

We spend \$80,000,000 a year on our fences.

The Chinese propose trying to dilodge the Russians from the Pamir, or that part of it to which China lays claim.

Our navy will rank as the fifth in the world when our new ships are afloat, being surpassed only by England, France, Russia and Italy.

The Chicago Herald alleges that "our language is phonetically so difficult to foreigners that to lecture before an English-speaking audience in the English tongue gives them an acute pain in the jaws."

The statement that a woman could be implicated in every case of bomb throwing which has taken place in Paris has been proved. The New York World facetiously asserts that women are employed almost exclusively in the dynamite factories of France, and are equal upon provocation to blowing men up.

A Chicago paper recently gathered the statistics for several years of murders, legal hangings and lynchings. In 1887 the murders were 2335; in 1889, 3567; in 1890, 4290; in 1891, 5906, and in 1892, 6792. There were 123 legal hangings in 1891, or 1 legal hanging to 48 murders, and 107 legal hangings in 1892, or 1 to 63 murders.

Science makes slow progress in aerial navigation, exclaims the Brooklyn Citizen. The balloon of to-day is scarcely an improvement in any sense on the Montgolfier affair of a hundred years ago, and the flying machines, though more complicated, are no better guarded against abrupt descent toward the center of gravity than that of the Scotchman who announced about a century since that he was going to fly out of Edinburgh on a pair of big wings, and broke his leg at the first attempt.

In the latter part of October a good roads congress will be held under the auspices of the Agricultural Department of the Columbian Exposition Road machinery, taxation, legislation, tolls, free roads, repairs, and material for construction, will be discussed. The object is to advance the cause of good roads in America, and to develop a more practical system of improving our highways, best methods of construction, and to encourage the public and private support for the same. The congress will be held in the permanent Memorial Art Palace in the Lake Front Park. T. Butterworth, of Chicago, is Chairman of the committee.

The labor troubles in Lancashire, England, which ended by a compromise, take rank as the greatest struggle between capital and labor which the world has seen. The campaign lasted twenty weeks, involved directly and indirectly 125,000 employes, and cost in loss of wages alone \$10,000,000. Each side was equally willing at the outset to engage in a test of strength, and at last they were just as glad to call a truce with the honors even. Great sacrifices have been endured, with no result, save that both parties to the conflict have had all desire for fight taken out of them, and the advantages of mutual compromise are for the time being fully conceded. The operatives have in the terms of peace conceded just a shade more than the masters, but there has been really no victory for either side. The plans agreed upon for settling future disputes seem to be the best ever devised thus far. They assure the necessary stability in the cotton market by limiting all future changes to five per cent. at intervals of not less than one year.

The New York Financial Indicator says that railway construction will soon be in full swing again, and prints a table showing 164 new lines in thirty-five States and Territories, with over 4800 miles of proposed mileage, on which some work has been done or is about to be begun. At the close of last year, or at the present time, we find the following new lines and mileage credited to the South:

State.	Lines.	Miles.
Alabama.....	6	29
Arkansas.....	6	203
Florida.....	5	272
Georgia.....	7	269
Louisiana.....	2	41
Mississippi.....	2	31
Tennessee.....	4	129
Texas.....	9	359
Virginia.....	6	90
West Virginia.....	13	227
Total.....	60	1,730

Other lines will doubtless be projected or started during the year, adds the Atlanta Constitution, and the outlook is certainly full of promise. The figures quoted show that railway construction is fairly active in the South, and they indicate a more prosperous state of affairs than has been supposed to exist. If it be true that money talks, the millions invested in these big enterprises should be regarded as positive testimony of the most encouraging nature.

Vegetarians are making great progress in many of the large cities of Germany.

An expedition will shortly be equipped by Sir Thomas Elder to explore the interior of the Australian continent.

A syndicate of Milwaukee bachelors who undertook co-operative housekeeping has failed. One of the four men is to be married, and the others do not care to keep up their establishment, which costs \$500 a month.

It is said that if the United States were supplied with ministers in the same proportion that the heathen world is with missionaries, there would be altogether about two hundred and seventy-five, about two-thirds as many as there are now in Boston alone.

Paris advises report that the appreciation of horseflesh has so developed at that center of culinary civilization that she now maintains 150 butchers who deal in that kind of meat alone, and that 20,000 equine carcasses were devoured last year. It appears that these are not for the most part eaten by the very poor. The use of horseflesh in England has grown but slowly during the thirty years since its introduction. In Belgium it has made more progress.

