

SWEEP BY FEARFUL WINDS.

Tornadoes Play Havoc in Five Western States.

Towns Demolished, Lives Lost and a Train Blown Away.

Destructive storms swept over several Western States, killing and injuring many people. A dispatch from Kansas City, Mo., says: The tornado destroyed Towanda, Kan., killing six people; wrecked Augusta, killing four and injuring many others; did great damage at Wellington, killing several and demolishing several buildings at Kiowa. The town of Towanda was taken when the storm swept down, razing everything in its path and leaving dead bodies lying in its wake. Four bodies have been recovered from the ruins already searched. Twenty persons are fatally hurt and forty more are seriously injured, besides a large number more or less maimed.

The fatally injured were: A little girl blown from the second story of the hotel a distance of 150 feet, badly crushed; Mrs. G. A. Robbins, skull fractured by flying timber; Elmer Hain internally injured; Mrs. Walter Mooney, head crushed; Alice Thornton and Mr. and Mrs. George Cornelius, ten were seriously injured.

At Augusta, Kan., three were killed outright—Harrison Hoskins, James Barnes and the infant child of Will Rhodes. The child was blown out by his mother's arms and dashed against a brick wall. Rhodes himself is fatally injured, as is also the wife of Harrison Hoskins. Fifteen others were more or less seriously hurt.

At South Haven, Kan., the house of John Moorhouse was leveled to the ground and Moorhouse and one child were killed. John Burnmaster's house was crushed like an eggshell and the whole family—Mr. and Mrs. Burnmaster and three children—were killed. Mrs. Frank Shepard was killed by flying timbers. A score of others were injured, but it is believed no more fatalities occurred.

At Strong City, Kan., the house of James Gibson was demolished, and his wife, son and little child were killed outright. Several others were injured.

At Salina, Kan., the house of M. A. Brather was carried from its foundation and wrecked. The family were at supper at that time and all were more or less injured. One daughter had a limb broken and was internally injured. Another was hurt about the back and internally. Neither is likely to recover. A young son was badly injured and bruised about the head.

The house of Samuel Buckholder was demolished, but the family escaped injury. Mrs. Zimmerman took refuge in the cellar of her house, which was demolished, and she was fatally injured.

Wellington and vicinity suffered considerably and several people were killed. William Little's house, south of Wellington, was blown to splinters, and Little and his four children were killed. John Walton's house was picked up and thirteen of the occupants were more or less injured. Sam Butterworth's house and its occupants were carried three hundred yards in the air, and some of the family were fatally hurt.

At Atchison, Kan., the gale began at midnight, but no damage was done to speak of until nearly noon, when a tornado visited the city and unroofed and demolished several large buildings and scattered signs, awnings, etc., in every direction. The Santa Fe depot was unroofed and the Scholastic Convent utterly destroyed.

In Kansas City the wind reached a velocity of sixty-four miles an hour. The damage consisted principally of roofs blown away and plate glass windows broken. The storm in St. Joseph, Mo., began at midnight. There is hardly a house in the city not damaged more or less, and many barns, outhouses and fences are leveled. The large trotting barn of the King Hill stock farm was destroyed, but all the valuable stock was removed before the building was swept away.

In the river the steamboats Yazoo and Savannah and the ferryboat Belle, of Brownsville, are swamped and sinking. Despatches from Memphis, Kan., Seneca, Channahon, Horton, Lawrence, Bolckow and Maryville, Mo., report great loss.

At about 6:30 in the evening at Chicago, Ill., the sky, which had been threatening all the afternoon, became black as night, and in another minute a cloudburst occurred. The wind blew at a hurricane rate and drove the rain in sheets along the streets, sweeping every movable object before it.

At Halesburg and Pierce streets the wind blew down a house and killed three people. The building was a two-story brick structure. It was surrounded by one and two-story frame and brick buildings, the homes of humble laborers, and crashing upon them instantly crushed out the lives of three unfortunate and fatally or seriously injured many others.

