

THE NEWS.

Fenton Rowley, formerly professor of Greek and Latin in Keystons University, Pennsylvania, is dead at Middle Grove, N.Y. Mrs. Catharine Perry, of Lebanon, probably the oldest woman in Connecticut, is dead, aged 103 years and 9 months.

The reports of the two collectors at the extreme ends of the Erie Canal, Buffalo and Albany, show that there has been a distinct increase in business over last year.

A dispatch from Boston says that the directors of the American Bell Telephone Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$3 per share, and an extra dividend of \$1.50 per share payable January 15.

Rev. Dr. James Rankins, rector of St. Peter's Church, Geneva, N. Y., dean of Delancy Divinity School and ex-president of Hobart College, died from gastric trouble after 12 days' illness aged 68 years.

Business at the Springvale Cotton Mills, at Sanford, Me., which have been closed since July last, will be permanently discontinued and the plant sold. This is one of the oldest mills in the country, having been established in 1823.

Advice from Sneedville, Ky., says that "Married" Hatfield was hanged for the murder of Jones Trail. Hatfield confessed, implicating his wife and a woman named Hany Jordan.

Governor Morton will not interfere with the sentence of Jesse Graves, of Tonawanda, sentenced to Auburn prison for 16 years, he having pleaded guilty to being one of the Tonawanda rioters, when Captain Phillips and his son were killed.

Frank Ducharme was killed by a train at Bayona Crossing, Gardner, Mass. Ducharme was riding through the snow with his coat collar turned up about his ears and did not hear the northbound Worcester train approaching.

Creditors of the furniture firm of Lyman and Kellogg, of Holyoke, Mass., have received the report of the investigating committee. The unsecured liabilities are \$34,000, the nominal assets \$36,000. The committee reported that the assets were actually worth not more than one-third the amount stated.

The Minneapolis (Minn.) grand jury began the investigation of the municipal scandals. Judge Pond delivered a severe charge to the jury, in which he called attention to the well-defined stories of hoodluming in the council that were current.

At a conference of paper manufacturers in Appleton, Wis., it has been decided to send two manufacturers from the Fox River Valley to Chicago to meet the representatives of the Eastern organization, a strong feeling prevailing among the Wisconsin men that the chances will be better outside of a combination.

The United States cruiser Philadelphia has arrived at Callao. Baron James de Hirsch and Emile Chatterhouse, the sculptor, are dead. There have been 42 accidents on French naval vessels in two months.

The Damosch Opera season was opened in Philadelphia under most favorable auspices. Brazil and the Netherlands have joined in the agreement to observe the rules of the road at sea.

Mrs. Alice Thomas, aged 102, was fatally burned in Washington by falling against a red hot stove. Bands of Cuban supporters are being enlisted throughout the West. Nearly a thousand men are promised.

There is a persistent rumor in circulation that the French Ambassador to England, Baron de Courcel, has resigned. Fire destroyed F. M. Morrow's dry goods store and other valuable property in the heart of Altoona, Pa.

J. Hay Brown, of Lancaster, says that he has not been selected as Attorney-General by President-Elect McKinley. James C. Hart, under arrest in New York for stealing Mrs. De la Barre's diamonds, is badly wanted in the West.

M. A. Spurr, convicted of falsifying checks while president of the Commercial National Bank, Nashville, was sentenced by Judge Severance to imprisonment for two years and six months. Mr. Spurr has been allowed thirty days in which to prepare an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

Teresa Dean Tallman, a well-known newspaper writer, secured a divorce before Judge Horton at Chicago. Her husband, Dr. Tallman, the house physician at the Great Northern Hotel, disappeared some weeks ago. The decree was secured by Mrs. Tallman in twenty-one minutes after the filing of the bill.

Archie Bierbauer, of Harrisburg, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was killed in a freight wreck at Collins Station, on the main line of that road. A broken axle caused the wreck.