There are at present 1850 cities and towns in the United States equipped with electric lights. It is interesting to note that Pennsylvania takes the lead with 150 towns, New Jersey and Illinois following with 147 and 133 respectively, and that in the first State there are no less than thirty-two new lighting corporations which have not yet commenced business. There are over 500 railways operated by electricity in the country, and 200 more incorporated holding franchises allowing the use of electric power.

Deserted towns are supposed generally to be relics of the mining craze in far Western States and remote from centres of population. But, strange to say, there is such a town within ten miles of Denver. It contains large and once handsome brick buildings, rows of mouldering dwellings, and hundreds of scattered frame huts. It is the collapsed boom town of Sullivan, started by the promoters of the great scheme of the old Denver Water Company to dam the subterranean flow of Cherry Creek and pump it into an enormous reservoir for the use of the people of Denver. The work was an engineering failure, and a financial one, as many Eastern bondholders found out. While the boom lasted thousands of men were employed, buildings sprang up like mushrooms, prices of corner lots soared, and there was even a bitter post-office fight. A year and a half ago operations stopped, there was an exodus of speculators, tradesmen and laborers, the postoffice was shut up, and Sullivan's greatness was a thing of the past. Among the acres of building materials, sandstone, trusser, pipes, boiler stacks and plates, etc., abandoned when the crash came, the coyote sometimes picks his way now, and he is the only guest at the mammoth hotel that was once the sight of the place.

A strange and grotesque figure disappears from the upper ranks of the British nobility with the death of the Duke of Bedford. Succeeding to the dukedom on the suicide of his father only two years ago he has, according to the New York Sun, exhibited in an intensified form the Russell family traits. He was practically a recluse and never had any intimate associates. Though enormously rich he was a miser. Scores of acres of the most valuable property in the heart of London belong to his estate. His passion for saving manifested itself when a boy at school and it remained with him till the day of his death. Never a day passed without his saving something and reckoning how much he had saved. After his succession to the dukedom and vast property accompanying it the passion increased. His one absorbing thought was to pile up further hoards, to find new possibilities of retrenchment, to form ways of increasing the unneeded surplus, and every penny he continued to invest by the best advice procurable in the soundest securities. During the last few years he had become physically almost a monstrosity. He was well proportioned and active as a young man, but indulgence of a most gluttonous appetite soon made him corpulent. The very corpulence that made more exercise necessary prevented exercise at all. Of late years his habits have been most seditary. For days together he would not go outside his house. His appetite was huge, gross, enormous, gargantuan. He ate, as an eminent man who knew him better perhaps than any other described it, like a wolf. He was reputed to be the largest and heaviest feeder in England. Those who had seen him eating say it was a sight never to be forgotten. Heart disease of long standing was the immediate cause of death, but he really died of gluttony.

CYCLONES SWEEP THE WEST.

Great Wind Storms and Cloud-Bursts in Five States.

Towns Badly Damaged in Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas.

One of the most disastrous storms in the history of the Missouri Valley passed eastward through Nebraska and Iowa late a few afternoons ago, carrying death and destruction in its path. Page, a small town of 190 people, in the extreme northern portion of Nebraska was the first place struck by the hurricane. Mrs. Harry Ellis and two children were blown from the doorway some distance into the prairie. The mother was killed and the two children fatally injured. Many other people in the town were injured by the flying debris, and nearly all of the houses were more or less damaged.

The inhabitants reported the tornado carrying with it many articles of furniture, and furniture and pieces of houses, indicating that some towns further west suffered in a greater or less degree.

For a hundred miles the tornado passed down a valley occupied by farmhouses. The damage in this district was great. When the storm crossed the Missouri River it struck the town of Akron, Iowa, on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road, which has a population of about 100 people. It was devastated by the tornado. It began to grow dark in the town, and in half an hour it was necessary to have lights. About 6 o'clock the storm struck the place with scarcely a minute's warning. It was a regular whirlwind. Several men and one woman were killed. Houses were thrown from their foundations and overturned, and many of them blown to pieces. A double-span wagon bridge across the Sioux River was wrecked from the piers and dashed against the river bank. The iron rods were twisted and bent. A large elevator was demolished, and the debris carried across the railroad tracks to where a lumber yard was and deposited, while the lumber yard and buildings were carried down and deposited in the river. The cars loaded with stone that were standing on the railroad tracks were picked up by the wind and turned completely over. Nearly every building in the town was more or less damaged. Many roofs were blown off and carried far from the houses. The storm then moved to the southwest, from Akron to Westfield. Farmhouses and barns which were in the path of the storm, were either wholly demolished or badly damaged. From Westfield the storm crossed over the Missouri River into Nebraska, where it gradually subsided.

