

Indian corn meal has become extremely popular in Germany.

The St. Louis Star-Sayings thinks that "Uncle Sam, with \$400,000,000 in silver laid up in stock, ought to be in a position to control the market."

In Samoa the adviser of the King lives in a handsome house and the King in a shed next door. The adviser luxuriates on a salary of \$5000 a year and the King starves on \$840.

Robert Bonner is opposed to kite shaped tracks. That may not cause their abolition, observes the New York Commercial Advertiser, but the veteran horse lover's opinion is shared by thousands of horsemen.

Some genius in Georgia is forming "before-breakfast clubs" among the farmers. The object is for each member to set aside a piece of ground which he agrees to plant and work before breakfast, giving the entire proceeds to his wife for her use.

"Jenny Lind is truly but a memory in America!" soliloquizes the Chicago Herald. "In London the volumes of 'Memoirs of the great songstress have gone through three editions, while in this country barely fifty copies have been sold. And yet what a name and fame were hers."

Now that students of the art of living are crying out for new meat to relieve the inevitable recourse to beef and mutton, veal and lamb, it is remembered by scholars that Maconas, the rich Roman patron of the poet Horace, delighted in the flesh of the donkey and served wild ass from Africa as a far greater delicacy than venison.

The genius of Yankeeism is irrefragable, boasts the Chicago Herald. "Germany has at last opened her arms to receive American corn as an article of food, and corn dodgers and Johnny cake will soon become familiar articles upon the tables of the Teutonic empire. This is a gigantic stride toward the unification of the human race. These articles, in conjunction with 'hog and hominy,' will tend to strengthen the friendly ties between Germany and the United States and promote that harmony which shall result in hastening the advent of that period when the sword shall be beaten into a plowshare and the spear into a pruning hook, and nations shall not learn any more, but devote their time to the cultivation of the ethics of mush and hoe cake."

A crop statistician in Kansas calculates our wheat crop for 1891 at 600,000,000 bushels, of which 235,000,000 will be available for export. To this exportable surplus Canada may add 15,000,000 bushels, and he estimates the surplus of other wheat-exporting countries at an amount sufficient to raise the aggregate to 377,000,000 bushels. On the other hand he figures the requirements of countries that have to import wheat in excess of their own production at 455,000,000 bushels, leaving a deficiency 78,000,000 bushels. This, in the opinion of the Epoch, is more cheering to our farmers than to the populations of wheat-importing countries. But the prospect in the shortage of rye, so largely used for food in European countries, is far more serious. This statistician calculates the requirements of importing countries, including Russia, at 355,000,000 bushels, while the surplus of other countries for export is only 30,000,000 bushels. This must open the way to a largely increased consumption of Indian corn.

One of the most interesting experiences of the United States troopers is patrol duty in the Yosemite reservation. Captain A. E. Wood, of the Fourth Cavalry, who recently returned to San Francisco from a tour of this attractive region, says that he had a very lively time of it keeping the reservation clear of cattle. Until the Government interfered, the herders took in as many as 2000 cattle and 90,000 sheep every summer for pasture. This has all been stopped. It is the duty of the soldiers to keep on the trot in every part of the reservation, turn the herds back and warn owners not to trespass. But, in spite of this vigilance, cattle slip in. The herders are promptly arrested and escorted to the other side of the reservation, a journey which takes five days. Meanwhile their flocks are unprotected, and bears and wolves attack the animals and kill them. By the time the herder secures a permit, gets his flock together and leads them out of the reservation, he is taught a salutary, if a severe, lesson. Another duty of the troopers is to lay out trails. Captain Wood had the authority to hire a guide, but he found no one who was familiar with the wild country, and explored it himself. During the summer the soldiers laid out twenty-five miles of trail passable to mounted men, often over mountains that had been declared inaccessible.

For the season, the shipments of apples from New York to Great Britain amount to 837,391 barrels, as against 806,911 last year.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

The Nation's Law-Makers Once More at Work.

Opening Scenes in the Senate and House of Representatives.

In defiance of the rain, which prevailed from early morning until noon, the Senate galleries were crowded with spectators eager to witness the opening of the Fifty-second Congress.

Here and there throughout the chamber the desks of the Senators who were to take their seats as Senators for the first time were marked by baskets of flowers, and the Vice-President's desk was distinguished in a like manner.

