

The wealth of the colored population of Alabama is estimated at \$20,000,000.

Out of the fifty-one descendants of the King and Queen of Denmark, but one, the Duke of Clarence, is dead.

According to the San Francisco Chronicle the steady influx of Japanese into the United States is not viewed with pleasure by the working classes.

At the beginning of the present century there were in the United States five millionaires. Now there are more than 7000. How many will there be fifty years hence?

British farmers are asking their Government to take steps to protect them from the field-mice, which are invading the country, particularly Scotland, in great numbers, and devastating the crops.

The San Francisco Chronicle avers that "had any prophet twenty years ago predicted that German beer would take the place of French wine as the popular drink of Paris, he would have been regarded as a candidate for an insane asylum; yet this change has come to pass."

An element in the Southern industrial situation not to be lost sight of, is the Washington Star remarks, is the failure of railroad management to pay. Eleven companies with a mileage of over a thousand miles of completed road have in less than two years gone into the receivers' hands.

The Atlanta Journal admits that the rising generation in the Indian Territory have reached the front rank in the march of civilization, and are keeping right up with the procession. The young ladies of the female seminary at Talequah, the Cherokee capital, have arranged to give a leap year ball, and the young men of Eufula, in the Creek Nation, are organizing a cornet band.

I. C. Libby, of Buraham, Me., who has large cattle interests in Montana, says that if the farmers of Maine would live in shacks, as they do in Montana, with no furniture to speak of and the coarsest of food, no Sundays, no boiled shirts, no top carriages, no pianos or other articles of luxury, they could make money just as fast as it is made in the West. Mr. Libby thinks that a year in Montana would cure a Maine farmer of grumbling at his native State.

The males are in the majority in the United States. The Census Bureau has recently completed its classification of the population by sex and nativity, and finds that in 1890 there were in the United States 32,067,880 males and 30,554,370 females. In the decade the increase of males was 25.66 per cent., while that of females was 24.02 per cent. Of the 62,622,650 inhabitants enumerated 53,372,703 were born in the United States. The colored people, including in that category Chinese, Japanese, and civilized Indians, numbered 7,638,360.

In endeavoring to find causes for the present deplorable condition of affairs existing in that portion of Russia commonly known as "the famine district," one almost inevitably concludes, after even a slight examination, writes W. C. Edgar in the Forum, that other and more weighty ones than that usually given (the unfavorable weather of last year) are at the bottom of it. The longer the investigation is continued, the firmer grows the impression that fundamentally the system of communal ownership of land is responsible for the situation. The "mir" or community has simply exhausted itself, and the thirty years which have elapsed since the emancipation of the serfs have been more than sufficient to demonstrate that the entire foundation upon which Russian agriculture is based is radically weak, and that the practical result of holding land in common, at least in Russia, is a complete and utter failure.

The climate of the United States is much the same now that it was a hundred years ago, though perhaps a little milder, for astronomers tell us that the North Pole is actually moving south—which is good news for the explorers of the future—and yet the aborigines of America lived to a good old age before "sanitary woollens" were invented, or overcoats had come in style. In fact, if we are to believe the historians, they wore leggings, moccasins and hunting shirt of deer skin with the hairy side turned toward the body, and caps made of the fur of animals, and that was all they did wear. When these garments were wet through, for you know mackintoshes and umbrellas are the products of an "effete civilization," they were about as comfortable as none at all, and when frozen stiff, as they often were on a winter's morning, "Lo" might as well have donned sheet-iron stove pipes instead of his primitive trousers and been equally comfortable.

Some Paris sugar refiners not long ago alleged that their loss of sugar by thefts of bees amounted to \$80,000 per annum.

The official statistics of France have shown that in 1891 about 72,000 persons died of starvation in that country, and the number of those who became insane from misery amounted to 75,000.

A gentleman of Concord, Mass., boldly asserts that pie of various kinds is a brain stimulator, and he cites Emerson, Gladstone, Carlyle, Mollere and others as giants who thrived on pie.

Formerly nearly every man wore boots, but now shoes are the prevailing style of footwear. The change has had a great effect on the leather market. The curtailment this season will amount to one million sides of finished leather.

A striking fact about the Chinese use of tea, which is told on the authority of a Chinese officer, is that it is employed for preserving the bodies of the dead. A corpse placed in the centre of a chest of tea, he says, will "keep" for years. He further asserts that tea which has been employed in this capacity is often exported for foreign consumption, the boxes being marked in a way known only to the natives.

