

Work has already begun on the eleventh census.

An International Congress of Geographers is to be held in Paris during the summer.

The Nebraska Supreme Court has decided that mortgages on growing corn are invalid.

The Louisville Courier-Journal calls for a free delivery mail system for the farming communities.

About fifteen companies are reported to have been organized during the past few weeks to build cotton mills in the South.

The New York Telegram estimates that there has been in three years a twenty-five per cent. decrease in prison inmates in prohibition Iowa.

One may stand on top of the Eiffel Tower in Paris, they say, and be entirely out of a heavy storm that rages at a lower level. The structure is 984 feet high.

The statement is made, says the Atlanta Constitution, that not more than five eminent scientists in the United States reject the Darwinian theory of evolution.

Our country is not altogether defenceless on land. The Centennial demonstrated that 70,000 militiamen can be assembled in New York within fifteen hours.

The Chicago Journal thinks that the coming census may show a decrease in the population of some of the States. It predicts a falling off in some of the New England States and in the two Carolinas.

Both France and England have decided that the female sex has not the necessary intelligence to make proper use of the ballot. And still American girls run after those fellows indignantly exclaim the Detroit Free Press.

At a recent banquet in New York Governor Buckner, of Kentucky, said that after the surrender at Appomattox General Grant followed him into the woods, and offered him the use of all his funds and food for the comfort of himself and his men.

Cincinnati firemen gave a ball the other evening and an alarm left the maids and matrons without partners while the firemen worked for three hours in white ties and "swallow tail" coats in the line of duty. Both the ladies and the fire were put out.

The revival of the spelling bee promises, thinks the Atlanta Constitution, no end of innocent and hearty amusement. There is more genuine enjoyment in one of these contests than there is in a hundred walking matches or other tests of physical strength.

The wives of the foreign ministers at Peking, China, must have been highly flattered to receive portions of the State dinner at their homes. This was the nearest approach to recognition that they have any hope of in a country where the woman is never deemed worthy to appear in public.

It is of some interest to recall the fact that Ramsey says in his "Life of Washington" that Washington's mother "was from the influence of long established habits so far from being partial to the American revolution that she often regretted the side her son had taken in the controversy between her King and her country."

## ALLEN THORNDIKE RICE.

### Sudden Death of the Newly Appointed Minister to Russia.

### Taken Sick in New York as He Was About to Sail for Europe.



Allen Thorndike Rice, recently appointed United States Minister to Russia, died at 4 o'clock the other morning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, of oedema glottidis. The disease is a peculiar one, an aggravated form of quinsy.

Mr. Rice's death was altogether unexpected. Having been appointed United States Minister to Russia by President Harrison he was about to sail for Europe, and had already engaged his passage when taken ill. He was sick only three days, and expired on the day after he was to have departed for his post at St. Petersburg.

**Sketch of His Life.**  
Allen Thorndike Rice was best known as the editor and proprietor of the North American Review. He was born in Boston in 1853, of wealthy parents, and at eighteen years of age went to England and entered Oxford University, where he took his degree in 1875.

Returning to the United States he entered the Columbia College Law School, but never practiced law. He purchased the North American Review in 1879, and has since made it one of the best known of American periodicals.

In 1879 he organized the Charnay expedition to investigate ancient civilization in Central America and Mexico. In 1884 he bought a controlling influence in Le Motin, a newspaper of Paris. He edited "Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln," and contributed to "Ancient Cities of the New World." He also advocated the Australian system of voting.

In 1886 he was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Tenth District of New York, against General Spaulding, and received the support of the "Henry George" party. He came within 527 votes of an election. His defeat was attributed to the treachery of the party leader to whom the conduct of his campaign was intrusted. Mr. Rice exposed the treachery, and caused the expulsion of the accused leader from the party organization.

Mr. Rice was the proprietor of a large cattle ranch in Kansas, which brought him a handsome revenue. He had an extensive knowledge of literary topics, and was also an accomplished linguist, speaking fluently the French and German languages. His conversational powers were uncommonly brilliant. He had a striking personality, being tall, well built and proportioned, dark brown hair, with eyes of similar color. His manners were polite and engaging, and he was very energetic and a hard worker. A habit of speaking rapidly, especially in an animated conversation, often led to his talking.

