The platform as adopted by the Democratic National Convention at Chicago is

SECTION 1.—The representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do reaffirm their allegiance to the principals of the party as formulated by Jefferson and exemplified by the long and illustrious line of his successors in Democratic leadership from Madison to Cleveland. We befrom Madison to Cleveland. We be-lieve the public welfare demands that these principals be applied in the conduct of the Federal Government through the accession to power of the party that advocates them, and we solemnly clare that the need of a return to these fundamental principles of a free popular gov-ernment, based on home rule and individual liberty, was never more urgent than now, when the tendency to centralize all power at the Federal capital has become a menace to the reserved rights of the States, that strikes at the very roots of our Government under the Constitution as framed by the fathers of the Republic,
Section 2.—We warn the people of our

common country, jealous for the preserva-tion of their free institutions, that the policy of Federal control of elections, to which the Republican party has committed itself, is fraught with the gravest dangers, scarcely less momentous than would result from a revolution practically estab-lishing monarchy on the ruins of the Republic. It strikes at the North oublic. It strikes at the North well as the South, and injures the colored citizen even more than the white; it means a horde of deputy marshals at every polling place, armed with Federal power; returning boards appointed and controlled by Federal authority; the outrage of the electoral rights of the people in the several States; the subjugation of the colored people to the control of the party in power and the reviving of race antagonisms now happily abated, of the utmost peril to the safety and happiness of all; a measure deliberately and justly described by a lead-ing Republican Senator as "the most inus bill that ever crossed the threshold of the Senate."

Such a policy, if sanctioned by law, would mean the dominance of a self-perpetuating oligarchy of office holders, and the party first intrusted with its machinery could be dislodged from power only by an appeal to the reserved right of the people to resist op-pression which is inherent in all self-governing communities. Two years ago this revolutionary policy was emphatically con-demned by the people at the polls; but in contempt of the verdict the Republican party has defiantly declared in its latest authoritative utterance that its success in the coming elections will mean the enactment of the Force bill and the usurpation of despotic control over elections in all the States. Believing that the preservation of Republican government in the United States is dependent upon the defeat of this policy of legalized force and fraud, we invite the support or all citizens who desire to see the Constitution maintained in its integrity,

with the laws pursuant thereto, which have given our country a hundred years of unexampled prosperity, and we pledge the Democratic party, if it be intrusted with power, not only to the defeat of the Force bill, but also to relentless opposition to the Republican policy of profligate expenditure which in the short space of two years has squandered an enormous surplus and emptied an overflowing treasury after piling new burdens of taxation upon the already overtaxed labor of the country.
- Section 3.—We denounce the Republican

policy of protection as a fraud on the labor of the great majority of the American peo-ple for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Deu-cratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purposes of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the Government when hopestly and economically administered.

SECTION 4.—Trade interchange on the basis of reciprocal advantages to the countries participating is a time-honored doc-trine of the Democratic faith, but we denounce the sham reciprocity which juggles with the people's desire for enlarged roreign markets and freer exchanges tending to establish closer relations for a country whose articles of export are almost exclusively agricultural products with other countries that are also agricultural, while erecting a Custom House barrier of probibitive tariff taxes against the rich countries of the world that stand ready to take our entire surplus of products and to exchange therefor commodities which are necessaries and comforts of life among our own people.

SECTION 5 .- We recognize in the and combinations, which are designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint products of capital and labor, a natural consequence of the prohibitive taxes which prevent the free compe-tition which is the life of honest trade, but we believe their worse evils can be abated by law, and we demand the rigid enforce-ment of the laws made to prevent and controi them, together with such further legis-lation in restraint of their abuses as ex-

perience may show to be necessary.

SECTION 0.—The Republican party, while professing a policy of reserving the public land for small holdings by actual settlers, has given away the people's heritage till now a few railroad and non-resident allens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas. The last Democratic administration re versed the improvident and unwise policy o the Republican party touching the main, and reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and re-stored to the people nearly one hundre-million acres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens, and we pledge ourselves to continue this policy every acre of land so unlawfully shall be reclaimed and restored to the

Section 7.—We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift fraught with possibilities of danger in the future which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminat-ing against either metal or charge for mintbut the dollar unit of coinage of metals must be of equal intrinsic and exmetals must be of equal intrinsic and ex-changeable value, or be adjusted through in-ternational agreement or by such safe-guards of legislation as shall insure the maintainance of the parity of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts, and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in and we demand that all paper currency shail be kept at par with and redeemable in shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenceless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.

