AMERICAN UNION

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

DENTON, - - - - MD.

These rare book swindlers are going to be rare birds.

As a popular pastime swimming is over for the present.

Feeding men on electricity seems a shocking innovation, doesn't it?

Football did its best, but it plays a sorry second to baseball in popularity.

"Quack" is the title of a new comedy. Probably all about human geese.

Under the newest ruling, some poets are born, and some are educated at West Point.

Berlin claims a talking cat. Wonder what serenades it selects for nightly rendition?

A lot of people do not recognize oppartunity when they meet it because they expect it to look like luck.

The New York burglar who stole 10,000 nickels from a householder must be a movie fan of the worst sort.

United States government will provide foot powder for the shoes of soldiers. Watch the powder bills increase.

The German army will employ skis in maneuvers this winter. Not as picturesque as aeroplanes, but much more safe in case of a fall.

"How to treat an old man," is the way one editor heads his advice. He should include the cost of the said treating.

"What is a cook worth?" asks the Louisville Courier-Journal. It depends on whether she is plentiful or scarce.

A Chicagoan swallowed his false teeth. He need never again complain that he ate his food without thoroughly masticating it.

An English aviator has been fined for colliding with a cow. The cow should have been fined for disorderly conduct.

From a cursory reading of the crime news one would hardly think that there are only ten commandments to be broken.

Washington amateurs are to try out a minstrel performance in the government hospital for the insane. Nutty stunt, that.

China is to kill certain habitual smokers of opium and will fine others with a maximum of $2,000. This code itself suggests the notions of a smoker.

A La Crosse hen swallowed a $200 ruby. It would pay some interprising butcher to purchase it, mix it with a multitude of other hens, and auction them off.

The latest novelty in dresses has only two hooks. Cheers by the overworked husbands, tempered with the question as to how many buttons are thrown in for good measure.

Painted eyes are the latest fad in London. Years ago they were quite the thing here, not as a fad, but as a necessity. Eye artists are still to be found where black eyes be.

A Chicago school teacher set fire to a pupil's trousers by exploding matches in his back pocket while spanking him. Sounds suspiciously like a schoolboy trick, though.

Nicholas of Russia carries $5,000,000 in life insurance, but that doesn't make him any more safe from the attacks of nihilists.

Chicago has a pair of bandits—the man holds you up, and the woman goes through your pockets. It's a safe bet she's married.

An eastern professor has discovered red headed men seldom marry red headed women. Probably each understands the temper of the other.

A Philadelphian wants a divorce because his wife smokes ten cigars a day. If he were a resident of Pittsburgh we could understand it better.

Paris has produced a genius who has invented a shoe that looks only half its size. And the women shall call him blessed.

It has been proved conclusively that a young woman can support life on $7.20 a week in Philadelphia. All that now remains to be proved is that life is worth supporting at that figure.

You may, if you wish, pick up your grouches where you dropped them. But it is not compulsory.

The department of agriculture says that lightning may strike more than once in the same place. Usually, however, in the political sense, one stroke is amply sufficient.

Hoopskirts will be worn inside of five years, according to one student of the times. They will be, if the women can only be convinced that they are fashionable.

A Boston minister says that a couple can marry on $15 a week. But it's a weak means to an end.

A Pennsylvania judge says that a man who smokes in his wife's parlor is no better than a skunk. But supposing the man smokes in his own parlor.

Statistics show that Parisian widows remarry within eighteen months. They've nothing on us. Eighteen minutes is the customary lapse in Reno.

CASTRO MUST LEAVE COUNTRY

Secretary Nagel Denies Admission to Venezuelan.

THE KILLING OF PAREDEZ.

Former President's Refusal To Answer Whether He Was a Party to the Crime the Reason For Order For His Deportation.

Washington. — Cipriano Castro, former president of Venezuela, was denied admission to the United States as a visitor by Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labor. The Venezuelan's unwavering refusal to answer the question whether, while president of his country, he was a party to the killing of General Paredez was the cause of Secretary Nagel's order for his deportation.