Mr. Rice possessed an inherited fortune that was estimated at several millions. He never married. Both his parents are dead, and he had no brother or sister.

### TREATED AS A CRIME.

**A Minnesota Law That Prescribes Fine and Imprisonment for Being Drunk.**  
The new drunkards law in Minnesota has gone into effect. It provides that whoever becomes intoxicated by voluntarily drinking intoxicating liquors shall be deemed guilty of the crime of drunkenness, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as follows: For the first offense a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$40, or by imprisonment for not less than ten nor more than forty days; for the second offense by imprisonment for not less than thirty nor more than sixty days; or by a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$50; for the third and all subsequent offenses by imprisonment of not less than sixty days nor more than ninety days.

### MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

MAGGIE MITCHELL has closed her tour. "PICKWICK" has been dramatized in Danish. LOTTA, it is reported, will not play next season.

BUFFALO BILL and his show landed on French soil. STRAUSS, the great Vienna waltz writer and conductor, is to visit America next year. At Coblenz, Germany, "The Nights of St. John," a new opera, has been very successful.

"KING JOHN" may be the subject of Mr. Mansfield's next Shakespearean revival in London. MAX O'REILLY, the French matinee, is to lecture on "Jonathan and His Continent" next season.

An opera company is now being engaged in Europe to support Fatti in her American tour next winter. ROBSON and CRANA, the comedians, who have been in partnership for twelve years, have separated. The Booth-Barrett combination and Fanny Davenport have played to the heaviest success this season.

MISS BEATRICE CAMERON is the only American left in Richard Mansfield's company, in London. A NUMBER of French residents propose to build a theatre in New York city to be devoted exclusively to French plays.

HENRY IRVING has signed a contract to tour this country under the management of the French Government during the season of 1891.

The French Government expends immense annual sums of money upon the opera to promote the cultivation of French artists and music.

SINCE the establishment of the Palmer-Boulton school of acting in New York city thirty-two of its pupils have passed on to the professional stage.

A STATISTICIAN remarks that "the population of Europe is greatly added to by the invasion of American girls who are determined to be prime donne."

THE GERMAN Emperor has signified his intention to be present at two of the forthcoming Bayreuth performances of Wagner's operas, to begin on July 31st.

CHAPMAN and Sellers paid Louis Aldrich \$5000 as royalties in "My Partner," for the season just ended. Aldrich purchased the play from Bartley Campbell for \$150.

A CHINESE theatrical troupe has been organized at Portland, Oregon, to make a tour of the United States. Their plays are only a little longer than Wagner's operas.

## THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

### Eastern and Middle States.

JAMES B. SMITH, local editor of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, was shot and killed by his brother-in-law, who mistook him for a burglar.

ANDREW COVENASH and Stephen Goodtash, Hungarian laborers, were killed by a freight train near Tullytown, Penn.

JANIE GILLEN and a man named Joseph, laborer, were killed by a falling wall in New York city. Foreman Thomas was horribly mutilated and fatally injured.

WASHINGTON IRVING BISHOP, the world famous mind reader, died while giving an exhibition of his powers in New York city of hydrophobia, a disease peculiar to people of extraordinary nervous development.

The recent count of money at the New York Sub-Treasury revealed a discrepancy of \$35 out of a total sum of \$184,000,000 to be accounted for. The shortage resulted from the acceptance of a few counterfeit notes in the hurry of business and by the loss of a few pieces of silver. The loss was promptly made good.

LANGLEY & SMITH, shoe manufacturers of Boston, have failed for \$100,000.

GENERAL ADNA ANDERSON, well known as a railroad engineer, committed suicide in Philadelphia by shooting himself.

The body of Howard M. Paul, a young Philadelphian, who disappeared mysteriously from his uncle's residence, Edgewater Park, N. J., has been recovered from the Delaware River. He had drowned himself while insane.

The strike of the 6000 Pennsylvania railroad coal miners is ended, and work in all the mines was resumed. Concussions were made by both operators and diggers, and the price agreed upon to rule for the year is seventy-three cents per ton, which is one cent less than was demanded.

COLONEL FRED YERKES, Internal Revenue Collector of Philadelphia, died a few days ago of apoplexy.

