

PENNSYLVANIA STATE ITEMS

Washington.—A. J. O'Donnell, a former treasurer of the Union Trust Company of Donora, pleaded guilty to embezzlement of more than \$39,000 of the bank's funds. He was fined \$500 by Judge Erwin Cummins, paroled for two years and ordered to make restitution. O'Donnell said he was a victim of stock speculation.

Stroudsburg.—Miss Addie Smith, of Shawnee-on-the-Delaware, one of the first 500 nurses who left this country for service in France during the world war in 1917, committed suicide by shooting. She had been in ill health, directly traceable to her heroic service overseas. Miss Smith was a member of the alumni association of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia, from which she was graduated in 1915.

Hazleton.—Stricken with heart trouble while on an automobile trip with members of her family, Mrs. Anthony Schmeer, aged 54 years, died in a doctor's office.

Pittsburgh.—Six armed men held up a watchman in the Allies Garage and stole a truck loaded with 27 barrels of syrup used in making soft drinks. Police believe the robbers were under the impression that the barrels contained liquor. The same truck was stopped by police and taken to prohibition headquarters for examination.

Jeffersonville.—The latest victim of the thieves operating rather extensively in the suburban districts is the Jeffersonville fire company. They stole the carbon brushes from the siren on the fire house, thus putting the alarm out of commission. It is thought the thieves reached the roof by climbing on an adjacent house.

Pittsburgh.—Judge Alfred W. Duff, 65, of the Allegheny court, died at his home in Wilkinsburg following a long illness. He was appointed to the post on December 2, 1924, by Governor Sprout and was elected for a full term at the next election.

Philadelphia.—After "sticking to her story" that she was kidnapped from her home in Fort Wayne, Ind., for ten hours, Genevieve Hasslet, 11 years old, admitted to the police that her home was actually at 1430 Carlton street and that she had been telling "fibs." Before she broke down under the steady questioning of detectives Captain of Detectives Wood had sent out thirty men to run down the train conductor whom the girl had "described" as her "kidnaper." Genevieve was picked up in the Belmont section of Fairmount park and did not tell the true story until taken to the house of detention.

Pittsburgh.—Mrs. Elizabeth Ladinsky, 35, on trial for the alleged murder of her husband, Abraham Ladinsky, wealthy jeweler, was acquitted by a jury in criminal court here. The jury deliberated 20 hours and 20 minutes before returning the verdict. The defense in the case had claimed that a prowler in the Ladinsky home murdered the jeweler as he was asleep on May 31, 1924. The commonwealth in the case contended that Mrs. Ladinsky killed her husband because he threatened to leave her.

Waynesburg.—Mrs. Elizabeth Fordyce, an inmate of the Greene County Home for the Aged, celebrated her 107th birthday anniversary by strolling around the home grounds and doing her usual daily sewing, threading the needles without the aid of glasses.

Washington.—Pulling his 5-year-old sister Helen Louise from under the wheels of a freight arain on the Pennsylvania railroad Bobby Braner, 11 years old, son of of Homer Braner, narrowly escaped death himself. He lost a toe on his right foot when it was caught by a wheel. Bobby and his sister had been playing in the railroad yards. Some of the boys climbed up and over the cars. The little girl started to crawl under them. Bobby reached her just as the train started to move.

Altoona.—Work has been started on the erection of thirty new cottages at the Newton Hamilton camp grounds of the Central Pennsylvania conference of the Methodist church, the buildings to be completed by the latter part of June when the summer schedule of outdoor meetings will be opened. Dates for the various camps include: June 30 to July 7 and August 19 to August 26. Epworth League institutes; July 18 to 25 camp for girls; July 28 to August 6 camp for boys. A representative of the Boy Scout organization from national headquarters will be present on the latter dates to participate in the boys' camp period.

Pottsville.—The ingenuity of a number of mining engineers was tested when a cow fell into the Pine Hill colliery reservoir. To prevent the cow from drowning a lasso was thrown over its neck and it was brought to safety by a block and tackle.

Sunbury.—Seventeen hundred persons heard a chorus of 100 voices give a concert in honor of Music Week.

