

Philadelphia has 23,000 more women than men.

The Chinese postal service, which is slow and crude, is controlled by many private companies.

According to life insurance statistics the average of man's life has increased five per cent. during the last twenty-five years.

Lord Dunraven values the English "pleasure fleet" at \$50,000,000, and says it finds employment for six or seven thousand men at sea, besides those on shore.

A woman writer for an Eastern publication attempts to explain why so many rich American girls marry titled foreigners. It is, she says, because the young society men of this country are foreign in manners, and the girls prefer the genuine article to the imitation.

The Rural New Yorker says: The day is coming when every milk dairyman will be compelled by law to have a veterinarian examine his cows regularly and give them a character for health. Why shouldn't we know there is health in our milk as well as wealth in our fertilizer?

It is a curious fact, muses the Chicago Herald, that the father of Alexander Graham Bell once devised an alphabet of "visible speech" to represent all the sounds of which the human voice is capable, and that his son, from teaching deaf mutes, should have enlarged the possibilities of sound almost to infinity.

A food enthusiast has arisen, who says that the banana is the universal food and clothing of the human race. He claims that before long bread, muffins, porridge, soup, pies, and sausages will be made out of bananas. Besides that, an indelible ink can be made out of the skin, and a beautiful cloth can be made out of the fibre.

Says the Boston Transcript: "Few geographers mention the district in the South known as the 'Poor Man's Belt.' It is a tract of country generally very sandy and producing little timber save the long leaved pine. It begins not far south of Richmond, Va., and extends along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts into Texas. Its length is not far from 1800 miles, while it is from 50 to 150 miles in width. The soil is poor, but the forests produce not only lumber in abundance, but also large quantities of pitch, tar and turpentine. It got a bad name during anti-bellum days because no cotton was raised in it, but, since the South is beginning to look elsewhere than to the cotton field for its wealth, the 'Poor Man's Belt' promises to become one of the richest parts of the Southern States."

One of the most remarkable schemes of the day, in the opinion of the New York World, is the plan of Sir Cecil Rhodes, the Premier of Cape Colony, South Africa, to build a telegraph line from the Cape to Egypt. Sir Cecil, it is said, is now on his way to Cairo to look after details, and the project, chimerical as it may seem, has been indorsed by many public men in England. Sir Cecil's proposition takes the British chiefly as the first thread upon which a great British empire in Africa is to be strung. It is believed in England that the Germans will yet get out of Africa and leave their extensive possessions on the east coast to the Union Jack. Then England will have the unbroken right of way from the Cape to Cairo, by the way of Zanzibar and the district of the Great Lakes.

The Society for the Protection of Birds appears to be making headway in England. According to its second annual report, which has just been issued, the number of members has increased from 1200 to 2500. There is evidently plenty of work for them to do if they wish to preserve birds of bright plumage from the annihilation threatened by the demands of fashion. It appears that even so common, hardy and prolific a bird as the goldfinch is in danger of extinction. The fashion of mounting whole birds on hats and bonnets has been peculiarly fatal. What the society is anxious to bring about is the extension of the wild birds protection act, the operation of which begins too late and ends too soon in the year to be of much practical benefit. The report points out that it is not only the direct slaughter of birds for which fashion is responsible. There is an enormous demand nowadays for real winter berries for the purpose of feminine adornment. As a result a good many birds which escape the snare of the fowler die of starvation for lack of their natural food. Artificial berries last longer than the real and look just as pretty, while the manufacture of them would provide employment for many destitute women.

"Let us have a National quarantine, and let us have it without delay," says the Chicago Tribune.

The average revenue per ton per train mile last year was just a little less than nine mills. In the South, states the Atlanta Constitution, it was away below the average.

Some one says go where you will over the Continent of Europe you will find some American dentist successfully established and everywhere quoted for professional ability.

In France the Government pays the pastors, not only of the Catholic but of the Protestant denominations. This rule obtains also in the colonies, so that Mohammedan mosques are maintained by the State. It costs millions of dollars. There is a strong disposition to abolish the arrangement, notes Public Opinion.