WILLIAM MAURELL, ex-Assistant City Clerk of Hoboken, N. J., convicted of forging city improvement certificates, was sentenced to hard labor at State Prison for six years and six months.

SIX THOUSAND employes of the National Tube Works Company, at McKeesport, Penn., have struck for ten per cent. advance.

The Legislature of New York has adjourned sine die.

### South and West.

DURING a quarrel at a dance near Portsmouth, Ohio, William Ames Cooper, brother, were instantly killed.

GEORGE WARD, aged twenty-eight, an engineer at the Memphis (Tenn.) Gas Works, shot and killed his young wife and then killed himself. He had been married four months and was jealous.

JEWELL CONWALL, of Salida, Cal., was robbed by Strauss, his clerk, of \$55,000 worth of jewelry.

ANDREW and Ole Erickson, brothers, aged eight and ten years respectively, were drowned in the river at Crookston, Minn. They fell off some logs on which they were playing, and their father nearly lost his life in the attempt to rescue them.

HEAVY rains have fallen within the past few days over a vast wheat, oats and corn growing area in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan.

FIVE men were killed by the collapse of a three-story building in Tacoma, Washington Territory.

SNOW fell to the depth of two inches a few days since at Hops, Dakota.

Mrs. WILLIAM WAGNER and daughter were killed by an accident on the Seattle (Washington) Railway, near Everett, Wash., by a cyclone and rain storm that did much damage.

A TERRIFIC storm prevailed at Danville, Va. Factories were unroofed, trees prostrated and fences blown down. Hail fell in large quantities. A swath six or seven miles broad was cut through the trucking region of Norfolk and Nansemond Counties, Va., by the storm. The loss will probably reach a million dollars.

A VERY light vote was polled in the election for the ratification of the Sioux Falls Constitution of 1885 throughout South Dakota. At least eighty-five per cent of the total vote favored the ratification.

REAR ADMIRAL EDWARD DONALDSON, United States Navy, died of old age at his home in Baltimore in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He was born in Maryland.

An English syndicate has consummated the purchase of five large Detroit breweries. The consideration was \$700,000.

FOUR laborers were unloading a carload of iron at Detroit, Mich., when some part of the brace holding the load broke and several tons of iron fell on the men. Joe Bencotte was killed and his three companions mortally injured.

A STORM of wind and rain swept over Burlington, Iowa, and surrounding country, doing considerable damage to buildings. Snow fell in Northern Michigan and Wisconsin to a depth of from three to five inches.

SEVENTEEN-year locusts have made their American reappearance in Tennessee.

CHIEF ENGINEER R. L. HARRIS, United States Navy, who was on the Naval Examination Board to test the cruiser to be built at San Francisco, died suddenly at Santa Barbara, Cal.

## CHIEF-JUSTICE FULLER, of the Supreme Court, started for South Carolina on his judicial district tour.

A DESPATCH was received by the State Department from Mr. Carlisle, the United States Minister to Bolivia, stating that Bolivia would be represented at the conference of South American nations to be held in Washington next autumn.

JOHN W. DOUGLASS and Simon G. Hino were appointed Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

JAMES J. HANNA, of Missouri, has been appointed a Postoffice Inspector on Mail Depredations, with headquarters in Boston.

The following additional appointments in the Diplomatic service were made by President Harrison: Solomon Hirsch, of Oregon, to be Minister to Turkey; Clark E. Carr, of Illinois, to be Minister Resident and Consul-General to Denmark; Thomas H. Sherman, of the District of Columbia, to be Consul at Liverpool; John Jarrett, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul at Birmingham; Henry W. Severance, of California, to be Consul at Honolulu.

**Foreign.**  
AMARAL VALENTE, Brazilian Minister to the United States.

A SERIOUS affray occurred at Eisenheim, Germany, arising out of disputed claims to the occupation of private lands. The military were called out to disperse the angry villagers, but were unable to do so without firing upon them. Seven persons were killed.

The Shah of Persia has left Teheran for St. Petersburg. On his arrival on Russian soil he was welcomed by a band of Russian nobles. A detachment of Cossacks was detailed to act as a guard of honor to the Shah.

