

Water power is largely relied upon in Maine, New York and Wisconsin.

The English language is taught in all Japanese schools by order of the Government.

Dr. Munhall, the Kansas revivalist, says it is cheaper to convert a man than to hang him.

It is estimated that forty per cent. of the members of the last two Congresses were college men.

According to the *World*, there are 500 men in New York, each of whom could check \$1,000,000 from bank.

The Johnston sufferers have received enough clothing in the shape of contributions to last the people twenty years.

Up to the present time nearly \$500,000,000 have been spent in supplying drinking water to the people of the United States.

This has been a year for horrors. While not yet half gone, 1889 witnessed the Samoan tidal wave, the Conemaugh flood and the Seattle fire.

Wyoming is proud of one of its qualifications for Statehood, says the *New York Telegram*. Of its adult population only 2 6-10 per cent. are illiterates.

Millionaire C. P. Huntington, of New York, has been solicited by King Leopold, of Belgium, to secure an American interest in the Congo (Africa) Railroad.

Judge Prendergast, of Chicago, in a lengthy decision regarding the Cook County (Ill.) insane asylum, recommends that the institution be removed from political influence.

The Emperor of China desires to reorganize the police and fire departments of that country, and he has directed a representative of his minister at Washington to go to Chicago and get pointers.

A war cloud is rising in Brazil. A contest is imminent between Bolivia and Paraguay, and Brazil is so bound up by treaty obligations with Paraguay that she will almost certainly be drawn into the strife.

Idaho and Wyoming have gone to work in a way that indicates a belief in their early admission as States. In both territories constitutional conventions have been called, and the necessary machinery set in motion to place them in a position to apply to Congress next winter for admission.

The incorporation at Chicago of the American Executing Company, organized to execute criminals who are sentenced to death, is either a huge joke, thinks the *Detroit Free Press*, or one of the grimmest of commentaries upon the capacity of the American to turn everything to business advantage.

American breweries have only whetted the British appetite, and the English investor now wants more. What shall it be? queries the *New York Post*. Pennsylvania steel or Minnesota flour? Both are on the bill of fare, and both exceedingly attractive, and the hungry Briton, menu in hand, ponders the question.

A patient English gentleman, who collects statistics, brings out some figures to help the cause of peace. It seems that from 1852 to 1877 war killed 1,948,000 people, and what is still more wonderful the killing of each man cost more than \$10,000. The total cost was \$12,065,000,000; so that peace has its good points from an economical side.

The review of the acreage and condition of the cotton crop for the year, as published by the *New York Financial Chronicle*, shows that an increase of acreage of cotton in the whole South of 2 34-100 per cent., the increase in Texas being 7 per cent. The acreage of the whole South in cotton this year is 20,309,480 acres, being an increase of 464,050 acres.

The *London News* tells this interesting anecdote in a sketch of the late Laura Bridgman: When Carlyle impudently asked, "What great or noble thing has America ever done?" somebody replied: "She has produced a girl, deaf, dumb and blind from infancy, who, from her own earnings, has sent a barrel of flour to the starving subjects of Great Britain in Ireland."

A Belgian murderer named Hoyos will live in the annals of crime. Fourteen years ago he insured his wife's life for \$20,000. A few weeks afterward she was killed by a horse's kick, Hoyos said, but it was proved that he had just previously bought a horse and fastened it to the end of a mallet. He was a man of enormous physical strength, and there is little reason to doubt that he killed the woman with the strange weapon. But Hoyos was acquitted in the absence of actual proof.

Agriculture carried on by means of irrigation is usually much more profitable, declares the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, than if dependent on ordinary rainfall, and if 6,000,000 more acres can be redeemed in Wyoming by government aid it will outrank agricultural States.

An Australian who was hanging to the beam of a bridge and realized that he must fall made a verbal will to a companion, disposing of about \$50,000 worth of property, and the courts have sustained it, which leads the *Detroit Free Press* to observe that "once in a while the courts do a sensible thing."

The *New York Herald* editorially observes: "Here in the East it is said to be liquor which creates a criminal class. The people of San Francisco, however, dread the opium habit—'bitting the pipe,' as it is called—as much as they do whisky. The *Daily Examiner* states that out of a little more than three hundred prisoners in the House of Correction very nearly one hundred are 'opium fiends.' These criminals are not Chinamen, mind you, but Americans. It is really a startling assertion that in any part of the Union one-third of the convicts are confirmed opium eaters and smokers. But opium and cocaine yield so handsome a profit that it is very difficult to enact a law either to prohibit or restrict their use."