A London Times dispatch from Berlin says that an explosion occurred in the Moabit quarter in the house of Scientist George Isaac, who was experimenting with the manufacture of acetylene gas. Isaac and three assistants were blown to atoms. It is stated that Emperor William had intended to visit Mr. Isaac's laboratory, as his experiments had attracted the Emperor's attention.

Edmund E. Wright, the son of Thomas H. Wright, a prominent insurance man of Toledo, committed suicide by shooting himself in the heart over the grave of a M. A. Osborn, supposed to be a sweetheart of his. He held the crucifix in one hand and the rosary in the other, and blessing himself and reciting the Lord's Prayer, fired the bullet into his heart. He prepared for death by going to communion in the morning.

TO SUCCEED HIS FATHER. Young Mr. Crisp Elected to Congress From the Third Georgia District.

A special election held in Atlanta in the Third Congressional district to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles F. Crisp, resulted in the election of Charles H. Crisp, eldest son of the distinguished ex-Speaker. Young Mr. Crisp, in response to a telegram from the Atlanta Journal, wired that paper: "I am in favor of recognition of the independence of Cuba by the Unit d States."

An old courtier being asked how he had managed to prosper at court so long, replied, "My secret has been to receive affronts, and return thanks for them."

ENGLAND SHAKEN.

Severe Earthquake Shocks in Great Britain.

PEOPLE PANIC STRICKEN.

The Waves Were Very Severe and Swept Across the Entire Island—A Great Deal of Damage Done.

A cable dispatch from London says:—Great Britain is in the throes of a genuine and unprecedented sensation. An earthquake, the most violent ever experienced in this country, has shaken every shire from Durham to Surrey and from London to the Welsh coast.

The subterranean disturbance was first noticed at about 5.30 o'clock Thursday morning, and lasted from 4 to 30 seconds. At many points two distinct shocks were experienced.

The most severe shocks were felt at Cheltenham, Ledbury and Dean Forest. The earth shaking was accompanied by a loud, rushing sound. Buildings were violently shaken, furniture was shifted, doors were thrown open and pictures and other ornaments were upset. The inhabitants were panic-stricken and fled from their houses.

The earthquake also visited Birmingham and other various points in Shropshire, and was violent in Worcester and the country surrounding that city. Houses rocked and furniture overturned.

The shocks were followed by a tremor of the earth, and were accompanied by a rumbling sound. The greatest alarm prevailed everywhere. Chimneys were overthrown and windows, &c., were smashed.

At some points persons on the country roads were thrown down, and a number of people were thrown from their beds.

Died of Fright. Hereford Cathedral was injured. There the dull rumbling beneath the earth's surface was followed by two loud crashes and a terrible lifting and rocking. The panic at Hereford was so great that one woman died of fright. People rushed wildly into the streets. Many chimneys fell, crashing into the thoroughfares, and all the pianos of St. Nicholas' Church toppled over and part of the pinnacle of the cathedral fell to the ground.

At Liverpool the earthquake was preceded by heavy thunder and a fearful hailstorm. In London the earthquake was only slightly felt.

A singular phenomenon occurred at Bridgenorth, near Shrewsbury, previous to the disturbance. The streets suddenly seemed to be on fire, and there was a violent report, accompanied by a shaking of the earth. People who were going abroad in that vicinity say that they were, for a time, unable to walk, owing to the vibration.

There was very great excitement among the rustics about Poole, who thought that the end of the world had come.

Panic-Stricken People. Houses shook for nearly a minute at Bristol and Clifton, causing much alarm in those districts.

The railroad employes at Crews report that they felt the rails oscillate. At Evesham the shock was followed by a brilliantly lighted sky.

Up to Tuesday the weather in England was unusually mild, but on Tuesday there was a sudden change to severe frost, which was followed by dense fogs and snow Wednesday.

In the mining districts it was at first thought that the shocks were the result of colliery explosions.

