that their wires are all clear.

Chicago (Special).—The strike of union commercial telegraph operators will be universal throughout the United States and Canada within 24 hours, according to National Secretary Russell, of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America. This statement was made by Mr. Russell Sunday night after he had been informed of the action taken by New York union telegraphers, who at a meeting Sunday decided to hold a walkout in abeyance until the latter part of the week.

"This strike movement," said Russell, "has come to the point where there can be no backing down. The telegraphers have been trodden on long enough by the companies, and now that we have the opportunity we are going to use all our strength to enforce our demands. For several weeks President Small and myself have been holding the telegraphers back and have been advising conciliation; but they have taken affairs in their own hands and we are going to stand by them."

"No union man will be allowed to work with anyone not belonging to our organization, and this means that Monday morning, when the business of the week begins, the strike will become universal. We can't go half way in this matter now. The strike has been precipitated by the men themselves without the previous sanction of the national officers, but we are now employed by companies, and anything that the officials of the various unions throughout the country have done in calling strikes meets with our hearty co-operation."

This announcement was part of Mr. Russell's speech at a mass-meeting of 1,500 striking telegraphers held in Brand's Hall Sunday afternoon. Before the Order of Railway Telegraphers was represented at the meeting by National Secretary Quick, who informed the strikers that his organization was at their disposal both morally and financially. "We have \$1,000,000 in our treasury," said he, "and it is at your disposal. Your fight is ours, and we will stand with you until the end."

Before the mass meeting 220 union telegraphers employed by companies using leased wires held a meeting. At this gathering operators for brokers, news agencies and commercial organizations, including the stock yards packing houses, were represented.

A resolution was adopted declaring that this class of labor was undervalued, and that the various firms would be asked to sign a wage scale and also to employ none but union telegraphers. It was decided to let the private wire men prepare and present their own schedules to their employers. The broker operators will present their schedules at 10 o'clock Monday morning, asking for a minimum wage of \$30 a week.

The men employed by the press associations presented their requests at 7:30 o'clock Sunday, giving operators 24 hours to comply with the request.

The schedule calls for \$35 a week, for six nights a week, and 70 cents an hour overtime for night operators, eight hours to constitute a night's work, with half an hour for lunch.

Operators employed by news associations and newspapers for day work ask for \$30 a week and 50 cents an hour overtime, eight hours to constitute a day's work, and the regular lunch hour.

If at the end of 24 hours the requests have not met with a favorable response, the men will report to the union officials, and they say a strike will be ordered to enforce the demands.

Shipped on Leaf, Broke Neck.

Jersey City, N. J. (Special).—James Black, 35 years old, of this city, slipped on a leaf on a sidewalk here, slipped and broke his neck. He was taken to a hospital, where he died an hour later.

For Two New Battleships.

Washington (Special).—The final papers in the contracts for the construction of two battleships of 20,000 tons each of the Delaware class, which were awarded by the Navy Department about a month ago, have been signed by Acting Secretary Newberry, representing the government, and President Orcutt, of the Newport News Shipbuilding Co., and a representative of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, each of which concerns obtained a contract for building one vessel.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

Domestic.

Frank Rockefeller, of Cleveland, O., in an interview in the New York World, uttered bitter words against his brother, John D. Rockefeller, head of the Standard Oil Company. He said that his father is alive and is kept in hiding.

In an address at the New York Chautauque Prof. Smaller Mathews, dean of the University of Chicago Divinity School, claimed that capital is in control of the church and is being used against labor.

William Ashton, a young business man, and Miss Lena Buss, pianist at a moving picture show in Easton, Pa., are simultaneously missing.

In New York the claim is made that Mr. August Belmont is building the terminal under East River under an expired franchise. August Belmont will deliver the principal address at the meeting of the American Bar Association.

Mrs. Isabella J. Martin, of New York, says the wife of the violinist Rigo, now at Atlantic City, whom Mrs. Martin has sued for \$250,000 for slander, is the Princess de Chimay.

Maurice C. Mengis has recovered \$15,000 in a suit over lands, the action being an outgrowth of the famous Western Maryland litigation, in which Mengis won \$300,000.