The United States is making rapid strides in accumulating wealth. The revised census figures give the wealth of the Nation as \$63,648,000,000, or about \$1000 each for every man, woman and child. Population has about doubled since 1860, and so has the per capita wealth, which was then only \$514. The wealth of Great Britain is estimated at \$50,000,000,000. Uncle Sam is ahead in the race, and yet he has only commenced the real development of his vast resources. Within twenty-five years, predicts the Boston Cultivator, New York City will be the money centre of the world, a position now held by London.

In a close study of the problem of domestic service Mrs. C. H. Stone says: "I do not wish to imply that intelligent women are to blame for the present condition of things. There is a difference between being the cause of a condition and being to blame for it. Women have had a trying time in this century. The rapidity with which our sex has been raised from the position of head cook to that of the most responsible of human beings—without adequate preparation at that—makes one dizzy to think of. A century is a short time in which to pass from the belief that even a knowledge of writing may be superfluous for a woman of to-day's indiscriminate study, that leaves us so little time to think."

"While it is true," states George R. Knapp, of New Jersey, in the American Agriculturist, "that nearly all incorporated towns have laws compelling the building of sidewalks, and regulating their width, material, etc., is it not as evident that the necessity for some sidewalk in the country is sufficiently great to warrant the agitation of the subject? I would not, for a moment, advocate any law which would compel the building and maintenance of plank, flag, or even gravel walks in the country, but a well defined path or sidewalk might be had without injury to any one. It is true that the average pathmaster would be of little use in carrying out a plan of this nature, but certainly it is possible to construct a law that the parsimonious man can be made to fall in with his more public spirited fellow citizens. I remember well a New York farm I worked some years ago which had a frostage of nearly five hundred feet on the road. At an expense of less than ten dollars in labor a path four feet wide was constructed along that whole front. The work consisted simply in marking out, by means of lines, the required width, using an edge cutter to loosen the sod next to the lines, and a horse, with a light plow, to loosen up the earth and sod between the lines; the iron scraper was then brought into play, and the work of making a path was done, with the exception of the trimming up, which was performed with a hoe. Near New York many of the towns are so close together that there is practically no division line which is to be seen by the casual observer. In most cases these are macadamized roads running the whole distance through to the city. Certainly there is nothing which will prevent the path I speak of being constructed at the side of such a road. In some places it is done, and the expense is so small and the improvement so great that, from a pecuniary standpoint solely, it has been considered a good investment. Public spirit is all very well in its place, but we all know that it is possible for three or four close-fisted men in a town to prevent improvements which are plainly for the good of the whole community. Some way of converting these short-sighted people is what we want. Gravel paths are used in Ohio, and coarsely sifted coal ashes make an excellent covering for sidewalks."

Over 18,000 men are employed in navigating 114 steamers and 6339 barges on the Mississippi River and its tributaries. They earn an average wage of \$350 a year.

Fifty clerks and thirty boys have been added to the post office in Chicago. The increase is made to meet the large volume of business caused by the World's Fair.

The annual financial report of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union shows that the Union has at present 7303, whose aggregate wages amounted to \$4,000,430 last year. They have a surplus of \$128,000 in the treasury.

SHOT BY THE ROBBERS.

The Dalton Bandits Loot a Train in Indian Territory.

Over \$75,000 in Booty Secured After a Fight.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas train No. 2, northbound, was robbed at Adair, twenty miles south of Vinita, Indian Territory, a few nights ago. For a week it has been known that the notorious Dalton boys, with several associates, making a party of eleven, were in the country and the railroad company put guards on the night train.

It was expected that the train would be the point of attack, and until the train whistled for Adair no one thought of an attack there. Just as the train whistled, several men opened the door and fired at it. As they were armed he had no alternative but to comply. As the conductor stepped off the train he was made prisoner, and a moment later the entire crew were doing duty as breastworks.

There was a short fight, in which Detective J. J. Kinney of the railroad company was shot in the shoulder, and Indian Police Captain Lafore in the arm. An officer named Johnston had his watch shot to pieces, the same bullet embedding itself in his arm.

While this fight was going on, or immediately after, a volley was poured into the Pacific express car, and Messenger George P. Williams was killed. The officers were compelled to stop firing lest they shoot some of the train crew. The express local safe was quickly robbed of \$75,000, and the messenger was ordered to open the through safe. He declared that he could not unlock it, but went to work and soon got the door open.