Dr. Henry G. Byer, surgeon in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., tested the breathing capacity and the leg, arm and back strength of five football teams and made a formula for the strength of each team, and he concludes that the result of the game is determined by the absolute strength of the team.

A passenger must pay fare on a railroad train, whether he is given a seat or not. That is the decision of the Municipal Civil Court of Boston in the case of the Old Colony Railroad Company vs. C. S. Rackmann. A car was crowded, and as Mr. Rackmann was not given a seat he declined to pay his fare, and suit was brought against him to recover fifteen cents. An appeal will be taken and the case carried to the full bench of the Supreme Court.

These great steel warships of modern device seem to be the deadliest engines ever invented, for those on board of them. They have never been known so far as to do any particular damage to anybody else. The Chisina Kan was one of them, lately built for the Japanese Government in France, at an extravagant cost, and fitted out with all the modern improvements. It had a collision not long ago with an ordinary steamship, the Ravenna. The Ravenna proceeded on her way without having to put into port for repairs, but the Chisina Kan went to the bottom with such inordinate speed that of her crew of ninety souls but sixteen could be saved. If one of these tremendous engines could be brought against us, the only thing necessary, it seems, would be to ram it with a skiff, and send it to the bottom.

The papers in the Northwest say that everywhere in that region water powers are being taken up and utilized to create electricity. So cheap is this process that the use of coal is out of the question. No light and no power can be created so cheaply as that where a mountain stream has been made to do the work. What was an experiment a short time ago has now become one of the most remarkable industrial developments of the time. In nearly all the Northwestern States which are hilly or mountainous these water powers are abundant. Swift streams are flowing down everywhere. These are just what the electricians want. Finding a stream anywhere within five or ten miles of a thriving town, they are ready to light that town and furnish power cheaper than it could ever be furnished by the use of coal. This, to a great extent, is the practical solution of the question of cheap light, heat and power.

Early in the present century George Rapp founded an Eden in Pennsylvania, and named the settlement Economy. The settlers had to live up to the apostolic rule of holding all things in common, and they were, moreover, prohibited from marrying. From time to time the society received enough accessions to keep it alive, and at the present time the members number twenty-five men. With no families, these men naturally fell into habits of hard work and close economy. Their property increased in value, and it is now worth anywhere from forty to seventy million of dollars. The head of the community died a few weeks ago, and John Duss, a man of thirty-three, who joined the society only six years ago, is likely to be his successor. If Mr. Duss outlives his associates, all the property will be his, and he may by the time he reaches the age of sixty find himself in possession of an estate worth from \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000. People who have followed the progress of this remarkable society of celibates are asking the question: "Does it pay to be single?" Perhaps it does in exceptional cases, but it is the belief of the Atlantic Constitution that "the average man would rather be in the penitentiary than in the pious little town of Economy. Better a crust of bread and love in a cottage than such an unnatural life with all its millions of joys and wealth!"

## RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

### The Ex-President Dies After a Brief Illness.

### President-Elect Cleveland Attends His Funeral in Ohio.



RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

Rutherford B. Hayes, ex-President of the United States, died of neuralgia of the heart, at his home near Fremont, Ohio, at 11 o'clock, a few nights ago, after a brief illness.

Rutherford B. Hayes, Jr., Webb C. Hayes and Miss Frances Hayes, ex-President's children, were with him at the time he died. Scott Hayes, another son, had been summoned from Cincinnati, but failed to arrive before his father's death.

#### Sketch of His Career.

Rutherford B. Hayes was born in Delaware, Ohio, on October 4, 1822. He was the founder of the American branch of his family was George Hayes, a blacksmith and carpenter, who left Scotland in 1680 and settled in Windsor, Conn.