MANY congratulatory telegrams were received by the King of Holland from foreign rulers and other notables on the occasion of the resignation of the Government. The streets of the Capital were decorated with flags. Thankgiving services were held at night the city was illuminated.

An enormous landslide has occurred at Spiessbach, Switzerland, destroying villages, forests, and cattle.

FIVE brigands were hanged in the court yard of the prison at Sofia, Bulgaria. They were led separately to the scaffold and were hanged in succession. Each man was enveloped in a bag passed over the head and reaching to the waist.

MALAYS attacked the Dutch port of Edil, in the Straits, killing five of the garrison and wounding twenty-five. The Malays left 100 dead on the field.

JOHN C. NEW entered upon his duties as United States Consul-General in London.

In the British House of Commons Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, stated that ten Irish members of the House are now in prison for offenses under the Crimes Act.

CAPTAIN GENERAL SALAMANCA, of Cuba, has been authorized to draw on the Spanish Treasury for the sum of \$500,000.

## NEWSY GLEANINGS.

SPAIN OWES \$1,000,000,000.  
OKLAHOMA is filling up rapidly.  
CALIFORNIA has \$956,000 sheep.  
INDONESIA wheat crops are promised.  
IDAHO has 7,000,000 acres of forests.  
The railroads are not making money.  
YELLOW FEVER still prevails in Brazil.  
WESTERN prairie hay is not selling well.  
THERE are 960 saloons in Albany, N. Y.  
THERE are thirty-three bridges in Chicago.  
LONDON has fifty-nine fire engine stations.  
IRON freight cars are coming into general use.  
THERE is every promise of a large hay crop.  
ELEVEN diplomatic missions remain unfiled.  
FORTY salmon canneries are running in Alaska.  
ENGLAND gets most of her ice now from Norway.  
THE cost of the Eiffel tower alone was \$500,000.  
THERE are two cases of leprosy in New York city.

A LOT of Sioux Indians are on the warpath in Montana.  
The Hamburg Industrial Exhibition has been opened.  
In Sweden there is one suicide to every 93,375 people.  
The Chicago anarchists are showing unusual activity.  
The acreage of flax in Nebraska has been increased largely.  
The Methodist Episcopal church now has 2,143,287 communicants.  
SAVANNAH, Ga., is said to be flooded with counterfeit silver dollars.  
SURVEYORS in Oklahoma towns receive \$65 a day for their work.  
DISSENTING half-breeds in Manitoba threaten another rebellion.  
A DEPOSIT of tin has been discovered about twenty miles from Topeka, Kan.

THERE are said to be a contagion of rabies among the dogs throughout the country.  
The Standard Oil Company will build the largest oil refinery in the world at Whiting, Ind.

THE area of oats in Kansas is reported at 1,901,463 acres against 1,656,821 acres last year.  
The watermelon crop, from the acreage planted, will probably be 3000 cars larger than last year.

SIR CHARLES RUSSELL's fee for acting as counsel for the British before the Special Commission is \$50,000.  
THERE are 35,000 children in the New York schools in excess of the permitted number for the present teaching corps.

The Canadian Fisheries Department is already sending out its armed cruisers to watch American fishermen.  
THE cost of the Washington Centennial celebration in New York is estimated at \$2,000,000, in round numbers.

The United States war vessels Chicago, Boston, Atlanta and Yorktown are to be sent on a cruise around the world.  
THE African Methodist Church has 12,000 churches, 10,000 ministers and contributes \$2,000,000 annually for church work.

NEW YORK has purchased three electric-light dynamos with which to execute murderers under the new capital punishment law.

RETURNS of the commerce of the Suez Canal show that seventy-eight per cent of the ships passing through the canal are British.

ADVICES from Brazil indicate that the death of the Emperor Dom Pedro, which seemed to be imminent may be followed by a revolution.

THERE are now nineteen bathing stations operated by the Fish Commission, and new ones are provided for by the Appropriation bill of 1890.

CAPTAIN WATKINS, of the ocean grayhound City of Paris, which has just made such a quick passage between New York and Liverpool, expects to make the five day record every trip in future. He says he has three and one-half hours by a fog during the last trip.

A VERY energetic effort is being made to discourage the importation of gypsum rock into the United States from Canada, and thereby drive the deposits of that article in New York, Illinois, Ohio, Virginia, Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, Texas, Alabama and Louisiana.