There was an unusually large number of new Senators to be sworn in, counting up seventeen.

At noon the Vice-President took the chair, and the session was opened with prayer by the chaplain, Rev. J. G. Butler.

After rendering thanks for abundant harvest and for continued peace and prosperity, the chaplain prayed for continued favor for the nation and for blessings on the President, Vice-President and both houses of Congress.

He prayed also for the old Jewish people—the descendants of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob—now persecuted, and scattered, and so to animate the hearts and heads of those in power every where that justice and righteousness may prevail throughout the earth.

The Vice-President welcomed the Senators to the resumption of their official duties and called the Senate to order.

The Vice-President then laid before the Senate the credentials of new Senators and the letters of resignation received by him during the recess. Those papers were read, the first being the letter of resignation of Senator Resgan, of Texas, and the appointment by the Governor of that State of Mr. Clinton in his stead.

The next credentials read were those of Mr. Felton, of California, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Harris, and the next were the resignation of Mr. Edmund of Vermont, and the appointment of Mr. Proctor in his stead.

The next credentials read were those of Mr. C. and Mr. Davidson, each claiming to be Senator from Florida. After a short discussion both credentials were placed on file.

The credentials of Mr. Brice as Senator elect from Ohio having been presented and read, Mr. Sherman said: "Before the oath of office is administered to Mr. Brice I desire to say that a large portion of the citizens of Ohio contend that he was not an inhabitant of that State at the time of his election, and was, therefore, not eligible to sit in this body. On examining the precedents of which there are several in the history of the Government, and some of them most important, I am entirely satisfied that Mr. Brice is entitled to be sworn in on the prima facie case of his credentials, which are regular in form. The equality of the States ought not to be interfered with for a single hour, when there was no serious question about which there could be any difference among Senators."

"I simply give this notice, however, so that his being sworn may not be considered any waiver, or any misapprehension or misconception, if the people or the Legislature of Ohio should assert and prove to the satisfaction of the Senate that Mr. Brice was not at the time of his election an inhabitant of Ohio. I think that this statement from me is proper and necessary. But I make no objection to the swearing in of Mr. Brice."

The names of Mr. Hill, Senator-elect from New York, were not printed on the list of Senators who were to be sworn in.

As soon as all the new Senators were sworn in, Mr. Sherman offered the usual resolution for the appointment of two Senators to join a like committee on the part of the Senate to wait on the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each house was assembled, and that Congress was ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make.

Messrs. Sherman and Harris were appointed.

Mr. Hoar moved that the Committee on Privileges and Elections be directed to inquire into and report upon the circumstances and validity of the appointment of Mr. Chilton from the State of Texas. This was agreed to and the Senate then adjourned.

House of Representatives.

As the Republicans entered the hall of the House on the Democratic caucus for the nomination of a Speaker had been held they were greeted by their Democratic colleagues, and congratulations and condolences were exchanged.

DR. WEKLI, President of Switzerland, has resigned, owing to a majority of the electors voting against the Government's purchase of the Swiss Central Railway.

THE funeral of the late ex-Senator Don Pedro, of Brazil, in Paris, France, was conducted with royal honors. The ex-Senator's body was then taken to Lisbon, Portugal, for burial.

THE rebels in Northern China had another engagement with the Imperial troops and the insurgents sustained a crushing defeat.

THERE was a revolt in Campos, Brazil, against the Executive Government; ten persons were killed.

A BLACKSMITH, of Alt-Kaniza, Hungary, in his despair at his inability to procure work killed his wife and three children, set fire to the house and then committed suicide by stabbing himself to the heart.

A FIERCE gale did much damage in England and Ireland; several small vessels were wrecked along the South coast.

TWENTY coal miners were killed and others injured by an explosion in the Friking, Hoffman pit in Hennodorf, Silesia.

LORD DUFFERIN has been appointed British Ambassador to France in the place of the late Lord Lytton.

ADVICES from Peking, China, state that the Mongolian insurrection is at an end, and that forty-two insurgents have been beheaded.