Prof. Charles Zueblin, of the University of Chicago, delivered an address charging John D. Rockefeller with breeding socialism.

Michael Brown, a blind and gagged agent and robbed the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad station at Newcastle, Pa.

John Sharp Williams defeated Governor Vardaman, of Mississippi, for the United States Senate by 648 votes.

Ludwig Szeregell, said to be an unattached Polish priest, shot and killed a hotel proprietor of Pittsburgh.

Thomas Morrison, who said he peddled wood with U. S. Grant, died in St. Louis, Mo.

Policeman Stevenson, of Philadelphia, shot and killed a burglar who refused to pay a fine.

The population of Chicago, according to the city's newest directory, is 2,367,000.

Fifty-six manufacturers of spices have formed a trade organization.

Clarence S. Darrow, leading counsel for William D. Haywood in the trial at Boise, has been dismissed from the services of the Western Federation of Miners.

He will not appear in behalf of Pettibone, whose trial is set for October 1, nor will he act for Meyer, in the event the latter is brought to trial. E. F. Richardson will succeed Darrow.

Cursing his guards, the coroner, his Maker and everyone who tried to question him and denying the existence of a God, Frank H. Warner, who shot and killed Miss Esther Norling and John C. Wilson in New York, was arraigned before Coroner Acitelli. He was remanded to the Tombs without bail, awaiting action by the grand jury.

Mike McDonald, the aged "king" of Chicago gambler, millionaire and former Democratic boss, is dying.

Mrs. McDonald's condition is due to a broken heart, his young and beautiful wife being held on a charge of shooting to death Webster Guerin, a young artist.

NO TROUBLE AT ALL!



—Cartoon by Sullivan, in the New York American.

JOHN D. TO PASS 94 MARK

Family Physician Says Rockefeller is Well Again at Cost of \$5,000,000.

Cleveland, Ohio (Special).—John D. Rockefeller will live to be more than ninety-four, said Dr. Biggar, his family physician. He is the best trained athlete in the sixty-year-old class in the world today.

"Mr. Rockefeller has been born twice physically, and he is only fourteen years old now. He is adding up again scientifically, adding to his muscle, to his lungs, to his heart power with every breath of fresh air he takes on Forest Hill and with every drive he makes with the golf club."

And it cost Mr. Rockefeller \$5,000,000 for this second life. These are his own words. It happened in this wise, according to Dr. Biggar: Mr. Rockefeller came to Cleveland in 1893 in the middle of the panic period, completely broken in health and spirit.

"Doctor, I'm sick. I'm afraid I'm going to die. But it is not on account of the financial situation that I'm sick; it is through disappointment of my friends."

And he asked the doctor to help him. After a few days of close study, Dr. Biggar went to Mr. Rockefeller with this prescription: "Drop all business cares; take regular exercise; keep in the open air; forget everything but play, and play as though your life depended upon it. And his life did depend upon it. Mr. Rockefeller carried out the doctor's prescription and dieted religiously. When he went East he was a new John D. Rockefeller."

"A few years after, we were talking of his recovery," said the doctor. Rockefeller said to me, "Doctor, do you know how much it cost me to get well? I told him, of course, I didn't. Well, doctor," he said, "it cost me just \$5,000,000. I lost that much by dropping business."

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BATTLES IN THE AIR NEAR BEING REALIZED

The Hague Peace Congress Discusses Rules to Govern the Use of Airships in the Next Great War.

The Forecast—Now Realizable.

For I dived into the future, far as human eye could see; Saw the vision of the world, and all the wonder that would be; Saw the heavens fill with commerce, argosies of magic sails; Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with costly bales; Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and there rained a ghastly dew From the nations' airy navies grappling in the central blue; Far along the world's wavier of the southwind rushing warm With the standards of the peoples plugging thro' the thunderstorm; Till the war-drum thrummed no longer, and the battle flags were furled; In the parliament of man, the Federation of the World.

