

# BRYAN'S ELOQUENT PLEA

## HE SPEAKS FOR FREE SILVER TO FARMERS AND WORKINGMEN.

The Gifted Nebraskan's Magnificent Address to an Immense Audience at Hornellsville, N. Y.—Asks Some Questions of Silver's Foes.

William J. Bryan, the Democratic champion of free silver, spoke to an immense audience of farmers and workingmen at the Hornellsville (N. Y.) fair during his tour through the State. Mr. Bryan said:

Our opponents have no policy on the money question. They don't say that the gold standard is good. No party in the history of the United States ever said that the gold standard was good. And yet, my friends, parties have existed here, parties have written platforms, parties have nominated candidates, parties have carried on campaigns, and yet no party from the beginning of our history until to-day has ever said in a National platform that the gold standard is a good thing for the American people. No party would dare to say that and then go forth before the people, who for twenty years have suffered beneath the burden of a gold standard.

But what does the Republican platform say? Why, it says we pledge ourselves to get rid of the gold standard and substitute the principle of bimetallism. Doesn't that mean that bimetallism is better than a gold standard? There can be no other construction placed upon it, and after having declared that bimetallism is better than a gold standard, that same platform says that until the leading commercial nations shall consent to an international agreement we must bear the gold standard. Now, if the gold standard is a good thing, the Republican party ought to have declared in favor of its permanent maintenance. If the gold standard is a good thing the United States ought to have it.

If the gold standard is a bad thing no foreign Nation should be permitted to force a gold standard upon the people of this country. How long does the Republican platform say we must endure the gold standard? For a year? It doesn't limit it to a year. For four years? It doesn't limit it to four years.

You know that platform in substance declares that we must submit to it forever if other Nations insist upon our doing it. There is not in that platform, in that money plank, a single ray of hope.

Are you satisfied with your condition? If you are you want to keep the gold standard. If you are not satisfied with your condition are you willing to submit to present conditions until other people take pity on us and come to our rescue? That, my friends, is the position in which we are placed in this campaign—no party defending the gold standard and yet a great party willing to surrender the right of self government, willing to place in legislative powers in other Governments the right to legislate for the people of the United States. I do not believe the American people will ever consent to receive their mandates from across the ocean.

Our opponents do not attack one of the strong planks in our platform. We declare against the issuance of bonds in times of peace and the trafficking with syndicates, that are themselves out for a high price, to look after our Government. We denounce that policy. Does the Republican party denounce it? No, not a word in its platform denouncing it.

If the Republican party succeeds will it stop that policy? No, because every man who is interested in that syndicate, every man who profits out of the Government's extravagance, is declaring that the Republican ticket must be elected this year in order to save the country.

And yet when our opponents come before the people, to whom do they appeal for votes? Do any of the Republican speakers turn to the money changers and appeal to them to vote the Republican ticket? No, it is not necessary, my friend, to waste time on them. They appeal to the ones who they think will require the most persuasion. To whom do they appeal? To the laboring men of this country. They tell the laboring man that they are so afraid that something is going to happen to him.

Well, now, how can you tell whether these men who stand at the head of the gold crusade, and yet do not have the courage to say so, are going to help the laboring men or not? Judge the future by the past. We have scriptural authority for the assertion that the tree is known by its fruit. These trees have been bearing fruit for twenty years, and there has not been a thing on a single tree that a laboring man would have in his house.

These are the men who by the formation of great trusts have stifled competition, driven the small competitor out of business. Will they at this late day turn around and champion laws for the special benefit and protection of the laboring men? Show me the man who has tried to break down labor organization and I will show you a man who to-day is sweating blood for fear some laboring man is going to have his wages cut into.

Now, my friends, the policy of the enemy is to divide and conquer. Whenever there has been an effort upon the part of the laboring men to secure any legislation needed by them, where have they found their friends? They have found their friends upon the farm, and not in Wall street. And now they appeal to the laboring man to come with the money changers and help them defeat the farmer because he wants a higher price for his product.

They want the laboring man to believe that the free coinage of silver is going to hurt him. My friends, I would rather risk the laboring man to decide what is good for him than to leave his interests in the hands of his ancient enemies. And what do the laboring men say? It is only a little more than a year ago that a petition was sent to Congress asking for the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver, at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other Nation, and it was signed by the leaders of every prominent labor organization in the United States.