In these days of will-breaking it is refreshing, confesses the *San Francisco Chronicle*, to read occasionally of a bequest which is upheld by the courts, even though it is peculiar. A New York man named Edwards, while in a hospital and expecting to undergo a dangerous surgical operation, gave to his intimate friend a box for safe-keeping, with directions to open it in case the operation proved fatal. Edwards died and the friend found in the box, to his surprise, bankbooks representing deposits of \$40,000, with a letter from the dead man to keep the money. Edwards' cousin in Jersey City warned the banks not to pay the money, as he was the rightful heir. A test suit was brought by the friend against one bank and the Supreme Court in Brooklyn decided in his favor.

A valuable estate was saved to Jefferson Davis during the war, states the *San Francisco Argonaut*, by the fidelity and shrewdness of "Ben" Montgomery, a former slave. Three great cotton plantations, known as "The Hurricanes," at the lower end of Warren County, Miss., were owned by the Davises and practically managed by Montgomery at the opening of the war. In 1863, when the slaves were emancipated, the property was "sold" to Montgomery "for three hundred thousand dollars in gold," and the title given him saved the estates from confiscation by Federal agents. He raised fine crops of cotton, corn and hay, and grew to be one of the richest colored men in the South. In 1875 Mr. Davis received the property back, and it now yields him a handsome income, although he prefers to live at Beauvoir, his pretty sea-shore home.

It is said that the present distress in China is greater than in 1877, when thirteen millions died of famine. Whole plains have been devastated and become one mass of yellow mud, owing to the Yellow River, which is called the "curse of China," having flooded the country. All crops have been destroyed. All is gone, even the millet and the sorghum, besides the rice and the corn. Hundreds of thousands are now feeding literally on chaff, which literally kills men and women, unless mixed with grain. Fathers and mothers are thus trying to relieve this bodily hunger. A lady missionary visiting a Chinese house saw a heap of straw in the corner, and thought a poor dog was lying there; but presently a little foot passed through the straw. Horrified, the lady said: "It is a child!" "Oh, yes," said the heathen mother, "it is only a baby girl; we are not giving it any food; she will soon be dead!" The child was hunger-bitten.

Boerhaave, the famous physician, declared that a man was more likely to get well by climbing a tree than by drinking a decoction made of its leaves!—that is, he thought exercise better than medicine. It is on this principle that the Queen of Sweden, whose nervous condition has given rise to much anxiety, is being treated. She is ordered to make her bed and sweep her room, besides taking a large amount of walking exercise. This method—the "housemaid treatment," as he calls it—has inspired a cynical journalist with some suggestions which are, perhaps, wiser than he knows. He advises the "office-boy treatment" for the dyspeptic millionaire, the "groom treatment" for the Crusus whose liver is too much with him, the "country postmen treatment" for the obese financier, the "nursemaid treatment" for the hysterical woman who cannot stand a child's cry, and the "old-clothes woman treatment" for the lady who faints at the sight of a powder.

A CHAIN OF TRAGEDIES.

Telegraphic Details of Crime and Calamity.

Loss of Life and Property by Floods in Texas.

A heavy rain fell in Texas and great damage has resulted. Reports from the West show heavy rains for 200 miles. The Brazos and Trinity rivers were booming. At Benbrook, twelve miles west, the bridge of the Texas and Pacific and 500 feet of the track were washed away. The St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas for two miles out was submerged. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Port Worth and Denver abandoned their tracks north.

The Texas and Pacific abandoned trains both east and west. At Fort Worth the bottom lands to the north for two miles and to the east for a mile and a half were submerged. The Trinity rose four and a half feet in an hour, and the dwellers on the low lands barely escaped. City Marshal Farmer, Sheriff Richardson, and their entire force for the time became a rescuing corps, and manned the boats which brought the people to the city, where they were quartered in large warehouses. There were 300 men, women and children thus cared for.

H. Plume and sister are said to have been washed away, and Mrs. H. S. Bentley and Patrick, her son, who lived on the Trinity, are missing and said to be drowned. Their house was carried away. The river there is two miles wide, and all the cabins and tents are gone. The St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas operator received a message that the west fork of the Trinity was coming down with an eight foot rise. Six more inches of water, and the water works would have to be abandoned. Wheat, oats, fruit and cotton are badly damaged.

The loss can hardly be computed, but conservative estimates placed it as high as \$2,000,000. There was some fear for the little villages along the Trinity, above Fort Worth.

