

Nearly 1000 children are born yearly in London workhouses.

Life insurance companies are becoming the holders of enormous masses of capital.

Paris statistics show that out of every thousand bachelors forty are criminals, and out of every thousand married men only eight. This gives a ratio of crime five times as high with unmarried men.

Between 3000 and 2500 convicts from English prisons are annually discharged on ticket-of-leave, and of these over seven hundred are apprehended for fresh offenses and 120 for failing to report themselves.

The City of London is sacred from intrusion by the Royal troops, and only two regiments in the British service have the right to march through it in martial array, with bands playing, bayonets fixed and colors displayed.

The thoroughfares of Rio de Janeiro are so narrow that people can lean out of windows and shake hands across the street. Events, however, remarks the Washington Star, do not indicate that they feel like doing this very often.

Theodore Roosevelt thinks that the day is not far distant when the lake country of Wisconsin and Minnesota will be famous as the summer resort of both the Eastern and Western States, and that a trip thither will be as popular as one to Newport or Saratoga now is.

The New York News boasts that "from the figures furnished by the State Board of Equalization it appears that the apparent value of real estate, plus the assessed value of personal property, make an aggregate of nearly six billion dollars. This is equivalent to about one thousand dollars for every man, woman and child in the State, or five thousand dollars for an average family.

The London Standard correspondent at Shanghai telegraphs that Viceroy Chang, notorious for his hatred of foreigners and for encouraging natives in the barbarous treatment of Europeans, is reported to have addressed a petition to the throne openly advocating the extermination of foreigners in China, and especially English, in order to prevent the eventual partition of China among European powers. The hostility to foreigners in the provinces is unabated.

Statistics are said to show that young men do not, on the average, attain full physical maturity until they arrive at the age of twenty-eight years. Professor Scheiller, of Harvard, asserts, as the result of his observations, that young men do not attain to the full measure of their mental faculties before twenty-five years of age. A shrewd observer has said that "most men are boys until they are thirty, and little boys until they are twenty-five;" and this accords with the standard of manhood which was fixed at thirty among the ancient Hebrews and other races.

The stocking of Alaska with reindeer is a pronounced success according to the Rev. Doctor Sheldon Jackson, United States General Agent of Education in Alaska. Of 170 reindeer brought to Alaska from Siberia last year but eleven died, while eighty-eight fawns were born, of which seventy-nine were living three weeks ago. The revenue steamer Bear made several trips across the straits this summer and transported thirty-seven more reindeer to Alaska. The purpose of the scheme is to furnish a reliable supply of food for the natives and also to establish the use of the deer for work purposes.

A Peruvian inventor has endeavored to provide against the danger to which vessels are exposed when in the vicinity of icebergs or other impending collisions by designing a means of stopping the vessel suddenly. A vertically sliding frame on a post at the bow of the vessel has on its sides pivoted wings which will expand transversely when required. The wings are held in their normal position by means of chains attached to a forward projection of the frame, and other chains connecting the free ends of wings with the sides of the vessel. A winch, the mechanism of which is under the control of the officers in charge, is placed on deck, and hold the chains or ropes which actuate the wings. As soon as danger approaches a few turns of the winch will throw open the wings and a resistance will thus be offered to the forward motion of the ship which will have a material effect in bringing it to a standstill.

In a single season the locusts or grass-hoppers have cost the Western farmers \$200,000,000.

Tacoma, Washington, is not likely to become popular with tramps, as the Common Council recently enacted an ordinance requiring all vagrants to be subjected to two baths a day.

All the standing timber in Michigan and Wisconsin does not amount to a quarter as much as in the State of Washington. "No one need worry," observes the Chicago Herald, "about timber falling in this country."

A Baltimore invention is designed to outfit train robbers. It is a double safe lock for express car safes. Should the messenger be attacked he throws the combination on lock No. 2 and the safe can then be opened only at the terminal station.

An interesting experiment is now in practical operation at Fatehgarh, India. It consists in the endeavor to train up in honest habits the children of the Sansia race, who have been known in India as thieves and depraved for ages past.