Paris (By Cable).—Now that Prime Minister Clemenceau and General Piquart, the Minister of War, have been riding around in the new military airship Patrie, one realizes that the dreams of Jules Verne have been realized, and that the poetic prophecy of Tennyson written many years ago of "airy navies dropping a ghastly dew" upon the earth below will soon be a matter of fact and not a mere figment of a poet's imagination.

To make the thing clear to those at home, the recent maneuvers of the military airships demonstrating the fact that it can carry a number of people, to be duplicated in the United States, would mean that Secretary Taft and Secretary Root would find it both safe and feasible to go for a sail around the Washington Monument from the grounds of Fort Meyer, beyond Georgetown, D. C., or that things were in such a shape in the United States that President Roosevelt would sail from Oyster Bay to New York on one of the War Department's new engines of death.

The fact is that the day of the airship is so assuredly at hand that the Peace Conference at The Hague will pass upon the regulation of military airships and will restrict them to certain fields of action.

The commission dealing with humanitarian usage in warfare met the other day to frame regulations for balloons and other aerial adjuncts of warfare. Russia, Belgium and Italy had proposals which were formulated eventually by Count Tornelli as follows:

"Any balloons used for destructive purposes in warfare should be dirigible and be named by regular military crews."

The vote on the proposal stood 8 to 6 in favor of it. Eleven delegates abstained from voting. France headed the objectors, maintaining that the best course would be to simply apply the rules already existing on bombardment and the use of mines. Germany shared in this view.

TRAIN WRECKED BY TORNADO

Lives Lost and a Village is Swept Away.

Mason City, Ia. (Special).—Three persons were killed and four injured and thousands of dollars damage was done through this section of Iowa by a tornado. Shipping at Clear Lake and many cottages were destroyed. A half dozen barns and four houses, near Rockwell, were demolished and the roof was blown from the Catholic Church at Rockwell.

A special dispatch from Albert Lea, Minn., half way across the south border of the state, says that a tornado is reported to have destroyed the village of Jolice, Ia., in Winnebago County, about 15 miles southwest of Albert Lea, and one known dead reported, while many are injured.

From Winona a special report says that 20 or more buildings used for manufacturing purposes and for warehouses were unroofed. The town was in darkness at night owing to wires being down, and no street cars were operated until late in the day owing to the trolley wires being down and the tracks being blocked by fallen trees.

The damage was done by a straight blow. The rain came down in blinding sheets, many sidewalks in the business part of the city being overwashed from the water which ran over the curbing. Winona has had several hard blows in the past, but never any that lasted so long as this, or which did so much damage.

All wire communication east and south has been cut off entirely since the storm. Railroad traffic east of there is suspended owing to wash-outs.

Green Bay passenger train No. 6, which left Winona at 5 o'clock P. M., was wrecked by the wind about three-quarters of a mile east of Winona. The train had been halted on the main track, behind a dense wall of willows, where it was hoped to escape the storm's fury. Nevertheless, two coaches were picked up by the wind, carried a distance of eight feet and toppled over an embankment.

St. Paul, Minn.—The latest estimates of the damage done by the storm increases the total of \$100,000. Several hundred feet of track of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, north of Trempealeau, along the high dike, was washed out to a depth of 20 feet.

DEFY THE POLICE.

Flags Kept Flying in Spite of City Ordinance.

Logansport, Ind. (Special).—When Corporal Murtaugh, of Indianapolis, was placed in charge of the United States marine recruiting station here he hung out a United States flag from a second story window. A city ordinance prohibits banners of any description from being displayed over streets, so Chief of Police Graham ordered Murtaugh to take down the flag, and he alleged to have threatened to haul it in himself.

Murtaugh, with a six-shooter, put himself in the chief's way, telling him to leave the flag alone or he would be shot. Graham retired. Civil War veterans endeavored to gather a force to mob Graham.

An army recruiting office across the street, in charge of Capt. Elijah Martindale, unfurled another flag as a dare. Both officers remain in charge of armed men, ready to shoot.

The police chief is a son of a G. A. R. veteran. A report of the incident was telegraphed to the department at Washington, which telegraphed back an order to Murtaugh to keep the flag flying. The minimum penalty for removing without authority a flag hoisted in federal jurisdiction is three years' imprisonment.