The Cabinet minister sustained the adverse report of the immigration authorities against Castro on the ground that his declination to answer "may in itself constitute an admission by or admitting the commission of a felony. The immigration law bars from entry any person convicted of or admitting the cimmission of a crime involving moral turpitude, providing it is not purely a political offense. The Secretary held that the murder of Paredez was not a purely political crime.

Compelled To Answer.

Further, the Secretary declared that an alien was compelled to answer "yes" or "no" any pertinent question regarding his admissibility. If permitted to refuse he maintained that "the immigration service might just as well adjourn."

The alleged information against Castro was furnished the Department of Commerce and Labor by the State Department, and Secretary Nagel, in his decision, frankly admits that, but for the State Department's action, Castro probably would have been admitted without question. "Cipriano Castro's former position as president of Venezuela," he added, "would, under ordinary circumstances, have furnished further inducement for such action." The Immigration Bureau," he declared, "had followed the same course in this case as in that pursued in any other where official warning had been given regarding the character of an alien.

"It is officially charged," said Mr. Nagel, "that Castro, while president of Venezuela, and in full possession of the authority of that state, directed the killing of Paredez without trial or hearing of any kind, Paredez at that time having been made a prisoner while engaged in a revolt against Castro."

Information Specific.

The information that Castro ordered the killing of the General under these circumstances Mr. Nagel declares to be specific and confirmed by authenticated copies of original telegrams.

The Secretary admitted that decisions in extradition cases seem to hold that such a crime would be political, "although this view has been questioned by high authority." Consideration, he added, however, must be given to the fact that the alleged offense was not committed by a person engaged in a revolution against constituted authority, but "by the president of the republic in full control of the authority of the state, who denied the benefit of the very law which he was charged to preserve." Also, the Secretary pointed out, that the immigration law was amended in 1903 so as to exempt offenses "purely political and not involving moral turpitude."

CIGARETTE COSTS FOUR LIVES.

Stump Thrown In Wastebasket in Hotel—Three Injured.

Chicago.—Three men and women were burned to death, three men were seriously injured, one probably fatally, and several more suffered minor injuries in a fire at Marco Hotel. The victims were trapped in their beds by flames and smoke and never got out of their rooms.

Of the injured, several were hurt by jumping from windows on the third and fourth floors. Many others were trampled on and bruised in the rush to escape.

The fire is believed to have been caused by a cigarette thrown in a waste-paper basket in a room where a party of men were playing cards.

DOG'S VOICE HAUNTED HER.

Girl Confesses To Burning Barn and Causing Death Of Canine.

New Brunswick.—Haunted by the memory of a watchdog's howls, Julia Schlosser, 15 years old, confessed that she had burned the barn in which the animal perished. The loss was $5,000.

HATPINS BRING FINES.

Fifteen Girls Forced To Pay $10 Each For Unprotected Points.

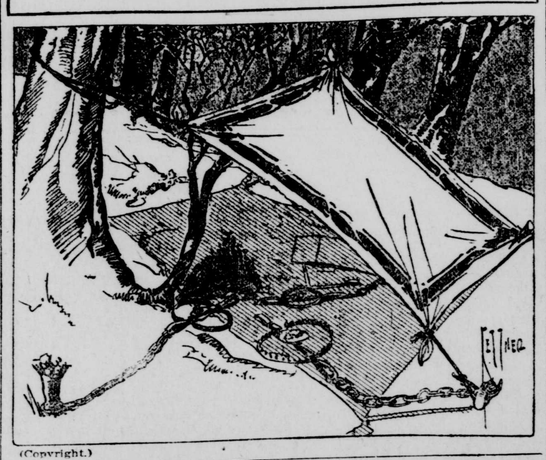
Adelaide, Mo.—Fifteen women and girls were fined $10 each in police court for wearing unprotected hatpins, and one who refused to pay was sent to jail for seven days.

MARSHALL ON PHOENIX LINKS.

Card For Course Best Ever Turned Out By a Beginner.

Phoenix, Ariz.—Vice-President-elect Thomas R. Marshall played his first game of golf. His card for the 18 holes of the Ingleside links was the best ever turned in by a beginner on this course. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall are guests at the home of Mrs. Marshall's parents at Scottsvale, near here.