York.—Stricken suddenly with an attack of the heart while operating an electric drill, Thomas Meeley, a York iron worker, died while being taken to the York Hospital.

Dallastown.—Wilson F. Glatfelter, aged 68, undertaker and president of the Union State Bank, died while seated at a desk in his office.

Lancaster.—Directors of the Rotary Club elected Martin M. Harnish president and Eugene Andes vice president.

Harrisburg.—Miss Louise Hays, 59, drowned in the springhouse on the farm of her father, James Hays, a mile south of Shippensburg. When Miss Hays, who was subject to fainting spells, did not return from the springhouse a brother and sister searched for her and found her lying in two feet of water.

Uniontown.—Local officers staged a narcotic raid on an East Main street restaurant. In underground rooms the officers claim to have found a quantity of cocaine and other drugs. Celestia Jones, the alleged proprietress, was arrested and will be held pending the arrival of federal officers.

Pottsville.—Edward J. Dickson, a 9-year-old boy, was walking the Pennsylvania railroad trestle near Minersville, when he saw a train approaching. It was a single-track trestle and the boy knew he could not reach either end before the train would strike him. He tried to lower himself by hanging with his hands from the bridge, but the distance of 40 feet so horrified him that he got up and was struck by the locomotive and knocked off the trestle to the Reading railroad below. He was brought to the Pottsville Hospital suffering with concussion of the brain.

Pottsville.—Large shipments of anthracite were made from this region to Buffalo and Detroit for the Great Lakes region. Coal operators say the demand is very heavy from that direction because of the fear that a strike will cause a suspension of coal mining next September. Every two years fear of a strike gives the anthracite trade a summer boom, and it is apparent this will be a summer when trade will be brisk. There is little prospect of a strike in September, the operators say, but the trade is greatly helped in an economic way by the fear of the public based on past suspensions.

Lancaster.—An employer is responsible for his employees while the latter are in attendance at firm picnics, according to a ruling of the workmen's compensation board in sustaining the decision of C. W. Bosler, local referee. The decision carries with it a payment of \$2400 and \$100 funeral expenses to Mrs. Florence Saylor, whose husband, Harry L. Saylor, of York, was drowned at the annual picnic of Gehley's carpet store at Grassinger's Grove in Adams county, July 24, 1924.

Greensburg.—Under the direction of A. E. Mack, county vocational supervisor of agriculture, in the Westmoreland county schools, students from the several township high schools have planted thousands of seedlings. Each planting consists of two acres, and ten acres have been reforested by the school boys and girls.

Pittsburgh.—Carnegie Museum housed 16,000 moths, many of them a species never before seen here, and valued by their owner at more than \$10,000. The collection is owned by B. Preston Clark, of Boston, and has been deposited indefinitely at Carnegie Museum. Mr. Clark recently purchased the lot from the estate of Charles Oberthur, a famous collector of Rennes, France. The moths were brought from France on the Leviathan and special men were employed to look after them on the journey. Some of the specimens are as large as birds.

Somerset.—Guy Vough, assistant cashier of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Rockwood, was arrested, charged with embezzlement of \$8000 of the bank's funds, by E. E. Miller, cashier of the bank, before Squire Harrison and United States Commissioner Holbert. Vough was committed to the county jail in default of \$10,000 bail.

Pittsburgh.—Still in the grip of drugs, her body a mass of bruises, Miss Helen Eckles, 18 years old, telephone operator of Braddock, a victim of abductors, was in a hospital in a critical condition. City, county and state authorities are searching the Pittsburgh district for an automobile in which the girl, missing for nearly a week, was taken to her home.

Uniontown.—Police were investigating an alleged black hand plot following a fire which destroyed the plant of the Cooley Ice and Coal Transfer Company at Fair Chance, with an estimated loss of \$10,000. Homer Cooley, owner of the company, reported to police that four days ago he received a letter signed "black hand," threatening destruction of the plant if he did not dispose of it.

Philadelphia.—Advertising a "one-third off" sale, Mrs. Lena Edes, who conducts a store in South street, cut a third off a \$1 note and pasted the mutilated bill on the window on her shop. The whole idea, she explained to Captain Houghton, of the secret service, who arrested her on charges of mutilating money, was to attract customers to the shop. She said the severed bill would illustrate her point most effectively. She was held in \$500 bail by United States Commissioner Manley for a further hearing.