SECTION 8.—We recommend that the pro-

hibitory ten per cent. tax on State bank is-sues be repealed.

SECTION 9 .- Public office is a public trust. We reaffirm the declaration of the Demo-cratic National Convention of 1876 for the reform of the civil service and we call for the honest enforcement of all laws regulating the same. The nomination of a President, as in the recent Republican conventions, by delegations composed largely of his appointees, holding office at his pleasure, is a scaudalous satire upon free popular institutions and a startling illustration of the methods by which a President may gratty his ambition. We denounce a policy under which Federal office-holders usurp control of party conventions in the States, and we pledge the Democratic party to the reform of these and all other abuses which threaten reform of the civil service and we call for

individual liberty and local self-government.

SECTION 10.—The Democratic party is the only party that has ever given the country a foreign policy consistent and vigorous, compelling respect abroad and inspiring confidence at home. While avoiding entangling alliances it has aimed to cultivate Iriendly relations with other Nations and especially with our neighbors on the American continent whose destiny is closely linked with our own, and we view with alarm the tendency to a policy of irration and bluster, which is to a policy of irration and bluster, which is nable at any time to confront us with the alternative of humiliation or war. the maintenance of a navy strong enough for all purposes of National defence and to properly maintain the honor and dignity of the

SECTION 11 .- This country has always in the dominions of the Czar and to secure to the oppressed equal rights. We tender our profound and earnest sympathy to those lovers of freedom who are struggling for Home Rule and the great cause of self-government in Ireland.

SECTION 12.—We heartily approve all legitimate efforts to prevent the United States from being used as the dumping ground for the known criminals and professional paupers of Europe, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws against Chinese immigration or the importation of foreign workmen under contract to degrade American labor and lessen its wages, but we con-demn and denounce any and all attempts to restrict the immigration of the industrious and worthy of foreign lands.

SECTION 13. - This convention hereby renews the expression of appreciation of the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of the Union in the war for its preservation, and we favor just and liberal pensions for all disabled Union soldiers, their widows and dependents, but we de-mand that the work of the Pension shall be done industriously, im-lly and honestly. We denounce the partially and honestly. We denounce the present administration of that office as incompetent, corrupt, digraceful and dis-

SECTION 14. - The Federal Government should care for and improve the Mississippi River and other great waterways of the Republic so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to the tidewater. When the waterway of the Republic is of sufficient importance to demand the aid of the Government that such aid should be extended on a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improve-

SECTION 15 .- For purposes of National defence and the promotion of commerce be-tween the States we recognize the early construction of the Nicaragua Canal and protection against foreign control as of great

mportance to the United States.
SECTION 16.—Recognizing the World's Columbian Exposition as a National undertaking of vast importance, in which the general Government has invited the co-operation of all the Powers of the world, and appreciating the acceptance by many of been the refuge of the oppressed from every land-exiles for conscience sake-and in the spirit of the founders of our Government we condemn the oppression practised by the Russian Government upon its Lutheran and Jewish subjects, and we call noon our National Government. Government, the interest of justice and humanity, by all just and proper means, to use its prompt and best efforts to bring about a cessation of these cruel persecuti Powers of the invitation for extended and the broadest liberal efforts being made by them to contribute to the grandeur of the undertaking, we are of the opinion that Congress should make such necessary finan-cial provision as shall be requisite to the naintenance of the National honor and pub-

SECTION 17 .- Popular education being the only safe basis of popular suffrage, we recommend to the several States most liberal appropriations for the public schools. common schools are the nursery of good government and they have always received the fostering care of the Democratic party, which favors every means of increasing intelligence. Freedom of education being an essential of civil and religious liberty as well as a necessity for religious liberty as well as a necessity for the development of intelligence, not be interfered with under any We are opposed whatever. to State interference with parental rights and rights of conscience in the education of children as an infringement of the fundanental Democratic doctrine that the largest individual liberty consistent with the rights of others insures the highest type of American citizenship and the best government.