READY FOR THE GROUND HOG



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HARD RAPS FOR MEDIATION PLAN

Compulsory Arbitration Attacked by Labor Leaders.

GOMPERS IN FIERY SPEECH.

The National Civic Federation Is Endeavoring To Perfect a Model State Mediation Act.

New York.—The theory of compulsory arbitration received many hard raps at the session of the National Civic Federation, which had under discussion the general subject of the arbitration of labor difficulties. The federation is endeavoring to perfect a model state mediation act.

In a fiery address, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, roundly denounced the effort to make arbitration compulsory. "This proposed act," said Mr. Gompers, "is infamous to the last degree. You cannot take from a laborer the right to stop work if he chooses.

"The united men of labor will abide no such act. We will fight if need be to keep such manacles from our wrists. Again and again," he continued, "we have withheld strike orders in the hope of conciliation. But the right to strike as a last resort against hardships shall not be taken from us. How else can our conditions be remedied. We cannot depend for relief on the sociological and mental slumming expeditions of faddists and the dilettanti."

In discussing the proposed mediation law, previous to Mr. Gompers' speech, Marcus M. Marks, chairman of the mediation department of the Civic Federation, said the United States was very backward in providing machinery to prevent conflict during the changing conditions of labor and capital. His department was considering the Erdman act, a model state mediation act and an improvement in the relation between government employes and the respective federal, state and city governments. He discussed each act in detail.

Oscar S. Straus, former minister to Turkey, told of the operations of the mediation board appointed to adjust the difficulties between the engineers on the Eastern railroads and their employers as illustrating the difficulties under which boards of conciliation and arbitration labor.

A. B. Garretson, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Conductors, paid his respects somewhat caustically to a board of arbitration of which Mr. Straus was chairman. He said the board was composed of men who were theorists and not practical.

A telegram was ordered sent to Senator Borah, at Washington, urging the prompt confirmation of the reappointment of Dr. Charles P. Neil as United States commissioner of labor.

FLED FROM SURGEONS.

Boilermaker Rises From Operating Table and Goes Home.

Newport News, Va.—Ernest Carpenter, a sturdy boilermaker, was carted off to a hospital ready to die unless operated upon for appendicitis, the ambulance surgeon said. At the sight of the glistening instruments and white-robed attendants, he rose from the sterile slab, gathered his clothing, pushed aside the nurses who sought to restrain him and went home. He had a good night's sleep, ate a hearty breakfast and was busy as usual working a steam riveter on his job a little later.

THE CUBAN ELECTIONS.

Hopes Of the Liberals Receive a Rude Shock.

Havana.—The hopes of the Liberals that the Supreme Court would pronounce in their favor in the proceedings brought to determine the constitutionality of the law under which the recent elections were held have been shattered by the opinion of the prosecutor that the court is adverse to their contention.

WOMAN DIES AT PRAYER.

End Comes To Mrs. Kate Corby While Kneeling In Cathedral.

Chicago.—While kneeling in prayer in her pew at the Holy Name Cathedral at early mass, Mrs. Kate Corby sank to the floor, dead. She was supposed to be in good health when she left her home with her daughter a short while before. Mrs. Corby, who was about 68 years of age, was the mother of Francis N. Corby, a Board of Trade operator.

MANY ARE INJURED IN STRIKE BATTLE

Spectators Victims in Clash With Deputy Sheriffs.

STARTED BY PIECE OF COAL.

Bullets Pass Through Sheriff's Hat and Coat—Official Declares That Women Incited Men To Riot.

Pittsburgh.—One man was shot dead, one mortally wounded and 12 persons injured in two riots at Rankin, Pa., six miles south of here, where 1,500 employes of the wire mills are on strike.

The dead man, George Kenasko, was not a striker, but a by-stander attracted by the fighting. His body was taken to the morgue.

Three of those shot are guards employed by the American Steel and Wire Company, a Steel Corporation subsidiary, the others were spectators.

Two women and one child were severely clubbed. Not a striker was injured, as far as can be learned.