The disturbance was experienced with great violence at Warwick Castle. The Earl of Warwick was awakened and felt his bed lifted as though by some force beneath it, and the furniture in the room was shifted.

The inhabitants of Slough were awakened by a shock so severe that they thought the Middlesex powder factory had exploded.

A large area of ground sank near Stockport, and at Melton-Mowbray the noise which accompanied the earthquake shock resembled a discharge of gun cotton under water.

Many curious experiences are reported in connection with the earthquake.

WASHINGTON BREVITIES. Ensign F. B. Sullivan has been ordered to duty on the coast survey.

The bill appropriating for the West Point Military Academy for the next fiscal year has been framed by the House Military Committee. It carries \$489,572.

The Comptroller of the Currency has given authority for the organization of the People's National Bank, of McDonald, Pa., with a capital of \$60,000.

The House agricultural committee has practically completed the agricultural appropriation bill. No new legislation was incorporated the changes being in reclassification.

Senator Sherman, from the committee on foreign relations, has reported favorably the bills allowing Admiral T. O. Selfridge and other United States naval officers who attended the coronation of the Czar last May to accept medals presented to them by the Russian Government.

MAGICIAN HEERMANN DEAD. He Expired in His Private Car While En Route in New York. Alexander Herrmann, the magician, who gave a performance at Rochester, N. Y. Thursday night, at the Lyceum Theatre, died next morning at Great Valley, while en route to Bradford, Pa., in his private car.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

5TH DAY.—The final vote on the immigration bill will be taken in the Senate next Thursday at 4 P. M., according to agreement. Little doubt is ascertained as to the passage of the measure. It has already passed the House. Mr. Call (Democrat, of Florida) renewed attention to the Cuban question by three resolutions, one being a bitter denunciation of the manner in which, it is alleged, Gen. Antonio Maceo had been killed while under a flag of truce.

6TH DAY.—Senator Morgan, of Alabama, made a speech in the Senate advocating a strong and decisive policy in dealing with the question. The Senate adopted his resolution asking the Secretary of State for papers and information relating to the competitor prisoners and other American citizens held in Cuba by the Spanish authorities. The bill granting a pension to Nancy Allabach was passed over the President's veto.

7TH DAY.—The session of the Senate developed a most eventful and exciting debate. It brought forward the recognized leaders of the various parties in notable statements on the leading questions which have engaged the attention of Congress and the country of late. The debate came unexpectedly, when Mr. Vest severely arraigned the doctrine of protection and derided the promise of prosperity held out, he said, by Mr. McKinley, which could not be fulfilled by levying more taxes on the people. The result of the discussion was to show that the Dingley tariff bill cannot be passed at this session.

8TH DAY.—Beyond agreeing to a resolution for a two-weeks' holiday recess, beginning December 22, the proceedings in the Senate were almost entirely devoid of public interest. Most of the day was spent in a struggle over the bill of Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, to render the laws relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia more stringent. The opposition was inclined to filibuster against it, but it was finally passed. The President's veto of a bill to pension Lydia A. Taft, a divorced widow, was sustained. The result of the voting to override the Presidential disapproval.

9TH DAY.—The House passed a bill to transfer the rights of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad under the original government charter to the mortgagees upon their purchase of the property. The result of the day was spent in consideration of the Loud bill amending the law relating to second-class matter. No action was taken.

10TH DAY.—An attempt to transfer the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., to the Interior Department and abolish it as a hospital, consumed practically the whole day in the House and finally blocked proceedings on a point of order and thus compelled an adjournment. At the opening of the session Mr. Bailey introduced a resolution to investigate the construction of the battleship Texas, which was referred to the naval committee.

11TH DAY.—The House passed a bill to amend the laws relating to the sale of land at considerable distance below the surface at the town of Gadsden, S. C.

At Gadsden, twenty miles below Columbia, S. C., there is a remarkable subject for geological investigation. That town is in the sandy clay region, Columbia marking the line between the granite and sand formations.