A very severe electric storm, accompanied by a heavy fall of rain, swept over central Illinois, and did not less damage. It caused the entire city to be submerged, doing thousands of dollars' damage. St. Louis, Mo., was also visited by a terrific cloudburst, which was accompanied by a wind of nearly the proportions of a tornado. Kansas City, Mo., was visited by one of the heaviest rain in a half century known for years. The hail stones were as large as hen's eggs. The hail lasted about five minutes, and was followed by a heavy fall of rain. The storm was reported to have been unusually heavy throughout Kansas, especially along the Santa Fe Railroad. A number of small bridges were washed out, deluging trains.

Latter Details. In Kansas the area of the storm was bounded by the three tiers of counties from the eastern border, nearly every county suffering more or less. Montgomery county, in the extreme southwest portion, suffered the most. The town of Parker was laid waste, every house in the place being more or less wrecked, but no lives were lost. At Walnut many houses were wrecked and several persons injured. At Robinson Owen Felton was killed by lightning. At Page four houses were demolished and many other badly damaged. Mrs. Ellis and two daughters were blown out on the prairie and killed. The bodies of three unknown persons have been found since. Scarcely a building remains intact. The storm came from the southwest. The starting point was a little way beyond Inman, where it touched the ground, tearing down two schoolhouses and the dwelling of a colored man named Hill and breaking his leg. From there the storm passing over Inman is described by those who saw it as being about a half-mile wide and turning in every conceivable shape. While the storm was passing overhead the atmosphere became very fetid, it was preceded at this point by a very heavy hail, which did considerable damage. The first building struck in town was the academy. It cost \$43,000. The buildings were torn to pieces.

At Salem, Mo., about twenty barns and dwellings were destroyed. Conroy, Mo., a mining town of some 300 people, was torn to pieces. Of all the stores, shops, barns and residences, only two remain standing, and only one or two more can be repaired. At this place several persons were killed outright, and three others have since died. The list of injured reaches nearly twenty. Along the line of the storm, which averaged about a mile in width, fruit trees, forest trees and fencing were swept away. The tornado was preceded by hail and accompanied by heavy rain. The residence of Judge D. M. Green in Courtis township was blown down, and Judge Green was killed. On Crooked Creek the house of Mrs. Key was destroyed, and Mr. Key injured. About 7:30 o'clock in the evening, during a heavy rainstorm, a tornado struck Ypsilon, Mich., and swept through its centre. Twelve or fifteen of the principal business blocks in the city were demolished and others had their roofs torn off and were otherwise damaged. Several dwellings were also wrecked. Nearly all the buildings on Huron street, between Congress and Pearl streets suffered. The principal business blocks were blown down and the Opera House, Hawkins House, Union block, Occidental Hotel, business college and the Postoffice building. The Central Telephone and the Western Union Telegraph offices suffered severely, the former being blown down, and the latter, which was also wrecked. Quite a number of people were injured.

FOREST AND PRAIRIE FIRES.

Ohio, Kentucky, Nebraska and South Dakota Communities Devastated. Forest fires have been doing immense damage to Ohio, Kentucky, Nebraska, and South Dakota. They were fanned by high winds. Burning wood was dropped into the towns of McKinnon, Ky., from the forest three-quarters of a mile away. Bob Moore, John Yinson, Alph Holant, Will Rowland and Sam Moore, farmers near there, lost their houses. Reports from Liberty, Casey County, Ky., stated that it was impossible to save the town. At Grayson, Ky., fires are raging on all sides. J. E. Hale's 10,000 barn and three horses were burned. Every body was fighting the fire. Fires also raged near Enterprise, Haydenville, Angus and West Union, in Ohio, George Washburn, in attempting to cross a mountain near West Union, was overtaken and terribly burned. The inhabitants in that vicinity were panic-stricken. Dispatches from Nebraska and South Dakota reported numerous prairie fires in those States, devastating vast areas. Near Chamberlain, South Dakota, ten persons were burned to death and a large amount of stock perished.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

JOHN RYAN and **David Frer** were drowned in Roundout Creek, at Kingston, N. Y. They lacked their team over the bank in turling around in the dark.