Those instantly killed are David Hulet, aged six months; Horace Mott, aged five years; and "Edie" Mott, aged two years. The fatally injured were Alice Hulet, aged eight, crushed about the head and shoulders; Mrs. Ada Keown, buried beneath a mass of bricks, which crushed her through the chair in which she was sitting; Horace Wigan, whose body was crushed; Mary Wigan, whose head and body were crushed; James Mott, head and shoulders crushed; James Mott, Jr., back strained and injured internally; Mammie Mott, badly wounded about the head and shoulders.

A storm prevailed in Burlington, Iowa, and vicinity in the evening of the 10th. The Burlington and Northwestern narrow gauge was blown from the track, forty miles from there while running at full speed. Two passengers, a mail clerk and a baggage master were reported to be seriously hurt, while others were badly bruised.

The storm prostrated wires all over Nebraska. Reports received show that the town of Nelson, Neb., the county seat of Norton County, was laid waste, and many buildings, including two churches, were wrecked at Norfolk.

Reports from other points indicate that the storm swept northward and eastward from Nelson with great fury. The storm included its track the town of Edgar and other places in Clay County, continuing on to Norfolk.

WARFARE IN THE CLOUDS.

Russian Uneasiness Over German Aeronautic Evolutions.

The presence of balloons over the forts and encampments in Poland is becoming more frequent than ever. The impression grows stronger daily that the Germans have at last solved the long-studied problem of aerial navigation.

A few nights ago the inhabitants of Warsaw were startled by an intensely bright light that fell from the sky upon the city. Some persons thought it was a comet in close proximity to the earth. Suddenly the ray of light swept in another direction and it dawned upon the people that it was an electric search light in a balloon. The balloon remained over the city until one o'clock in the morning. Later another balloon was seen over the Prater Railway Station.

Reports of similar occurrences have been received from the frontiers. Russian officials hold that with manageable balloons the whole system of warfare will be changed.

It is estimated that the orange shipments in Southern California this season will not exceed 2000 carloads, against 4600 last year.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

62nd DAY.—The usual mass of petitions and memorials from State granges for and against various measures of legislation were presented and referred.—Mr. Morgan offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the President for information with the Argentine Republic on the subject of reciprocity.—The Senate bill to allow thirty days' leave of absence to employes in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, was discussed and then recommitted.—Mr. Hoar introduced a bill to amend the act facilitating the disposition of cases in the United States Supreme Court.—The Senate at 2:05, on motion of Mr. Sherman, proceeded to executive business, and at 5:05 adjourned.

63rd DAY.—The Benning Sea Arbitration treaty was confirmed by a unanimous vote.—Mr. Stewart announced that he would move to take up his Free Coinage bill.—Mr. Quay reported favorably a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the erecting of a statue to Ericsson, and another appropriating \$30,000 for a statue of Robert Dale Owen to be placed in the Smithsonian Institution grounds. He also reported a bill appropriating \$15,000 for the purchase of a painting of Lincoln to be hung in the Capitol.

64th DAY.—Roger Q. Mills was sworn in as Senator from Texas.—Mr. Stanford discussed the Senate at length on his proposed Indian Appropriation bill was discussed.—The Indian Appropriation bill was discussed.

65th DAY.—Mr. Morgan introduced a series of resolutions to precipitate a silver debate.—The Army agent provision in the Indian Appropriation bill was adopted.

66th DAY.—Mr. Morgan asked that consideration of his silver resolution be postponed.—The Indian Appropriation bill was debated.—Mr. Felton by request introduced a bill appropriating \$100,000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make a display of fibrous plants, etc., at the World's Fair.

In the House.

68th DAY.—Mr. Covert introduced the bill introduced in the Senate to authorize the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Hudson River between New York City and New Jersey. The bill is amended so as to provide for the location of the bridge between Sixty-sixth and Seventy-second streets and to provide for its completion in thirty days.—The bill was passed by the House.

69th DAY.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Representative Joseph McKenna, of the Sixth District of California, informing the House that he had sent his resignation as Representative to the Governor of California.—Mr. Blount, from the committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. Committee of the Whole.

The floor was then claimed by an amendment to the Committee of the District of Columbia, and several bills were passed.