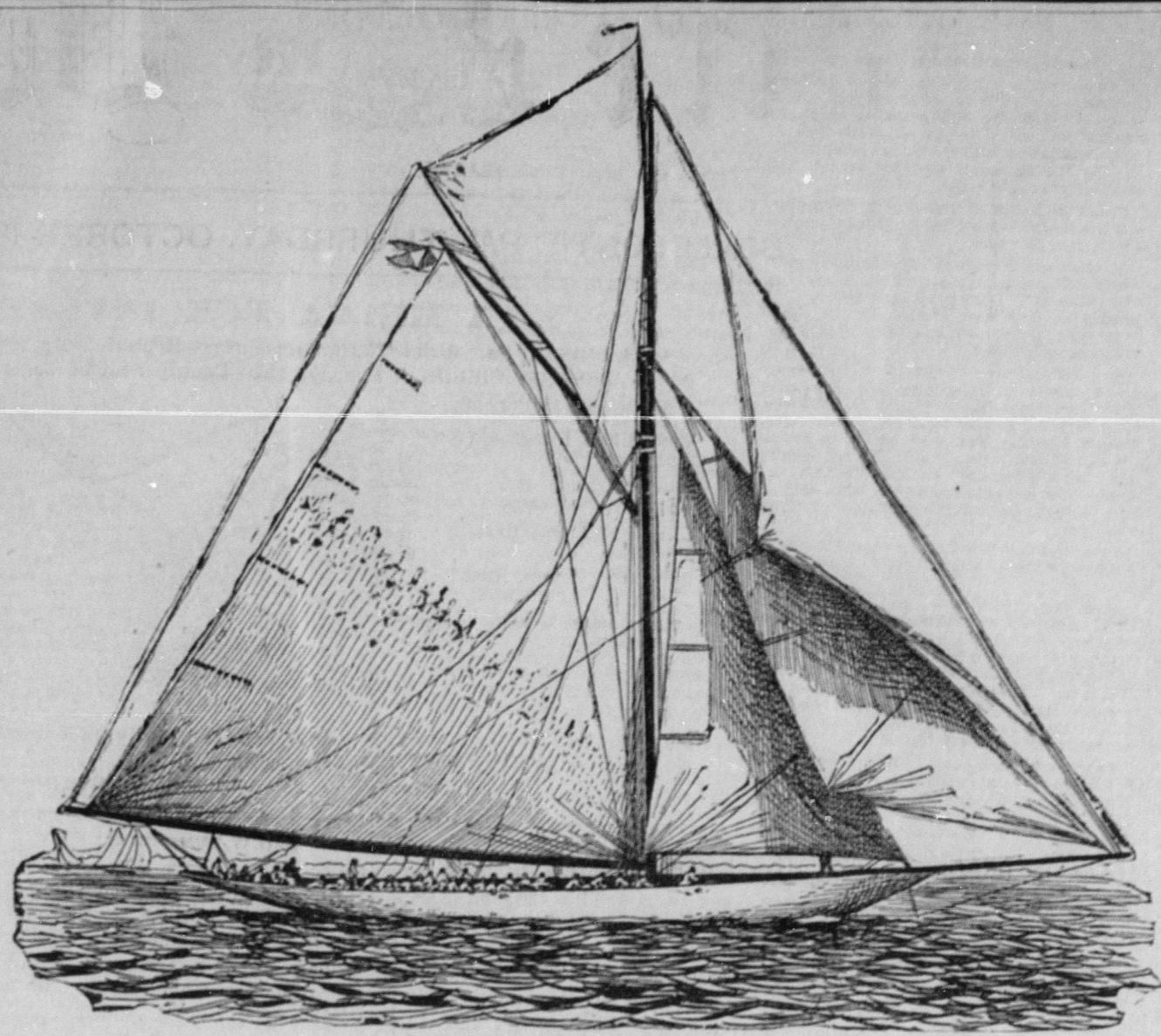
Statistics gathered by the German Imperial Commissioner on labor show that in many parts of the Empire the duration of work exceeds fifteen hours daily. In Northwestern Germany the percentage of work people laboring thus long is 36.8 of the whole.

A Bombay health official has protested against the recent decision of the city government to adopt means for the destruction of crocodiles. He says they are the best and only scavengers possible of the water reservoirs in which they dwell; as they clear away all decomposing animal and vegetable matter, all obnoxious substances which there are no human means of removing.

A very startling report has just been made to the French Academy of Science by M. Lagnean. He demonstrates that, whereas, for the whole of France the average of life is forty years, for Paris it is but twenty-eight years. This is due, he says, to the enormous mortality among new-born infants put out to nurse, to the great mortality of infants in general, especially among the poor, from anthrax, diphtheria and measles, and to the high mortality among adults from phthisis and other tuberculous complaints.