While the express car was being robbed the operator was taken into the station and ordered to open the station safe, but finally passed Dr. W. L. Goff, of Fredericktown, and Dr. T. S. Youngblood of Adair sitting on a porch. They fired at the two men, and Goff fell forward, exclaiming "I am killed." Dr. Youngblood, although shot in the leg, started to run, but another bullet brought him down. He made his way to the depot, however, and told what had happened. Dr. Goff was found to be badly wounded in both legs.

Youngblood was shot in the leg and in the foot. Both were taken aboard the train, where surgical aid could be obtained. Drs. Frontier and Bagby, the local surgeons of the road, were summoned, and made an examination of the wounded men. Dr. Goff had bled a great deal. One of his legs were amputated, but he died next morning at 6 o'clock.

The wounds of Dr. Youngblood were speedily dressed, as were also those of the officers. On a subsequent examination of Dr. Youngblood's wounds it was found necessary to amputate his foot at the instep. There were eight officers on the train and there were eight men engaged in the robbery. The amount of booty secured is a matter of conjecture. The night operator says the robbers filled one sack and partly filled another.

The robbers have good horses and, knowing the country well, having lived here for years until three years ago, are more than likely to escape.

Within the last seven years five robberies have occurred on the M. & K. T. Railroad, within thirty-five miles of that place, but not since the first of these has any one been killed or even wounded until now.

THE LABOR WORLD.

The flenmakers went on strike in Philadelphia. CARPET manufacturers are making more carpet. NEARLY 150,000 toolers at Pittsburg, Penn., are idle.

The last great iron and steel strike was in 1882. It cost \$12,000,000.

The rolling mill output has been reduced, and the iron trade generally is dull.

The International Union of Bricklayers and Masons has adopted 305 local branches.

The wages of the city laborers in Holyoke, Mass., have been increased to \$2 a day.

A two per cent. increase in wages has been made in the Pennsylvania coal regions.

The labor and farmers' organizations of Kansas City, Mo., have nominated a county ticket.

TEN THOUSAND miners in the San Juan District, Colorado, have made up their minds to strike.

The construction of a good deal of additional mileage is also recognized as within the probability of the next year or two.

The Belgian Government of Arbitration has settled 1145 grievances in the Charleroi District alone during the last six months.

In all of the New England States the smaller industries are beginning to run tight, and a busy summer seems to be assured on all sides.

OVER 18,000 men are employed in navigating 114 steamers and 6339 barges on the Mississippi River and its tributaries. They earn an average wage of \$350 a year.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States. CHARLES FARROW, aged seventeen; Willie Day, twelve, and Fred Pierce, twelve, got beyond their depot at Homestead, Pa., New Portland, Me., and were drowned before assistance could be rendered.

EX-LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR FRANCIS B. LOOMIS, of New London, Conn., died in Hartford, Conn., April 9, 1912.

THERESA BLESSING, eighteen, and Louise Henry, fourteen, both of Providence, were drowned while bathing off Pleasant Bluff, R. I.

GEORGE H. WENSEL, aged twenty-seven, Superintendent of the Newburg (N. Y.) Paper Box Manufacturing Co., was killed by employees and then committed suicide by shooting.

MRS. HARRISON continues to improve in health at Loun Lake, N. Y. Lieutenant Parker reached there from Washington and said the President would return to the north as soon as Congress adjourned.

The Congress committee finished its inquiry into the trouble at Homestead, Pa. A violent tornado struck the town of Auburn, N. H., destroying trees and growing crops.

The National Educational Association ended its session in Saratoga, N. Y.

NON-UNION men were set to work in the big mills at Homestead, Penn. Mr. Frick took advantage of the presence of the soldiers to bring in fifty or sixty men, and fires were kindled again in some of the furnaces. The non-union men came in small parties after the strikers' scrutiny of new arrivals was stopped by General Snowden.

The strike force of assistants to the civil engineers in the employ of the Carnegie Steel Company struck out of sympathy for the locked out men.

The body of Cyrus W. Field was buried beside that of his wife, in the family plot in the Stockbridge (Mass.) Cemetery.

South and West. AT Paducah, Ky., seventy-five armed colored men had a conflict with the Sheriff's posse, and one of the latter was fatally wounded.

STRIKING miners at Cosum d'Alene, Idaho, blew up a bridge to prevent the entry of the Federal troops.

SIXTEEN lives were lost by the capsizing of the pleasure steamer Frankie Folsom at Peoria, Ill.