SECTION 18.—We approve the action of the present House of Representatives in passing bills for the admission into the Union as States of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and we favor the early admission of all the Territories having necessary population and resources to admit them to Statehood, and while they remain Territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any Territory, together with the Districts of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the Territory or Dis-

bona fide residents of the Territory or Dis-trict in which their duties are to be per-formed. The Democratic party believes in home rule and the control of their own affairs by the people of the vicinage. SECTION 19.—We favor legislation by Con-gress and State Legislatures to protect the lives and limbs of railway employes and those of other hazardous transportation companie and denounce the inactivity of the Republi-can party and particularly the Republican ing the defeat of measures beneficial and protective to this class of

wageworkers. SECTION 20.-We are in favor of the enactment by the States of laws for abolishing the notorious sweating system, for abolishing contract-convict labor and for prohibiting the employment in factories of children nder fifteen years of age.
SECTION 21. —We are opposed to all sump-

SECTION 21.—Was an interference with the individual rights of the citizen

SECTION 22.—Upon this statement of principles and policies the Democratic party asks the intelligent judgment of the American people. It asks a change of administration and a change of party in order that there may be a change of system and a change of methods, thus assuring the maintenance, unimpaired, of institutions under which the Republic has grown great and powerful,

SEIZED BY BUERS.

Portuguese Territory Entered and a

Republic Proclaimed. Advices received from St. Paul de Loanda, capital of the Portuguese colony of Angola, in West Africa, state that a large body of Boers has entered the colony and proclaimed a republic. The Portuguese force is not sufficiently large to repel the invasion, and unless Portugal is able to send reinforce-ments the Boers will retain the territory already seized and expel the Portuguese from

DROUGHT IN RUSSIA.

Much Suffering Reported From the

Government of Poltaya. A drought is prevailing in Poltava, a covernment of South Russia, and the crops are being blighted. A daily spectacle is that of priests carrying sacred icons and followed by throngs of peasants proceeding to the fields. Here the loops are sevated and surrounded by kneeling groups of peasants. Prayers are then offered for rain. The sheep and cattle are perishing fer want of fedder.

THEE documents have been found in the military archives at Madrid, Spain, which go to prove that Columbus was born at a place called Saona, near Genoa, Italy. These documents confer a title of nobility on Columbus and his see.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE Republican Club held a ratification meeting in Music Hall, New York City; speeches were made by Governor McKinley, Chauncey M. Depew, Whitelaw Reid, Congressman Daizell and James A. Blanchard. THE Maine Republican State Convention at Bangor nominated Henry B. Cleaves for

Governor, and selected candidates for Presi-Fire at Atlantic City, N. J., destroyed property along the board walk valued at \$150,000.

It is now thought that the amount of money taken by Cashier Danu, of the National Savings Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., will reach \$100,000. He admits it is \$75,000.

HAVING won their suit against New York parties who offered a forty years old reprint of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary as premium for subscribers to a paper, G. & C. Merriam Co. are pushing other suits of a like nature—a Kansas concern being one of the latest. They will prosecute in every case where misleading announcements are made, and claim they are taking such action in justice alike to themselves and the public.

An incipient tornado passed through the Long Branch section of New Jersey and did considerable damage. The rain fell in torrents, and the high wind that accompanied it swept away nearly everything in its path. Most of the destruction was done along the coast, where the wind blew furiously.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., celebrated the 150th anniversary of its founding by Count Zinz-endorf. Thirty tablets and monuments were

South and West,

FREDERICK BLAICHER, of Newark, one of the members of the Joel Parker Association, of New Jersey, in attendance on the National Convention at Chicago, Ill., fell from a fourth-story window of the Tremont Hotel to the sidewalk below. He was found alive, but he died a few moments after.

DR. HENRY MARTYN SCUDDER, the famous physician who stood charged with the murder of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Dunton, died from the effects of a dose of morphine, apparently self administered in the Chicago (ill.) jail.

WARNING has been given the State officials and men in Wyoming who have been promi-nent against the rustlers since the cattle troubles opened that their lives are in dan-

A GREAT gold rush has set in to the new mining camp in Mohave County, Arizona. Mining men estimate the amount of ore on the surface worth not less than \$1,000,000. DISASTROUS floods have occurred in Illi-

LENNY JAMES and Willie Wooley, of Milford Center. Ohio, about twelve years old, have been arrested for drowning George A. Macdonald, six years old. They enticed the little boy to a pool and stood him on his head in the mud at the bottom and left him.