So far as the income and equipment go our American universities compare very favorably with some of the far-famed European ones. For instance, Cornell and the University of Halle had each about the same number of students last year. Halle, however, had an income of only \$316,090, of which \$170,000 were derived from the State and \$75,000 from investments, while Cornell had an income of \$521,000, \$50,000 of which came from the Government and \$350,000 from invested capital. Harvard had an income last year of \$966,000 to \$700,000 for Paris, \$628,000 for Berlin and \$610,000 for Columbia. The New York Journal declares that the showing is one of which Americans may feel proud.

There are to-day, according to the Washington Star, 243,534 Indians, men, women and children in the United States, and of this number seventy-six per cent, or 185,574 are self-supporting and receive no subsistence supplies whatever from the Government. Of the total number, 133,417 are known as reservation Indians, residing as wards of the Nation on 129 different reservations, in twenty States and Territories, the reservations being made either by law, by executive order or by treaty and subject to increase or diminution by the Government at pleasure. These reservation Indians own \$13,684,518 worth of horses, mules, swine, sheep and domestic fowls, which with their other property and the trust funds owned by many of the tribes, place them far above the reach of want. The non-reservation Indians, of which there are 110,117, are in an even more enviable condition. All are immensely rich as tribes and the degree of enlightenment and civilization they have attained is a startling revelation to the uninitiated. Of this class 69,000 belong to the five civilized tribes in Indian Territory, 10,287 to the Moquis and Pueblos of Arizona and New Mexico, 5203 to the Six Nations of York, 2885 to the eastern band of Cherokees of North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama, and 17,000 to the Navajos of Arizona. Their lands were acquired by purchase, settlement or treaty, their trust funds by the sale of their surplus lands and their other property by the personal exertion and labor of the tribes, assisted in their efforts by the Federal Government.



THE VIGILANT.

VIGILANT VICTORIOUS.

THE YANKEE YACHT CONQUERS THE BRITISHER.

The English Contestant, Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie, Loses Three Straight Races and the Series—The Last Race the Most Exciting Ever Sailed in American Waters.

The closest and most exciting yacht race ever sailed for the possession of the America's Cup was won by the American sloop Vigilant in a half gale of wind. The British cutter Valkyrie was only forty seconds behind after deduction of time allowance. It was the third, and what proved to be the final race, in the series of three best in five for international supremacy, and was sailed over a thirty-mile windward and leeward course, off Sandy Hook, N. J. Heavy weather prevailed, and the Valkyrie was beaten, under conditions supposed to be most favorable for her. A heavy sea was running, and the wind increased gradually until it blew nearly half a gale. The Vigilant had previously defeated the challenger for the cup in the first and moderate weather, but it remained for the third race to prove the complete superiority of the American yacht. The cup defender has shown that she outclassed Lord Dunraven's cutter at reaching, and she has outpointed and outfooled her in windward work and at running before the wind.

These races represent the eighth attempt under the British flag to recover the America's cup, won forty-two years ago from the Royal Yacht Squadron of England and since recognized as the emblem of international yachting supremacy. Lord Dunraven's cutter Valkyrie represented the Royal Yacht Squadron, the defending champion being the New York sloop Vigilant, built by a syndicate of wealthy young men. The first two races were sailed the first on Saturday, and the second on Monday. On Saturday the Vigilant beat the Valkyrie over the course at Sandy Hook by seven minutes, thirty seconds. This was reduced by the time allowance granted to the Valkyrie, of one minute and forty-eight seconds. The breeze was a seventeen knot breeze. On Monday under a twenty-three knot breeze the Vigilant again beat by twelve minutes, twenty-five seconds, from what the time allowance of one minute and forty-eight seconds was deducted. The last race was sailed in what has been called "Valkyrie weather," i. e., what landmen would call a big wind and sailors half a gale, or, by actual measurement, from twenty-six to twenty-nine miles an hour. It was a beat to windward due east from Sandy Hook (N. J.) lightship for fifteen miles and a run home before the wind. It was a close race from the start, and on its last "log" or return run was almost a neck-and-neck race. The English cutter never showed her racing qualities to such advantage, and the seamanship displayed by her crew was something in yachtsmen's eyes, past all praise. What was the result had she not withered in fifteen minutes ahead in the heat of the spinaker it is hard to say, but few Englishmen would doubt that this was the only reason for her losing the race.