Rutherford B. Hayes was born three months after the death of his father. His uncle, Sardis Birchard, superintended his education. He was sent to Kenyon College, and was graduated in 1842. He began the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow, of Columbus, Ohio. He afterward attended a course of law in Harvard College, and was admitted to the bar at Marietta, Ohio, in 1845. Shortly after he began to practice his profession at Fremont, Ohio, having entered into partnership with Ralph P. Buckland, of that town. In 1849 he removed to Cincinnati, where he in time acquired a fair practice.

In 1856 he was nominated for Judge of Common Pleas, but declined the nomination. In 1855, the office of City Solicitor becoming vacant by the death of John Hart, he was unexpectedly elected by the City Council to fill the vacancy, and in 1859 was re-elected by the people for a full term, running 50 votes ahead of his ticket. He held this office until the spring of 1861.

The attack of Fort Sumpter called Mr. Hayes to arms. Judge Mathews and Mr. Hayes raised a regiment which was called the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry. Colonel Hayes was promoted to brigadier general and gained a reputation for valor in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, to take rank from October 19, 1864, and was brevetted major general "for gallant and distinguished services during the campaigns of 1864 in West Virginia, and particularly in the battles of Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek."

In 1864 Mr. Hayes was elected to Congress and he was re-elected in 1866. In 1867 he was nominated for Governor of Ohio, his opponent being Allen G. Thurman, and was elected. He was re-elected in 1870, and in 1873 he was once more nominated for Governor, and after a hot canvass defeated William Allen by a majority of 5544.

At the National Republican Convention which met in Cincinnati in 1876 Mr. Hayes was elected President on the seventh ballot, his principal opponent being James G. Blaine. The election which followed the nomination was the occasion of a grave crisis in the history of the country. Two sets of returns on Presidential electors were received from the States of Florida, three from Louisiana, two from Oregon and two from South Carolina. On the face of the original returns from the various States the Democratic candidates had received 233 of the 360 electors, and two Republicans.

The election turned on the twenty-one contested votes of South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida and one vote contested in Oregon.

The constitution provides that the Vice-President shall count the Electoral votes in the presence of the members of both Houses of Congress. The acting Vice-President was a Republican. The Senate was also Republican. The House was Democratic.

A law was enacted providing for the formation of an Electoral Commission to be composed of two Democrats and three Republicans from the Senate, three Democrats and two Republicans from the House, and four Justices of the Supreme Court, two Democrats and two Republicans. The Justices were to select another member of the Supreme Court Bench, who would thus hold the balance of power.

The Democrats who voted for the bill expected that David Davis, of Illinois, would be the fifth Justice. The Senate and the fifteenth and last member of that body. Davis was elected to the United States Senate, resigned his Justiceship and became ineligible. Joseph Bradley, of New Jersey, became the balance of power. He was a Republican.

The vote on each contested question in the Commission was eight to seven in favor of the Republican position.

Both parties being pledged to abide by the decision, this resulted in the election of Hayes's election by an electoral majority of one vote.

that he could cut a good swath in any granger's meadow.

#### The Funeral Exercises.

Business was suspended at Fremont, Ohio, and the schools were closed on account of the funeral of ex-President Hayes, which took place during the afternoon. Many public and private buildings were draped with black, and displayed flags at half mast and other evidences of mourning. Thousands of persons went to the Hayes residence at Spiegel Grove during the morning to view the body of the dead. On the dead man's breast rested the decoration of Commander-in-Chief of the Loyal Legion, and on the left lapel of the dress coat the decoration of the Army of West Virginia. At nine o'clock the children of the public schools marched there in procession.

President-Elect Cleveland arrived at 11:25 o'clock on the Lake Shore train. He was accompanied only by his Private Secretary. The train was two hours late, and a great crowd had assembled to see Mr. Cleveland. Company K of the Sixteenth Regiment was drawn up in two lines, extending from the train to the carriage. Between these two Mr. Cleveland was escorted by Colonel H. C. Corbin, followed by Webb and Birchard Hayes, and members of the committee of funeral arrangements. Mr. Cleveland was driven to the Hayes residence. The guests were then taken to the school room. The wide rooms of the mansion were filled with a distinguished company when the simple funeral services began at two o'clock.