OPERATED ON UNDER WRECK.

Brakeman's Leg Amputated While Under Locomotive.

New York (Special).—Pinned beneath a locomotive, Charles Shudley, a brakeman on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, suffered the amputation of a leg before he could be extricated from under the engine. Shudley had run over him in the railroad yard in the Bronx. The operation was performed by an ambulance surgeon without the use of anesthetics, and frequently Shudley gave suggestions to the surgeon during the operation. When the operation was completed and he was extricated from his perilous position he was taken to a hospital, where it is said he may recover.

Dies At Age of 113.

Tiffin, Ohio (Special).—Jefferson Scott, the oldest man in Ohio, is dead at the Seneca County infirmary. Certificates issued under the seal of the State of North Carolina show that Scott was born on July 4, 1794, in Halifax County, that State.

Four Trainmen Killed.

Dalton, Ga. (Special).—Four trainmen were killed and three seriously injured in a head-on collision between freight trains on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, one mile north of here. Fireman Sudder, who escaped by jumping, said that the collision was caused by the failure of his train's crew to read their order.

WILL MOBILIZE A BIG PACIFIC FLEET

The Orders Said To Have Been Issued.

A LARGE ARRAY OF WARSHIPS.

Plan Said to Contemplate Bringing the Entire Asiatic Squadron Across the Pacific, So That There Will Be a Squadron of Sixteen Fighting Ships Off the California Coast.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Surprising revelations were made through the disclosure of the hitherto well-guarded plans of the administration to begin at once the mobilization in Pacific Coast waters of the most powerful cruiser fleet ever assembled. Orders have been issued for almost the entire cruiser strength of the Asiatic squadron to be brought across the Pacific. Two new monster cruisers, the California and South Dakota, will shortly be ready for service; the St. Louis is now making her way up the west coast, and the Washington and Tennessee will start out to join them before the close of August.

In accordance with the plans, the people of California will shortly have the opportunity of viewing 16 modern and capable fighting ships, eight of the world's biggest armored cruisers and an equal number of formidable protected cruisers—before Rear Admiral Evans sails out from Hampton Roads with his 16 monster battleships to join them.

Admiral Dayton in Command.

This new Pacific fleet will be under the command of Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, who will leave Manila shortly with four of the heavy armored cruisers.

The plans promise to create almost as much of a stir throughout the world as the original announcement of the decision of the government to transfer the Atlantic fleet to the Pacific.

Officers of the Navy express the opinion that the mobilization is for the purpose of defending the Pacific Coast, should Japan resent the movement of Admiral Evans' fleet of battleships.

If Japan should see fit to strike a sudden blow, the Philippines and other Pacific insular possessions will be left to her mercy, so far as the Navy is concerned, as it is plainly apparent the present force in the Far East would not be sufficient to cope with a formidable enemy. The transfer of the Atlantic fleet to the eastern coast undefended, but it is expected that Admiral Evans will keep in constant communication by wireless or cable with the Washington authorities. The early mobilization of the Dayton fleet is expected to prevent a possible enemy sailing across the Pacific, and at no time will Admiral Evans be so far away from the Atlantic Coast that he could not turn about and arrive in time for defense in case a hostile fleet were dispatched from the Far East through the Suez.

Vessels in the Fleet.

The composition of the new Pacific fleet will be as follows:

First Division—First squadron, under command of Rear Admiral James H. Dayton:

- West Virginia, 18 guns, 13,680 tons.
- Colorado, 18 guns, 13,680 tons.
- Maryland, 18 guns, 13,680 tons.
- Pennsylvania, 18 guns, 13,680 tons.

Second division:

- Tennessee, 20 guns, 14,500 tons.
- Washington, 20 guns, 14,500 tons.
- California, 18 guns, 13,680 tons.
- South Dakota, 18 guns, 13,680 tons.

Third division:

- St. Louis, 14 guns, 9,700 tons.
- Chicago, 14 guns, 9,700 tons.
- Milwaukee, 14 guns, 9,700 tons.
- Illinois, 14 guns, 9,700 tons.