The English skipper out-manuevered the Vigilant at the start, and got over the starting line first, and in the first ten minutes of the thirty-five mile race, the Vigilant was out on her mark, fifteen miles away, Valkyrie gained one minute, thirty-two seconds, turning the stakeboat two minutes, seven seconds ahead of her opponent. On the return to the Sandy Hook lightship remarkable fast time was made. The Englishmen agreed that it was the most exciting run ever seen in these waters. For miles the boats were within a few lengths of each other, and it was only at the risk of the safety of her crew that the Vigilant managed to cross the finish line ahead of the British cutter.

Two of Valkyrie's spinakers were torn into ribbons on the home run by the fierce wind, and she undoubtedly lost some time by the delay. On the other hand, Vigilant got the block on her balloon-jibtop sail yards jammed, and a delay of fully twenty minutes was caused in setting the sail. The Vigilant people complain, too, that they had great trouble with their centerboard, for it was jammed in the trunk for a large part of the race, and could not be raised or lowered. This held her back many seconds on the last leg. Vigilant made the fifteen-mile run home in one hour, fifteen minutes, two seconds, an average speed of twelve knots an hour. She finished at three hours fifty-one minutes, thirty seconds, just two minutes, fifteen seconds ahead of the Valkyrie. Deducting the corrected time allowance (one minute, thirty-two seconds) from these figures, Vigilant wins by forty-two seconds. Her time over the course was three hours, twenty-four minutes, thirty-nine seconds. That of Valkyrie was three hours, twenty-six minutes, fifty-four seconds.

Mr. Iselin and his crew risked the safety of their craft—and, for that matter, their personal safety, too—in one desperate attempt to win the cup. It was "neck or nothing."

An international exhibition of photographic art has been organized by the Paris Photo Club, and will be held from December 10 to the end of the year. An international exhibition of amateur photography will be held in the Museum of Fine Arts, Kunsthalle, Hamburg, on October 31.

CHICAGO'S BIG DAY.

Paid Attendance at the World's Fair Breaks all Records.

Seven hundred and eighteen thousand two hundred and twenty-three people—the greatest crowd that ever congregated in America—visited the World's Fair on Chicago Day. This breaks the greatest one-day record at an exhibition held in this city, and completely outdoes the "big day" figures of any other exposition ever held, and establishes a mark which, it is safe to predict, the present generation will never again see attained. To this end glorious October weather contributed.

When the gates opened at 6.30 o'clock fully 1000 people besieged each passage, eager for admission. From that hour until late in the afternoon there was a constant jam at every gate. The Department of Admissions had an extra force on duty, and every turnstile was kept registering at the highest speed. Yet these facilities were inadequate, and at 1 o'clock Superintendent Tucker ordered every wagon gate opened and stationed a corps of men at each of the turnstiles. When the wagon gates were closed at 4 o'clock 500,000 people had been admitted, and 181,000 more were added in the next three hours. At midnight a conservative estimate placed the attendance for the day at 700,000.

The total number of paid admissions since the opening of the Fair is 16,492,070. The greatest day at Paris was 397,150 and at Philadelphia 217,526.

Every Exposition building, great and small, was decorated, but the Illinois Building was the most gorgeous of all. The dome was covered with flags and streamers, and the walls, wings and roofs were brilliant with colors of all nations. In the west entrance the name "Chicago" burned in electric lights in the night.

The exercises began with the introduction of two Indian chiefs at 9 o'clock. The old Pottawatomie Chief, Simon Pokagon, whose father deeded the land upon which Chicago is built, had come from his home in Hartwick, when he was invited to the Columbian bell with uncovered head in the dress of the white man. By his side stood a more picturesque figure. His dress consisted of a heavy and varied coat of paint on his face body and limbs, a head-dress of feathers and a breast-plate of beaded buckskin. He wore moccasins and looked a typical Indian on the war-path, although he came with a message of peace, standing as a historic figure between the Chicago of yesterday and the Chicago of to-day.

He was Chief John Young, sixty years of age, who came from the Pottawatomie reservation, near Miles, Mich., to tell the people of all Nations that his father, who bore the same name, christened the World's Fair city "Chicago" which literally interpreted, means "Where the skunk dwells."

The ground of the Terminal Plaza could not be seen for the mass of people who filled it. In front of the stand erected for the chorus of 2000 voices, under the direction of W. L. Tomlins, an orchestra, the united Exposition bands and the Eighth Cavalry Mexican Band accompanied the chorus in a mighty melody which aroused the people to a high pitch of patriotic enthusiasm.

Following this great burst of song the united bands of the Exposition joined in playing the music of the Southern States, and the chorus, orchestra and band joined in "Come to the Home of the Ocean."