Who can best be trusted? The men who have led the labor organizations in the fights in the past, or the men who in the past have used their power to defeat the only protection of the laboring man, namely, his organization. Now, why did these laboring men demand the restoration of silver? Because they know that when the dollar goes up property goes down, and they know that when property is falling all enterprise is retarded and stagnation follows. They know the gold standard encourages the hoarding of money, instead of the expanding of it in the development of the resources of the country, and now this policy of hoarding is driving thousands and tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of workingmen out in the streets, where they beg for the privilege of working for their daily bread.

These workmen know that they cannot separate themselves from the tillers of the soil. These laboring men know that there can be no prosperity in business in this country unless the farmer is selling what he produces for more than what it cost him to produce it.

Now, I want to suggest these questions: When you meet a man who is opposed to our platform, you find out what business he is engaged in. Find out whether he has any pecuniary interest that will lead him to take a position against us. Ask him if he is in favor of a gold standard. If he says he is, ask him if it is not queer that there never was a party in the United States that was in favor of a gold standard. Tell him that he is a man without a party in the United States. If he says that he is opposed to a gold standard, and in favor of bimetallism, you ask him how much he is in favor of bimetallism. If he says he wants other Nations to help, ask him what other Nations he wants to help and what chance he thinks of their doing it. You ask him whether he thinks that a creditor country, whose rulers profit by the rise of the value of the dollar, whose countries are very good people to expect to come and help us to stop the thing that is doing them good. If he says that he does not think this country is large enough to have a financial policy of its own, ask him what he thinks this Nation is large enough to have.

If he says that we are not able to legislate for ourselves on the greatest question that can come before the people, ask him what right we had, anyway, to declare our independence a hundred years ago.

You tell him that under free coinage the dollar will be the same size that it is now, the same weight and the same fineness. It will be a legal tender better than it is to-day, because while the silver dollar to-day is a legal tender, unless somebody contracts against it, the new silver dollar will be of legal tender no matter whether man hereafter tries to demonetize by law what the Government calls money. You tell him that if a dollar is worth a hundred cents to-day, because you can pay taxes with it, and pay debts with it, and buy property with it, how he knows it is going to be less when you make it better than it is to-day.

If he says that when you melt that silver dollar down it is not worth more than 53 cents, you tell him it is because the law says that if the dollar melts you cannot have it coined again, but must use it to make spoons out of, but you intend by law to say he can take it to the mint and have it restamped again just as he can take a gold dollar to-day and have it restamped if it melts.

"Business Men."

In common with millions of our fellow citizens, we contend that when the money question is considered from a "business" standpoint (and that is the standpoint from which it should be considered) every business should have fair play and an impartial hearing, and that no special calling should arrogate to themselves the right to be figured in the premises, and the only ones which have within their intelligence enough to say how our monetary systems shall be formed or of what our money shall consist. The gold holder and those who agree with him may demand gold exclusively, but other men engaged in different pursuits, whose business is crippled by adhering to the gold standard, have just as much right and better reason for demanding a broader and less monopolistic system, one which will give them a better showing and, in their opinion, the country more prosperity.

Before the Days of Resumption.

When was it that hotels were transformed into houses, and houses into palaces in this country? It was during the latter sixties, before "resumption" was thought of, and its baleful shadow was not compelled to pay back a dollar twice or three as valuable as the one it borrowed.—Austin (Tex.) Pitchfork.

Silver's Place is With Gold.

The amount of real money, that is primary or redemption money, per capita in circulation in the world is stated to be \$5.01, of which \$2.51 is gold and \$2.50 is silver.—Youngstown (Ohio) Buckeye Record.

# A REPUBLICAN ORGY.

## GENERAL PROFLIGACY UNDER HARRISON'S ADMINISTRATION.

Recent Statements of McKinley Completely Disproved—Republican Extravagance Mainly Responsible for the Country's Distress.

To Mr. McKinley: In your letter of acceptance you say of the Wilson Tariff law:

"It lacks the essential virtue of the creation—the raising of revenue sufficient to supply the needs of the Government. It has contributed to swell our National debt more than \$262,000,000, and general business demoralization is seen on every hand. \* \* \* Confidence in home enterprises has almost wholly disappeared. Our men at home are idle and men abroad are occupied in supplying us with goods."