Fourth division:

- Cincinnati, 11 guns, 3,123 tons.
- Raleigh, 11 guns, 3,123 tons.
- New Orleans, 10 guns, 3,430 tons.
- Albany, 10 guns, 3,430 tons.

"These plans will bring together off the coast of California by the end of December four divisions of four vessels each, representing an aggregate of 139,366 tons and an aggregate of 250 guns of four inches and over. Admiral Evans' 16 battleships have an aggregate of 235,436 tons and a total number of 356 guns of four inches and over.

Admiral Evans' Ambition.

One of the reasons ascribed by Navy Department officials for the mobilization of the fleet in the Pacific is that it will give opportunity for Admiral Evans to realize a desire he has cherished for a long time—to go through battle tactics with the largest possible force of modern warships. This will give him opportunity to see what the big armored cruisers, which are larger than any of the older battleships, can do against the biggest war dogs of today. Aside from this, the flotilla of torpedo craft which will probably accompany the battleships, and the several submarines which will be shipped across, with the few gunboats now on the Pacific, will make possible maneuvers of two big fleet commanders pitted against battleships—to display properly the qualities of each type of vessel arrangement and turret and gun arrangement.

AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Some Interesting Happenings Briefly Told.

James Ciesle, who was doorkeeper at the White House for 30 years, is dead.

The first meeting of the new Philippine Assembly will be held October 16.

Mrs. Nancy Miller was released from Columbus Penitentiary, where she was serving a 10-year sentence for murder.

Honduras has decided to return to a constitutional form of government after September 15 next.

The general strike in the building trades in Washington has been ordered.

Assistant Russell has been directed to again urge President Castro to agree to refer the disputed American claims to The Hague tribunal.

First Lieutenant George A. F. Trumbo, Twelfth Cavalry, was sentenced by court martial to be reprimanded on the charge of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

COMMERCIAL COLUMN

Weekly Review of Trade and Latest Market Reports.

R. G. Dun & Co's Weekly Review of Trade says: Jobbing trade in fall and winter goods is active at the leading cities, country merchants being in large attendance and operating freely as a rule. Retail sales of reasonable merchandise are liberal, although at some points customary midsummer quiet is noted. While payments are somewhat irregular, mercantile collections show distinct improvement on the whole. A few labor disputes are pending here and there, but little interruption in the leading industries, most manufacturing plants working full time and holding orders that promise continued activity. Commodity prices are lower, especially in cases where speculative inflation existed. New business in the iron and steel industry is light and some quotations of pig iron are lower, but wire and wire products have become firmer, and many steel mills are sold well into next year.

Textile mills are well occupied, except where the strike has interrupted the silk industry in Pennsylvania. The cotton goods situation is featureless, as might be expected after the extensive purchases of the past few months and the process of assimilation is in order.

Wholesale Markets.

Baltimore.—Wheat.—Southern was 1/4c lower early on grade lots, but later recovered. Sales of Southern in good demand. Prices of several cargoes on grade at 85c, for special bin No. 2 red, 87 1/2 for stock No. 2 red, 81 1/2 for special bin rejected, 72 1/2 for stock rejected and 6 1/2 for rejected to go through the dryer. Small bag lots sold at 60 to 85c per bu., by sample, brought 60, 66, 70, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80, 82 and 83c, as to quality and condition.

The market for Western opened steady. Spot and August, 87 1/2c; No. 2 red Western, 90 1/2c; September, 88c.

Corn.—Western opened dull; spot and August, 59 1/2c; September, 61c. There was some little inquiry for spot, and offerings were backward, but the demand was easily satisfied. Sales 2 cars yellow (domestic), in elevator, 64c; car spot, 59 1/2c; 4,500 bu. do., 59 1/2c; 5,000 No. 2 white spot, 59 1/2c; 20,000 No. 2 white spot, 60c; car mixed spot (dressed dried), 59 1/2c; car mixed spot, 59 1/2c.

Oats.—We quote: White—No. 2, 58c; No. 3, 57 1/2c; No. 4, 54 1/2c; mixed—No. 2, 55 1/2c; No. 3, 54 1/2c; No. 4, 53 1/2c.