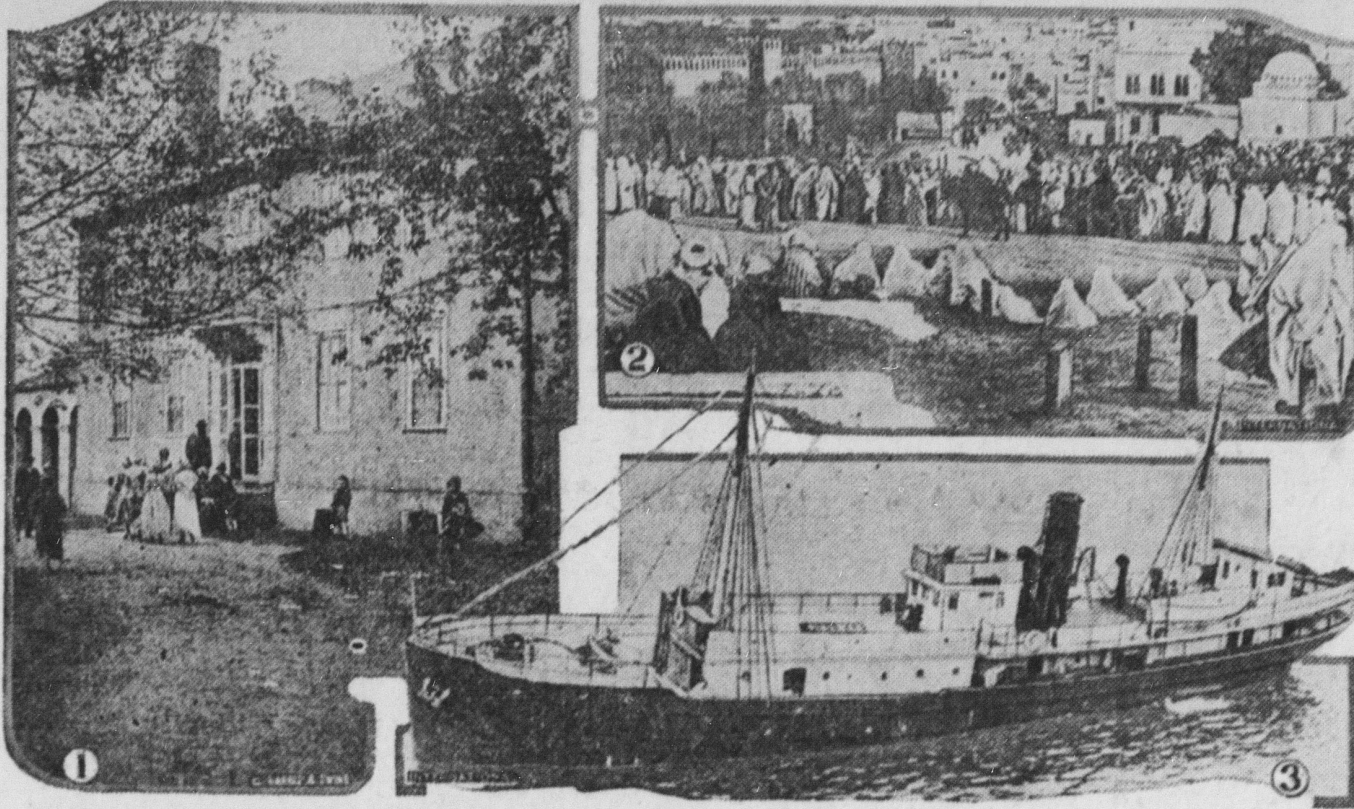
Uniontown.—Edward Stevenson, colored, slayer of Deputy Constable Robert Mason, of Washington, was sentenced here to die in the electric chair. The colored man was brought into court on a cot, to which he has been confined since he was paralyzed by a bullet a year ago.

Sunbury.—John Devereaux, aged 44, a coal township, Northumberland county commissioner, slashed his throat with a knife.