Some time ago J. J. Krammer, a merchant and planter, began boring an artesian well on his premises. When the drill had gone down 105 feet it struck something soft, in marked contrast to the hard sand through which it had passed. The drill ground through the soft substance for about three feet and again entered the hard earth.

When the dislodged particles were brought to the surface they were found to be wood, resembling walnut or cypress, and now the residents of the town are puzzling over the problem of how and when that trunk of the tree got down thirty-five yards below the surface of the earth.

This recalls the fact that in the same neighborhood several years ago H. W. Gray in boring a well struck a pine log thirty feet underground, and more recently Mr. Kelley bored into a piece of wood thirty-five feet below the surface. In the latter case large chunks of the wood were brought out, but it was impossible to ascertain what kind of wood it was.

This section is said to belong to the Tertiary period when there were not supposed to be any trees. A curious fact in connection with all the boring in the neighborhood in question is that no water has been struck, while wells are flowing in every other section of the State where they have been bored.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE. Mayor Houghton, of North Adams, Mass., has given his \$1,000 salary to the local hospital.

Mr. Selous, the African traveler and explorer, has some idea of visiting the Rocky Mountains.

Lady Jane Harriet Swinburne, mother of Algernon Charles Swinburne, the poet, has just died in England at the age of 83.

The original manuscript of Rosini's famous opera, "William Tell," was sold in Paris recently by auction for £183.

A London Daily Mail representative says the Queen has been a total abstainer from alcoholic liquors for the last three years.

Margaret Thomson, a granddaughter of the poet Burns and widow of David Wingate, the miner poet, has died at Glasgow.

Mr. Kato, the secretary of the Japanese Legation in Paris, has just been appointed Commissioner-General of Japan at the exposition of 1901.

The Queen Regent of Spain, who will soon have a motor carriage, will be the first European sovereign to use one. It will be known as an "electric victoria."

The design of the proposed Wagner monument at Beirut has been fixed upon. It consists of a temple with a round cupola on pillars, with a statue of Wagner in the centre.

Robert Louis Stevenson's grave in the Apia Mountains is said by a writer in the Sketch to be painfully neglected. Its almost inaccessible site may have something to do with that.

Col. Fred D. Grant has been visiting the old Grant homestead at East Windsor Hill, Conn. A portion of the house, which was once occupied by an ancestor of Colonel Grant, is nearly two centuries old.

Senator George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, has presented an interesting relic to the First Church of Plymouth, Mass. It is a considerable portion of the original threshold of the church in Deit Haven, Holland, in which the pilgrims held their last service before departing for America.

HOME RULE.

Spain Will Consider it For Cuba.

A NEW PLAN MAPPED OUT.

President Cleveland's Message is Expected to Expedite Consideration of This Plan as a Means of Terminating the Present War.

Those conversant with the plan of the Spanish Premier, state that since the debate in the Chamber of Deputies the government has not thought of the proposed reforms in Cuba, being solely occupied with providing means for the success of the war. While they consider that the death of Antonio Maceo is a great blow to the insurgents, it is pointed out that some time must elapse before it can fully be felt. When Maceo and Gomez were asked at an earlier period of the insurrection whether they would order their followers to lay down their arms in the event that autonomy was granted to Cuba, they refused, and said they would only consent to complete independence and a republican form of government.

Spain, therefore, is convinced that the rebellion must be crushed by force of arms, and that to discuss reforms at the present moment would be equivalent to proposing an arrangement with the insurgents, which, at least, would secure a peace which would not last six months. It is maintained that so long as the slightest doubt of the superiority of Spain exists in Spain the war will continue but when her superiority is established Spain will consider the advisability of granting such reforms as she may think necessary.