Butter.—Creamery separator, 20@25 1/2c; imitation, 20@21.

Cheese.—The market was steady. Jobbing prices were: New, per lb., 14 1/2c@15c.

Eggs.—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 18 1/2c; Western firsts, 18 1/2c; West Virginia firsts, 18c; Southern firsts, 16 to 17c. Guinea eggs, 8@9c.

Live Poultry.—Chickens—Old hens, heavy, per lb., 14c; do., small, 14c; old roosters, each, 25@30c; spring chickens, large, per lb., 17c; do., small, 17c. Ducks—Puddle, large, per lb., 11c; do., small, 10c; muscovy and mongrel, 10c; muscovy drakes, each, 30@40c; white Pekings, per lb., 11c; spring, 3 lbs. and over, per lb., 12c.

New York.—Wheat—Spot steady; No. 2 red, 93 1/2c elevator; No. 2 red, 92 1/2c; do., afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 11 1/2c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 hard winter, 96c.

Corn.—Receipts, 32,250 bu.; exports, 120,330; sales, 16,000 spot. Spot firm; No. 2, 60c elevator and 60 1/2c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 white, 61 1/2c; No. 2 yellow, 60 1/2c f. o. b. afloat.

Butter.—Receipts 61,500 bu.; spot firm; mixed, 25@22 lbs., 55c; natural white, 30@33 lbs., 56@58c; clipped white, 35@40 lbs., 57@67c.

Cheese.—Creamery, common to specials, 22@25c; process, common to extra, 18@22c. Eggs firm; State, Pennsylvania and nearby selected white, 27@28c; do., good to choice, 24@25c.

Philadelphia.—Wheat firm and 1/4c higher; contract grade, August, 87 1/2c@88 1/2c. Corn firmer and 1/2c higher; August, 59 1/2c. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 2 white, natural, 58@59 1/2c.

Butter unchanged; extra Western creamery, 25 1/2@26c; extra nearby prime, 23@24c.

Eggs firm and in good demand; Pennsylvania and other nearby firsts, free cases, 20c at market; Pennsylvania and other nearby current receipts in return cases, 19c at market; Western, free cases, choice, 50c at market; do., fair to good, 18@19c at market.

Live Stock.

Chicago.—Cattle—Market weak; common to prime steers, \$4.50@7.00; cows, \$3.65@5.00; calves, \$3.25@5.50; bulls, \$3.50@5.00; calves, \$3.75@5.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@5.00.

Hogs—Market for light hogs steady; others 5@10c lower; good to prime heavy, \$5.90@6.10; medium to good heavy, \$5.80@5.90; butcherweights, \$5.90@6.10; good to prime mixed, \$5.80@5.85; light mixed, \$5.60@5.75; packing, \$5.40@5.75; pigs, \$5.60@6.25; selected, \$6.20@6.25; bulk of sales, \$5.80@6.00.

Sheep—Market strong; sheep, \$3.80@6.25; yearlings, \$5.80@5.60; lambs, \$6.50@7.75.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Cattle—Market steady; choice, \$6.60@6.85; prime, \$6.30@6.50.

Hogs—Market slow; prime heavy, \$6.20@6.25; medium, \$5.40@6.45; heavy Yorkers, \$6.50; light Yorkers, \$6.50@6.55; pigs, \$6.55@6.60; woules, \$4.50@4.75.

Sheep—Market slow; prime wethers, \$5.50@5.60; culls and common, \$2.90@3.00; lambs, \$5.00@7.50; veal calves, \$3.00.

Kansas City, Mo.—Cattle—Market steady to strong; choice export and dressers, \$8.50@9.25; 7.50; fair to good, \$6.00@6.25; Western steers, \$4.25@5.10; stockers and feeders, \$3.25@3.25.

Hogs—Market opened 5c lower; closed strong; top \$6.10; bulk of sales, \$5.85@6.05; heavy, \$5.75@5.95; packers, \$5.90@6.05; pigs and lights, \$5.80@6.10.

Working women in the fruit fields of California will henceforth work only eight hours a day instead of working from sunrise to sunset, as they have hitherto done.