THE Parisians have a horror of any epidemic breaking out in their city during the coming summer and spoiling the exhibition season. So all street sellers, strolling players, circus performers, acrobats, peddlers, etc., who go to Paris must be vaccinated unless they can show a certificate that the operation has been recently performed.

## PARIS EXPOSITION.

### Some Unique Features of the Great World's Fair.

### The Most Elaborate and Magnificent Exhibition Ever Held.

A correspondent of the New York Sun who is doing the Paris Exposition says of the great show: I have seen most of the great exhibitions of recent years in different parts of the world, but I have no hesitancy in saying that I have never yet seen an exhibition which even approached in magnificence and in elaboration of detail the present exhibition in Paris. The public will not walk from one building to another in mud and on newly-laid roads, for the grounds have been laid out in a fashion that will last for centuries. The steps and the terraces are of marble and granite. All walls are of stone, the fountains are magnificently constructed, and all the details of the great work have been carried out on a scale which suggests future ages as well as the year 1889. The exposition grounds form a world which is destined to last.

Perhaps after the Eiffel Tower, one of the most unique features of the exposition is the "History of Human Habitations," which has been organized by Charles Garnier, the eminent architect of the famous Grand Opera House in Paris. This is an exceedingly curious exhibition, and, as I fancy, never before has the history of man been so fully set forth in order to arrange his history from the order of habitations of mankind which it exhibits date from the remotest periods, when men lived in holes and caves, to the elegant mansions of the Renaissance.

The first division are indicated the subterranean dwellers and the savages who lived in caves, while the second division is every form of architecture known to history. In this valuable collection Garnier traces the progress of men from the dim periods of the stone and metal ages to the frail shelter of the South Sea Islanders, the snow huts of the Esquimaux, the straw huts of the kraal of the African, the gloomy villa of the Arab, the gaily palaces of Peru and Mexico, the Oriental, Grecian and Roman forms of architecture, the Tudor style and so on up to the modern houses. All of these specimens of habitations have been built with the greatest care, are absolutely faithful to the original models, and represent, so far as human knowledge can ascertain, the entire development and evolution of the human race, for most of us are familiar with the character of the exhibits.

A big show, which will afford food for reflection to a very large number of American citizens who are at present in Europe, and who will return to their native land for reasons not unknown to Inspector Byrnes, is a section representing the prison systems of the past and present, for every conceivable variety of prison cells, from the day of the stone dungeon to the sanitary prisons of to-day, are on view. Incidentally there is a collection of thumb-screws, racks, and implements of torture which would make the fantasies of a drunkard's nightmare appear pale and insignificant by comparison.

There are several large huge theatres in the grounds, and one of them will be given over to curious national dances, which are to be performed by the natives themselves. It is worth noting here that they will not be reproductions of French dances, but dances from the native land, from Sumatra and other lands too difficult to remember for enumeration here. There are to be ten or twelve troupes of these people. They will be accompanied by their own music and the stage will be set to represent the land where the dances came from. Some of the most pretentious buildings in the Exposition are the pavilions of Venezuela, Mexico, and Ecuador. It is the customary thing to see the smaller States of South America making a more pretentious exhibit at exhibitions of this character than the United States itself.

Perhaps it will give some idea of the size of the Exposition when I explain that an army of nearly 11,000 laborers have been at work on it for months, and that this force has been considerably augmented toward the closing days.

One building is a huge palace constructed entirely of wood, built in the Italian style. Woods of every known variety are employed in the construction. Columns are formed from absolute trees, which have been brought intact at enormous expense, from various quarters of the world, packed so that the bark is not disfigured by so much as a scratch. The exterior is entirely of unshewn wood, but so skillfully matched that it has the effect of sculpture. It shows that a man in modern times, drawing his inspiration from the forests alone, can construct a building without the use of any other tools than saws and hammers, which rivals in beauty the palaces of modern France.

The architects of Paris claim that this style of building will become the rage after the exhibition, and that country houses and shooting boxes constructed from unshewn wood will be particularly fashionable in England.

THE energy of the American Commission has had the effect of pushing the United States section almost to completion. It is far in advance of most of the other departments. It is not unlikely that this portion of the show, by the way, will receive attention from American exhibitors on any other section, for most of us are familiar with the character of the exhibits.