Home Rule Plans Determined On. President Cleveland's suggestion in his recent message that Spain grant a large measure of home rule to Cuba as a means of terminating the present conflict there is expected to bring about early and favorable action by Spain in that direction, provided it is apparent that her power in Cuba is supreme, and already the terms of Spain's plans of home rule for the island have been practically determined. They are more comprehensive than the proposition of home rule suggested in the speech of the Queen Regent to the last Spanish Cortes, and embodied in a draft of reforms submitted to Secretary Olney some months ago. They will preserve the essential features of that plan, but will more fully carry out the spirit of home rule and self-government.

The most essential addition to the former plan will be that giving to Cuba enlarged if not complete control over the framing of her tariff laws, which, owing to the extent of trade with the United States, is of first importance to the people of the island. In a general way the scope of the home rule plan is somewhat similar to that which Canada has as a colony of Great Britain, the Canadian Parliament making its own tariff laws, irrespective of the revenue policy of Great Britain.

The treasury of Bolivia is said to be in a lamentable state. A dispatch from Bombay says the Bubonic plague is spreading.

M. Louis Auguste Rogeard, a well-known French publicist, is dead, at the age of seventy-six years.

The Birmingham (England) Post publishes a report that the powers have arrived at an understanding to enforce reform in Turkey.

Advices from the Philippine Islands indicate that the insurgents are increasing in the provinces and that the state of affairs is getting worse.

Miss Lucy Uhl, daughter of the United States ambassador to Germany, was married in Berlin to Prof. Guy Thompson, of Yale University.

The French minister of marine declared in the Chamber of Deputies that the condition of the French navy was not so unfavorable as its critics alleged.

The government of Germany has notified the Chinese government that Hwang Tain Hien, selected to represent China as minister to Berlin, will not be received.

United States Minister Willis has been consigned to his home, in Honolulu, for five weeks with fever. His condition was at one time precarious, but it is now believed he will recover.

Officials at the Vatican in Rome deny that any disciplinary measures have been taken against ecclesiastics of the United States or connected with the Catholic University at Washington.

The Spanish authorities in Havana and Madrid report the announcement of the death of Antonio Maceo, the insurgent leader in Cuba. The Cubans assert their belief that he is alive.

A Berlin dispatch to the London Times says President Cleveland's proclamation reimposing tonnage dues on German vessels in the United States has aroused an agrarian spirit in Germany.

Premier Melne, in the French Chamber of Deputies, admitted that the farmers were suffering from the continual fall in prices, and said the remedy was in bimetallicism on an international basis.

J. S. Larke, the Canadian trade commissioner in Australia, sends word to the Vancouver Board of Trade that Australia will have to import over 5,000,000 bushels of wheat this year, owing to the failure of the Australian harvest.

A dispatch from Havana says Dr. Maximo Zertuche, personal physician of Antonio Maceo, has surrendered to the Spanish, and confirms the report of Maceo's death. A special dispatch from Key West, Fla., says it is known there that the report of Maceo's death is false.

Scientific—"Let me see, what is the name of the instrument that records the pugilist's blow?" Jolliens—"I guess you mean phonograph."—Puck.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

George Schmidt, a traveling clock and watchmaker, was arrested in Matamoras and lodged in the county jail. Schmidt made his appearance in Milford last March, and did a brisk business repairing clocks, watches and jewelry for the residents of the surrounding country. He would obtain a job and tell his customer he would return the article in a few days. It is alleged, however, that Schmidt failed to return the goods.

Schmidt left the village early in April, going to Sussex County, N. J., just across the river from Milford. Then it was announced that several residents were without the timepieces they had left with the watchmaker. He was in Port Jervis, N. Y., and was induced to come over to Pike County. No sooner was he over the river than he was arrested and held in default of \$500 bail.

Engineer John Allman, of the Lehigh Valley night local freight, brought his train to a sudden stop a few yards above Port Bowley on seeing a man on the track. It was found that the body was terribly mangled, and had no doubt lain on the track for two or three hours. The name of the man was John Ebert, of Forty Fort. When or by what train he was struck could not be ascertained. Deceased is survived by a wife and six children.

