

The Michigan Legislature has passed a new and more equitable libel law.

Little Denmark expends \$55,000 yearly for the maintenance of dairy schools.

Governor Lee says foreign capital will not be solicited to settle Virginia's debt.

The Sugar Trust is making a profit of \$3,000,000 a month or \$36,000,000 a year.

Says the New York News: "The most hopeful sign of the times in the political life of this country is the rapid spread of ballot reform."

A movement has been started by the Swiss Government looking to a universal reduction of the hours of labor for employes in factories and on farms.

Brazil has recently celebrated the first anniversary of the abolition law, by which she placed herself among the ranks of the non-slave-holding States of the world.

The New York World finds 125 men in New York worth over \$1,000,000 each, forty women and 129 firms, at least one member of which is good for a million, or a total of 294 millionaires in the American metropolises.

The population of the city of London is now, according to the most reliable estimates, 4,250,000. Of these 4,250,000 people fully 900,000, or something over twenty per cent., are at present in receipt of some form of pauper relief.

Sir John Swinburne has discovered that the Portuguese Government has been owing England a trifle of \$12,046,205.12 for value received ever since 1815, and has never yet paid any interest on the little bill—nor given anything on account.

The new eastern express from Berlin to Constantinople, Turkey, is to run once a week. The event is hailed in Berlin as marking an epoch in German railway traveling, for it practically connects Hamburg and Constantinople direct by express train.

The Pall Mall Gazette states that many have been induced to go to Buenos Ayres from both England and Ireland, upon the representation that they would receive land and houses free. Instead, however, they have met nothing but misery, want and starvation.

The Austrian troops are being armed with what is known as the Manlicher rifle. The deadly nature of this weapon may be inferred from the fact that during target practice recently a soldier accidentally received a fatal wound from a bullet fired at a distance of two and a half miles.

It is just three hundred and fifty-one years since Don Alon Nunez Cabeza de Vaca, the pioneer white man, first entered what is now known as the Territory of Arizona, and yet, as far as I can see, writes a correspondent to the New York Observer, the great Eastern public has very little more real knowledge of it now than then.

The military forces of England, all told, amount to about 617,000 armed men. Of this number rather more than a third belong to the regular army, which is supported by a first-class army reserve of 52,000; the volunteers have reached a strength of 226,000, but the militia has fallen to 118,000, and only 11,000 Yeomen mustered for training last year.

There are in the civilized world an average of one deaf mute to every 1500 of the population; in other words, there are at least 1,000,000 of this afflicted class. In the United States there are 38,000, in Great Britain, 20,000; in Germany, 25,000; in France, 30,000; in Sweden, 2000; in Norway, 1100; and in Switzerland (the country above all others where deafness is prevalent), 10,000.

Until 1886 Maryland was the only Southern State, according to the New York Post, which had a bank that was exclusively a savings institution. In 1887 North Carolina was added to the list, and the next year South Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana, these four States reporting over 23,000 depositors and nearly \$6,000,000 in deposits. "Both as a sign of the development of thrift, and as a promoter of the habit," adds the Post "the rise of the savings bank system in the South is heartily welcomed."

Yale College may take to herself the credit of having, at this year's commencement, produced a novelty, states the Washington Star. The roll of honor of the graduating class is said to be made up, to a very large extent, of the names of young men conspicuous for their skill and devotion to athletic sports. The youth who in these days succeeds in reconciling the triumphs of the baseball field and race-course with the academic hall has certainly the making of an Admiral Orligon in him.

The Chicago Times says: Things are going from bad to worse in Canada. This is a good year for annexation, and the dominion might just as well make up its mind to the inevitable.

Consumption in the German army is greatly dreaded by the authorities, since the recent Parisian Medical Congress pronounced that the disease was contagious. Accordingly, the German War Minister has decided that the chest of every soldier must be measured once a month. If the chest does not reach a certain breadth, and does not develop with drill and athletic exercises, the soldier will be disqualified as predisposed to consumption, and likely to infect his comrades.

John W. Bardsley was buried in fifteen different styles in Ivy Cemetery, Germantown, Penn., a few weeks ago. The deceased was a prominent citizen of the Quaker City's suburb, and acquired notoriety because he introduced the English sparrows into Philadelphia. Representatives from fifteen secret societies were present at the funeral, as well as a large delegation of spiritualists. The services at the house were conducted by a leading spiritualist. At the grave nearly all the secret societies held ceremonies, occupying many hours.