In a recent speech at your home you were even more explicit. You said of the sound-money Democrats:

"They \* \* \* were chiefly instrumental in putting on the statute books tariff legislation which has destroyed American manufacturing, checked foreign trade and reduced the demand for the labor of American workingmen."

In the same speech you characterized the existing (Wilson) tariff law as:

"Free trade legislation which has already resulted so disastrously to the American people and entailed upon the Government deficient revenues, upon the people diminished trade and abroad and starvation wages at home."

These statements and characterizations are not true, Mr. McKinley.

1. The Wilson tariff has not "destroyed American manufacturing" or "checked foreign trade." On the contrary, as you very well know, the exports of American manufactured goods, which amounted under your own tariff law in the fiscal year 1892 only to \$158,000,000, have so increased under the Wilson law that for the fiscal year 1896 they were no less than \$238,000,000.

2. When you assert that the existing tariff has "reduced the demand for the labor of American workingmen" you are under obligation to establish the fact. What proof have you that the demand for American labor is less under the present tariff than it was under your own? If your assertion is true you can easily establish it by statistics. You doubtless remember that in 1890 you asserted that wages in protected industries had advanced under your tariff, and yet upon an oft-repeated challenge you utterly failed to point out a single instance in which any such thing had occurred. Is your present assertion equally without a foundation of fact? Is it fair, is it just, is it even honest to make such an assertion if you cannot prove it?

3. The Wilson law is not "free trade legislation," and you know it. You know that the present tariff is higher than the Republican tariff of 1883, under which labor was amply protected. You know that it is 50 per cent. higher than the Morrill law tariff. You know it is the highest protective tariff in the world. Is it honest or fair to call this "free trade"?

4. The Wilson bill, as you perfectly know, has not "entailed upon the Government deficient revenues." You know that but for the Supreme Court's anomalous decision declaring its income tax feature unconstitutional the Wilson measure would have produced ample revenues to pay all Government expenses and leave a surplus. You know that when that source of revenue was destroyed it was a Republican Congress which refused to increase the beer tax or do anything else to repair the deficiency. Is it fair, is it manly, is it wise, under existing circumstances, for you thus to misrepresent facts?

But there is a broader aspect of this matter. In these assertions and suggestions you challenge scrutiny of Republican crimes under Harrison. It is reckless and even a fatal thing for you to do.

The very mischiefs which you charge to Democratic legislation and Democratic administration have been the necessary results, the inevitable fruits of that orgy which began with Mr. Harrison's inauguration and ended only with his departure from office after his crushing defeat by the people. As you were yourself a prominent and influential factor in the events of that period you must know this fact as well as we do. Is it fair for you to ignore it and attribute to Democratic legislation and administration results which were unmistakable consequences of Republican misconduct?

1. You know perfectly well that when Mr. Harrison came into office Mr. Cleveland turned over to him a Treasury full to repletion, with a surplus of more than a hundred million of dollars, and with revenue laws producing vastly more money than the Government needed.

2. You know that at the end of Mr. Harrison's term the surplus was exhausted and that there would have been a deficiency apparent but for the juggling of accounts in the Treasury department and the wrongful conversion of a trust fund to illegitimate uses.

3. You know that this result was brought about in part by the reduction of receipts created by your own tariff bill, under which, in the name of protection, the customs revenues were cut down from \$223,000,000 in 1890 to \$177,000,000 in 1892 and \$131,000,000 in 1894.

4. You know that it was in other part produced by the reckless squandering of a Republican Congress of which in the House you were the chosen leader. That body not only swelled expenditures to a billion dol-

lars, but fastened so many unjust permanent charges upon the Treasury as to make it impossible for succeeding Congresses to reduce this extraordinary and extravagant total.

5. You know that whatever deficiency there has since been in the revenue, whatever consequent embarrassment to business and whatever prostration to industry are in large part the fruits of recklessness for which the Republicans much more than the Democratic party is responsible, and in which you yourself bore a commanding part. Why not tell the truth about these things? Are honesty, candor, fair dealing and truth telling less imperative obligations to a candidate for President than to ordinary men?

But this is not all. Mr. Harrison was elected by a minority vote, even as compared with that of his Democratic opponent alone. The majority of the popular vote was heavily against him. No sooner was he seated than your party set about securing his re-election and preserving its control of the Senate in spite of anything the majority of the voters might decree.

There were five Territories that could be depended upon to elect Republican Senators and give their electoral votes to a Republican candidate. By dividing Dakota a Republican Congress made of these five sparsely populated Territories six new Republican States, with twelve Senators, eight members of Congress and twenty electoral votes.