Two persons were fatally hurt and a large number of buildings destroyed by a tornado at Springfield, Ohio. At least 109 dwellings, the Zion Lutheran Church and the First Church were struck by lightning and almost totally destroyed.

BOB MASTERTON, a desperado, shot and fatally wounded Sheriff Howles at Spokane, Washington, and was himself shot and killed by the latter.

The Kansas prohibitionists nominated a complete State ticket at Topeka, headed by J. O. Pickering for Governor.

MRS. ETHEL RAMSAY, of Belle's Creek, W. Va., was attacked and killed by a bear while passing through a strip of woods on her way home.

THREE Italian laborers were fatally injured by an explosion of naphtha in Westport, Conn.

THREE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED men employed by the Carnegie Company in want are known as the Lawrenceville mills, at 32d and 33d streets, at Pittsburgh, Penn., quit work. The day men shut off the natural gas from the furnaces, put everything in good order, and left the mills without any demonstration. No great strike was ever brought so quietly. They struck out of sympathy with their brethren at Homestead.

MARTIAL LAW was put in force in Shoshone County, Idaho. Federal troops arrived at the Cosum d'Alene District, and the riotous miners assumed a more peaceful aspect.

The State Convention of the People's party at St. Paul, Minn., nominated Ignatius Donnelly for Governor.

The Governor of Alabama received word from Gainesville, Sumter County, stating the flu epidemic were destitute and without provisions for even twenty hours, and asking him to appeal to Congress for their relief.

CHARLES BLACKMAN, colored, has been hanged in the jail yard in Greensboro, N. C., for wife murder.

NEWTON BOOTH, ex-Governor of California and ex-United States Senator from California, died at Sacramento, Cal., a few days since, in his sixty-seventh year. Mr. Booth was born in Salem, Ind., and went West in 1850.

QUARANTINE has been ordered at Puget Sound, Washington, against British Columbia on account of the smallpox prevalent at Victoria.

The non-union men were escorted back to the mines at Wardner, Idaho, by a strong force of Federal troops. There was no hostile demonstration upon their arrival.

Washington. CAPTAIN HEATH has reported to the War Department that the sinking of the Tilton off Sandy Hook, N. J., by a shot from a ten-inch rifle was beyond prevention.

SECRETARY FORSTER has ordered the collection of \$500,000 from the American steamer for violating the neutrality laws by aiding the insurgents in Honduras. This is the steamer lately reported pressed into the Honduras service.

The President has signed the Pension Appropriation bill and the River and Harbor Appropriation bill.

The Senate passed the World's Fair bill by a vote of fifty-one to fourteen. Mr. Feffer's proposition that liquor shall not be sold on the Fair grounds, and Mr. Quay's Sunday closing amendment were adopted.

RUSSIA has accepted the invitation of the United States to participate in the International Monetary Conference. The matter will now be laid before Congress.

After at St. Gervais-le-Bains, when the Bionaz Glacier broke loose from the side of Mont Blanc and swept down the ravine in which St. Gervais is situated, was continued. Seventy-five persons staying at the hotel, forty servants and forty-five peasants of La Fayet, were killed.

A BALLOON left Havre, France, with three passengers, all of whom were drowned.

DURING an election row between the Parrelites and anti-Parrelites at Shull, County Cork, Ireland, one man was killed and several were seriously injured.

Gifts of money and clothing are urgently needed at St. John's, Newfoundland, the burned-out people being practically without shelter.

The **Czar of Russia**, while aboard his yacht, sent word to the Imperial Chamberlain, M. Linholm, that he wished to see him. The Chamberlain tripped on the cabin stairs and fell into the feet of the Czar, sustaining injuries which resulted in his death.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS. In the Senate.

129TH DAY.—Mr. Manderson introduced a bill directing the Secretary of State to affix the great seal of the United States to the document entitled "The Administration of the Government of the United States at the Beginning of the 40th Anniversary of the Discovery of America."—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was discussed.

130TH DAY.—Mr. Washburn spoke in support of the Anti-Option bill.—The proposal to close the World's Fair on Sunday was discussed.

131ST DAY.—The Anti-Option bill was put back upon the calendar, losing its advantageous position.—Sunday closing of the World's Fair was discussed.

132D DAY.—The World's Fair appropriation bill was passed. The Quay proviso for Sunday closing of the Fair and the Peffer amendment for prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor were adopted in Committee of the Whole.