THE Alabama State Convention of the People's party adopted the St. Louis platform and selected a full delegation to the Omaha Convention. The convention declined to put out a State ticket. The Virginia State Convention of the People's party elected delegates to the Omaha Convention.

WILLIAM B. SMITH, the richest man in South Carolina, died at Charleston, aged seventy-seven. He was engaged in the cotton business. Nearly all his life his faculty for making lucky investments and turning over money was extraordinary. His estate is estimated to be worth from two and onehalf to three million dollars.

JACOB HARVEY, who murdered Mrs. Maggie Lehman at Dayton, Ohio, was executed in the penitentiary annex at Columbus at 12:27 in the morning, Clinton E. Dixon, a Uni ed States cavalryman, the murderer of Corporal William Carter, was hanged in of Corporal William Carter, was hanged in a stockade just outside of the Douglas County Jail at Omaba, Neb. The execution was conducted by United States Marshal Slaughter. The trap was sprung by means

HEAVY rain flooded basements throughout Chicago, Ill., for the third time within a week. The loss to goods stored in basements in the business districts was estimated at \$150,000.

Washington.

THE Government must pay to Frederick W. Vanderbilt \$20,854.47 damages for the intenance of the yacht Conqueror during her illegal detention.

EDWIN J. RYAN, a clerk in the United States Express Company, fled from Washington, taking with him three packages of ew bank notes amounting in all to about \$50,000.

WHITELAW REID, Republican nominee for Vice-President, took duncheon with the President at the White House and the two remained together for some time discussing the political situation. SENATOR ALLEN, of Washington, has re-

ceived from the Secretary of the Treasury medal to be transmitted to Mrs. Martha White, of Washington, for rescuing three shipwrecked sailors of the British ship

ADJUTANT-GENERAL KELLIN has been retired. Major Lewis C. Overman, of the Engineer Corps, recently tried by court martial, has resigned.

A CENSUS Bureau bulletin shows that there are 53,372,703 native and 9,249,547 foreign born people in this country. As to color, 54,983,890 are white and 7,638,390 are colored, Chinese, Japanese, or civilized In

Foreign.

THE marriage of Count Herbert Bismarck and Countess Margarethe Hoyos took piace in Vienna, Austria.

FIFTEEN lives have been lost in the seditious disturbances in Rio Grande de Sul, The rebellion among the Urgaghan Haza-

ras against the Ameer of Afghanistan is as suming formidable proportions. Two hundred and fifty of the 5000 regular troops and 1200 of the 5000 irregulars sent against the rebels have been killed.

DESPERATE fighting was reported in Matto Grosso, Brazii, and over 1000 men were said to have been killed.

SENOR DON MANUEL ANTONIO MATTA, Chile's Minister of Foreign Affairs, who came near embroiling his country with the United States, died at Santiago of apoplexy. HEBEAFTER all telegraphing in Spain will done by military operators.

A HURRICANE throughout Northern Germany caused an immense amount of dam-

DISASTROUS WRECK.

A Fatal Railway Collision Near Harrisburg, Penn,

The most disastrous wreck that has ever occurred in Harrisburg, Penn., took place a few mornings ago at 12:30 o'clock at Dock street. The second section of the Western Express ran into the first section, com-

ietely telescoping two cars.

Among the killed were Richard Adams Among the kilied were Richard Adams andwife, a furniture man of Harrisburg; an unknown man from Altoons, and a man from New York. A lady on the train, who was uninjured, lost her infant child.

Five dead bodies were taken to the Morgue at the Pennsylvania Railroad station. The number of injured was placed at forty. It rained hard, which greatly retarded the work of ressue.

work of rescue, Robert Pitcairn and Mr. Westinghouse

and family, of Pittsburg, were on the ill-fated train, but escaped injury. Thirteen bodies had been recovered on the day after the tragedy, including that of the infant

THE NATIONAL GAME.

CHICAGO is handicapped by its outfield. PVEFFER is again Captain of the Louisville

THE New York Club has released Bassett, Murphy and Fields.

"BUCK" EWING'S arm is no better and the Captain's catening days are over.

DUFFY, of Chicago, leads the League in stolen bases, with thirty-three to his credit. CONNOR, of Philadelphia, had scored ten home runs when the season was only half

It is a remarkable fact that Boston has ost but one game this season to a lefthanded pitcher. CRANE'S recent pitching success has re-instated him in the good graces of the New

York "rooters," ABBEY, the crack pitcher of the University of Vermont team, has accepted terms with Washington.