Not one of these States had a population fairly entitling it to admission. Not one of them would have been admitted except in aid of the Republican conspiracy to re-elect Mr. Harrison and to entrench the Republican party in control of the Senate in spite of the country's will. Incidentally this political crime was expected to render impossible the repeal of any legislation the Congress that committed it might enact. It was designed to enable your party to fasten permanently on the country that system of bounties and favoritism and extravagance which made possible and profitable the very wrongs and robberies against which the free silver craze is largely a misguided protest.

Mr. Harrison and the Congress elected with him reduced the revenue, squandered the surplus, increased expenditures, swelled the pension list until it cost more than any of the great European war establishments and inaugurated a system of general profligacy which has alarmed and angered the country.

In face of this record it is neither honest nor politic in you to insult the intelligence of Democrats whose suffrages you ask by attributing to Democratic legislation and administration the ills of which your own party was chief author.

It was not the Wilson law, but the Republican crimes under Harrison, that laid the foundations for present distress and created conditions which threaten the country with policies of dishonor.—New York World.

New South Wales Under Free Trade.

The New York Evening Post calls attention to what has taken place in New South Wales. This colony, which for many years had a "tariff for revenue only," fell recently into the hands of the protectionists, who at once applied their principles. The results not meeting popular approval, a free trade policy was once more adopted, of course amid violent outcries against the ruin of industries, which in this case had some claim to be in their infancy. But so far ruin has been averted. A dock company, which was to go out of business, is building a new and larger graving dock. The intercolonial fleet is growing "by leaps and bounds." It was predicted that if the duty on what was removed land would go out of tillage; but the number of acres under wheat has increased this year by 156,000. The indications are that this year, for the first time, New South Wales will produce all the wheat it consumes. The farmers who have taken up the new lands are immigrants from the high protection colony of Victoria. It is even true, according to the correspondent of the London Times, that no factory of any kind has closed its works or reduced its output. It should be added that this free trade experiment has resulted, not in a deficiency of revenue, but a surplus. As they have no silver legislation to contend with in New South Wales, and the cost of administering the government has been materially reduced, this does not seem to us surprising. But some of our Republican orators might profitably reflect on the fact.

A Trust Director for Vice-President.

Garret A. Hobart, nominated by the Republicans for the Vice-Presidency, is a fit and proper person to represent the party of monopoly. As a director in the American Cotton Oil Company, the official name of the cotton seed trust, he is personally interested in restoring the McKinley law. This tariff imposed a duty of twenty-seven per cent. on cotton seed oil. The Wilson tariff abolished the duty, thus decreasing the power of the trust to charge higher prices to American consumers than to foreigners. If McKinley is elected the duty on cotton seed oil will be restored, for the benefit of Mr. Hobart and his trust associates. How will that help the millions who will have to pay higher prices for oil?

A Tariff "Restoration."

Major McKinley waits that our foreign trade, "so precipitately cut off by adverse National legislation," must be reopened for our surplus agricultural and manufacturing products. That is, under a "protective" tariff we must again sell to the foreigner cheaper than we do to our own citizens.—Pittsburg Post.

# PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

## Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

A large barn on the farm of Israel Landis, in Manheim Township, was completely destroyed by fire, with a large quantity of grain and some tobacco, and the farming implements. The dwelling house adjoining caught fire, but was saved. An order of exorcism in the vicinity strengthens the belief that the fire was of incendiary origin. Loss \$4,000; partially insured.

Katie Bebe, aged 14 years, daughter of Frank Bebe, in the mountains at Lilly, was instantly killed by a lad named Ed Schmeizer. The children were shooting at marks with a revolver when the girl was accidentally shot. An artery leading from the neck to the heart was severed.

John Farrow, a Hungarian, of Harleigh, was sent to the county jail on the charge of clubbing his wife who is in a critical condition. When reprimanded by Alderman Heidenreich he replied that she was his wife and he had a right to do as he pleased with her. The poor authorities of the district have taken the injured woman in charge.

James Quier, the nine-year-old son of Tighman Quier, was accidentally struck on the side of the head near the temple with a baseball thrown by Morton Jacobs in a practice game on the East End Polo Grounds, Bethlehem. The unfortunate lad lived but a few minutes. The coroner's jury exonerates Jacobs from all blame.