Sunbury.—A Pennsylvania railroad fast freight plowed into a slide of earth and rocks below this place, but the crew escaped with a shaking.

Bellefonte.—A class of five nurses was graduated from the Centre County Hospital training school at exercises held in the court house.

Pittsburgh.—Announcement of the closing of four more union mines was made by the Pittsburgh Coal Company.



1—"Kennore," home of Betty Washington at Fredericksburg, Va., which has been dedicated as a patriotic shrine. 2—Moroccan troops gathering at Rabat for their offensive against the French. 3—Steam yacht Rowena, purchased by Donald MacMillan for his arctic expedition and which he wishes to rename the Peary.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Government's Grand Assault on Demon Rum Hits Land Traffic.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

UNCLE SAM, as represented by the Treasury department, feels that he has rather effectually checked the smuggling of illicit liquor from the rum fleet on the Atlantic coast, and now is going after the land traffic in booze with every agency at his command. President Coolidge is taking an active interest in the crusade for enforcement of the prohibition law and has asked Secretary of the Treasury Mellon to forward it by every available means.

Every dry agent will be employed in the campaign, and the support of the general public is to be sought through posters and bulletins that will be posted throughout the country. This bill-board propaganda, setting forth the "curse of intoxicating liquor," is the pet idea of Prohibition Commissioner Hayden and has been approved by his superiors only after long argument. The combination of "bulletins and bulletins" it is hoped, will prove doubly effective. Under the supreme command of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Andrews in directing the campaign are Rear Admiral Billard, commandant of the coast guard; Commissioner Haynes, and E. C. Yellowley, head of the field forces. David H. Blair, commissioner of internal revenue, will give whatever aid is required from his bureau.

Admiral Billard is not letting the public know just now what the dry navy is doing, but it is known that the blockade of the rum-running fleet has proved quite effective. Many of the vessels have departed, and though a few new ones have appeared in the line, so close a watch is kept that very little liquor has reached the shore. The blockaders are aided by batteries of searchlights so powerful that their beams pierce the fogs on which the smugglers had counted. There are current many stories of attacks on the coast guard men and threats against them, as well as of attempts to corrupt them. But the booze runners are not getting far on those lines. Naturally their activities were diverted to a considerable extent to the Great Lakes, but there, too, the dry forces are preparing to combat them. Many more patrol boats will be in commission there and it is not likely that Canada will object to the arming of such vessels.

On the coast of southern California conditions are reported to be bad, from the prohibition point of view. There are only two coast guard cutters there and the smugglers, it is said, are landing between \$10,000 and \$20,000 worth of whisky every day in the vicinity of San Pedro. The dry officials admit they cannot cope with the traffic except on land.

Secretary of Commerce Hoover in a trade report includes in the invisible foreign trade of the United States for 1924 an item of \$40,000,000 of smuggled liquor. This sum is vastly more than is admitted by the prohibition officials but far less than the estimates of the bootleg syndicates.

MAKING public a preliminary report of the Department of Agriculture's investigation into the extraordinary fluctuations in future grain quotations between January 2 and April 8, Secretary Jardine warned all grain exchanges designated as contract markets that they must either put into effect stricter rules looking toward the prevention of price manipulation or else face the probability of further and more stringent legislation governing the trading in futures. By all those concerned the warning was construed as a threat to revoke the charter of the Chicago board of trade as a contract market unless it promptly provided remedies for existing conditions. Indeed, Mr. Jardine already had issued a similar warning to representatives of the Chicago board. The secretary made it plain and emphatic that if that organization wishes to con-

tinue to enjoy the benefits derived from its designation as a contract market, it must draft more definite and stringent rules facilitating the operation and maintenance of federal supervision, preventing the development and dissemination of rumors in the nature of false, misleading and inaccurate reports and statements, preventing actual or attempted manipulation or cornering of the markets and discouraging any tendency toward extensive over-speculation.

Mr. Jardine admits that so far the inquiry has not uncovered sufficient proof of manipulation for the obtaining of a conviction, but says the investigation will be continued, with the aid of the Department of Justice, and that if enough proof of guilt is obtained it will prosecute to the limit of the law. He says, however, that he is even more concerned with the larger phase of the question, namely, the development of some method by which repetition of the erratic price changes may be obviated.