The Berks County Farmers' Alliance held its quarterly meeting at Bothernell's Hotel in Muhlenberg Township. Resolutions were passed condemning the use of money in politics and requesting the county members of the coming Legislature to use their influence to defeat any measure that Senator-elect W. Oscar Miller may introduce looking to the increase of salaries of any county official.

Tyler & McTark, of Philadelphia, who are now operating at Ebervale, have leased the culm banks at Stockton, and operations at this abandoned colliery will soon commence again. One of the abandoned breakers will be repaired for cleaning the coal, and employment will be given to more than 30 hands.

Three members of the Focht Commission, appointed by the last Legislature to ascertain what percentage of aliens are quartered in the prisons, hospitals and almshouses of Pennsylvania are in Pittsburgh. They are: B. K. Focht, chairman of the commission, and D. B. Smith, both of Lewisburg, and C. F. Huth, of Shamokin. The commission will report to the next Legislature. Chairman Focht said:—

"We find that fully 30 per cent. of inmates of institutions named are foreigners. In Pittsburgh, Wilkes-Barre, Pottsville, Scranton and Hazleton, conditions are worse than elsewhere in the State. In these cities, 71 per cent. of the inmates are aliens."

WEYLER IS HAPPY. He Says That Maceo's Death is a Terrible Blow to the Insurgents.

In an interview with a correspondent for a Madrid newspaper Captain-General Weyler states that he has returned to Havana in order to disperse the rebels who are flocking into the province of Havana.

He says he will then return to Pinar del Rio, which he hopes to effect the pacification of in three weeks.

Captain-General Weyler, said to this correspondent that Maceo's death was a terrible blow to the insurgents, that they had no other general equal to him in prestige, and that many insurgents were likely to abandon their arms in consequence of his death.

A meeting of the cabinet council has been fixed for Tuesday, this being the first meeting of the cabinet since President Cleveland's message was transmitted to Congress on account of the illness of Senor Canovas, the premier.

According to some of the Spanish newspapers the question will be raised at this council of the expediency of a confidential note to the ambassadors of the powers here in Madrid in regard to President Cleveland's message. The cabinet ministers themselves, however, maintain an absolute reserve on this subject, and therefore any newspaper statements on the subject are premature.

Reports are current that the question has been raised of calling attention to the prejudice caused to the interests of Spain by defects in American legislation, in that, despite the good faith of the Washington government, 64 filibustering expeditions organized in the United States have landed in Cuba, without whose aid the Cubans could not have continued the war.

Notwithstanding the currency of these reports it can be authoritatively stated that nothing has yet been decided, and it is believed in some quarters that the cabinet ministers will postpone taking any resolutions on the subject of President Cleveland's message.

AFRAID OF JAPAN. Why Hawaii is Anxious for Annexation to the United States.

The secret of Henry Cooper's mission to the United States is out. Mr. Cooper is the Hawaiian minister of foreign affairs. He formerly lived in San Diego, Cal., and was a prominent member of the bar.

He is quoted as saying that he came to the United States to urge annexation owing to the fears that the Hawaiian Government has of Japan.

"The situation in Hawaii, according to Judge Cooper, is that the Japanese far outnumber all other foreigners. The Americans are a handful in comparison. Hawaii has a treaty with Japan and cannot exclude the Japanese, who are pouring into the island steadily and pushing it to every business."

They are losing the humble demeanor that characterizes their countrymen on this coast, and through their numbers and the prestige of the Japanese-China war are beginning to chafe for the elective franchise. If they force Hawaii to give them the right of vote, then American ascendancy will be at an end forever.

Judge Cooper has laid the situation before influential men in the East and has won upon their judgment that he believes that great strides will be made during the next year toward annexation under the McKinley administration.

THE NEW TREATY

Expected to Be a Triumph of the Administration.

PEACE WITH GREAT BRITAIN

By Leaving All Disputes to a Judicial Tribunal—Rapid Progress of the Negotiations Between Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote.