The breaking of a freight train on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, near the Little Beaver River, caused a wreck. Two tramps riding on the bumpers were killed. One was named McMahon, from Alliance. The other came from South Bethlehem, Pa., but his name is unknown.

At the Allegheny police hearing Pittsburg, Tomz Ringo, aged 15 years, of 38 First street, was sentenced to ten days in jail for throwing kisses at girls working in Stewart's cigar factory, on Church avenue. Ringo was in the habit of loitering about the street and drawing the girls to the windows and from their work by his antics.

While gunning on the Delaware River off the mouth of Darby Creek, Chester, John McCannon, of 2321 Federal street, Philadelphia, was drowned by the accidental upsetting of a row boat in which were two companions. They were unable to rescue McCannon, whose body was subsequently recovered.

Mrs. Joseph Herman, of 1625 Penn avenue, died at the West Penn Hospital, Pittsburg, from the effects of starvation. Six months ago her husband, a traveling salesman, lost his position because he was a converted Hebrew. He claims he was discriminated against and unable to get another position. Herman was comparatively well off and invested savings in a store which failed. To feed his family he pawned several pieces of jewelry and his wife's silk dress. Too proud to ask for aid, the condition of the family was not learned until one week ago. The children were cared for by aid societies and Mrs. Herman removed to the hospital. She was frightfully emaciated from lack of food and died.

Two Poles were seen fighting at the terminus of the Luzerne Street trolley line in Scranton, and when Constable James Dean went to separate them one of them pulled a revolver. He disarmed him and took him to Alderman Moss's office, requiring the other belligerent to go along as a witness. When the latter, Frank Gott, was on the stand testifying, he swooned and it was then discovered that he was shot in the breast. When he regained consciousness he said that the prisoner, Stephen Olinski, had shot him. Olinski seemed as much surprised as any one to discover that Gott was shot. The wound was pronounced serious, but not necessarily fatal.

Mrs. Anthony Heater, better known by trainmen along the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, as "Mommy" Heater who was run over by a train, was buried at Cresco. Anthony Heater, the husband, was struck and killed by a train a few years ago at almost the same spot where his wife was killed. The place where she was killed is known as Heater's Curve, which was named in her honor.

Mrs. William Boyce, of Sugar Notch, was seriously bitten by a ferocious cat. She went into an outhouse and the cat sprang at her from out of a dark corner, fastened its teeth in her arm and growled and scratched at a furious rate.

Several persons ran to the woman's assistance, but were unable to loosen the cat's jaws from the arm. As it lay nearby and a bystander held the cat while one of the men chopped off the feline's head.

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.

Tillman's Senatorial Candidate Defeated by 5,000 Majority.

The early returns from the Senatorial election held throughout the state indicate that Judge Earle has a majority of over 5,000 thus defeating Governor Evans, who has been actively championed by Senator Tillman.

The first election was held two weeks ago, with three candidates in the field. No one of them received a majority so that the second election was held. The returns indicate that a much heavier vote has been polled than that of two weeks ago. The election of Earle, which seems to be accomplished, is an unexpected reverse to the Tillman element.

SPAIN SPENDS MORE MONEY.

Cortes Authorizes Unlimited Loans—New Warships Bought.

Admiral Beranger, the Minister of Marine, has decided to purchase in Scotland an ironclad of 10,500 tons and a cruiser of 6,500 tons, costing respectively 4,750,000 (\$3,750,000) and 4,315,000 (\$3,315,000), and two torpedo-catchers. He has also decided to place an order in England for a cruiser of 1500 tons.

The Cortes has adjourned after unanimously authorizing the Government to borrow \$200,000,000, guaranteed by the railroads, and also unanimously authorizing the Government to raise another loan, of unlimited amount, to defray the expenses of the campaign against the insurgents, this loan to be guaranteed by any of the national revenues.

# A TRAIN ROBBER KILLED.

## The Engineman of a California Express Shoots a Man Who Had Held Him Up.

An attempt was made to "hold up" the Overland Express train at Webster, Cal. The locomotive was in charge of Engineman F. Ingles and Fireman Patrick Burns. As the train approached Webster a man crawled over the tender, and, covering the engineman and fireman with a pistol, compelled them to stop the train. The man guarded the engineman while an accomplice, who had been in waiting, started back to rob the train.