According to the latest educational report—1884—only 1,466,913 of 15,000,000 children in the Russian Empire attended schools. About ninety per cent., therefore, of young Russia receive no instruction at all. In sixty governments there is only one school for secondary instruction to every 18,000 boys and 22,000 girls. Only sixty-three per cent. of the boys of any age to attend a public high school can be accommodated. For girls the number of such schools is even more insignificant. The schoolmaster cannot be said to be abroad in Russia yet.

That was a big fee received by the Ohio Secretary of State the other day, if the report states the truth. It appears, says the Chicago Times, that this officer's fee for filing and copying and certifying the charter of an incorporated company is a certain per cent. on the company's capital stock. In this case the incorporators were the owners or managers of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis and the Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad companies, with a capital stock of \$30,500,000. The Secretary received a certified check for \$30,500 for his fee.

A high-school boy of Chicago named Walter A. Scott recently distinguished himself by carrying off the medal offered by Congressman Mason for the best essay on the proposed water-way from Chicago to the Mississippi. The noteworthy feature of the essay is that, aside from being far superior to the work of other competitors, it is one of the clearest and most concise statements of the great project which Chicago wants national aid to help her construct. "As the work of an eighteen-year-old boy," comments the San Francisco Chronicle, "it reflects credit on the public-school training of Chicago."

The more the project for increasing our tillable area is discussed the more strange it appears, avers the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, that so little has heretofore been done in that direction. Fifty years ago the noted engineer Charles Ellet urged on Congress to construct reservoir dams at the headwaters of the Ohio, to regulate the navigation of that river, preventing floods and insuring sufficient water for the dry months. Now J. W. Powell's project is to take an arid region 300 miles wide and 1000 miles long, reaching from British Columbia to Mexico, and by similar reservoirs, or lakes, to make it habitable and fertile. The French have recently reclaimed, by similar means, 2,000,000 of waste acres. The passion of the last fifty years has been railroads, but roads cannot reclaim deserts. The passion of the next fifty must and will be artificial lakes, reservoirs and governmental irrigation.

A few years hence, asserts the New Orleans Picayune, no street cars in New York City will be drawn by horses. The bill allowing street railways to use any motive power they please, under certain restrictions, has become a law, and the Third Avenue line will immediately adopt the cable system, which will give a gain of about one trip a day for each car. Elegant new cars will be built and will be lighted by electricity. The present drivers will be made gripmen and their wages will be increased. There will be vastly less dirt in the streets, and formidable piles of refuse at stables will accumulate no more. The serious objection to the cable system is that the conduits are apt to become sewers on a small scale. Cars run by stored electricity will be put on the Fourth Avenue line, and in my opinion most of the lines will eventually use electricity in some form. In any case, all lovers of animals will rejoice at the emancipation of the equine race from a degrading servitude.