In the south parlor and the large ballroom in the rear of the house were President-Elect Grover Cleveland and his cabinet, President Harrison's cabinet, representatives of the United States Senate and House, and officers of the Army and Navy. The members of the family were also seated there.

The Rev. J. L. Albritton of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Fremont, standing before the doors of the parlors in the expansive hall, read the 23d Psalm, after a hymn, and was followed in prayer by President J. W. Bushrod D. Hayes, who some forty-five years ago united in marriage with Mrs. Hayes and Rutherford Birchard Hayes in Chillicothe, Ohio. Another hymn, the Lord's Prayer repeated impressively and the simple solemn services at the house were over. The remains were then taken to Oakwood cemetery. The order in which the funeral procession moved was as follows: Honorary pall bearers, Hon. Charles Foster, Governor William McKinley, Hon. J. L. M. Curry, ex-Minister to Spain; Senator Calvin S. Brice, Major E. C. Dawes, General W. H. E. Hayes; members of the family; ex-President Grover Cleveland, accompanied by Hon. William Henry Smith, the nearest friend of the dead; members of the cabinet; Hon. Henry C. Lodge, Hon. H. M. Miller, Postmaster-General John W. Wainwright, and Secretaries Noble and Knapp; representatives of the United States Senate; a delegation of the House of Representatives; representatives of the officers of the Army; Colonel Henry C. Corbin, General J. C. Breckenridge, General George D. Ruggles, General M. L. Luddington, Captain Tesker N. Bliss, of General Schofield's staff; representatives of the United States Navy; Captain Howell, Commanders Dickson and Houston; representatives of the several commanderies of the Loyal Legion; officers and ex-officers of the Regimental Association of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry; officers and ex-officers of the U. S. A. R. of Ohio; Governor William Wainwright; members of the General Assembly of Ohio, and all the civil officers of the State in the order of precedence. Then followed the municipal officers of Cleveland, Toledo and Sandusky.

The military escort, consisting of the Cleveland Military Troop, the Sixteenth Regiment, O. N. G., and Battery D of Toledo, was commanded by Colonel H. S. Bunker. Members of the G. A. R. and Sons of Veterans not otherwise assigned comprised part of the escort. The post of honor was held by the First Troop of Cavalry of Cleveland, of which Webb C. Hayes is a member. The body bearers were eight members of General Hayes's old Twenty-third Regiment. The Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion was represented by a detachment of its members.

After the brief and simple ritual of the Grand Army of the Republic, all that was mortal of Rutherford B. Hayes, nineteenth President of the United States, was committed to the tomb.

The distinguished mourners were driven to town, whence Mr. Cleveland went to Toledo to spend the night, the Cabinet officers returned to Washington immediately after the funeral, and their special McKinley and his legislative and official party went back to Columbus in their respective trains.

## DOUBLE MURDER.

### A Thriftless Son Shoots His Father, Mother and Sister.

A tragedy was enacted at Chester, Penn., a few afternoons ago, which will result in the loss of two lives and the conviction of Thomas Rodgers as a double murderer. Rodgers is twenty-four years old, and the victim of his father, Thomas Rodgers, sixty years of age; his mother, Martha Ann Rodgers, of about the same age, and his married sister, Mrs. William Kilday.

As Thomas sat at the stove in the kitchen of his parents' home, just after the noon meal, in the afternoon, his wife reprimanded him for his laziness, and declaring that he must go to work, Thomas answered, "You can't put me out," and going up stairs, secured his brother-in-law's revolver.

The wife and daughter attempted to save Mr. Rodgers, but Thomas pushed them aside and deliberately fired two bullets into his father at short range. The first shot entered the thigh and the second lodged in the heart, while the powder scorched the old man's eyes, his father had fallen to the floor young Rodgers kicked him in the face.