President Carey of the Chicago board of trade said action would be taken at once to meet the "constructive suggestions" of Secretary Jardine. Charges of speculative interference with prices already are under investigation by the exchange.

THE International Council of Women brought its quinquennial convention to a close last week after ten days of discussions and resolutions that aroused the ire of many women outside the council. The critics made charges of pacifism and internationalism against the council, and one of the most bitter, Mrs. O. D. Oliphant, national president of the American Legion Auxiliary, asserted that the American delegates had passively permitted the foreign women to run the convention, which she characterized as a "propaganda party." Mrs. Philip N. Moore, president of the National Council of Women, denied this.

"I am at a loss to guess at the reasons for the purposes of these unfortunate tirades which have been directed against us," she said. "It may be a desire for personal notoriety on the part of the individual critics. It may be a misdirected overflow of patriotism. At all events, the insinuations against our patriotism or loyalty have been unwarranted, unjust and unfair."

In the matter of international peace the chief action of the convention was the adoption of the resolution favoring gradual simultaneous disarmament under the control of the League of Nations. As worded it implied the right of France to arm for security, and for this reason the German delegates refrained from voting.

WELL, Von Hindenburg is president of Germany, and the republic still lives. What's more, the erstwhile leader of the kaiser's armies took the prescribed oath to preserve the constitution and laws of the commonwealth, led the formal cheers for the republic and with three "hoos," and in his brief, well-worded address gave no least intimation that he would like to see the monarchy restored. The ceremony of inauguration was rather simple. The Communists gave it the only exciting touch. As Hindenburg entered they chanted: "Down with monarchy, long live the soviet republic," and marched from the room.

Next day the president received representatives of all the departments of state, and his bearing and talks made an excellent impression. In his conference with Dr. Steller, secretary of state, the new president came face to face with the difficulties the Germans are facing in fulfilling the Dawes plan. Dr. Steller defended the directors of the railways from the attacks made in the reichstag and he told how 30,000 more employees will have to go before the railways can come within the budget figures.

"A great part of the payments which Germany will have to make, according to the plans of her war adversaries, will be put on the railways," Dr. Steller said. "It will call for our whole strength if we are to fulfill the obligations imposed on us. Only if we succeed will the great treasure of the German railways be kept free of foreign influence for Germany. It is not an economic problem, but a national one, that we must solve."

FRENCH operations against the Rifians in the French zone of Morocco

are proceeding successfully, though the tribesmen are putting up a stout resistance. Wednesday of last week there was a series of lively battles along a wide front. The French used all branches of the service and drove back the Rifians with heavy loss, relieving all but two of the beleaguered outposts. General de Chambrun, who used to be military attache in Washington and married Nicholas Longworth's sister, is in command of the French forces. With the assurance from the government of large reinforcements, he is preparing to oust the invading tribesmen entirely from the French zone.

FOREIGN MINISTER BRIAND and Finance Minister Caillaux have let it be known that they are in favor of reaching an agreement with the United States on the debt question within fifteen days, and there is great satisfaction felt thereat in Washington. It is understood that Ambassador Dueschier will conduct the negotiations for France. Jean Parmentier, a skilled French financier, has just arrived in this country and it may be he will help. M. Briand thinks the security question can be settled on the five-power treaty basis proposed by Germany, together with another treaty making safe the eastern frontier.

LEON TROTSKY'S return to Moscow is having some interesting results. He has been elected a member of the soviet cabinet and is being figuratively patted on the back by his late foes, who seem to have modified their ideas of relations with the outer world. But a confidential agent of the British government gives out a warning. He says soviet operatives all over the world and especially in London, Paris and America, have been making use of "Trotsky's return" for purposes of political propaganda. This, and this only, was the actual motive of the triumvirate ruling Russia in bringing back Trotsky to power. By making Trotsky an "economic expert"—similar to Joseph Caillaux of France—the Moscow rulers hope to use him to regain absolute control of the army. In the meantime they are spreading the false news that the former army leader has become less radical, hoping it will help them to obtain loans, especially in London and Paris.