Additional Particulars.
By a strange coincidence, at a town of the same name, under almost the same circumstances, the wild scenes of the flood of the Conemaugh have been repeated.
Another mud dam has given away another reservoir. Forty-five feet and another flood has been sent down a valley.
Even the stone arch bridge reappears and plays a fatal part in this second Johnstown story.
Nothing is lacking in the similitude, except the loss of life and property.
The clouds came together near Johnstown, N. Y., at five o'clock in the afternoon. As they met they burst and an ocean of water fell from them. Added to the waters from the dams it has washed away, it sent a flood through the little valley of the Cayadutta. Seventy-five persons were washed away; eight persons were killed; an immense amount of property was destroyed; the railroad traffic was suspended. The names of the victims follow: Albert L. Cokerly, aged forty-eight, glove-maker; Charles Freer, aged sixty, a well known resident; Willie Myers, aged sixteen, employed at glove-making; L. R. D. Simmons, aged forty-five, a well known hardware merchant; Stevedore Bert, aged fifteen, employed in Artizan's glove factory. Unknown man found in stream at Fonda.
Unidentified woman and child.
The water was seen at 5 o'clock to close around each other for a few minutes and then sweep together with a deafening crash of thunder. The place where they met is a half barren knoll, three miles and a half northeast of Johnstown. The water was seen to rise, the phenomenon say it was like a dam burst in the sky or as though the bottom had fallen out of an aerial reservoir.
The water came down not in drops or sheets, but fell in a mass like a solid body. At the knoll it drew trees into the earth, flattened out a space clear of vegetation and left other evidences of a great pressure.
Then people began to come out of their houses and to wonder at the storm and at the noise about the creek. The water ran through the town, supplying water power to a number of mills and factories. They gathered on the bridges at Main, Market and Ferry streets, and watched the flood.
The timber floated down and carried away the bridge piers, and then all this floated down and carried off the big two-tracked iron railroad bridge below. The single-track bridge went next. There was tremendous excitement when the bridge floated down, and the lumber yard and planing mill was cleared out. Sashes and blinds, boards and scantlings were swept away.
There was a big crowd on the Ferry street bridge. This bridge is of stone, a single arch of stone, and is twenty feet long and fifteen feet wide. The people were all over the bridge, but most of them were crowded against the stone coping on the eastern side looking intently at the torrent.
There were about forty persons on the bridge. Suddenly there was a cry, and it was seen that Simon Schriber's big three-story skin mill on the southern side of the bridge was tottering. The mill did not fall, but it was about to. The same impulse that broke the mill smashed Stewart's leather mill near by, and a mass of timbers and trees went smashing against the Ferry street bridge. The eastern side was jammed in, its coping taken off, and the water swept clear across the bridge. All this happened a little after 8 o'clock. Half the people on the bridge were thrown into the angry stream. There were awful cries in the dark of "For God's sake help me." "I am drowning." "Save me." Happily, nearly all were saved.
The losses by the destruction of mill property, factories, bridges, dams and other structures in and around Johnstown is roughly estimated at half a million dollars, and it is believed that the property destroyed in other sections within the flooded area will cost as much more in being restored.
The loss Johnstown herself will sustain by the flood will amount, perhaps, to \$100,000.

A NATIONAL GAS TRUST.
Gigantic Scheme to Furnish Cheap Gas All Over the United States.
Representatives of an English syndicate are in Chicago for the purpose of buying the Gas Trust plants, and they propose to furnish gas at twenty-five cents per 1000 feet. The syndicate proposes to organize a company with a capital of \$20,000,000 and to put in plants for making cheap gas all the United States, following the line of least resistance and largest profits. If the syndicate succeeds in the proposition made by the syndicate the work will begin at once, as plenty of capital is said to be behind the Englishmen.

ANOTHER FLOOD.

Johnstown, Aiken and Fonda, N. Y., Swept by a Deluge.

Two Dams Burst With Fatal and Destructive Results.

A dispatch from Troy, N. Y., says: Reports have reached here that three big dams were washed away near Johnstown, N. Y., and that a crowd of people on a bridge was carried away and several people were drowned. All the wires were down at the time of writing, and it was impossible to communicate with Johnstown.
A telephone man Johnstone said the town was in total darkness, and nine bridges were washed away. The electric light plant has been washed away; also the three skin mills at Groversville. One body had been recovered.
The water was three feet deep in the town of Fonda.
At midnight the rain was falling in torrents and the noise of the rising waters could be heard through the dense blackness of the night. The flood was assuming a terrible aspect, and mills and sheds were being swept away in the mad sweep of waters.
Information received at Saratoga, N. Y., by telephone from Amsterdam stated that a big washout at Aiken, three miles from there, had run up 400 feet of track and cut off all communication west of there. It was rumored that the washout was caused by the breaking of the dam at Aiken, and many casualties were advanced as possibilities. Whether the accident was caused by the breaking of the dam or a cloudburst was not known.
Amsterdam reports an exceedingly heavy rain-storm in that section just before communication was cut off. Aiken is on the New York Central, and a creek which furnishes water power to several mills runs through the place.
The accident is one of the most serious character, involving extensive losses. A more serious character was given to the story by indefinite rumors that there had been considerable loss of life.
News from Canastota, N. Y., says a cloudburst washed away the Central Railroad tracks about five miles west of Amsterdam. The wreck of the freight train, which blocked all four tracks in the morning, had just been cleared away, and delayed trains began to move when some of them were caught in the deluge. A second blockade occurred more serious than the first.
The Fonda, Johnstown & Groversville Railroad bridge was washed away, and another bridge crossing the creek, and on it, viewing the flood, were thirty or forty people. The torrent with increased power tore the bridge from its foundations, hurling them into the air. It was impossible to ascertain the number saved, but it was believed that many perished.
At Fonda the Central Hudson Railroad bridge was carried away almost bodily, taking with it the telegraph wire.