The mother attempted to escape by the cellar door, but a bullet from her son's revolver struck her in the back and penetrated her left lung. The sister, Mrs. Kilday, fled from the house by the front door, and her brother, whose bloodthirsty passions had been thoroughly aroused, pursued her to the street, and, standing on the doorstep, shot her while she ran, in almost the same place that he had wounded his mother. The bullet glanced on the slender blade, and this saved the young woman's life.

## KILLED HER SON.

### Mrs. Taggart Suddenly Gave Way to an Angry Impulse.

In a sudden fit of ungenerous temper Mrs. Mary Taggart, of Philadelphia, Penn., stabbed to death with a single knife thrust Thomas Davis, a seventeen-year-old son by a former husband.

The Taggart family, consisting of John Taggart, Mrs. Taggart, their seven-year-old boy and young Davis, lived in a cheap lodging-house on North Ninth street. When Thomas came home he asked his mother why she was never ready to eat supper with him. The boy was seated at the table at the time and his question enraged the woman, and she turned suddenly from the stove, where she was baking buckwheat cakes, and thrust a knife into his breast.

## THE NEXT SENATE.

### New Faces in the Upper Branch of the Coming Congress.

### Smith, New Jersey; Lodge, Massachusetts; White, California.

There will be a number of new faces in the United States Senate when it convenes in March to witness the inauguration of Grover Cleveland as President, and the installation of Adlai E. Stevenson as its own presiding officer. Below are given pictures and biographical sketches of three of the most recent additions: James Smith, Jr., whom the Legislative caucus of New Jersey Democrats selected to succeed Senator Rufus Blodgett; Henry Cabot Lodge, who has been elected by the Massachusetts Legislature a successor to Senator Henry L. Dawes, and Stephen M. White, the Californian lawyer just chosen to succeed Senator Felton by a majority of one on joint Legislative ballot.



JAMES SMITH, JR.

James Smith, Jr., was born in Newark, N. J., and was educated at private schools in his native city up to the time he went to college at Wilmington, Del. After graduating he located in New York in the dry goods business, his father having been in this line for many years in the same city. He did not like the business, however, and soon returned to Newark, where he engaged in the manufacturing of patent and enamelled leather. To-day he is the sole owner of the largest concern in that line of business in the country. Smith's first office was that of Councilman, having been elected in 1882, when the Council was a tie. The ward he ran in was Republican; he was elected. He at once became a leader, and in the following fall refused a unanimous nomination for Mayor. He has had offered to him every office in the gift of the people of his city and county and State, but has always declined to accept any office except that of President of the Newark Board of Public Works. Mr. Smith is no orator, but talks well. He has a dignified and easy manner, and is as shrewd as any of them in dealing with men. His gray hair gives him an appearance older than his actual age. Personally he is popular and naturally amiable. He is married and has several children.



HENRY CABOT LODGE.

Henry Cabot Lodge was born in Boston, Mass., May 12, 1857. He was graduated from Harvard in 1877, and from the Law School three years later. In 1875 he received the degree of Ph. D. for his thesis on the land law of Anglo-Saxons. He was university lecturer on American history from 1878 to 1879, and about the same time edited the North American Review. He served two terms in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1880 and 1881. For two years he was Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1883 and 1884. He was defeated as a candidate for Congress in 1884, but was elected in 1886, and subsequently re-elected. Mr. Lodge has been an Overseer of Harvard College since 1884, and is a member of various scientific and historical societies. He has published several books, among them being "Life and Letters of George Cabot," "Short History of English Colonies in America," "Life of Alexander Hamilton," "Life of Webster," and "Studies in History."



STEPHEN M. WHITE.

Stephen M. White is an eminent lawyer and persuasive orator. On more than one occasion in National Conventions of the Democratic Party his impassioned eloquence has drawn the eyes of the entire country to the Golden State. Mr. White was born in the city of San Francisco, Jan. 19, 1833. His whole life, except short periods devoted to travel, has been spent within the borders of his native State. Since 1874 he has made his home in Los Angeles, and has at various times served that county as District Attorney, State Senator, and in other important positions. As a public man Mr. White officiated as Chairman of two State Conventions of his party, and in the Senatorial struggle of 1890 he received the complimentary vote of the Democratic Party for United States Senator.