Nearly 200 Miners Killed.

An explosion of fire damp occurred in a coal pit at St. Etienne, France. Three hundred miners were entombed. A number of bodies have been taken out of the pit.

Two pits were affected by the explosion. One of these was a second shot, and the other was a main shaft. Sixteen bodies have been recovered. Ten of the miners were taken out alive were so badly injured that they died. Sixty horses were burned to death.

The news of the disaster spread quickly, and the mouths of the pits were surrounded by crowds of relatives and friends of the imprisoned miners. Many heartrending scenes were witnessed as the bodies were brought to the surface. There was no hope of rescuing any of the men, all of whom have perished.

President Carnot has ordered that measures be at once taken for the relief of the families of the dead.

Fourteen miners were rescued with great difficulty. They were nearly dead. The number of the dead is estimated at 180. Money for the relief of the sufferers was arriving from all points.

Matricide and Suicide.

A young man murdered his mother and then sent a bullet into his own head in Jersey City, N. J. The first round inflicted on himself was not mortal. Eight hours elapsed before the police rapped for admission at the door of the house where the bloodthirsty deeds were done. As they entered the young man fled, and the mother was killed.

The murderer is Herman Probst and the victim his widowed mother, Elizabeth, with whom he lived. Mrs. Probst was about fifty years old and had been a widow sixteen years. Her sight was injured several years ago and she was almost totally blind.

She was a woman of a kind and sweet disposition, and her neighbors cheerfully assisted in the care of the three tiny rooms which served as a home for the mother and the boy whom she so dearly loved. She was constantly describing his devotion to her. He was twenty-six years old, and was considered an exemplary young man. He was sober and industrious, a faithful member of the Methodist Church, and spent his leisure at home making his mother comfortable.

Dervishes Beaten Off.

An engagement has taken place at Arquin, Egypt, between a force of Egyptian troops under command of Colonel Wodehouse, and a body of dervishes. The dervishes were defeated and fled. Their loss was 500 killed or wounded. Two English officers were also wounded. Colonel Wodehouse pursued the dervishes.

The dervishes attempted to effect a lodgment on the river bank. Colonel Wodehouse immediately advanced and attacked them with a field force. The dervishes made a stubborn resistance, but were finally forced to retire, fighting as they went. They were driven northward seven miles, but every foot of the ground was hotly contested. Two guns belonging to the enemy were captured by the Egyptians.

Colonel Wodehouse's troops continued the pursuit of the dervishes and captured 500 men.

Drowned at a Sunday-School Picnic.

A sad accident happened at the picnic of the Park Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of Allegheny City, Penn., at Forest Grove, on the Pittsburg and Western Railroad, by which five young persons were drowned. Their names are Nellie Burton, age eight years; May Royal, age sixteen years; Ida Cassidy, age twenty-two; Fannie McComb, age eighteen; and Bert Freeman, age twenty. The five named, with Edward Shaffer, took an old barge and started for a ride on Conemaughing Creek.

The stream was very turbulent and the barge capsized, throwing the occupants into the water. Young Shaffer succeeded in reaching the shore, but the others went down before assistance could reach them.

Two Hundred Injured in Oklahoma.

A great celebration was held at Guthrie, Oklahoma, and thousands of people assembled to witness the feats of horsemanship and see the races. Several large excursion trains came in with visitors eager to enjoy the holiday and note the growth of Oklahoma. A grand stand, hastily constructed, fell to the ground in the midst of the festivities. Two hundred persons were injured, over 100 of whom are seriously hurt, although only one child was instantly killed. The grand Oklahoma celebration and jubilee will long be remembered with sorrow. The bruised and wounded embrace persons from other States as well as from Indian Territory.

Havoc by Rain and Lightning.

A fearful rainstorm struck Dubuque, Iowa, during the afternoon, accompanied by a high wind.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THEODORE DWIGHT WOOLLEY, ex-President of the Cornell University, died a few days ago at New Haven, Conn., aged eighty-eight years.

The plant of the Reading (Penn.) Iron Works, which failed for over a million, has been sold for \$150,000, subject to a mortgage of \$200,000, to a representative of the Reading Railroad.

NINETY-SIX yearlings from J. B. Higgins's California ranch were sold in New York for \$113,750.

The semi-centennial of the founding of the oldest normal school in America, that at Farmington, Mass., has just been celebrated.

A WATERBURY broke over Altoona, Penn., about 10 o'clock at night, doing great damage. The rain came down in torrents, overflowing the streets and bursting sewers.