133D DAY.—The proviso, closing the World's Fair on Sunday, passed in Committee of the Whole was confirmed, and prohibiting liquor was rejected.—The appropriation for the Geological Survey was largely reduced.—Mr. Higgins introduced a bill for retaliatory measures toward Canada for its unjust discrimination against the United States.—The Senate Committee on Contingent Expenses reported a resolution calling for an investigation by seven Senators of the employment of Pinkertons not only in regard to the Homestead trouble, but since they were first heard of.—Mr. Sherman introduced a bill repealing the provisions of the act of 1890, commonly known as the Sherman act, which requires the monthly purchase of 4,500 ounces of silver. It also repeals the provision for the issue of Treasury notes in payment thereof, but at the same time provides that nothing in this act should impair or change the legal character of the silver certificates already issued.

134TH DAY.—The Senate confirmed the nomination of William H. Leacycraft as Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise in the district of New York.—The Senate agreed to a House resolution further extending closing appropriations till July 31.—The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill, and the bill passed.

In the House.

131ST DAY.—The Stewart bill for the free coinage of silver was favorably reported without amendment.—The House devoted the remainder of the day to the discussion of conference, to one on the Postoffice and Invalid Pension Appropriation bills and the Arizona Funding being agreed to. The reports on the Naval and the Legislative Appropriation bills were disagreed to, and new conferences were ordered.

132D DAY.—The Speaker appointed Messrs. Herbert, Lawson, of Virginia, and Dolliver as conferees on the Naval Appropriation bill.—Mr. Wheeler submitted the opinion of the Military Academy on the Military Appropriation bill. The report was agreed to—yeas, 112; nays, 96.—On motion of Mr. Bentley a bill was passed appropriating \$250,000 for the publication of the 129th report on the Census.—Mr. Dockery presented a disagreeing report on the District of Columbia Appropriation bill. A further conference was ordered.—Mr. Outwater presented a disagreeing report on the Army Appropriation bill. A further conference was ordered.

134TH DAY.—The resolution proposing a Constitutional amendment as to election of Senators was discussed.

135TH DAY.—The Rules Committee's resolution to consider the Silver bill was defeated by a vote of 154 to 101. The matter then proceeded to the consideration of the conference report on private bills.

136TH DAY.—Mr. Scott introduced a bill making it unlawful for any transportation company to carry any body of armed men, or persons claiming to act as detectives or police forces or not, other than United States or State troops.—Mr. Raines introduced a bill appropriating, under certain conditions, \$50,000 for the purpose of testing principles in agriculture and machines on plans suggested by Hyland C. Kirk in the Congressional Magazine for February, 1900.—The House yielded to the Senate on the Naval Appropriation bill.

137TH DAY.—Mr. Watson endeavored to secure passage of a resolution to investigate the labor troubles at the Cosum d'Alene mines, Idaho, and the conduct of the Sullivan police therein, but objection was made.—Mr. Enloe offered a resolution calling on the Postmaster-General for information as to whether any new mail service has been established since March 4, 1899, the amount of pay per mile, and the completed lines upon which postal service has not been placed. The resolution was passed, 169 yeas.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, Mr. Lester in the chair. All the amendments were non-concurred in except that in relation to the World's Fair.—The House then took a recess until 8 o'clock. The night session was devoted to pension business.

POWDER MILL BLOWN UP. Three Americans and Three Chinese Killed in California.

An explosion occurred at the Judson Giant Powder Works near West Berkeley, twelve miles from San Francisco, Cal., just after 9 o'clock in the morning, destroying the works and much property for several miles around. Five shocks were felt in San Francisco within a few minutes, the last four being of terrific force, shaking buildings, cracking a number of walls, and breaking plate-glass in buildings eight blocks up from the water front. Sixteen persons are known to have been lost—three white men and three Chinamen. Thousands of people visited the scene of the explosion next day and gazed wonderingly at the immense cavity dug in the side of the hill by the force of the explosion, and the remains of the buildings. The damage to the powder and chemical works is estimated at over \$200,000 and probably \$250,000 more damage was done in San Francisco and Oakland by windows breaking.

BURNED AND SUFFOCATED. Eight Children Lose Their Lives in a Burning Building.

A terrible disaster at Berkhamstead, England, resulted in the death of eight children.

A blasting mill having caught fire the caretaker endeavored to reach the basement, where his eight children were sleeping. Five were suffocated on the stairs, while the other three were burned to death.

The wife was rescued from an upper window.

TORNADO SINKS A STEAMER.

Many Lives Lost on the Pleasura Craft Frankie Folsom at Peoria.