COLONEL ELLIOTT P. SHEPARD'S will was filed in New York City: his bequests for religious purposes aggregated \$250,000.

The White Star steamer *Majestic* arrived at New York from Liverpool with a party of thirty British newspaper men, who will visit the World's Fair at Chicago and incidentally the leading cities of the Union.

WILLIAM GRIMES, a wealthy young man, recently suffered a fracture of the hip, and decided to go to the Bridgeport (Conn.) Hospital to undergo the operation of wiring the femur. Dr. W. A. Korn, assisted by the hospital staff, performed the operation, and were horrified to find the patient dead at its conclusion.

At a tenement house fire in Williamsburg, N. Y., Mrs. Mary Ainsworth and two of her children were burned to death and two of her other children were injured.

JOHN HILL, a colored lad nineteen years of age, was shot and killed Joseph Dodson, aged twenty-two years and also colored, on October 10, has been hanged at Camden, N. J.

The United States cruiser *Machias* was given her first preliminary trial on the river at Bath, Me. Her engines developed no weaknesses or defects, and her engineers are well satisfied. She averaged 12½ knots with nothing like a full head of steam, and experts are confident she will make over fourteen knots.

South and West.

MOST of the American fleet left Hampton Roads, Va., for a short practice cruise at sea.

J. JEFFORD, a farmer, living eight miles west of Pittsboro, Miss., was lynched by a mob for killing his wife. The body was then riddled with bullets.

The convention of Southern Governors opened at Richmond, Va. The following States were represented: Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Missouri, Tennessee, Louisiana, West Virginia, Arkansas and Mississippi. The States without representatives were Kentucky, Florida and Texas.

Excitement caused by violent fluctuations in wheat continued on the Chicago Board of Trade.

The United States sloop-of-war *Adams* sailed from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu to join the cruiser *Boston*. She takes a large quantity of stores for the *Boston*, and men to fill the places of those whose terms of office have expired.

The barn of Charles Reed, a prominent horseman, whose place is near Gallatin, Tenn., was struck by lightning, and twenty-five brood mares, some of them in foal by the celebrated sire St. Blair, were instantly killed. The barn, valued at \$6000, was also destroyed. The total loss is over \$100,000.

WILLIAM BOND has been hanged at Rockville, Md. He was pronounced dead eight minutes. He murdered and outraged Margaret Cephas.

The home of Charles White, nineteen miles north of Jacksonville, Oregon, on Rogue River, was burned. His son Clarence, aged seven, perished in the flames, and in attempting to save the boy Mrs. White was badly burned.

ALEXANDER W. QUARRIER, clerk in the Secretary of State's office, was drowned at Charleston, W. Va., with Miss Ella Young, of West Virginia, while out boating.

W. L. GLENN, of Chicago, and **Manie Wilson** were found dead at Fishback's Hotel, Louisville, Ky. At first it looked like a case of double suicide, but it turned out that the woman gave the man drugged whisky and then shared the deadly poison.

Washington.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: **Dominic I. Murphy**, of Washington, D. C., for First Deputy Commissioner of Pensions; **Calb W. West**, of Salt Lake City, Utah, to be Governor of Utah.

The President has nominated **Alexander W. Terrell**, of Texas, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Turkey; **John J. Hawkins**, of Arizona Territory, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Arizona; **James F. Read**, of Arkansas, to be Attorney of the United States for the Western District of Arkansas; **Francis R. Lassiter**, of Virginia, to be Attorney of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia.

The unofficial list of members-elect of the House of Representatives for the Fifty-third Congress shows that of the 355 seats but one is vacant, that caused by the election of Representative Lodge to the Senate. The Democrats have 237 Representatives, the Republicans 117 and the People's Party 8.

The President made the following nominations: **Richard H. Alvey**, of Maryland, to be Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, of the District of Columbia; **Martin F. Morris**, of the District of Columbia, to be Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia; **Seth Shepard**, of Texas, to be Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia; **Lucus Q. Lamar**, of Mississippi, to be Recorder of the General Land Office.

The Treasury Department decided to accord to the exhibitors at the World's Fair the privilege of gratuitous distribution of their samples, catalogues, descriptions, etc., so far as these may relate to the articles exhibited.

WORKMEN in Belgium went on strike because the Chamber of Deputies voted against universal suffrage.