AS a result of an all-day four-sided rabbit hunt in Ripley Township, Ind., recently about 1000 of the long eared pests were wiped out by the farmer. On account of the recent mild winters they have become a nuisance in that section, and match hunters are all the rage.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.
M. L. STEARNS, ex-Governor of Florida, dropped dead of heart failure at Palatka Bridge, N. Y. He was born in Lovell, Me., fifty-two years ago.

A SCAFFOLDING broke in Lehighton, Penn., and several workmen were thrown to the ground, forty feet below. Two were killed and two were severely injured.

MAYOR GRANT reached New York City after a month's absence abroad. He was warmly greeted by a host of friends, who waited on the steamship company's dock to greet him.

WILLIAM SMITH, John Wood and John O'Hearn were fatally injured by the toppling over of a big steam shovel near Brockton, Mass.

CHARLES B. EVARTS, eldest son of ex-Senator Evarts, of New York, died suddenly at Windsor, Vt.

By an explosion of hot metal at the Lucy Furnace at Pittsburg, Penn., Joseph Medotto and Frank Gerrado were fatally and three others seriously burned.

It was reported from Boston that Henry L. Norcross, a note-broker, of Somerville, Mass., was believed to be the bomb-thrower who tried to assassinate Millionaire Russell Sage in New York City.

South and West.
FIVE men were killed, six were mortally injured, and nearly twenty others were seriously hurt in a railroad collision at West Plains, Mo.

JOSEPH McKAY, who is in jail at Ukiah, Cal., charged with stage robbery, has been found to be the son of Joaquin Miller, the "Poet of the Sierras." The real name of the young man is Harry Miller. He is twenty-two years of age.

E. E. MEREDITH, Democrat, was elected to Congress from the Eighth Virginia District, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of General Lee, by over 4000 majority.

FOREST THOMAS, colored, was hanged at Greenville, Miss., for the murder of Hayward Bryant, also colored, at Lake Washington in November, 1890.

PIROS ALTON, a town in New Mexico, was almost wiped out by fire.

AUSTRALIAN influenza, which is similar to European grip, has made its appearance in California. In Oakland and other towns hundreds are afflicted.

JONAS POORBOY, a Cherokee, and United States Marshal Thomas Whitehead were decapitated five miles away from Tahlabah, Indian Territory, and murdered by a band of ruffians.

LAKE LAMONIE, near Thomasville, Ga., covering 40,000 acres and fourteen miles long and three wide, has become dry, with the exception of a small hole in the center, leaving vast quantities of turtles, alligators, and fish floundering in the mud.

A NEW YORK syndicate has decided to build beet sugar factories throughout Nebraska and adjoining States, with headquarters in Omaha.

A SATISFACTORY test of the new navy smokeless powder was made at Indian Head, Md.

A HEAD-ON railroad collision occurred five miles above Jonesboro, Ill., between a freight train and a construction train. Engineer G. S. Pippin and two laborers were killed, and eight others injured, some mortally.

Washington.
ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR GRANT has directed an examination of the accounts of Major Overman, Engineer-in-Chief of Public Works at Cleveland, Ashtabula and other points along Lake Erie.

An order was issued from the Navy Department at Washington relieving Captain J. W. Philip from command of the United States Steamship Atlanta, and ordering Captain J. F. Higginson to that duty.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee was held at Washington, January 21, and was fixed at the time and place for the meeting of the full Democratic National Committee, which will determine the time and place for holding the National Democratic Convention of 1892.

THE fourth annual meeting of the National Bar Association was held in Washington.

CAPTAIN J. W. PHILIP, who has just been discharged from the Navy Department at Washington, from command of the Atlanta, has been selected to command the new armored cruiser New York.

MAJOR GENERAL SCHIFFFIELD orders all recruits and re-enlisted men in the United States army to be vaccinated.

THE National Bar Association, in session at Washington, elected James C. Carter, of New York, President, and decided upon Washington as the permanent place for the annual meeting.

THE December crop report of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, gave the condition of the growing wheat as 85.3.

THE annual report of Attorney-General Miller has been submitted to Congress at Washington. It reviews the business of the United States Supreme Court and devotes a chapter to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

SPEAKER CRISP has appointed John T. Waterman his private secretary. Thomas O. Towles, of Missouri, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington.

A TREATY with Germany has been arranged by the State Department at Washington under which American grain and pork are to be admitted to the German Empire at greatly reduced rates of duty.