The Chautauqua (N. Y.) Assembly opened its sixteenth annual session.

LIZZIE AND MAMIE HAWKES, cousins, were killed by lightning while swimming in a hammock on the farm of John Hawks, about three miles from Lockport, N. Y.

OSCAR PEARL, aged thirty-eight years, fell himself over the collar of his mother, Hannah, who had just died, aged ninety years, at Williamsburg, N. Y.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., was again threatened with disaster by the Conemaugh River and mountain torrents. Heavy storms and floods created much damage and consternation, and many narrow escapes from drowning were reported.

At the celebration of the Fourth of July in Woodstock, Conn., addresses were made by President Harrison, Congressman Reed, Senator Hiscok, Secretaries Noble and Tracy, General Hawley and others.

South and West.

WILLIAM SCHILL and Charles Schroeder, two sixteen-year-old boys, were drowned at Riversdale, Ill., while boating on the picnic grounds.

FIRE in Savannah, Ga., destroyed the establishments of J. T. Cohen, M. Sternberg, and L. E. Byck & Son. Total loss \$150,000. Two firemen were killed and eight injured.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM PIERCE, Superintendent of Public Works Department, of New Orleans, La., and for years in command of that crack military organization, the Continental Guards, has committed suicide in that city by blowing out his brains.

A STOVE exploded at Brashear's Mill, Ark., and Thomas Brashear, the owner, and two bystanders were killed by being struck by pieces of the stove.

HEAVY rains have injured the wheat crop in Minnesota and Dakota.

THREE colored men were drowned by the accidental sinking of a ferryboat at Hatcher's Ferry on the Tallapoosa River, Ala.

FOUR business blocks were burned at Halsey, Idaho. The loss is estimated at \$500,000. The loss at Durango, Col., by the recent fire, is now estimated at \$3,000,000.

THE Governors of three States—Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama—issued proclamations against the prize fight for the world's championship between Sullivan and Kilrain.

In Kemper County, La., Gaston Jones, colored, shot and killed his wife and then blew his own brains out.

Two colored men, Richard Fleming and Richard Johnson, were hanged at Quitman, Miss., for murder.

Washington.

ADDITIONAL consular appointments by the President: A. Loudon Snowden, of Pennsylvania, to be Minister Resident and Consul-General of the United States to Roumania, Serbia, and Greece; Wm. Hayden Edwards, of Ohio, to be Consul-General of the United States at Berlin; Augustus O. Bourne, of Rhode Island, to be Consul-General of the United States at Rome; Eugene Schuyler, of New York, to be Agent and Consul-General of the United States at Cairo.

A MONEY order convention between Germany and the United States has been signed by the German Minister, Count d'Arco Valley, and Postmaster General Wanmaker. It increases the amount of a money order that may be sent by either country to the other from \$50 to \$100.

SECRETARY RUSK has made the following appointments: Thomas Taylor, of Massachusetts, microscopist, \$2500; George Vasey, Illinois, botanist, \$2500; and H. E. Vandeman, Kansas, pomologist, \$2500.

SECRETARY BLAINE left Washington for San Francisco, Me., where he will remain until September the 10th.

The reduction of the public debt during June amounted to \$16,355,925.74. The total cash in the Treasury is \$643,113,172.01.

The President appointed Augustus J. Ricks to be Judge of the District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, and Daniel Hogan Collector of Internal Revenue for the Thirtieth District of Illinois.

ALEXANDER was unseated King of Servia, at Saitchar.

The World's Sunday-school Convention opened its session in London.

MICHAEL DAVITT appeared as a witness before the Farnell Commission in London, and gave some sensational testimony.

The Massachusetts rifle team scored its third and fourth victories in England by defeating the London Rifle Brigade at Rainham, and the Sussex Volunteers at Brighton.

By the bursting of an ether retort Drs. Fricke and Boerner were fatally injured. Dr. Koenig's laboratory at Munster, Ireland.

THEODORE SCHMITZ, the Dutch Consul at Hamburg, has failed, with liabilities amounting to \$3,000,000.

INDEPENDENCE DAY was celebrated in London, Paris and other European cities by Americans, and in many other foreign places by citizens and officials of the locality. Fred Carnot, of France, unveiled a replica of Barthold's statue of "Liberty at Ile des Cygnes, Paris. Addresses were made by Minister Reid and M. Spuller.

KILLED AT THE CROSSING.

A Horrible Accident by Which Four Lives Were Lost.