70th DAY.—Discussion of the Free Wood bill was resumed.—Speaker Crisp presented a communication from Roger Q. Mills, stating that he had sent to the Governor of Texas his resignation as Representative from the Ninth District of Texas to take effect on the 1st of October.—The Committee on Banking reported favorably the bill to incorporate the International American Bank.

71st DAY.—Mr. Crain, of Texas, was appointed to Mr. Mills' late place in the Committee on Commerce.—The Committee on the Free Wood bill was continued, speeches being made by Messrs. Butler, Taylor, Grady, Layton and Crosby.

72nd DAY.—The House went into Committee of the Whole Mr. Blount, from the Committee on the Free Wood bill, reported the bill. Committee of the Whole.

73rd DAY.—Debate on the Wood bill was continued by Messrs. Dalzell, Cox, Watson and others.

BLOODY WORK IN CHINA.

Over 8000 Rebels Perish, Many of Whom Were Burned.

According to advices just received from Shanghai, the bloody engagements recently between Imperial troops and rebels in Northern China resulted in the slaughter of several thousand rebels. The Imperial army lost only five killed and forty-five wounded. Over 8000 rebels were put to death with the sword, and 500 actually burned alive. A number of engagements are reported, the largest of which numbered 300 was overtaken by the Imperialists at a place sixty miles from Kulun, and over 100 of them were killed and three leaders made prisoners. In a second engagement over fifty of the rebels were killed with the sword, and the remainder were obliged to retire to a pashwah, the strong walls of which made it an admirable place of defense. The Imperialists closely invested the building and killed over 150 of the insurgents. Intelligence later reached the Imperialists that a force of the enemy, comprising 600 cavalry and 800 infantry, had arrived with the object of coming to the rescue of their confederates. They were attacked in the front and the rear by the Imperial forces and lost 400 men, including another party of Imperialists, who shot fifty of them and made a score of prisoners.

Another detachment of rebels was posted at Meiyakou, and were also defeated. The rebels contained numbered about 100, of which sixty were killed and twenty made prisoners, among the latter being the so-called leader of the vanguard, Lu Hung Tan, who was instantly decapitated. A small force of the enemy was posted in the Chien Chang district, where they had an encampment with guns fitted up in the loopholes of the wall surrounding the village. Churches of the new creed served as outpost stations. An onslaught was made of the rebel army, and after an engagement lasting two hours, 500 out of a total of 1300 were put to the sword.

About 500 of the rest were burned alive, and, including stragglers, it is estimated that not less than 1407 of the enemy were killed on this occasion. A great number of the adherents of the new creed were captured, including three leaders, who were instantly beheaded.

MYSTERIOUS MALADY.

An Epizootic Carries Off Many Valuable Thoroughbreds.

It is estimated that Marcus Daly's losses of colts at the Bitter Root Stock Farm, near Butte, Montana, this season will aggregate \$100,000. Five-sixths of the colts foaled have died immediately after birth. The best veterinary surgeons are unable to arrive at the cause, but consider it to be an epizootic. Mr. Daly has over half a million dollars invested in his breeding establishment.

There has been a similar epizootic in the western regions of Kentucky for the last two years. The veterinary surgeons said that it was the grip, but many expert horse-men assert that it is due to breeding mares so that the foals appear in January and February instead of April and May. However, the mortality is far less this year than in 1891.

BURMA'S CAPITAL BURNED.

Mandalay Destroyed, Leaving 25,000 Families Homeless.

Several Hundred Natives Perish in the Flames.

Despatches from Mandalay, the Capital of Burma, say that a disastrous fire has raged there. Three-fourths of the city is in ashes. Among the buildings gone are the old palace, the new Government telegraph office, and two convents. The whole business portion of the city has been swept away. The loss of life has been between seventy-five and a hundred. No search has been made for bodies, as the people have been fleeing to the open country all day, trying to save their household goods and escape the intense heat which envelops the ruins.