RICHARD G. DOVE, a fourteen hundred dollar clerk in the mail division of the Treasury Department, died in Washington a few days ago. He had been employed in that department for sixty-two years, having been appointed a messenger in 1828, during President Jackson's administration.

Foreign.
IMPERIAL troops have crushed the rebellion in Manchuria, China.

DR. WEKLI, President of Switzerland, has resigned, owing to a majority of the electors voting against the Government's purchase of the Swiss Central Railway.

THE YEAR 1892.

Month	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886
Jan.	27	29	31	31	31	31	31
Feb.	28	29	31	31	31	31	31
Mar.	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
Apr.	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
May	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
June	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
July	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
Aug.	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
Sept.	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Oct.	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
Nov.	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Dec.	31	31	31	31	31	31	31

Eclipses in 1892.
In the year 1892 there will be four Eclipses—two of the Sun and two of the Moon.

1. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, April 26th, 4:18 in the evening, invisible in North America, visible in the South Pacific Ocean and western part of South America.

2. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, May 11th, partially visible, the Moon rising eclipsed. The beginning visible generally in the westerly portions of Asia, Europe, Africa, the Atlantic Ocean, and the westerly portions of South America. The ending visible generally in Arabia, Europe, Africa, the Atlantic Ocean, South America, and the extreme westerly portion of North America.

The Four Seasons.
Winter begins 1891, December 31, 10:45 P. M.
Spring " 1892, March 19, 10:24 P. M.
Summer " June 20, 6:26 P. M.
Autumn " September 22, 9:01 A. M.
Winter " December 21, 3:21 A. M.

Morning Stars.
Venus, after July 9.
Mars, after August 4.
Jupiter, until March 4, after October 12.
Saturn, after March 16 until September 25.

Evening Stars.
Venus, until July 9.
Mars, until August 4.
Jupiter, until March 4, after October 12.
Saturn, after March 16 until September 25.

Planets Brightest.
Mercury, March 31st, July 29th, November 23rd, setting then just after the Sun; also January 19th, May 13th, September 11th, rising then just before the Sun. Saturn, March 10th. Venus, June 24, August 15th, Mars, August 4th. Jupiter, October 12th.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

A Summary of Secretary Tracy's Annual Report.
The annual report of the Secretary of the Navy shows that the past year has been one of achievement and recommends the building of more armored vessels. The most important of the past year's work is protected cruiser No. 18, a triple-screw boat of 750 tons displacement. As no proposals for the construction of the torpedo cruiser authorized by the act of June 3d, 1890, were received, it suggests that the limit of cost be increased \$163,000, making a total cost of \$312,000.

Since March 4, 1892, thirteen new vessels have been put in commission, with twenty-four vessels now under construction, some of them nearly completed.

The number of guns required for the vessels now built is 167, of which 152 are now completed. The construction of heavy guns has been greatly improved. Gravity return cartridges are to be used in the six-inch guns, and brown powder continues to give excellent results.

The first year that America has had an armor-piercing projectile. The first torpedo from the contract made last May will be tried in a few weeks. It is thought in the report that an ordnance station should be established on the Pacific Coast. If the Nicaragua Canal were completed the situation would be much improved.

The Department also recommends the construction of another vessel similar to the New York, and of torpedo cruisers, of which we have but one. The Secretary expresses himself in favor of the naval militia. The number of men now serving in this body is 1149.

The cost of building the new ships in the navy, exclusive of tug, for the fiscal years 1888-1891, aggregated \$87,950,000, or an average of \$22,237,500 per year. These vessels will have an aggregate tonnage of 155,830 tons.

The total estimate for the navy, including running expenses and the proposals for 1892-1894, for the coming year, is \$27,194,679.85, against \$32,530,145.75 for last year, a reduction from last year's appropriation of \$5,335,465.90.

THE LABOR WORLD.

BOSTON has a Fishermen's Union.
NEW YORK drug clerks have a union.
THERE is a National Waiters' Union.

The Government runs Hungarian mines.
DENVER (Col.) City laborers get \$2 a day.
BOSTON union waiters get \$23 per month.

WASHINGTON printers will build a \$300,000 hall.
UNION barber shops increase in New York City.