A terrible railroad accident occurred at the crossing near the Little Silver, N. J. station of the New York and Long Branch Railroad late in the afternoon, by which four persons were killed. The casualty was caused by a carriage being struck by a train of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

The carriage contained the aged mother of Joseph A. Ward, a collar and shirt manufacturer of New York city; Mr. Keating, her son-in-law, a hat manufacturer of New York city; Elsie Keating, his little daughter, and Kate, the little girl's Irish nurse. The three adults were instantly killed and the child lived less than two hours.

The party were out riding on a pleasure trip. They reached the crossing just as a north-bound Central Railroad train was drawing out of the station. After it passed Mr. Keating drove upon the track directly in front of the express train of the same line which leaves New York at 3:30 o'clock. This train runs through from Jersey City to Long Branch, stopping only at Red Bank. The train was running at the rate of forty miles an hour when it struck the carriage.

The engine hit the carriage squarely, with terrific force, and hurled its occupants into the air. Mrs. Ward was rolled over and over by the pilot wheel of the engine for a distance of about eighty feet, the Irish nurse girl was carried about one hundred and ten feet and Mr. Keating about one hundred and forty feet. The child Elsie was hurled about thirty feet. The horse was torn to pieces and the carriage was smashed into kindling wood.

Mrs. Ward, Mr. Keating and the nurse girl were torn to pieces and parts of their bodies lay scattered along the side of the track. Blood and shreds of flesh covered the tracks and the cowcatcher of the locomotive. The child Elsie was still alive, but she was terribly cut and her breast was crushed in.

Mrs. Ward was about seventy years old. Mr. Keating was forty-seven years old and had a wife and several children. The last name of Kate, the Irish nurse girl, could not be ascertained. She was about twenty-five years of age.

THE LABOR WORLD.

RAILROAD building is active in Bolivia. ORGANIZED labor is making good progress. Most of the canning houses manufacture their own cans.

The glass factories have about all closed for the summer.

In lamp manufacture, female labor is largely employed.

In Germany servant-maids receive from \$20 to \$70 a year.

The United States railways employ about 1,000,000 persons.

The furnaces of the South are selling a ton of iron for 10 cents.

A NEW weaving mill to employ 600 people is in process of erection at Providence, R. I. The 50,000 iron and glass-workers in the vicinity of Pittsburg threaten to go on a strike.

WORKERS in the various metal industries are beginning to be confronted with female competition.

OWING to the quarrel with Switzerland, Germany will not be represented in the Labor Congress at Bern.

The backbone of the brickmakers' strike in Chicago is broken and men are resuming work on the old basis.

THERE are many idle men in London now than therein it at the same time of the year for the past ten years.

The whole glass industry throughout the country was shut down for a period of from six weeks to two months.

A BIG strike for higher wages has been begun among the cigarmakers of Havana, Cuba, and is rapidly extending.

The recently organized National Association of Machinists had 24 lodges and 3000 members in fifteen cities of the Union.

ORDINARY field hands in China get three to four cents per day with food, and skilled workmen receive from five to six cents.

TRIED BY RED MEN.

The First Trial on Record of an Indian by a Jury of His Countrymen.

A dispatch from Red Lake Falls, Minn., gives particulars of the first trial on record of one Indian by a jury of red persons. On June 24 an Indian named Big Bird while out hunting shot and killed another Indian. Big Bird and his friends claimed it was an accident. The matter was reported to Major B. P. Schuler, the Government's agent in charge of the reservation. By an act of Congress passed in 1855 the jurisdiction of the United States Court was for the first time extended over all the Indian reservations in the country. Major Schuler determined to have this matter legally investigated and empaneled a jury of six full-blooded Indians, entirely disconnected by ties of relationship or other interests with either the deceased Indian or the Indian who did the shooting. Big Bird and the friends of the dead man were allowed to send for witnesses, who were sworn and gave their testimony, after which the jury retired under the instructions of the agent, who presided as judge. The jury deliberated from 9 o'clock in the evening until 11 o'clock the next morning, when through their foreman they announced that they were unanimously of the opinion that "there was sufficient cause for supposing that the shooting was not accidental," and requested that the accused be held for trial by the United States Court, whereupon Big Bird was locked up to await the arrival of the Deputy United States Marshal.

Major Schuler states that he never saw a jury of white men more impressed with its responsibility, or who gave closer attention to the testimony offered than did the Indian jury in this case, and that he was also struck by the evident desire to bring out the facts on the part of the witnesses, all of whom were Indians.

A \$1,500,000 MEMORIAL.

Proposed Commemoration of Great Events in Our Country's History.