Sheriff Judd Bruff was shot at repeatedly, a bullet knocking off his hat. Another pierced his overcoat.

Two deputy sheriffs were shot in the back and two unknown negroes received bullets in their legs.

All the injured men were taken to Braddock General Hospital.

Rioting began shortly before 5 o'clock. One account says that General Organizer Thomas H. Flynn, of the Federation of Labor, was addressing 1,000 strikers in a public hall in Fourth street. Down near the wire mill a mob of strikers and sympathizers attacked Sheriff Bruff. The din of the firing attracted the men in the meeting. They poured into the street and walked right into the hall of bullets fired by the guards.

The screams of the wounded and the continued firing frightened the mob and it dispersed.

In the thick of the battle, in front of the public hall, Organizer Flynn rushed up to Sheriff Bruff.

"In God's name, call off these men and stop them firing those guns," cried Flynn.

Flynn declares Bruff answered: "You get out of this town at once or you'll get the same thing."

The deputy sheriffs and strikers collided on Hawkins avenue, one of the principal streets of Rankin borough, which adjoins this city. The county officers, armed with revolvers and rifles and the strikers armed with revolvers and stones, battled for one hour within an area of two street squares.

The rioting and shooting ended when the deputy sheriffs retreated within the fence of the mill.

A BRAVE BOOKKEEPER.

Frees Himself and Drives Off Two Bank Robbers.

Edmonton, Alberta.—Working himself free of the rope with which he had been bound, Clare West, a bookkeeper of the Bank of Nova Scotia, reached for his revolver and drove off two masked robbers who were rifling the safe. The pair fired several shots at West as they dashed out, one bullet lodging in his arm.

NINE WIVES ALLEGED.

Somerset Lawyer Accused Of Being a Very Much Married Man.

Somerset, Pa.—Esther Spielberg got a divorce from her husband, Attorney Nicholas Spielberg, who, she said, had married nine women in as many cities.

X-RAYS KILLS DOCTOR.

Blood Poisoning Follows Burning Of Hands By Invisible Light.

Paris.—Dr. Paulin Merry, former Deputy, died from burns on the hand inflicted by Roentgen rays. Blood poisoning set in, necessitating an operation from which the scientist failed to rally.

UNCLE SAM DOES NOT LEND.

Virginian Fails To Borrow $3,000 From the Government.

Washington. — "Please lend me $3,000," was the modest request received by the United States Treasury in a letter from a man of Scottsburg, Va., who was willing to pledge his lands and all as security. "I won't give you any trouble in getting it back at the proper time," he added. The Treasury vaults did not swing open, however.

MILITANT WOMEN THREATEN TROUBLE

English Suffragettes Are Angered by Defeat.

TREACHERY IS CHARGED.

Decision By the Speaker Of the House of Commons Moves the Prime Minister To Withdraw the Franchise Bill.

London.—England is on the brink of another campaign by the suffragettes in comparison with which former outbreaks of the militant women will appear insignificant.

The women believe that the politicians have played a carefully studied trick upon them, and the decision of the government to drop the franchise bill is likely to entail serious consequences.

In the House of Commons the Speaker, Right Hon. James William Lowther, in response to an inquiry by the Prime Minister, announced that if any of the amendments to the franchise bill giving women the vote should be adopted, he would be obliged to rule that they made it substintially a new bill, which would compel its withdrawal.

Mr. Asquith thereupon announced that the Cabinet had decided that under such circumstances it would be useless to proceed. This was announced to a crowded house, which displayed more interest in the subject than had been shown in the last stages of the Home Rule bill.

The Premier repudiated the suggestion that the government had been guilty of sharp practice regarding the question of woman suffrage. He declared the members of the Cabinet had honestly endeavored to carry out their pledge to challenge a decision from the House. The government, he continued, had now pledged itself to give to a woman suffrage bill introduced by a private member next session the same facilities as it had given to the controversial government measure, allowing members complete freedom to vote in accordance with their individual predilections.

SENATORS ELECTED.

Key Pittman, Nevada, Democrat.