VIENNA, Austria, has 6300 idle shoemakers.
THERE are 30,000 unemployed men in New York City.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., has an arbitration committee.
The wife of London's Mayor was a chambermaid.

BROOKLYN has a Workmen's General Benefit Union with four branches.
The Southern Pacific is compelling telegraphers to take oath that they are not union men.

An Indianapolis (Ind.) clerk sued a firm for the time he worked over eight hours. He got \$125, but the case will be appealed.
Census statistics show that the number of employes on the Eastern railroads increased twenty-five per cent. per mile from 1889 to 1890, while in the Middle West the number per mile decreased slightly.

FIVE of the conductors on the Pittsburg and Erie Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad are named McDowell and are all brothers. There are also on the line five engineers named Fitzmaurice, all brothers.

CAPTAIN J. B. FORD, founder of the plate glass industry in America, is to have a statue erected in his honor by his own workmen. Captain Ford resides in Pittsburg, Penn., and is now eighty years old and a millionnaire.

OVER 100 cities have presented to the National Democratic Committee their claims to be chosen as the place for the meeting of the National Democratic nominating convention of 1892.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.
2d DAY.—After the reading of the journal, the oath of office was administered to Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, re-elected. Mr. Call, of Florida, and Mr. Dubois, of the White House, were sworn in... A few minutes before 3 o'clock the House members of the Joint Committee made their appearance, and, being joined by Messrs. Sherman and Harris, proceeded to the White House. ... After waiting twenty minutes Mr. Voorhees moved an adjournment, stating that the House had already adjourned. The motion was agreed to.

3d DAY.—Immediately after the opening proceedings Messrs. Sherman and Harris reported that the President would communicate a message in writing—Assistant Secretary Prudent was then announced with the President's message. The reading of the message was commenced by Secretary McCook at 12:30, and lasted nearly an hour and a half.

4th DAY.—President Harrison sent in a list of appointments made during the recess of Congress, which requires confirmation by the Senate. There were about twenty-five in all.—The Senate then devoted itself to the introduction of the bills. Six hundred and eleven bills and ten joint resolutions were offered in less than two hours, and were sent to the Government Printing Office to be put into type before being distributed among the respective committees. The list included three free coinage bills and three anti-Chinese bills, a number of Alliance measures from Mr. T. J. Folger, of Kansas, and a joint resolution bearing on the election of President by the people.

In the House.
2d DAY.—At the hour of noon Clerk McPherson called the House to order. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, moved that the House proceed to the election of Speaker. Mr. Springer, of Illinois, placed in nomination Charles F. Crisp, of Georgia. Mr. Henderson, of Illinois, placed in nomination Thomas B. Reed, of Maine. Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, placed in nomination Thomas C. Watson, of Georgia. The roll was then called with the following result: For Crisp, 238; for Reed, 83; for Watson, eight (Messrs. Baker, Clover, Davis, Halvorson, Kern, McKeligan, Otis and Simpson). In a few moments Mr. Crisp entered with Mr. Mills and Mr. Reed supporting him on either arm. The oath of office was administered by Mr. Holman, of Indiana. Mr. Crisp made a short speech on taking his seat. ... The House then proceeded to the organization by selecting Mr. Kerr, of Pennsylvania, Clerk; Mr. Yoder, of Ohio, Sergeant-at-Arms; Mr. Turner, of New York, Doorkeeper; Mr. Dalton, of Indiana, Postmaster, and Mr. Milburn, of Illinois, Chaplain, and swearing in the members. ... After the usual messages had been sent to the Senate and to the President, the grand drawing for the possession of the seats took place, and the House adjourned.

3d DAY.—After the reading and approval of the journal, Mr. Blount, of Georgia, Chairman of the committee that waited on the President to inform him of the organization of the House, reported that the President had stated that he would send a communication in writing.—The House took a recess for fifteen minutes to await the arrival of the President's message. At the conclusion of the recess Mr. Pruden, the President's Secretary, appeared and presented the message. The Reading Clerk proceeded to read.—The House then adjourned.

A NEW GUNBOAT.
The Machias Successfully Launched at Bath, Me.

The new war ship Machias was successfully launched at Bath, Me. Every point from which a sight of the first iron craft to be launched into the Kennebec could be obtained was taken. Probably 8000 watched the sight.