The Governors of the thirteen original States, who were in Philadelphia in September, 1867, during the time of the Constitutional centennial celebration, have held several conferences for the purpose of devising some plan to commemorate in a fitting manner the great events in the history of the United States in the first one hundred years of American independence.

It was agreed that the best method would be to secure from Congress a return of the sum of \$1,500,000 loaned by the Government to the Centennial Commission in 1876 and afterward returned by that body to the Treasury, the money to be used for the erection of a memorial in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. A meeting presided over by Governor Beaver was held on the Fourth in Independence Hall, where Congress first assembled, at which representatives of the thirteen original States were present. A committee was instructed to prepare a bill, to be presented to Congress at its next session, asking that the \$1,500,000 be given back to be used for the purpose indicated above.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

SENATOR SHERMAN is in Europe. FARNELL is troubled with insomnia. The Shah of Persia wears a pig hat. The late Simon Cameron began life as a printer.

GENERAL BOULANGER's pension has been stopped. FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE is sixty-nine and an invalid.

The King of Spain has just entered his fourth year. REV. DR. JOHN HALL, of New York city, is worth \$1,000,000.

WILLIAM WALTER FRIEDEL's famous lungs cover a scar. STANLEY is reported to be suffering great privations in Africa.

WALT WHITMAN has written a poem on the Johnston sufferers. MINISTER LINCOLN has been banqueted by the most eminent lawyers of England.

The Empress of Austria is living in extreme solitude at the Chateau de Llan. FRANK BISMARCK's salary as Chancellor of the German Empire is only about \$13,000 a year.

WHITTIER, it is said, falls asleep in his chair when visitors begin to praise his poetry. JAY GOULD has the morning papers read to him every morning, and pays the reader \$3 a week.

THOMAS ERING SHERMAN, a son of General Sherman, has just been admitted into the priesthood. The widow of General Grant has thus far received about \$300,000 from the publication of his "Memoirs."

PRESIDENT HARRISON wants to spend the summer in the mountains, but Mrs. Harrison prefers the seashore. The wedding presents received by the new Duchess of Portland were no less than five thousand in number.

M. TAINE, the Frenchman, who is an authority on the English literature, cannot speak a word of our language. MARTIN IBOSS, the labor leader, who used to run the railroad strikes of the Southwest, is now operating a small fruit stand in St. Louis.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
Beeswax	3 57 1/2 @ 4 00
Milk Cows, com. to good	30 1/2 @ 35 00
Calfs, common to prime	2 50 @ 3 50
Sheep	4 00 @ 5 50
Lams	6 00 @ 7 50
Hogs—Live	4 50 @ 4 95
Dressed	6 1/2 @ 8
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 4 @ 4 60
Patents	5 00 @ 6 25
Wheat—No. 2 Red	87 1/2 @ 88 1/2
Rye—State	— @ 53
Barley—Two-rowed State	85 @ 87
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	41 @ 43
Oats—No. 1 White	— @ 38
Mixed Western	26 @ 30
Hay—No. 1	60 @ 85
Straw—Long Rye	65 @ 70
Lard—City Steam	— @ 63 1/2
Butter—Elgin Creamery	17 1/2 @ 18
Dairy, fair to good	14 @ 16 1/2
West. Im. Creamery	12 @ 15 1/2
Factory	9 @ 13
Cheese—State Factory	7 1/2 @ 9
Skims—Light	7 1/2 @ 9
Western	6 1/2 @ 9
Eggs—State and Penn.	— @ 14 1/2

BUFFALO.	
Steers—Western	3 00 @ 3 30
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 25 @ 4 60
Lams—Fair to Good	4 50 @ 5 20
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	4 60 @ 4 75
Flour—Family	5 00 @ 5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Northern	— @ 84
Corn—No. 2 Yellow	— @ 30 1/2
Oats—No. 2 White	81 1/2 @ 81 1/2
Barley—No. 1 Canada	— @ 74

BOSTON.	
Flour—Spring Yellow Patk.	5 70 @ 6 25
Corn—Stoner Yellow	84 1/2 @ 87
Oats—No. 2 White	— @ 38
Rye—State	— @ 53

WATERBURY (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.	
Beef—Dressed weight	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Sheep—Live weight	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Lams	7 @ 7 1/2
Hogs—Northern	— @ 25 1/2

PHILADELPHIA.	
Flour—Penn. family	4 00 @ 4 25
Wheat—No. 2 Red July	84 1/2 @ 87
Corn—No	