## AN APOSTOLIC DELEGATE.

### Monsignor Satolli Made the Pop's Representative in America.

A dispatch from Rome says that "the Pope has decided to establish a permanent apostolic delegation in the United States, and has nominated Monsignor Satolli, who recently went to the United States as the Papal representative, to be the first delegate."

"Pope Leo is said to be greatly interested in the situation in America, and desirous of putting an end to the ecclesiastical differences existing there. With this purpose the Pope is preparing an encyclical to the American episcopate, advising harmony and union."

Monsignor Satolli, the Papal ablegate, received at the Catholic University, Washington, the following cable message from Dr. O'Connell, the American Secretary of the Propaganda, who accompanied Satolli to this country, and recently returned to Rome:

"The apostolic delegation is permanently established in the United States, and you are confirmed as the first delegate."

Information was also received that the Rev. F. Z. Rooker, of Albany, N. Y., had been formally appointed Secretary of the apostolic delegation, and stating further that he had left Rome for New York, and was no doubt the bearer of the Papal bull creating the delegation and confirming all the powers of Monsignor Satolli.

Archbishop Satolli came to this country as a mere Papal representative of the World's Fair. Suddenly he became an Ablegate, which meant that he had limited powers in a few special cases. Now as a Delegate Apostolic he takes rank over the entire hierarchy of the United States.

As Ablegate he was a minor official. As Delegate he represents the Pope, precisely as a Minister Plenipotentiary represents his country at a foreign court. As far as the bishops of the United States are concerned he is the Pope himself in the transaction of church affairs. He could have but one higher office, that of Cardinal Legate, a rare appointment in these days.

## MANY SOLDIERS BURNED.

### A Railway Train Takes Fire While Running at Full Speed.

A fatal railway accident occurred a few days ago on the line between Slatoust and Samara, in Russia. A train composed of several cars filled with recruits was running from Slatoust to Samara, when flames burst from the foremost car. The train was running at full speed, and in a few moments all the cars were blazing. The engineer did not stop the train until it had run a considerable distance. It was then found that forty-nine of the recruits were dead, and twenty were terribly burned or otherwise injured.

A strict investigation will be held to determine the cause of the fire. It is charged that the engineer was guilty of negligence in not stopping the train as soon as he saw the fire. Had he done so the loss of life would have been small.

## THE MARKETS.

### Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

BEANS AND PEAS.  
Beans—Marrow, 1892, choice... 1.90 @ 1.91  
Medium, 1892, choice... 1.85 @ 1.91  
Yes, 1892, choice... 1.80 @ 1.87  
Red kidney, 1892, choice... 2.00 @ 2.07  
Red kidney, poor to fair... 1.75 @ 1.80  
Lima, Cal., per bush... 2.05 @ 2.10  
Green peas, 1892, per bush... 1.75 @ 1.77

BUTTER.  
Creamery—St. & Penn., extra... 37 @ 38  
St. & Penn., firsts... 36 @ 37  
Western, firsts... 35 @ 36  
Western, seconds... 34 @ 35  
Western, thirds... 33 @ 34  
State dairy—half tubs, and  
pails, extra... 37 @ 38  
Half tubs and pails, lets... 35 @ 36  
Half tubs and pails, 2ds... 34 @ 35  
Wash tubs, extra... 33 @ 34  
Wash tubs, 1st... 32 @ 33  
Wash tubs, 2ds... 31 @ 32  
Western—Im. creamery, lets... 26 @ 28  
W. Im. creamery, 2ds... 25 @ 27  
W. Im. creamery, 3ds... 24 @ 26  
Western Factory, fresh, firsts... 23 @ 24  
W. Factory, seconds... 17 @ 18  
W. Factory and dairy, 3ds... 16 @ 17