The river steamer Frankie Folsom, from Peoria, Ill., with seventy persons on board, was sunk in Peoria Lake a few nights ago. Twenty of her passengers were drowned, despite the efforts of the crew and the rescue passengers to save them.

When it was seen that the vessel was sure to sink the panic on board was heartrending to witness. The passengers made frantic efforts to avoid the awful fate which stared them in the face, and their appeals for help were pitiful to hear.

Professor Paine had been giving a pyrotechnic display there for the past two weeks, and a good view of the exhibition could be obtained from the lake in the northern part of the city, and large numbers on excursion boats and small rowboats took advantage of the free exhibition.

It was a tornado that caused the disaster. At 10 o'clock the tornado swept unannounced over Peoria, Ill., leaving death and destruction on all sides. At Lake View Park, a mile above the city, a representation of Pompeii was being given.

For this occasion the Folsom came up with forty passengers. A landing was made, and two or three couples joined the party. There were also fifteen got on the boat at the park, so that the passenger list reached fully sixty.

As the boat came out of the landing and started down the river she was struck by the tornado and turned over. She was about midway in the river when she sank rapidly.

MORE trouble with the Indians is announced by the Secretary of the Interior as likely to occur in the near future, unless claims made by some of the redskins for depreciations are adjudicated and paid.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

BEANS AND PEAS.	
Beans—Marrow, 1891, choice, #2 10	@ 2 00
Medium, 1891, choice, #1	@ 1 80
Pea, 1891, choice, #1	@ 1 80
White kidney, 1891, choice, 2 40	@ 2 50
Red kidney, 1891, choice, 2 40	@ 2 50
Yellow eye, 1891, choice, #1	@ 1 75
Lima, Cal., per bush, #1	@ 1 75
Green peas, 1891, per bush, #1	@ 1 65
1891, bags, #1	@ 1 50
1891, Scotch, #1	@ 1 25

CHEESE.

Creamery—St. & Penn., extras	20 1/2 @ 21
St. & Penn., firsts	19 @ 20
Western, firsts	19 @ 20
Western, seconds	17 @ 18
Western, thirds	16 @ 16 1/2
State dairy—half tubs, and	
pails, extras	19 @ 20
Half tubs and pails, 1sts.	17 1/2 @ 18
Half tubs and pails, 2ds.	16 @ 17
Wash tubs, extras	16 @ 17
Wash tubs, 1sts.	17 @ 18
Wash tubs, 2ds.	16 @ 16 1/2
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts.	16 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Im. creamery, 2ds.	15 @ 16
Im. creamery, 3ds	@ 15
Factory, firsts	14 1/2 @ 15
Factory, seconds	14 @ 15
Factory and dairy, thirds	13 @ 13 1/2

EGGS.

State and Penn.—Fresh	17 @ 17 1/2
Western—Fresh, fancy	16 1/2 @ 17
Fresh, fair to prime	16 @ 16 1/2

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples—Southern, red, crate	1 25 @ 1 75
Jersey, bough, bbl.	2 50 @ 3 00
Grapes—Western N. Y., Cal.	@ 1 00
lawie, 5 lb basket	@ 1 00
Western N. Y., Concord	@ 1 00
Peaches, Md. & Del., crate	75 @ 1 25
Cherries, large, black, lb.	12 @ 15
Large, red and white	8 @ 12
Small and poor	4 @ 6
Huckleberries, N. J., per box	1 @ 1 1/2
Jersey, per quart	9 @ 11
Md. & Del., per quart	8 @ 10
Blackberries, Md., per qt.	8 @ 10
Jersey, per quart	8 @ 12
Geese, Western, prime green, qt.	6 @ 7
Raspberries, red, Jersey, qt.	4 @ 5
Currants, large, B., qt.	8 @ 10
Small, per lb.	6 @ 8

ROPS.

State—1891, choice, per lb.	24 @ 25
1891, prime	22 1/2 @ 23
1891, common to good	19 @ 21
1890, common to choice	14 @ 18
Old odds	7 @ 10

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.	@ 14
Western, per lb.	@ 14
Spring Chickens, large, lb.	18 @ 19
Small to medium	15 @ 17
Roosters, old, per lb.	8 @ 9
Turkeys, per lb.	10 @ 11
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn.	@ 10
per pair	65 @ 90
Southern, per pair	50 @ 60
Geese, Western, per pair	1 25 @ 1 37
Southern, per pair	1 00 @ 1 12