Representative Morris Sheppard, Texas, Democrat.

Francis E. Warren, Wyoming, Republican, re-elected.

Benjamin Tillman, South Carolina, Democrat, re-elected.

Judge William H. Thompson, Kansas, Democrat.

Judge W. M. Kavanaugh, Arkansas, Democrat.

Congressman William Hughes, New Jersey, Democrat.

A. B. Fall, New Mexico, Republican, re-elected.

The deadlock in the New Hampshire legislature still continues.

ALFONSO GREETS WILSON.

A Message Of Good Will Through Marques Inclan.

Trenton, N. J.—President-elect Wilson received personal greetings from the King of Spain through the Marques de La Vega Inclan, the royal commissioner, delegate to select a site for the Spanish exhibit at the Panama Exposition at San Francisco. It was the first message Mr. Wilson has received from an European ruler. The envoy, besides conveying to the President-elect the King's personal message of good will, expressed in behalf of the King a deep interest in the exposition at San Francisco. He told the Governor that Spain had been planning a similar exposition for the same year, but now intended to postpone her world's fair until 1918.

The President-elect inquired if it were true that King Alfonso would visit the United States soon and learned that the laws and customs of Spain made it practically impossible for its monarch to leave the country for any length of time.

BOARD BLAMES CAPT. GILBERT

For the Disaster In the Chesapeake Bay.

Norfolk, Va.—Holding Captain Gilbert, the master of the steamer Julia Luckenbach, responsible, the local steamboat inspectors, Tapley and Bray, in their decision, not only exonerated the master and pilot of the British steamship Indakuala from all blame, but highly commended the master and crew of their conduct at the time of the collision between the two vesels in Chesapeake Bay, which resulted in the sinking of the Julia Luckenbach and the drowning of 16 people on the morning of January 3, 1913.

TWENTY-SIX PERISH.

The German Bark Pangani Is Sunk In Collision.

Havre, France.—Twenty-six of the crew of the German bark Pangani perished through the sinking of that vessel by the French steamer Phryne, off Cape de La Mague, in the English Channel. The vessels collided in a fog and the Pangani sank so rapidly that only four of those aboard were saved.

FROM SALLY TO SAUL.

New York Man Gets Permission To Change First Name.

New York.—Judge Greenbaum, in the Supreme Court, gave permission to "Sally" Gordon, who is a man, to change his first name to Saul. In his petition Gordon said several banks had refused to accept money from him because his first name was that of a female and that the prefix caused him embarrassment and great inconvenience in other ways.

STUDIES BIG PROBLEM

BUREAU OF SOCIAL HYGIENE IS EXPLAINED.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Tells of Its Origin, Work and Plans for the Investigation of Vice Conditions.

New York, Jan. 27.—In order that the public might better understand the Bureau of Social Hygiene, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., today gave out a statement explaining the origin, work and plans of that institution. The bureau, he said, came into existence about two years ago as a result of the work of a special grand jury appointed to investigate the white slave traffic in New York city. This jury recommended that a public commission be appointed to study the social evil.

Mr. Rockefeller was foreman of that grand jury and he thereafter gave the subject deep thought and conferred with a large number of leading men and women. "These conferences," says Mr. Rockefeller, "developed the feeling that a public commission would labor under a number of disadvantages, such as the fact that it would be short lived; that its work would be done publicly; that at best it could hardly do more than present recommendations. So the conviction grew that in order to make a real and lasting improvement in conditions, a permanent organization should be created, the continuation of which would not be dependent upon a temporary wave of reform, nor upon the ife of any man or group of men, but which would go on, generation after generation, continuously making warfare against the forces of evil. It also appeared that a private organization would have, among other advantages, a certain freedom from publicity and from political bias, which a publicly appointed commission could not so easily avoid.

"Therefore, as the initial step, in the winter of 1911 the Bureau of Social Hygiene was formed. Its present members are Miss Katharine Bement Davis, superintendent of the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills, N. Y.; Paul M. Warburg, of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Starr J. Murphy, of the New York bar, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr. As the work develops new members may be added.