The Machias was decked with flags, a line of bunting floating from stem to stern. On a platform were Miss Estel Hyde, who christened the sharp-bowed boat, and the Machias is a steel gunboat, and is the first of the two steel gunboats authorized to be built by the act of Congress approved on March 2, 1890.

The work has been pushed forward rapidly, the bid of the Bath Iron Works not having been accepted until January, 1891. The bid was \$657,000, and the limit was \$700,000.

The length of the Machias on load line is 120 feet. The greatest breadth is thirty-two feet, and the mean draught twelve feet. The specifications demand a maximum indicated horse power of 1000, and a guaranteed speed of fourteen knots an hour. She has twin screws and vertical triple expansion engines. Her coal capacity will allow her to steam 2423 knots at her maximum. At a slower rate of speed she can carry enough coal to make 4000 knots, with 600 horse power at ten knots an hour.

The new craft will be provided with a two-masted schooner rig, spreading about 6900 square feet of canvas. Her battery is ordered to consist of eight four-inch rapid-fire breech-loading rifles. These carry thirty-six pound shot, and have been proved in recent trials to be extremely effective.

ESTIMATES for the French army for 1892 amount to \$135,000,000 or about \$7,250,000 less than for 1891. For pensions and railway construction and standing army and navy together, the expenditure will be approximately \$250,000,000.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.
Beets..... 3 10 @ 5 50
Milk Cow, one to good..... 30 00 @ 60 00
Calves, common to prime..... 3 12 1/2 @ 8 50
Sheep..... 4 00 @ 4 75
Lamb..... 5 12 1/2 @ 6 25
Hogs—Live..... 3 00 @ 4 00
Dressed..... 4 00 @ 5 25
Flour—City Mill Extra..... 5 35 @ 5 60
Patents..... 5 35 @ 5 60
Wheat—No. 2 Red..... 1 07 1/2 @ 1 10
Rye—State..... 1 03 @ 1 04 1/2
Barley—Two-rowed State..... 90 @ 92
Hog—Ungraded Mixed..... 53 @ 58
Oats—No. 1 White..... 44 @ 44
Mixed Western..... 40 @ 43
Hay—Good to Choice..... 70 @ 75
Straw—Long Rye..... 60 @ 65
Lard—City Steam..... 22 @ 25.00
Butter—State Creamery..... 19 @ 22
Dairy, fair to good, 19 @ 22
West. Im. Creamery..... 17 @ 23
Factory..... 14 @ 17
Cheese—State Factory..... 8 1/2 @ 11 1/4
Lamb—Western..... 4 1/2 @ 9
Eggs—State and Pen..... 23 @ 25 1/2

BUFFALO.
Steers—Western..... 2 40 @ 4 75
Sheep—Medium to Good..... 4 15 @ 4 50
Lamb—Fair to Good..... 5 00 @ 5 50
Hog—Good to Choice..... 5 80 @ 5 90
Flour—Best Winter..... 5 00 @ 5 10
Wheat—No. 1 Northern..... 1 08 @ 1 09 1/2
Corn—No. 2 Yellow..... 48 @ 48
Oats—No. 2 White..... 40 @ 47 1/2
Barley—No. 2 Western..... 67 @ 67

BOSTON.
Eggs—Near-by..... 33 @ 35
Potatoes—Native Rose..... 45 @ 50
Cheese—Northern, Choice..... 11 1/2 @ 13
Hay—Eastern..... 14 00 @ 15 00
Straw—Good to Prime..... 14 00 @ 15 00
Butter—Firsts..... 23 @ 26

WATERBURY (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.
Beef—Dressed weight..... 4 @ 6 1/2
Sheep—Live weight..... 4 1/2 @ 4 5 1/2
Lamb..... 5 5 @ 6 1/2
Hogs—Common..... 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2

PHILADELPHIA.
Flour—Choice Penn..... 5 13 @ 5 15
Wheat—No. 2 Red, Dec..... 1 03 1/2 @ 1 04 1/2
Corn—Dec..... 49 @ 49
Oats—Ungraded White..... 41 @ 41
Potatoes—Early Rose..... 50 @ 50
Butter—Creamery Extra..... 22 @ 23
Cheese—Part skim..... 8 @ 9