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Eastern and Middle States.
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WHILE Charles W. Carrath, a well-known druggist of Malden, Mass., and F. H. Miller, a prominent Boston broker, were out shooting, Carrath's rifle was accidentally discharged, the ball entering Miller's neck, and killing him instantly.
THREE men, each of whom had slain a woman, were sentenced in the Court of General Sessions in New York city to be executed on the gallows. They were John Lewis (colored), James Nolan and Patrick Pucko-han. The sentence was fixed for Friday August 23. They will be hanged together.
RICHARD LEWIS, a plasterer, fatally shot Mrs. Elmira Mosby and her sister, Emeline Myers, in Pittsburg, and then committed suicide. The cause of the tragedy was unknown. The parties were all colored.
RHODE ISLAND'S Legislature met in extra session to enact a law to regulate the liquor traffic. Several liquor bills were introduced.
ELEONOR H. WILLIAMS, of Colbrook, N. H., has left for parts unknown, leaving debts to neighbors and friends amounting to \$1000. For the District of Key West, Fla., To be Collectors of Internal Revenue—Frank E. Orcutt, of Massachusetts; the Third District of Massachusetts; William H. Gabriel, of Ohio, for the Eighteenth District of Ohio; John Stockette, of Michigan, for the Fourth District of Michigan.

Foreign.
EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, narrowly escaped being killed by a piece of falling glass in Norway.
FOUR THROATING WEAVERS at Jaegerdorf, Austria, have struck work.
A TREATY has been signed between Japan and Germany at Berlin. It is said to be on the same lines as the treaty between the United States and Japan.
THE Pope of Rome is in receipt of a petition signed by a number of bishops and others asking that Christopher Columbus be canonized on the anniversary of the discovery of America.
THE Shah of Persia, while in Antwerp on his way to London, bought \$750,000 worth of diamonds to distribute on his tour.
THE French Chamber of Deputies has passed an act increasing the army to 3,000,000 men.
FRANCE NICOLAS DADIANI, of Mingrelia, at one time a candidate for the Bulgarian throne, has just died in the Caucasus, aged about forty-two years.
A PASSENGER train collided with a freight train near Chulinda, Roumania. Fifteen persons were killed and many injured. The accident was due to the mistake of a switchman.
THE river Indus, in India, has overflowed its banks, and the adjacent country is under ten feet of water. Forty persons were drowned at Larkhana.

South and West.
KRONBERG, MINN., a little village of fifty people, was visited by a windstorm and every house in the village was more or less injured. Two children were killed.
MRS. JESSIE HUNTER was shot and killed by a saloon-keeper named Parks at Agnew's, four miles from San Francisco, Cal. Parks then shot himself in the breast and died from the wound.
TWO men were killed in Chicago by the falling of a trestle in the power house of the Milwaukee & North Branch Railway.
GENERAL WILLIAM A. FIFE, noted in Methodist annals as "the fighting parson," died a few days ago at Monrovia, Cal., aged sixty years. He was a minister in St. Louis when the Civil War broke out, and enlisted and became Major-General in the volunteer ranks. He was subsequently a member of Congress from Missouri and Governor of New Mexico.
NOTWITHSTANDING the proclamation of Governor Lowry, Sullivan and Kilrain engaged in a brutal prize-fight for the "championship" at Richburg, Miss., on Sunday evening in seventy-two rounds. More than 5000 people paid \$10 and \$15 to see the law violated.
HERBERT A. PEARSON, a millionaire mine owner from Bonanza City, Idaho, was drowned while bathing in the lake at Chicago.
FIRE in the business part of Carson, Iowa, destroyed an entire block, with the exception of one building. Loss \$65,000.
THE twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Monocacy was celebrated on the battlefield, three miles from Frederick, Md. Ex-soldiers were present from Vermont, Ohio, Kansas, Illinois, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.
ROBERT REDBERRY, aged eighteen years, and Willie Wise, aged seventeen years, were drowned while bathing at Alton, Ill. The father of young Wise met with a similar fate about a week ago.
THE election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention of Wyoming resulted in the choice of thirty-six Republicans, sixteen Democrats and three Independents. The Convention will meet September 2. The desire for State government is general.
GUSTAVE, John and Emil Plettig, of Chicago, were drowned at Kilmory, Wis., while trying to run the dam in a rowboat.
A SLIGHT shock of earthquake was felt in Charleston, S. C.