Engineman Ingles, seeing his captor off guard, shot him dead and ran the train into Sacramento. A large force of men is scouring the country in search of the other robber, who escaped. The train was crowded with passengers and there was a large amount of money in the express car.

The body of the train robber who was shot was found lying near the track. In his hand was grasped a loaded pistol. The man's name is thought to be F. J. Morgan and his home San Francisco.

Engineman Ingles, in speaking of his adventure, said: "The conductor and brakeman came out on the platform of one of the cars to see why the train had stopped. One of the robbers shot at them twice, and, with a string of oaths ordered them back into the train. At the sound of the shooting the robber with me on the locomotive stepped to the side between the cab and tender and looked back. He turned his back to me. That was my opportunity, and I lost no time to take advantage of it. I reached down into my locker, got my pistol and shot him in the back. I shot again, and he pitched forward to the earth and rolled down the embankment. Then I pulled the throttle wide open and headed for Sacramento."

WORK AND WORKERS.

Weir City, Kan., was damaged by hail to the extent of \$10,000.

Two workmen were killed by the collapse of a burning bridge on the Kansas City, Osceola and Southern Railroad, near Clinton, Missouri.

W. L. Brown, aged 35, a jeweler of Hubbard, O., was shot and fatally wounded by a trap gun which he had arranged in his store for burglars.

By the wrecking of a work train on a branch of the Northern Pacific, near Boneman, Mont., one man was killed and five injured two of the latter fatally.

The New York and Long Branch excursion steamer Pleasure Bay ran ashore in the Shrewsbury river, and the passengers had to be transferred to another steamer.

By the sinking of the steam yacht Tom Carter in the Niagara river at Buffalo, two persons, John Farthing and Miss Gilbert, lost their lives, and nine other passengers in the boat had a very narrow escape.

# MARKETS.

## BALTIMORE.

GRAIN ETC.	
FLOUR—Balt. Best Pat. #	@ 4.15
High Grade Extra	3.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	62 62½
COIN—No. 2 White	27 27½
Oats—Southern & Penn.	25 26
RYE—No. 2	37½ 37½
HAY—Choice Timothy	14.00 14.50
Good to Prime	13.50 14.00
STRAW—Rye in car lots	11.50 12.00
Wheat Blocks	6.00 6.50
Out Blocks	6.50 7.00

## CANNED GOODS.

TOMATOES—Std. No. 3 &	@ 65
No. 2	50
PEAS—Standards	90 1.25
Seconds	85
COIN—Dry Pack	70
Molst.	50

## HIDES.

CITY STEERS	6 @ 6½
City Cows	5 5½
Southern No. 2	4½ 5

## POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

POTATOES—Burbanks	1.25 @ 1.50
ONIONS	1.00 1.15

## PROVISIONS.

HOGS PRODUCTS—shlg.	6 @ 6½
Clear ribides	5 15½
Hams	11 17
Mess Pork, per bar	9.00
LARD—Crude	4
Best refined	5

## BUTTER.

BUTTER—Fine Cream	19 @ 20
Under Fine	16 17
Creamery Rolls	18 19

## CHEESE.

CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy	9 @ 9½
N. Y. Flats	9½ 9½
Skim Cheese	3 5

## EGGS.

EGGS—State	18½ @ 14
North Carolina	12 12½

## LIVE POULTRY.

CHICKENS—Hens	9 @ 9½
Ducks, per lb.	9½ 10

## TOBACCO.

TOBACCO—Md. Infer.	1.50 @ 2.50
Sound common	3.00 4.00
Middling	6.00 7.00
Fancy	10.00 12.00

## LIVE STOCK.

BEEF—Best Boevers	4.30 @ 4.50
SHEEP	3.00 3.50
Hogs	3.70 3.80

## FURS AND SKINS.

MUSKRAT	10 @ 11
Raccoon	40 45
Red Fox	— 100
Skunk Black	— 25
Opossum	22 25
Mink	— 80
Otter	— 100

## NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Southern	3.60 @ 4.20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	64½ 65½
RYE—Western	36 37
COIN—No. 2	26 27
OATS—No. 2	19½ 20½
BUTTER—State	10 15
EGGS—State	14 16
CHEESE—State	5 16½

## PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	3.60 @ 4
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	60 60½
COIN—No. 3	25 25½
OATS—No. 2	23 24½
BUTTER—State	16½ 19
EGGS—Penns.	15 15½