Robinson's record of seven hits in one game, off the St. Louis pitchers, is the record of the season.

MILLIGAN has made the longest hit ever seen on the Washington grounds by driving the ball to the centre field fence. CLARKSON, of Boston, has accomplished the est of striking out Milligan, Donovan and Richardson, of the Washingtons, in one

oning. RICHARDSON'S work at Washington's second base and short stop this season en-

And so Galvin, late of Pittsburg, returns to St. Louis after an absence of seventeen years. With him to help out Gleason the team is expected to do better work in the second series.

THE work of the Boston players with the bat continues, with two or three exceptions, to be on the down grade. The batting of most of the players has been very weak and

THE New Yorks are mourning because Taylor, who was dropped, has turned out to be a "phenom" in the Eastern League and is pitching better ball than any twirler the New Yorkers retained. RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Cincinnati.31 24 .564 Louisville.23 35 .397 Washing'n.28 31 .475 Baltimore.15 43 .259

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate, 117TH DAY .- The President sent in a mes sage recommending retaliation on the Do-minion of Canada for her unjust discriminations against American vessels navigating Canadian canals. — Mr. Vest reported adversely from the Commerce Committee the bill directing the Secretary of War to cause the low bridges now crossing the Harlem River to be replaced by permanent bridges with fixed spans at the expense of the

118TH DAY,-The conference report on the Military Academy bill was presented and agreed to — Then the bill for the free coinage of gold and silver was taken up and discussed for the remainder of the day. 119rn Day.—The Nicaragus Canal was discussed—The Agricultural Appropriation bill was also considered.

In the House.

130TH DAY.—The House spent most of the session in discussing the Timplate bill and then adjourned for three days.

137TH DAY.—The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Lanham, of Texas in the chairs on the Committee) Texas, in the chair) on the General Deficiency bill, and the entire session was consumed in the consideration thereof.

138TH DAY.—The House met at 11 o'clock,

but adjourned immediately without trans-acting any business. No quorum was pres-

139TH DAY .- The House was in session only ten minutes and then adjourned with-

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE women compositors of Boston, Mass. have been organized.

Indianapolis, Ind., has eight carpenters mions with about 1400 members. Russia is rich in coal and iron, and its mines for the want of labor remain unde

THE extreme heat is having a fatal effect on Hungarians working at the Pennsylvania ABOUT 600 Japanese miners recently left

Kobe for Mexico, where they will be em-ployed in copper mines. NINE years ago there were only eleven

State labor bureaus in this country, and now there are twenty-eight. There were more strikes and demands for higher wages in May among the silk workers than in the entire year of 1891.

Delegates from fourteen labor organizations in Boston, Mass., recently formed a new Amalgamated Building Trades Coun-THE telegraph operators in Spain have struck, and communication with the prov-inces is suspended. The wires are being

worked by the military. ELECTRICIANS report a more urgent demand for appliances than ever before known, and all of the well satisfied works

are crowded with contracts THE co-operative factory established by the Cigar-Makers' Union of Hamburg, Germany, employed about 160 people last year, and the surplus was \$2472.10.

ATLANTIC CITY (N. J.) waiters are pro-

posing to establish a graded tip system ranging from a ten-cent tip at a two-dollar hotel to fifty cents at a swell house. It is stated that the average wages paid

machinists in shipyards is about \$10; only very few men in New York shipyards have ever received more than \$15 per week. AT Pittsburg. Penn., the demand for finished iron is good, the prospect of wage difficulties stimulating, the workers demanding last year's scale and the manufacturers

a reduction. THE guards, or brakemen, on English railways receive, on commencing, eighty-seven cents per day, and after a time get a dollar. The drivers, or engineers, get \$1.12, and get

GLASGOW, Scotland, has an industrial home where women who have come out of prison get a home provided for them and where they are employed in laundry work, for which they receive payment.

UNDER A LANDSLIDE.

Thirty Persons Killed or Injured in an Italian Village.

A terrible accident, cause I by a landslip, occurred at Monte Sasso, Italy, on the line of the Bologna and Florence Railway. This railway runs through the Appennines and is one of the most boldly constructed lines

A large area of land on the mountain side slid on the houses below, completely burying them. Some of the people managed to escape, but thirty persons, killed or injured, were taken from beneath the debris.