GLENN FRANK, editor of the Century Magazine and only thirty-eight years old, has been invited by the board of the University of Wisconsin to become the president of that institution. Mr. Frank is a native of Missouri and received his education in Northwestern and Lincoln Memorial universities. For several years he was assistant to the president of Northwestern.

IN TENNESSEE they are about to try a test case in which an instructor is accused of violating the state law forbidding the teaching of the theory of evolution in state schools. A preliminary hearing of the charges resulted in the instructor's being held to the grand jury. The fundamentalists of the country are intensely interested in seeing that the statute is upheld, and William Jennings Bryan, their high priest among the laity, has offered his legal services to the prosecution. He says the scientists of America are "dishonest scoundrels" who are afraid to tell their beliefs and "hurry in the ground and steal away the faith of our children."

DEATH removed last week several notable persons. Among them were Miss Amy Lowell, an eminent American poet and critic and sister of President Lowell of Harvard; Sir Henry Rider Haggard, celebrated English writer of tales of romance and adventure; Herbert Quick, American author and editor; General Mangin, who gained undying fame by his defense of Verdun in the World War; Rt. Rev. Mgr. Charles A. O'Hern, rector of the North American college at Rome, and William F. Massey, premier of New Zealand.

AS HAD been expected, the sentences passed on the two soldiers at Honolulu, convicted of trying to organize a communist league among their comrades, have been greatly reduced. Maj. Gen. W. R. Smith, after reviewing the court-martial proceedings, cut the sentences from 40 and 26 years to three years and one year.

THE MARKETS

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, domestic, \$1.84½; No. 2 red winter, domestic (garlicky), \$1.84½.

Shelled Corn—No. 2 yellow, domestic, \$1.28 nominal.

Oats—No. 2 white, 56c; No. 3 white, 54.

Rye—No. 2 spot, \$1.23½.

Hay—No. 2 timothy, per ton, \$18.50 @ 19; No. 3 timothy, \$15.50 @ 17; No. 1 light clover, mixed, \$17.50 @ 18; No. 1 clover mixed, \$17; No. 2 clover mixed, \$15 @ 16.

Straw—No. 1 straight rye, per ton, \$18.50 @ 19; No. 1 wheat, \$15 @ 15.50; No. 1 oat, \$15.50 @ 16.50.

Millfeed—Spring wheat bran, Western, in 100-lb. sacks, per ton, \$36; Western middlings, brown, \$37.

Eggs—Nearby, fresh-gathered firsts, two sales, 50 cases, 30c.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 44 @ 45c; do, choice, 42 @ 43; do, good, 40 @ 41; do, prints, 45 @ 47; do, blocks, 44 @ 46; ladies, 29 @ 30; Md. and Pa. rolls, 25 @ 28; Ohio rolls, 25 @ 27; West Virginia rolls, 25 @ 27.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs. and over, per lb., 28 @ 30c; medium, 3½ to 4 lbs. smooth, per lb., 27 @ 28; smaller or rough and poor, per lb., 24 @ 25; leghorns, per lb., 24 @ 25; old roosters, per lb., 17; young, winter, 2½ lbs. and under, per lb., 40 @ 45; do, stages, 25; spring chickens, weighing 1½ lbs. and over, mixed colors, 55 @ 58. Ducks, young Pekings, 4 lbs. and over, per lb., 24 @ 25c; puddle, per lb., 22 @ 23; muscovy and mongrel, per lb., 22; smaller and poor, per lb., 18 @ 20. Pigeons, young, per pair, as to size, 20 @ 40c; old, per pair, 50. Guinea fowls, old, as to size, 50 @ 75c; young, each, 65 @ 75.

Fish—Native, per lb., 25 @ 28c; carp, large, per lb., 4 @ 5; crocus, per barrel, \$6 @ 8; per box, \$5 @ 6. Rock, boiling, per lb., 20 @ 25c; medium, 20 @ 22; pan, 15 @ 18; perch, white, large, per lb., 15 @ 20c; yellow, large, 15 @ 20; salmon trout, per lb., 20 @ 25; flounders, large, per lb., 10 @ 12; catfish, white, per lb., 5 @ 6; black, 4 @ 5; grey trout, per brl., large, \$12 @ 16; small to medium, \$6 @ 10; eels, large, per lb., 12 @ 15; pike, native, per lb., 25 @ 30; mackerel, per lb., 30 @ 35; shad, roe, North Carolina, 22 @ 25c; buck, do, 12 @ 15; roe, Chesapeake Bay, 25 @ 28; buck, do, 15 @ 18; herring, per box, \$1.50 @ 2.