It is doubtful if Cleveland has a superior in the League in base running. Nothing short of a Ewing of a Clemens can stop them.

BASEBALL is moving onward toward the polar regions. A thousand dollars has been subscribed for a club at Fredericksburg, New Brunswick.

THE Cleveland club, the new addition to the League, won the first two games from the New Yorks, played too on the champions' own grounds.

THE Chicagoys, with a tattered outfield, broken infield and uncertain pitchers, but lots of bluff and more good than bad hitting, are struggling desperately to get into shape.

OLD JOE SHERIDAN, who has played professionally in all positions for fifteen years, is doing great work at third base this season for the Philadelphia Giants, in the Middle States League.

CLARESON of Boston has done remarkable work this season in his fielding or hitting balls from his position. He has most decidedly done better work than was ever known in his career as a pitcher.

THE Southern League has a fairly large population to draw from. New Orleans has about 265,000 people, Atlanta about 200,000, Charleston 75,000, Memphis 55,000, Birmingham 60,000 and Chattanooga about 40,000, a total of 615,000.

## LEAGUE RECORD.

Team	Won	Lost	Percentage
Boston	14	5	.737
Philadelphia	12	5	.706
New York	11	9	.550
Chicago	11	10	.524
Cleveland	11	12	.478
Pittsburg	9	12	.429
Indianapolis	8	13	.381
Washington	7	13	.353

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

Team	Won	Lost	Percentage
St. Louis	22	8	.737
Brooklyn	15	10	.600
Kansas City	16	11	.593
Athletic	12	12	.500
Cincinnati	14	13	.519
Baltimore	12	14	.462
Columbus	8	17	.320
Louisville	7	20	.260

## THE MARKETS.

### NEW YORK.

Commodity	Price
Beaver	6 70 @ 4 70
Milk Cows, com. to good	30 00 @ 45 00
Calves, common to prime	3 25 @ 5 50
Sheep	4 20 @ 5 50
Lamb	5 00 @ 5 50
Hogs—Live	5 10 @ 5 30
Dressed	6 10 @ 8
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 45 @ 4 65
Patents	5 35 @ 6 25
Wheat—No. 2 Red	84 50 @ 85 50
Rye—State	55 @ 57
Barley—Two-rowed State	85 @ 90
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	41 @ 45
Oats—No. 1 White	30 @ 35
Mixed Western	30 @ 34
Hay—No. 1	10 @ 14
Straw—Long Rye	70 @ 80
Lard—City Steam	— @ 6 00
Butter—Elgin Creamery	30 @ 31
Dairy, fair to good	19 50 @ 10 50
West. Im. Creamery	10 @ 11
Factory	10 @ 11
Cheese—State Factory	8 @ 11
Skims—Light	7 1/2 @ 9
Western	— @ 9
Eggs—State and Penn.	— @ 14

### BUFFALO.

Commodity	Price
Steers—Western	3 75 @ 4 25
Sheep—Medium to Good	3 75 @ 4 25
Lamb—Fair to Good	5 30 @ 5 75
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	— @ 4 90
Flour—Family	3 00 @ 5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Northern	84 50 @ 85 50
Corn—No. 2 Yellow	28 1/2 @ 29 1/2
Oats—No. 1 White	— @ 2 1/2
Barley—No. 2 Canada	— @ 2 1/2

### BOSTON.

Commodity	Price
Flour—Spring Wheat Pat's	6 00 @ 6 75
Corn—Steamer Yellow	45 1/2 @ 47 1/2
Oats—No. 2 White	32 @ 33
Rye—State	65 @ 70

### WATER-TOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.

Commodity	Price
Beef—Dressed weight	— @ 4 1/2
Lamb—Live weight	3 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Hogs—Northern	— @ 6 1/2

### PHILADELPHIA.

Commodity	Price
Flour—Penn. Family	4 25 @ 4 50
Wheat—No. 2 Red	82 @ 83
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	42 1/2 @ 43 1/2
Oats—Ungraded White	— @ 30
Potatoes—Early Rose	30 @ 40
Butter—Creamery Extra	— @ 17
Cheese—Part skims	— @ 7