The railway is covered with earth and rock to a great depth, and all traffic is consequently enumered.

traffic is consequently suspended.
This line is peculiarly liable to interruptions from landsiides. In 1851 the viliage of Vigo, one of the stations on the road, was completely destroyed by earth sliding down from Mounte Vigese.

ACCIDENT ON A CRUISER.

The Deputy de Lome's Boiler Blows

Out and Injures Many. While the new French cruiser Deputy de Lome, 6300 tons, was trying her machinery at Brest, France, the end of one of the boilers was blown out. Men lay on the deck delirious from agony, writhing in convulsions with blackened and distorted faces and

blistered bodies.

The deck of the fireroom was covered with hot water from the exploded boiler to the depth of two or three inches, and in this the injured men lay, every second adding to the terrible scalding they had received. Fifteen were dying or dead when they were taken to the ship's hospital and others were fatally injured.

A DETERMINED SUICIDE.

Binding Her Child to Her, a Woman Lies Down in a Pool of Water.

Mrs. Mary Clark and her child, two and a haif years old, were found in a stream of water back of her house in Hubbardston, Mass., a few afternoons ago. She had tied the child to her with a piece of apron and then jumped into the water lying face down. The water other-

wise would have been scarcely enough to

drown her.

THE present prospect for the fruit grower of California is favorable. The fruit crop in the East is expected to be only about one-half as large as usual. Although the output in California will be less than that of last year, the size and quality of the fruit will be improved so much that it will command advanced prices. The value of the fruit crop this year in California is estimated at \$20,-

THE MARKETS.

Late Wolesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York

BEANS AND PEAS. Beans-Marrow, 1891, choice. \$2 10 @\$2 121% @ 175 @ 175 @ 175 @ 175 @ — @ —

BUTTER. Creamery-St., & Penn, extras 19%@ Western, seconds...... 88 Welsh tubs, extras..... Welsh tubs, 1sts.....

Welsh tubs, 2ds..... Western—Im. creamery, 1sts. 15 @ 1314@ 12 @ Im. creamery, 2ds..... Im. creamery, 3ds..... 12 @ 13%@ 12 @ CHEESE. State factory-Full cream, large size white, fancy... Full cream, colored, fancy Common to good...... Part skims, choice..... Part skims, good to prime

Part skims common Full skims..... EGGS. State and Penn-Fresh..... Western - Fresh, fancy..... Fresh, fair to prime..... 15% Southern-Fresh, per doz Duck Eggs, Md., per doz Goose Eggs, per doz..... FRUITS AND BERRIES-FRESH.

Apples-Russet, per bbl..... 2 75 @ 3 25 Grapes-Western N. Y., Catawba, 5 lb basket.... Western N. Y., Concord. @ 12 @ 8 @ 10 @ 12 @ 10 Strawberries, Jersey, per qt. Western, N. Y., qt..... Up-River, per qt...... Cherries, large, black, lb..... 10 12 @ 14 6 @ 7 Gooseberrries, prime green, qt.

HOPS. State-1891, choice, per lb ... 25 @ 23%@ 1891, prime..... 1891, common to good... 1890, common to good... 19 @ Old odds..... 7 @ LIVE POULTRY. Fowls-Jersey, State, Penn. 111/@ Western, per lb...... Spring Chickens, large, lb... Small to medium. osters, young & old, per lb

DRESSED POULTRY-FRESH KILLED. Turkeys-Selected hens, lb. 15 @

Eastern, per lb. 20
Spritg. L. I. per lb. 20
Geese—Western, per lb. 20
Squabs—Dark, per doz. 200 Light, per doz 3 00 @ 3 25 POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

New Orieans, per bbl.... — @ 225 Egyptian, 112 lb sacz. . 1 75 @ 225 - Southern, white,

LIVE STOCK. Beeves, City dressed...... 65 Milch Cows, com. to good...20 00 GRAIN, ETC.

Flour-City Mill Extra.... 4 25 @ 4 35 41 85 75 45 Straw-Long Rye...... 45 to Lard-City Steam..... 5.95 a

SELECT SIFTINGS.

Rats are natives of Asia. Twelve average tea plants produce one

pound of tea.

The site of Boston, Mass., was sold in 1635 by John Blackstone for \$150.