"One of the first things undertaken by the bureau was the establishment at Bedford Mills, adjacent to the reformatory, of a laboratory of social hygiene, under Miss Davis' direction. In this laboratory it is proposed to study from the physical, mental, social and moral side each person committed to the reformatory. This study will be carried on by experts and each case will be kept under observation for from three weeks to three months, as may be required. When the diagnosis is completed, it is hoped that the laboratory will be in position to recommend the treatment most likely to reform the individual, or, if reformation is impossible, to recommend permanent custodial care. Furthermore, reaching out beyond the individuals involved, it is believed that thus important contributions may be made to a fuller knowledge of the conditions ultimately responsible for vice. If this experiment is successful the principle may prove applicable to all classes of criminals and the conditions precedent to crime, and lead to lines of action not only more scientific and humane but also less wasteful than those at present followed."

That its work might be done intelligently the bureau employed George J. Kneeland to make a comprehensive survey of vice conditions in New York, and Abraham Flexner to study the social evil in Europe, and their reports are now being prepared. These studies will be followed by others in various American cities, and it is the hope of the bureau that, based upon all of them, may be devised a practical plan for dealing with the social evil.

In conclusion Mr. Rockefeller's statement says: "It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the spirit which dominates the work of the bureau is not sensational or sentimental or hysterical; that it is not a spirit of criticism of public officials; but that it is essentially a spirit of constructive suggestion and of deep scientific as well as humane interest in a great world problem."

NEWSY ITEMS.

Coal is mined in considerable quantities along the Yukon River for domestic use and for the river steamers.

The Countess of Warwick, England, has decided to sell her 1,580-acre estate to her tenants.

New York's monument in Central Park to the victims of the Maine disaster is nearing completion.

The Pan-American Railway Company has received the materials for the bridges over the Maciel and Porongos Rivers and the international bridge over the Curaeim River, between Uruguay and Brazil.

Asphalt deposits are found near the Lake of Maracaibo and also in the eastern part of the country near the San Juan River, a short distance from the port of Cano Colorado. This last deposit is exploited by an American corporation and the product is shipped to the United States.

Boston's 1912 birth rate was 25 a thousand of population.

New York has 1,062,000 of the 11,871,783 Jews in the world.

Greater Boston claims a population of 1,522,912.

Short wheat crops in China, dear rice and low prices abroad gave an opportunity for the sale of flour of which Americans took full advantage. The total flour imports aggregated 746,610 sacks, or 720,210 more than in 1910.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

Bradstreet's says:

"Weather conditions and tariff talk have made for irregularity in trade reports this week, while financial feeling has reflected marked changes from peace negotiations in the Near East.

"In the leading industries there is almost unanimous report of activity. Coal is an exception, however. Mild winter weather helps the building trades and iron and steel lines are also well employed.

"Labor is well employed, except in the clothing lines at New York, where many thousand employes are out on strike. Advances in wages are noted as affecting 10,000 railway employes on city railways.

"The grain markets lost some of their earlier January strength this week, but the price changes were not important.

"Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week aggregate 6,882,129 bushels, against 3,043,494 bushels this week last year. Corn exports for the week are 2,671,682 bushels.

"Business failures in the United States for the week were 366, which compared with 436 in the like week of 1912."

Wholesale Markets

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot easy; No. 2 red, 109 elevator and 110 f o b, afloat, both nominal; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 99¾ f o b, afloat.

Corn—Spot easy; export, 56¾; f o b afloat.

Oats—Spot steady; standard white, 39c nominal; No. 3, 38½; No. 4, 38.

Potatoes—Steady; Maine, bag, $2@2.10; Long Island, $2.40@2.75; state, in bulk, $1.90@2.

Cheese—State, whole milk, winter made, white or colored, specials, not green, 16@17c; do, white or colored, average run, green, 15¾.

Eggs—Refrigerator, firsts, 19@20c; seconds, 17½@18½; thirds and poorer, 12@17.