Washington.
FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL CLARKSON returned to Washington after an absence of about ten days, the greater portion of which was spent in a yachting cruise in Chesapeake Bay.
SECRETARY RUSK took an important step in the work of reorganization of the Department of Agriculture. He established a new division charged with the preparation and issue of the bulletins issued by the other divisions.
THE President has appointed Thomas V. Cooper to be Collector of Customs for the District of Philadelphia, and Thomas H. Cavenaugh, of Olympia, Washington, to be Surveyor-General of Washington Territory. Vice J. Cabell Breckinridge, removed.
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THE FAIRS OF 1889.

Where and When the Independent and State Fairs Will be Held.

The Prairie Farmer publishes the following list of independent and State Fairs for 1889, with the dates on which they will be held:

Alabama, Birmingham	Oct 21-Nov 2
Alabama, Eastern, Enterprise	Oct 31-Nov 6
Alabama, South, Greenville	Oct 29-Nov 3
American Dairy Show, Chicago	Nov 12-21
American Fat Stock, Chicago	Nov 12-21
American Poultry Show, Chicago	Nov 12-21
American Institute, New York	Oct 2-Nov 20
American Horse Show, Chicago	Oct 23-Nov 9
Buffalo International, Buffalo, N. Y.	Sept 3-12
Canada Industrial Ass'n, Toronto	Sept 9-14
Central Canada Fair, Ottawa	Sept 9-14
Colorado, Pueblo	Sept 9-14
Connecticut, Meriden	Oct 5-9
Dakota, North, Grand Forks	Sept 17-21
Dakota, South, Ashton	Sept 23-27
Delaware, Dover	Sept 30-Oct 5
Detroit Exposition, Detroit	Oct 1-15
Georgia, Macon	Oct 23-Nov 1
Great Central, Hamilton, Ont.	Sept 23-27
Iowa, Des Moines	Aug 30-Sept 6
Illinois, Peoria	Sept 23-27
Indiana, Indianapolis	Sept 23-27
Inter-State Fair, Elmira, N. Y.	Sept 17-20
J. S. L. Ass'n, Trenton, N. J.	Sept 23-27
Kansas, Topeka	Sept 16-21
Kentucky, Lexington	Aug 27-31
Louisiana, Shreveport	Oct 8-14
Maine, Lewiston	Oct 8-14
Maryland, Pimlico	Sept 19-23
Mass. Horticultural, Boston	Sept 17-20
Michigan, Western, Grand Rapids	Sept 23-27
Minnesota, Hamline	Sept 6-14
Minnesota, Southern, Rochester	Sept 16-23
Missouri, St. Louis	Aug 29-34
Montana Agricultural, Mineralogical & Mechanical Ass'n, Helena	Aug 26-31
Nebraska, Lincoln	Sept 6-12
Nevada, Reno	Sept 12-15
New England, Worcester, Mass.	Sept 3-5
New Era Exp'n, St. Joseph, Mo.	Sept 3-5
New Hampshire Grange, Tilton	Sept 10-12
New Jersey, Waverley	Sept 16-20
New York, Albany	Sept 12-15
North Pacific Industrial Ass'n, Portland, Ore.	Sept 20-Oct 25
Ohio, Columbus	Sept 2-6
Omaha, Omaha, Nebraska	Sept 2-6
Ontario Provincial Agricultural and Live Stock Ass'n, Perth	Oct 2-4
Ontario Provincial, London, Ont.	Sept 9-14
Oregon, Salem	Sept 16-21
Penn., Western, Washington	Sept 17-20
Rhode Island, Providence	Sept 23-27
St. Louis, St. Louis	Nov 11-15
South Carolina, Columbia	Sept 16-23
Southern Exp'n, Montgomery, Ala.	Nov 5-15
Tennessee, Nashville	Sept 16-21
Texas State Fair & Dallas Expo.	Oct 15-27
Hon. Dallas	Oct 15-27
Tri-State Fair, Toledo, Ohio	Sept 3-28
Utah, Salt Lake City	Oct 2-6
Washington and Idaho Fair Ass'n, Spokane Falls	Sept 24-28
West Virginia, Wheeling	Sept 9-13
Wisconsin, Milwaukee	Sept 16-23
Wyoming, Cheyenne	Sept 17-20