WILLIAM WALDOREN ASTOR has bought the Spanish title of **Comte de Astor**, on the banks of the Thames, England, from the Duke of Westminster. The sum paid is said to be \$1,200,000.

THOUSANDS of persons, including the highest officials, visited the Columbus caravan Santa Maria at Havana, Cuba. A banquet to the commander and the officials of the Santa Maria was given at the town hall.

A TERRIBLE mine explosion occurred at Pont-y-Frid, Wales, on the day after, many lives were believed to have been lost.

A GENERAL uprising of natives against Christians is threatened in Corea and prompt steps have been taken by the State Department and Navy Department to avert bloodshed.

There were rioting and strikes in many places in Belgium on account of the rejection by the Chamber of Deputies of the bill for universal suffrage.

CHOLERA is spreading rapidly in Eastern Galicia. The average number of deaths has doubled.

PENSION COMMISSIONER.

Judge William Lochren, of Minnesota, Successor to General Ramo.



WILLIAM LOCHREN.

Judge William Lochren, of Minnesota, named to succeed General Ramo as Commissioner of Pensions, is widely known in the Northwest, and popular. He is fifty-seven years of age, and was born in Vermont, where he was educated in the public schools and admitted to the bar. He went to Minnesota in 1837 and practiced his profession, but when the war broke out he was one of the first men in the State to abandon his civil pursuits, and enlisted in the First Minnesota Regiment. His service during the war was severe, culminating at Gettysburg, where his regiment made the famous charge that checked Pickett's onslaught. Of the 800 men who made that charge only forty came out whole, and young Lochren, who started on the rush as a First Lieutenant of Company B, came out in command of the regiment, every officer above his grade having been killed or wounded. When the war was over Mr. Lochren returned to Minnesota and resumed the practice of law. He was popular and was twice the Democratic caucus nominee for a seat in the United States Senate. In 1851 he was appointed by a Republican Governor to a Judgeship on the circuit bench, and at the expiration of his appointment was twice elected to the same place without opposition. He has never sought office and his popularity is attested by the fact that, although he is a Democrat, his candidacy for the place for which he is nominated was endorsed by the unanimous vote of the Republican Legislature of Minnesota.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

DROUGHT is damaging Italian crops. **HORSES** are unusually cheap this spring. **FLORIDA** prevents cholera with oranges. **TEXAS** planters will reduce cotton acreage.

The Paris Morgue has more bodies than ever.

There is a good outlook for grain in the Northwest. A 500,000 sheep Texas ranch now pastures 1,500,000 sheep.

ONLY two Americans were naturalized in England last year.

KENTUCKIANS are agitating a removal of the Capital to Louisville.

The Governor of Florida appointed 323 Notaries Public last year.

The Argentine Government owns the fastest cruiser in the world.

The population of London increases at the rate of 200 persons per day.

TWELVE HILLIES free dinners were given to London's poor children last year.

CANADA has just promulgated the shortest parliamentary session in its history.

The exodus from Canada to New England numbers from 300 to 500 on every train.

It is said the Western rail is count on 15,000,000 passengers to the World's Fair on this country alone.

CALIFORNIA has \$1,531 acres devoted to peach culture, or nearly as much as the orange-growing area.

The first edition of the Bible for the use of the Gilbert Islands is now in press. The translation is 528 pages.

SECRETARY HOPE Smith requested the Secretary of War to send troops to maintain peace in the Choctaw Nation.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States is 41,977,000 bushels, as against 77,355,000 for the same time last year.

The rice crop is sixty per cent. greater than the previous one, and over two and one-half times the average rice crop before the war.

The new St. Louis directory indicates that on January 1, the population numbered 574,569, an increase of \$1,447 over January 1, 1892.

The two hundredth anniversary of the introduction of printing in New York City was celebrated a few days ago, by the printing and allied trades.

The procession and demonstration in London against the proposed lock option liquor law was one of the most successful and most numerous in the world.

The influx of foreign visitors to the World's Fair is being test at Washington.

The hotels are crowded with tourists and the excursion and picnic outings are made with vigour. The hotel registers show visitors from nearly every quarter of the globe—France, England, Holland, Russia, Brazil, Venezuela, Switzerland, Austria, New Zealand and Japan.

ARKANSAS has a road improvement agitation on foot and a proposition is before the Legislature in the form of a bill which provides for the issuance of \$100,000 of bonds, the proceeds of which shall be distributed pro rata among the several counties in proportion to their taxable values, to be used as a primary road fund under the direction of the county court.