They are camping at a distance from the city without food or shelter, and call for help for them have been sent out by the authorities. The fire is said to have been caused by the coals from a fire in a native's hut in the lower quarter of the city. There is no provision against fire in the city and the people did not wait to fight it but fled panic-stricken before it. The roads to Amarapura are crowded with fugitives, who will seek help in that city. The suffering will be intense, as about 25,000 families will be homeless.

The residence of Sir Alexander MacKenzie, Chief Commissioner, was burned and two of his servants were mortally injured. The total number of those severely burned is thought to be about 200. The loss of life was underestimated. It may reach 300 and perhaps more.

Mandalay fell into the hands of the British when they conquered Upper Burma (see when they conquered the Capital of King Thebaw, one of the most inhuman rulers who ever sat on a throne. Before that conquest a white man could visit Mandalay only at the peril of his life. Now, however, the great city is accessible by rail. Soon after the British troops marched into the city it was fired by dacoits, and the robber bands of Burma are called, and thousands of houses were burned. Bamboo houses largely into the construction of the city. The British have been getting up some substantial buildings, but the rest of the city is and always has been a tinder box.

In 1880 this city was inundated by a great freshet in the Irrawaddy River, though the greater part of the natives lived in the walled city. The fact that the palace, which was outside of the walled city, was burned shows that the European buildings put up for official or commercial purposes were also endangered and were destroyed, as they were in the neighborhood of the city. Newspapers in English were printed in the city. The population is about 300,000.

FIVE SHOCKS KILLED.

Murderer Cotto Executed by Electricity in Sing Sing (N. Y.) Prison.

Jeremiah Cotto, the Italian raggicker who murdered Louis Frankelo, a fellow countryman, on the morning of July 29th last in New Utrecht, N. Y., paid the death penalty in the electric chair at the State Prison in Sing Sing. At 11 o'clock before the execution, Cotto was taken to the electric chair and the death warrant was applied to him. Cotto, who has little knowledge of the English language, looked frightened and apparently thought that the Warden had come to take him to his death. After the Warden left him the murderer seemed more calm, and was induced by his keepers to lie down on the cot in his cell. The priests arrived at the prison at about 3 A. M., and went to Cotto's cell.

At 10:35 o'clock everything was in readiness and Warden Brown led the prisoner to the execution chamber. Mr. Davis, the State expert, was at the switchboard testing the voltage of the current, which was shown to be 1800.

At 10:43 Cotto entered the death chamber, being escorted by Fathers De Stander and Cotto. Warden Brown led the little prisoner to the execution chamber. As Cotto caught sight of the death chair he tottered and would have fallen had he not been supported by the priests. Cotto was hurried into the chair and quickly strapped. He was then made to lie on the cot in his cell. The priests arrived at the prison at about 3 A. M., and went to Cotto's cell.

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PROMINENT PEOPLE.

CYRUS W. FIELD is regaining his health. QUEEN VICTORIA is called an anti-tobacco crank.

CAPRIVI, the German Chancellor, is eager to retire.

POPE LEO has willed nearly one million dollars to the erecting of a Washington Laboratory says that the genial Oscar's name is John O'Flaherty Wilde.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S painful disease of the ear appears to be growing worse.

ANDREW CARRSIE, the Pennsylvania iron master, says he is an agnostic.

GEORGE McDONALD, the famous novelist, has been preaching lately in London.

MASCAGNI, the composer, is said to have made \$10,000 out of his popular "Cavalleria Rusticana."

ONE of the most successful artists in Paris to-day is Douglas Tilden, California's best music sculptor.

EX-PRESIDENT McCOSH, of Princeton College, though nearly eighty-one years of age, is still engaged in writing.

W. G. OAKMAN, the new President of the Richmond Terminal railway system, is a son-in-law of Roscoe Conkling.

ROGER Q. MILLS, of Texas, celebrated his sixth birthday anniversary by taking his seat in the United States Senate.

The death of Dr. Edward A. Freeman removes the most voluminous and versatile of the modern English school of historians.

CHARLES TRICOUPI, whom the Greek King recently invited to form a new ministry, is called "the Aristides of modern Greece."

EMERSON BENNETT, who wrote "Prairie Flower" and some fifty other American novels, is seventy years old, but is still hale and hearty.