MRS. JOHN TYLER DEAD.

Sudden Demise of the First Bride of the White House.

Mrs. Tyler, widow of President John Tyler, died suddenly in Richmond, Va., the other afternoon, at the Exchange Hotel.
Mrs. Tyler went there from Williamsburg, where she had been visiting her son, Lyon G. Tyler, President of William and Mary College. She gave orders at the hotel to be awakened at a certain hour in the morning, as she wished to visit her other son, Hon. Gardner G. Tyler, at Sherwood Forest, Charles City County, and when called she said that she was too unwell to leave. Instead of improving she grew worse, and at 11 o'clock next day was taken with a congestive chill, and died at 5:15 in the evening.
Mrs. Tyler was about seventy years of age, and married President Tyler in the White House at Washington. She was a Miss Gardner of New York. Mrs. Tyler was a Roman Catholic in religion. She had a net worth of \$5000 a year from the United States Government.
Mrs. Tyler leaves four children—Lyon G. Tyler, President of William and Mary College, Virginia; Gardner G. Tyler, who lives in Charles City County, Virginia; Dr. Lackson Tyler, of Washington city, and Mrs. William Ellis, of Montgomery county, Va.

ANNIHILATED HIS FAMILY.

A Religious Maniac Murders Three Persons and Himself.

R. D. Johnson, a well-to-do respectable citizen about fifty years of age, living about four miles northeast of Palouse City, Washington, killed his wife and his son, about fourteen years old, and fatally shot his seven-year-old daughter. He then killed himself, leaving a note stating that he did not want to live in this sinful world and could not leave it without his family. He added that he first gave them strychnine, but could not bear the sight of their agonies, so he killed them with his revolver. Their bodies were not discovered until next morning. The crime was supposed to be due to temporary insanity over religion.

SAM STEWART, colored, of Crawfordville, Ga., drives his cow to a wagon when she goes dry and gives no milk. She makes better time than an ox.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
Bees	5 7/8 @ 6 00
Milk Cows, com. to good	80 00 @ 85 00
Calves, common to prime	2 25 @ 3 50
Sheep	4 20 @ 5 50
Lamb	6 50 @ 7 25
Hogs—Live	4 60 @ 5 00
Dressed	6 50 @ 8 00
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 20 @ 4 75
Patent	5 00 @ 6 25
Wheat—No. 3 Red	89 00 @ 90 00
Rye—State	33 @ 34
Barley—Two-rowed State	85 @ 87
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	42 00 @ 43 00
Oats—No. 1 White	22 @ 23
Mixed Western	25 @ 30
Hay—No. 1	80 @ 90
Straw—Long Rye	60 @ 70
Lard—City Steam	— @ 6 50
Butter—Eggs Creamery	14 @ 15
Dairy, fair to good	12 @ 14 1/2
West. Im. Creamery	13 @ 14 1/2
Factory	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Cheese—State Factory	7 @ 8 1/2
Swiss—Light	7 1/2 @ 9
Eggs—State and Foreign	— @ 1 1/2
BUFFALO.	
Steers—Western	3 00 @ 3 20
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 25 @ 4 60
Lamb—Fair to Good	4 50 @ 5 50
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	4 00 @ 4 75
Flour—Family	5 00 @ 5 25
Wheat—No. 3 Northern	— @ 84
Corn—No. 2 Yellow	39 1/2 @ 39 1/2
Oats—No. 1 White	— @ 32 1/2
Barley—No. 1 Canada	— @ 74
BOSTON.	
Flour—Spring Wheat Pat's	