CHEESE.  
State factory—Full cream,  
white, fancy... 11 1/2 @ 12  
Full cream, colored, fancy... 11 1/2 @ 12  
Full cream, good to prime... 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2  
Part skims, choice... 8 1/2 @ 9  
Part skims, good to prime... 8 @ 9  
Part skims, common... 4 @ 5  
Full skims... 1 @ 2 1/2

EGGS.  
State and Penn.—Fresh... 40 @ 41  
Western—Fresh, fancy... 34 @ 35  
Lined—State... 31 @ 32

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.  
Apples—King, per bbl... 2 @ 2  
Baldwin, per bbl... 1.50 @ 2.00  
Greening, per bbl... 2.50 @ 4.00  
Grapes—per river, Del... 3 @ 4  
W. N. Y., Catawba, 5 lb... 7 @ 10  
W. N. Y., Concord, 5 lb... 7 @ 9  
Cranberries, Cape Cod, bbl... 10 @ 10.00

HOPS.  
State—1892, fair to choice... 21 1/2 @ 21  
1891, prime... 16 @ 21  
1892, common to good... 18 @ 21  
Old odds... 5 @ 9

LIVESTOCK.  
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn... 14 @ 15  
Western, per lb... 12 @ 13  
Spring Chickens, local... 12 @ 13  
Western per lb... 12 @ 13  
Roosters, old, per lb... 8 @ 9  
Turkeys, per lb... 13 @ 14  
Ducks—N. Y., N. Y., Penn... 8 @ 11  
Western, per pair... 75 @ 100  
Geese, Western, per pair... 1.50 @ 2.00  
Pigeons, per pair... 21 @ 35

DRESSED POULTRY—DRY PACKED.  
Turkeys—Jersey, per lb... 16 @ 17  
Chickens—Ohio, per lb... 16 @ 18  
Western, per lb... 13 @ 15  
Fowls—Fair to fancy, per lb... 11 @ 13  
Ducks—Fair to fancy, per lb... 10 @ 12  
Eastern, per lb... 8 @ 10  
Spring, L. I., per lb... 9 @ 12  
Geese—Western, per lb... 9 @ 12  
Squabs—Dark, per doz... 3.00 @ 4  
White, per doz... 4 @ 5

VEGETABLES.  
Potatoes—State, per bbl... 2.51 @ 2.63  
Jersey, prime, per bbl... 2.25 @ 2.51  
Jersey, inferior, per bbl... 1.50 @ 2.00  
L. I. in bulk, per bbl... 2 @ 2.75  
Cabbage, L. I., per 100... 8.01 @ 12.00  
Onions—Eastern, yellow, bbl... 2.75 @ 3.00  
Eastern, red, per bbl... 2.51 @ 3.00  
Lima, per bbl... 2.50 @ 3.00  
Squash—Marrow, per bbl... 2 @ 2.25  
Sweet potatoes, Va., per bbl... 4 @ 5  
South Jersey, per bbl... 3.00 @ 3.00  
Celery, near by, doz, bunches 1 1/2 @ 1.75

GRAIN, ETC.  
Flour—City Mill Extra... 4.15 @ 4.25  
Patents... 4.35 @ 4.50  
Wheat—No. 2 Red... 81 1/2 @ 82 1/2  
Rye—State... 6 @ 6  
Barley—Two-rowed State... 64 @ 66  
Corn—Ungraded Mixed... 39 @ 40 1/2  
Oats—No. 2 White... 30 1/2 @ 31 1/2  
Mixed Western... 27 @ 30  
Hay—Good to Choice... 20 @ 25  
Straw—Long Rye... 60 @ 65 1/2  
Lard—City Steam... 10 @ 10.75

LIVE STOCK.  
Beaves, City dressed... 7 1/2 @ 10  
Milk Cows, com. to good... 35.00 @ 50.00  
Calves, City dressed... 8 @ 12 1/2  
Sheep, per 100 lbs... 4.50 @ 5.75  
Lamb, per lb... 20 @ 25  
Hogs—Live, per 100 lbs... 7.75 @ 8.00  
Dressed... 9 @ 11