A boy, while wading in a pond in Jefferson County, Florida, was struck by an alligator's tail, and had his leg broken in two places.

Glass beads pass as money in parts of Africa. In Masai, five blue beads will buy a woman, but ten of them are necessary to buy a cow. Mrs. E. H. Robertson, of Stokes

County, North Carolina, is cutting her third set of teeth. She is in her eightyeighth year of her age. A papyrus containing a problem in chess said to have been solved in the

time of Rameses the Great has been offered to the British Museum. More people were executed in England during the reign of King Henry VIII. than ever before or since in the tight

400. A Knoxville (Tenn.) man has captured a curiosity in the form of a mocking bird, or, in reality, two birds grown together in body, but separate in heads and song.

little island, the number reaching 71,-

Lake Erie, it is said, produces more fish to the square mile than any body of water in the world. This because of the result of the good work done by the United States Fish Commissioners.

A trained terrier, with a light cord attached to his neck, runs through underground conduits, from one manhole to another, in London streets. Thus electric wires are safely and hurriedly drawn from station to station.

Chinese witnesses have a peculiar "saucer oath." When put in the box they say, "If I do not speak the truth may my soul be cracked and broken like this saucer;" and then they dash the saucer against the wood-work and shatter

The hose used in sprinkling the plazas of Paris is a queer contrivance. It consists of lengths of iron pipe, each length mounted at the end on short axles having two small wheels and the lengths joined together by short pieces of flexible hose.

An autograph manuscript of Charles Lamb, two folio pages in length, was sold in London the other day for \$250 -just about one-third of the yearly salary Lamb earned by his "dry drudgery of the desk's dead wood" to which President Harrison referred in a recent interview.

In 1016 an awful famine raged throughout all Europe, and again from 1193 to 1195, when complete failures caused terrible suffering. In England and France the people ate the flesh of dogs and cats, and many cases of cannibalism were recorded. During the latter three years thousands upon thousands perished from starvation.

A two-year-old girl fell from the fourth story of a New York tenement house one day recently. On the way down she met with sundry clothes-lines, and was considerably tossed about. When she landed on the stone flagging of the court-yard, she was picked up unhurt save for a scratch on her forehead. She fell sixty feet.

All bread is not made from the flour of the cereals. Along the Columbia River, in Oregon, a kind of bread is made by the Indians from a moss that grows on the spruce fir tree. This moss is prepared by placing it in beaps, sprinkling it with water and permitting it to ferment. Then it is rolled into balls as big as a man's head and baked

In excavating some ancient Aztec ruins in the direction of Chace Canon, New Mexico, Governor Prince has unearthed twenty stone idols of a different type from any before discovered. They are circular in shape, forming disks from six to fifteen inches in diameter, the upper half containing a deep carved face, and the lower half rudimentary arms in relief. The idols are believed to be at

least 600 years old. The custom of placing crape on the door of a house where there has been a recent death had its origin in the socient English heraldic customs and dates as far back, at least, as the year 1100 A. D. At that period hatchments or armorial easigns were placed in front of houses when the nobility and gentry died. These hatchments were of diamond shape, and contained the family

arms quartered and colored with sable. Heroic Lighthouse Keepers.

Many a deed of heroism is performed by the light-keepers in Uncle Sam's employ. Scores of people have been saved from wrecks by the hardy mariners of the New South Shoal lightship, who never hesitate to launch a boat in the midst of the most violent storm for the purpose of a rescue. On one occasion twenty-seven persons were snatched by them from a watery grave, when the City of Newcastle ran upon the Nantucket banks and sark stern-foremost. On another day they caught sight of a black object driven before the gale, and, putting forth in pursuit of it, rescued a man on a raft, whom they found seated upon the corpse of a fellow castaway, his head buried in his hands, and hopeless of the aid which came at last. In February, 1881, the Sharp's Island lighthouse was carried away by ice in Chesapeake Bay. The keepers tended the lamp to the last and clung to the structure when it was swept from its foundation, finally saving not only them elves, but a great part of the valuable appr atus .- Boston Transcript.

Alaska's Great River.

The Yukon River, in Alaska, is seventy miles wide across its five mouths and intervening deltas. At some points along its lower course one bank cannot be seen from the other. For the first thousand miles it is from one to five miles wide, and in some places, including the islands, it is twenty miles from bank to bank - New York Post.