Live Poultry—Western chickens, 13c; fowls, 15; turkeys, 18. Dressed Poultry—Steady; fresh killed Western chickens, 12@20c; fowls, 13@17; turkeys, 14@23½.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—Carlots, in export elevator, as to location—No. 2 red, $1.02½@1.03½; steamer, No. 2 red, 99½@$1.00½; No. 3 red, 97½@98½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, new, $1.01½@1.02½.

Oats—No. 2 white, 40½@41c; standard white, 39½@40c; No. 3 white, 38@38½c; No. 4, 37@37½c; sample, 34½@36½c.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red Western, 107¾; No. 2 red, 106¾; No. 3 red, 104¾; steamer, No. 2 red, 99¾. The closing was easier; spot and January, 106½; February, 107⅛ nominal; March, 108⅞ nominal.

Corn—Spot and January 54¾c; February, 54¾; March, 54¾.

Oats—White—No. 2, 39½@39¾c; standard, 38½@38¾; No. 3, 37½@37¾; No. 4, 36@36½. The lighter and medium weight oats are bringing a premium over the heavier weights.

Rye—Western Domestic—No. 2, 70@72c; No. 3, 63@64; No. 4, 60@61. Bag lots, nearby, as to quality, 55@65c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $18.50@19; standard timothy, $17.50@18; No. 2 timothy, $16.50@17; No. 3 timothy, $14@16; light clover mixed, $16@16.50; No. 1 do, $15@15.50; No. 2 do, $12.50@13.50; heavy do, $13.50@14.50; No. 1 clover, $13@13.50; No. 2 do, $11@12.50.

Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $17.50@18; No. 2 do, $16.50@17; No. 1 tangled do, $12.50@13; No. 2 tangled do, $11@12; No. 1 wheat, $8.50@9; No. 2 do, $8@8.50; No. 1 oat, $9@10; No. 2 do, $8@8.50.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 34@34½; creamery, choice, 32@33; creamery, good, 30@33; creamery, prints, 34@36; creamery, blocks, 33@35; ladles, 22@24; Maryland and Pennsylvania rolls, 20@22.

Cheese—Quotations for jobbing lots, per lb, 18@18½c.

Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 23c; Western firsts, 23; West Virginia firsts, 22@23; Southern firsts, 21@22. Recrated and rehandled eggs, ½@1c higher.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, heavy, 14@15c; do, small to medium, 13½; young, 17. Ducks, white Pekings, 18; muscovy, 16@17; puddle, 15@16. Geese, nearby, 14@15c; Western and Southern, 12@13; Kent Island, 16@17. Turkeys, choice, hens, 21c; young gobblers, 19; old toms, 17; rough and poor, 10@12. Guinea fowl, old, each, 25c; do, young, 1½ lbs and over, 45; do, smaller, 30.

Live Stock

CHICAGO. — Cattle — Beeves, $6@9.05; Texas steers, $4.70@5.50; stockers and feeders, $4.90@7.50; cows and heifers, $2.70@7.20; calves, $7@11.

Hogs — Light, $7.20@7.50; mixed, $7.20@7.50; heavy, $7@7.50; rough, $7@7.15; pigs, $6@7.30; bulk, $7.40@7.47½.

Sheep—Native, $4.75@6.25; yearlings, $6.40@8; native lambs, $6.50@9.

PITTSBURGH. — Cattle — Choice, $8.25@8.50; prime, $7.85@8.10.

Sheep—Prime wethers, $6.10@6.25; culls and commons, $2.50@3.50; lambs, $5.50@9.25; veal calves, $11.00@11.50.

Hogs—Prime heavies, $7.55@7.60; mediums, $7.70@7.75; heavy Yorkers, $7.80@7.85; light Yorkers, $7.80@7.85; pigs, $7.80@7.85; roughs, $6.50@6.85.

KANSAS CITY. — Cattle — Dressed beef and export steers, $7.50@8.25; fair to good, $6.90@7.50; Southern steers, $5.50@7.25; Southern cows, $3.75@6.25; bulls, $5@6.50; calves, $6.50@10.25.

Hogs—Bulk, $7.25@7.37½; heavy, $7.30@7.40; packers and butchers', $7.25@7.37½; light, $7.15@7.30; pigs, $6@6.75.

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