THE Hon. Neal Dow, the great temperance leader in Maine, has completed his eighty-third year, and is in the best of physical health and strength.

THE gossip of literary circles is to the effect that Mark Twain's letters from abroad are unsuccessful, and it is quite likely they may soon be discontinued.

JAMES R. KEENE, the Wall Street speculator, failed in 1883. From that day he has struggled to pay off all claims against him. All told he has settled over \$1,000,000 in debts.

JAMES JEFFREY ROCHE, who succeeded the late John Boyle O'Reilly as the editor of the Boston Pilot, is a taking Irishman with a rich brogue, a keen wit and a delightful smile.

Two of the artists connected with Harper's have practically become residents of Chicago until the Fair is over. They are Graham and Chastelard. One does the buildings and the other the people.

The most youthful American to bear the title of Minister is Roland B. Mahoney, not yet twenty-eight years of age, who has just been appointed by President Harrison Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Ecuador.

FADERNEK, the Polish virtuoso, sailed away from New York, taking with him 75,000 good American dollars, which he earned in the most successful tour ever made in this country by a pianist, lasting only four months, during which he gave 108 concerts.

DR. GEORGE DOUGLAS, the most eloquent pulpit orator in Canada, is to be elected Bishop of the Diocese of Montreal in front of him from paralysis, so that he is to all appearance half dead, but no one who hears his voice can remain insensible to the charm of his oratory.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

CIVIL war is raging in Venezuela. CLOVERSEED has gone up to \$9 a bushel. The Chilean army is about to be reorganized.

FRANCE is taking steps to expel all Anarchists. GOLD continues in abundant supply abroad.

The French still fight an average of 4000 ducks a year. OVERPRODUCTION has caused a stagnation in the iron trade.

The deficit in the Italian budget for 1893-4 amounts to \$13,000,000. INDICATIONS point to the largest wheat crop ever grown in Texas.

The Bell Telephone Company's earnings for the past year were \$3,125,819. The Mississippi Legislature refused an appropriation for the World's Fair.

CREED, Col., is not yet nine months old, but has a population of 8000 souls. The Faculty of Friends has contributed over \$100,000 to the Russian sufferers.

ARGENTINE has rejected the proposed reciprocity treaty with the United States. The city of Philadelphia has been sued for \$100 by heirs of Benjamin Franklin.

THERE are twenty Representatives in Congress who are under thirty-six years of age. The late frost was very injurious to clover meadows and pastures in Wisconsin, also to winter grain.

DYNAMITE IN PARIS.

An Explosion by Which Seven Persons Were Injured.

At eight o'clock in the morning a dynamite explosion occurred at 39 Rue Clichy, Paris, France, a structure of four stories, with a shop in the basement. In the house resided M. Bulot, one of the prosecuting counsel in the recent Anarchist trial.

Most of the occupants of the building were in bed at the time. The main staircase was completely wrecked. A number of half-dressed women and children escaped hurriedly by the servant's staircase. The fire brigade extinguished a small fire that broke out in the debris and rescued some of the inmates. Seven persons were seriously injured.

Internal machines had apparently been deposited at a door on the second floor, which was occupied by M. Bulot.

The whole interior of the building was wrecked, and in the two adjacent houses all the doors and windows were smashed. Much furniture, especially on the second floor, was broken to fragments, and the courtyard was strewn with debris. Sixteen persons were more or less shocked by the explosion.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

14 BEANS AND PEAS. Beans—Marrow, 1891, choice, \$2.00 @ \$2.05. Medium, 1891, choice, 1.75 @ 1.80. Pea, 1891, choice, 1.75 @ 1.80. White kidney, 1891, choice, 2.10 @ 2.25. Red kidney, 1891, choice, 1.90 @ 2.05. Yellow eye, 1891, choice, 1.65 @ 1.70. Lima, Cal., per bush, 1.70 @ 1.75. Foreign, medium, 1891, 1.65 @ 1.70. Green peas, 1891, per bush, 1.35 @ 1.37 1/2. 1891, bags, 1.25 @ 1.35. 1891, Scotch, 1.45 @ —.