FIERCE TORNADO.

It Left a Trail of Destruction Through Western New York.

Western New York was tornado-swept a few days since. The storm spread over Springville, Westfield, Brockton, Angola, Mayville, Dunkirk and the adjoining country. It did not last much over an hour, but the damage to crops, cattle and buildings will reach many thousands of dollars. It swept over the grape country.

At Springville a barn belonging to Vedder Hemstreet was blown down, and Hemstreet and his hired man were buried in the ruins, Hemstreet being crushed to death. The hired man was caught between two cows and was saved from death, while the four cows around him were killed.

At Westfield trees a foot in diameter were uprooted, many buildings were unroofed and several smaller structures were blown from their foundations. Many greenhouses were destroyed, the roofs being scooped out clean. A water tower and alarm bell on E. H. Dickerman's place was lifted bodily and moved six feet from its site.

At Brockton, the heart of the grape country, the orchards and vineyards were badly torn up. A new stove belonging to Thomas Moss was blown down.

Angola had heavy rain with the wind. The house tower, fifty feet high, which was surmounted by the fire bell, was blown over. It carried with it all the telephone and telegraph wires. The roof of the Angola Hotel was badly wrecked.

Between Angola and Farnham, the high embankment by the side of the Lake Shore Railroad tracks was washed out and one track had to be abandoned. Boat-houses were washed away at Mayville.

Dunkirk had the liveliest time of all. Trees were torn up, wires blown down, a cupola was swept from a residence and the slate roof of St. John's Church was ripped up in many places. The building used for general exhibits and floral hall on the grounds of the Chautauqua County Agricultural Association was destroyed and the stock exhibition sheds were damaged.

The path of the storm seems to have been about half a mile wide. It appears to have struck just east of Springfield and to have traveled in an almost straight line west, through Dunkirk and on to the lake.

STRUCK BY AN AEROLITE.

A Remarkable Accident Betwixt John Brown's Statue at Ossawatimie.

An aerolite fell near Ossawatimie, Kan., the other afternoon, striking the monument to John Brown, "Ossawatimie Brown," as he was sometimes called, erected to him by private subscription originated by Horace Greeley in 1853. The meteor broke off the left arm of the statue, which passed through the dome and gave it a slightly southwesterly direction, and through six feet of clay just south of the crypt, stopping only at bedrock. Experts say the aerolite is composed of helium, metal supposed to exist only in the sun.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

BEANS AND PEAS.	
Beans—Marrow, 1892, choice	25 @ 27
Medium, 1892, choice	23 @ 25
Pea, 1892, choice	23 @ 25
Red kidney, 1892, choice	27 @ 29
White kidney, 1892, choice	25 @ 27
Lima, Cal., per bush	25 @ 27
Green pea, 1892, per bush	19 @ 21

BUTTER.	
Creamery—St. & Penn., extra	— @ —
Western, firsts	26 @ 27
Western, seconds	24 @ 25
Western, thirds	— @ 23

State Dairy—Half tubs, and	
Whole tubs and pails	25 @ 25½
Half tubs and pails	23 @ 24
Welsh tubs, extra	— @ —
Welsh tubs, 1st	— @ 23
Welsh tubs, 2d	— @ 24
Western—Im. creamery, 1st	23 @ 24
W. Im. creamery, 2d	21 @ 22
W. Im. creamery, 3d	19 @ 20
Western Factory, fresh, firsts	21 @ 22
W. Factory, second	19 @ 21
W. Factory and dairy, 3ds	17 @ 18

State factory—Cream.	
White, fancy	11¼ @ 12
Full cream, colored, fancy	11¼ @ 12
Full cream, good to prime	10¼ @ 11
Park skims, choice	9 @ 10
Park skims, good to prime	7 @ 8
Park skims, common	3 @ 4

State and Penn.—Fresh.	
Western—Fresh, fancy	16¼ @ 17½
Duck eggs	21 @ 24

Apples—King, per bbl.	
Baldwin, per bbl.	22 @ 27½
Greening, per bbl.	22 @ 27½
Grapes, up river, Del., 5 lb.	— @ —
Florida oranges, per box	2.00 @ 4.50
Cranberries, Jersey, crate	— @ —

State—1892, choice.	
1892, prime	20¼ @ 21
1892, common	18 @ 19
Old odds	5 @ 19