Clams—Large, per 100, \$1.25 @ 1.40; small to medium, 50c @ \$1.

Hard Crabs—Prime males, per brl., \$9 @ 10; do, mixed, per brl., \$7 @ 8.

Soft Crabs—Three inches or over, per dozen, \$1.50 @ 2.50.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot firm; No. 1 dark Northern spring, c. i. f. New York, lake and rail, \$1.78½; No. 2 hard winter, f. o. b. lake and rail, \$1.75½; No. 2 mixed durum, do, \$1.67½; No. 1 Manitoba, do, in bond, \$1.89½.

Corn—Spot firm; No. 2 yellow, c. i. f. track New York, all rail, \$1.36½; No. 2 mixed, do, \$1.35½.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 44½ @ 45c; do, extras, 42 @ 43; 44; do, firsts (88 to 91 score), 42 @ 43½.

Eggs—Fresh-gathered, extra firsts 32 @ 35c; do, storage packed, 33½ @ 34; fresh-gathered, firsts, 31 @ 32; do, storage pack, 31½ @ 33; fresh-gathered seconds, 29½ @ 30½; nearby henery whites, closely selected extras, 38 @ 39; nearby and nearby Western henery whites, firsts to average extras, 33 @ 37.

Cheese—States, whole milk, flats fresh, fancy, 20½c; do, average run, 19½; State, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 26 @ 26½; do, average run, 25 @ 25½.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, \$1.83 @ 1.84½.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.34 @ 1.35.

Butter—Solid packed, higher than extras, 46 @ 49c; the latter for small lots; extras, 92 score, 45; 91 score, 44; 90 score, 43; 89 score, 42; 88 score, 41; 87 score, 40; 86 score, 39.

Eggs—Extra firsts, 33c; firsts, 30½; seconds, 26½ @ 27½.

Cheese—New York, whole milk flats, fresh, 21 @ 22c; held, 21 @ 28.

Live Poultry—Fowls, fancy, fat Plymouth Rocks, 30c; medium, 27 @ 29; mixed breeds, fancy, 28 @ 29; medium, 26 @ 27; ordinary fowls, 28 @ 29; leg horns, 27 @ 28; spring chickens, Plymouth Rocks, broilers, 55 @ 58; mixed breeds, 50 @ 55; leghorns broilers, 1 to 1½ pounds, 35 @ 42; capons, 40 @ 45; roosters, 15 @ 18; turkeys, 20 @ 25.

LIVE STOCK

BALTIMORE.—Cattle—Steers, good to choice, \$9.75 @ 10.50; medium to good, \$8.50 @ 9.25; common to medium, \$7.25 @ 8; common, \$6 @ 6.75. Heifers, good to choice, \$8.25 @ 8.75; fair to good, \$7.25 @ 8; common to medium, \$5.25 @ 7. Bulls, good to choice, \$6.25 @ 6.75; fair to good, \$5.25 @ 6; common to medium, \$4.25 @ 5. Cows, good to choice, \$6 @ 7; fair to good, \$4.75 @ 5.75.

Sheep and Lambs—Sb-sep, \$3 @ 8.50; lambs, \$10 @ 16.50; spring lambs, \$15 @ 18.25.

Hogs—Lights, \$14.10; heavy, \$14.10; medium, \$14.25; pigs, \$14; light pigs, \$12.25; roughs, \$8.25 @ 12.25.

Calves—Calves, \$5 @ 10.50.

PITTSBURGH.—Hogs—Heavies, \$13.40 @ 13.50; heavy Yorkers, \$13.85 @ 14; light lights and pigs, \$13.50 @ 13.60.

Sheep and Lambs—Clipped sheep, \$9.50; clipped lambs, \$14; spring lambs, \$19.

Calves—Ton, \$11.50.