NEW BUTTER. Creamery—Penn, extras, 29 @ 29 1/2. Foreign extras, 28 @ 29 1/2. Other West, extras, 28 1/2 @ —. State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras, 26 @ 27. H. f. tubs and pails, lists, 24 @ 25. H. f. tubs and pails, 23 @ 24. Welsh tubs, extras, 23 @ 24. Welsh tubs, lists, 23 @ 24. Western—In. creamery, lists, 23 @ 24. In. creamery, 3ds., 19 @ 20. In. creamery, 5ds., 17 @ 18. Factory—Fresh, extras, 20 @ 21. Fresh, lists, 18 1/2 @ 20. Fresh, 3ds., 17 @ 18. Rolls—Fresh, extras, 16 @ 17. Fresh, 3ds to lists, 16 @ 20.

CHEESE. State factory—Full cream, white, fancy, 12 1/2 @ —. Full cream, colored, fancy, 12 @ —. Full cr. good to prime, 11 @ 11 1/2. Common to fair, 9 1/2 @ 10 1/2. Part skims, choice, 10 @ —. Part skims, good to prime, 8 1/2 @ 9 1/2. Part skims, com. to fair, 6 @ 8. Full skims, 3 @ 5. Pennsylvania—Skims, 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2.

EGGS. State and Penn—Fresh, 15 1/2 @ 15 3/4. Western—Fresh, fancy, 16 @ 16 1/2. Fresh, fair to good, 15 1/2 @ 16. Southern—Fresh, per doz., 15 @ 16. Duck Eggs, Md., per doz., 15 @ 16. Goose Eggs, per doz., 15 @ 16.

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH. Apples—King, per bbl., 2 @ —. Spitzenberg, per bbl., 2 @ 3.00. Baldwin, per d. h. bbl., 2.25 @ 2.50. Greenings, per d. h. bbl., 2.00 @ 2.50. Grapes—Western N. Y., Cal., 5 @ 25. Western N. Y., Concord, 6 @ —.

HOPS. State—1891, choice, per lb., 25 @ 26. Mixed weights, 19 @ 24. 1891, prime, 19 @ 23. Young to pair to prime, 14 @ 15. Old toms, 12 @ 13. Chickens—Phila., per lb., 18 @ 19. Fowls—St. and Pen., per lb., 13 @ 13 1/2. Western, per lb., 13 @ 13 1/2. Ducks—Jersey, per lb., 13 @ 13 1/2. State and Pen., 10 @ —. Western, per pair, 10 @ 14. Geese—Western, per lb., 5 @ 26. Capons—Phila., extra large, 34 @ 36. Phila., small to medium, 18 @ 23. Western, fair to fancy, 17 @ 20. Squabs—Dark, per doz., 4 @ 2.50.

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES. Potatoes—Jersey, bulk, bbl., 1 @ —. State Rose and Hebron, 1.25 @ 1.37. per 180 lbs., 1.00 @ 1.12. State, other kinds, 180 lb., 1.00 @ 1.12. L. I., in bulk, per bbl., 1.02 @ 1.13. Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bbl., 1.50 @ 3.25. Cabbage, L. I., per 100, 3.00 @ 5.00. Onions—Connecticut, red, bbl., 1.75 @ 2.00. Orange County, red, bbl., 75 @ 2.00. Orange County, yellow, 60 @ —. Eastern, yellow, per bbl., 3.50 @ 2.75. Eastern, white, per bbl., 5.00 @ 7.50. Squash—L. I., marrow, bbl., 75 @ 1.00. Mink, Hubbard, per bbl., 1.00 @ 1.25. Turps, Canada, per bbl., 75 @ 80. Celery—Fis., per doz. roots, 60 @ 75. String beans, Fla., per crate, 2.50 @ 3.00. Lettuce, Southern, per bbl., 1.50 @ 3.00. Tomatoes, Fla., per bush crate, 2.00 @ 3.00.

LIVE STOCK. Beesves, 3.00 @ 5.20. Milk Cows, com. to good, 30.00 @ 45.