A special dispatch from Washington, says:—The negotiations between the United States and Great Britain for a treaty of general arbitration, covering all subjects of difference between the two English-speaking nations, present and prospective, have advanced to a stage of completeness far beyond what the public has had reason to believe.

The purpose of Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote is to conclude the negotiations within the next three weeks. All of the substantial features of the treaty have been agreed on. From the present status of the negotiations it is believed the following will be the important provisions:

First—A term of five years from the date of the exchange of ratifications within which the treaty shall be operative.

Second—A court of arbitration of six members, three to be drawn from the judiciary of the United States and three from the judiciary of Great Britain.

Third—The submission to this tribunal of all differences between the two nations now pending or to arise within the period of five years, this not to include the Bering sea question or the Venezuelan question, now before independent commissions, but to include the question of the boundary between Alaska and British North America.

The completion of this treaty will mark an important epoch in the relations between the two English-speaking nations, and in the judgment of those who have been most identified with its consummation it will be the most important document of a peaceful character in the history of their mutual dealings.

The reason for limiting the treaty to five years is to put the measure on fair trial, after which if the results are as good as anticipated, it can be renewed or made permanent.

The big lift-bridge over the Chicago River is said to be responsible for much nervousness among women. They are often caught while hurrying across, and when the bridge is raised up two hundred and fifty feet to allow a vessel to pass, they rush to the center, and kneel, and cling dizzily until permitted to make a hysterical escape.

MARKETS. BALTIMORE GRAIN ETC.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes FLOUR—Baltimore, Best Pat \$ 8 1/2, High Grade Extra 8 25, WHEAT—No. 2 Red 8 7/8, CORN—No. 2 White 2 1/2, Oats—Southern & Penna. 2 1/2, RYE—No. 2 49, HAY—Choice Timothy 13 50, Good to Prime 12 00, STRAW—Rye in ear 16 00, Wheat Blocks 7 00, Oat Blocks 7 50.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes TOMATOES—Std. No. 3 70, No. 2 85, PEAS—Standard 10 12 1/2, Seconds 8 50, CORN—Dry Pack 70, Moist 60.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes CITY STEERS 8 8 1/2, City Cows 7 1/2, Southern No. 2 4 1/2, 5.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes POTATOES—Burbank 33 35, ONIONS 45 50.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes HOGS PRODUCTS—shill. 6 1/2, Clear ribbed 5 25, Ham 10 1/2, Mess Pork per barrel 11 00, LARD—Crude 3, Best refined 5 1/2.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes BUTTER—Fine Cream 25 36, Under Fine 22 25, Creamery Rolls 24 25.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes CHEESE—N. Y. Family 10 1/2, N. Y. Flats 11 1/2, Skim Cheese 3 5.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes EGGS—State 20 21, North Carolina 19 19 1/2.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes LIVE POULTRY. CHICKENS—Hens 6 1/2, Ducks per lb. 9 5 1/2, Turkeys per lb. 9 10.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes TOBACCO—M. A. Infer's 1 50, Sound common 3 00, Middling 6 00, Fancy 10 00.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes LIVE STOCK. BEEF—Best Beever 4 20, SHEEP 2 00, Hogs 3 00.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes FURS AND SKINS. MUSKRAT 10 11, Raccoon 40 45, Red Fox 1 00, Skunk Black 80, Opossum 22 23, Mink 18 20, Otter 40.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes FLOUR—Southern 3 60, WHEAT—No. 2 Red 8 1/2, RYE—Western 38 39, CORN—No. 2 30 1/2, OATS—No. 2 29 1/2, BUTTER—State 21 24, EGGS—State 21 24, CHEESE—State 7 1/2.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes PHILADELPHIA. FLOUR—Southern 3 60, WHEAT—No. 2 Red 8 1/2, CORN—No. 3 27 28, OATS—No. 2 24 25 1/2, BUTTER—State 21 24, EGGS—Penna. R. 19 20.