A notable feature was the ringing of the new liberty bell at noon by Mayor Harrison, accompanied by a bare of trumpets and crash of drums by the united bands. The chorus sang "Die Nacht am Rhein," "Marseillaise," the Austin hymn, the Russian hymn, the "Star-spangled Banner," and other National and patriotic hymns.

At the same time thousands of people crowded the stock pavilion to witness the exhibition drill of the Chicago Hussars, who entered by the Midway and paraded around the grounds.

The Reunion of the States was the spectacle which the great crowd assembled to witness. As the States in the afternoon passed in review around the Court of Honor, each represented by young ladies bearing pennants, cheer after cheer attested the gratification of the vast audience. The review was divided into five sections.

At night the most gorgeous pageant ever produced took place, and it was followed by a most wonderful display of fireworks. Twenty-five great floats illustrated the art, Sciences, Peace, War, Chicago, and the Nations. Each was a magnificent and costly production, and the spectacular effect was gorgeous.

KILLED BY APACHES.

A Postmaster and Two Other Men Murdered.

Fears for the safety of George Waterbury, Special Postoffice Inspector in Arizona, have been allayed by the arrival of his report. At Monitor postoffice, in an isolated part of Arizona, he found the body of A. S. Potter, Postmaster, about seventy-five yards from his cabin, with the body of a comrade named Foster and that of a young Mexican. All were killed by Apache Indians, whom Potter had ordered off pioneer grounds of which he was custodian.

Smoking carriages for women have been placed on Russian railways from compartments that the non-smoking carriages were all tainted with cigarette smoke.

LATER NEWS.

WESTERN UNION wires were prostrated by a storm in the Eastern and Middle States, a house was blown down in Brooklyn, and a great gale blew in New York City.

PRESIDENT S. H. H. CLARK, Controller Oliver W. Mink and E. Ellery Anderson were named as receivers of the Union Pacific Railway by the court in Omaha, Neb.

The United States Supreme Court bar met and eulogized the late Justice Blatchford.

The House passed bills authorizing the lease of a building for the storage of public documents, and increasing to a hundred the number of army officers who may act as teachers in schools.

ARGENTINA celebrated the end of the rebellion with solemn service and military fetes.

PRESIDENT BARRIOS, of Guatemala, has declared himself Dictator, dissolved the extra session of Congress and ordered a new election.

At Toulon the French welcomed the Russian squadron with extravagant enthusiasm.

KILLED IN A WRECK.

Terrible Rear-end Collision at Jackson, Mich.

The second section of the Oswego special on the Delaware and Lackawanna ran into the rear end of the head section 100 yards from the station at Jackson, Mich., at 9.40 o'clock a few mornings ago. The cars were piled in a mass upon the tracks and the engine of the second train smashed up.

The trains were day coach excursion specials. The first section had stopped to let the passengers take breakfast. It had been standing at the station twenty-six minutes when the second section came crashing into it. The signal semaphore was up all right, but the engineer says that his air brakes would not work and he was powerless to avoid the accident.

The cars were terribly smashed, two of them being thrown across the track. One car was driven completely through another, and others were knocked upside down. Several hundred persons were aboard the two trains, and they were wedged in all kinds of shapes. Within twenty minutes after the accident occurred six dead bodies had been taken out of the wreck.

Some of the cars were not badly enough wrecked to kill any of the people on board them, but it is miraculous, considering the shape the cars were left in, that any escaped without some more or less serious injury.

Following is a corrected list of killed and injured: Maggie McMaister, Penn. Y. N. Y.; Mrs. L. N. Beardsley, Canton, Penn. Miss Harriet Brewster, Pitts. City, N. Y.; Susie Headley, Warrior Run, Penn.; James Woodbury, Bath, N. Y.; baby of Mrs. Harrington; Mrs. Lloyd Woodbury; Mr. J. H. Kessler, Hammondport, N. Y.; George H. Hoffman, Lowville, N. Y.; Mrs. Charles Starr, Elmira, N. Y.; Mrs. Anna L. Gibbs, Almond, N. Y. Engineer Whalen died that afternoon.

The first section of the excursion train was called the "Oswego" and the last section the "Webb" special. F. J. Reid, conductor of the Oswego special, has sent this despatch to the officers of the road in Detroit:

"I was stopping at Jackson for breakfast and had just started when the 'Webb' special going west struck my train in the rear part and broke three coaches. I cannot ascertain how many were injured. My train was protected in the Jackson yard by the semaphore."

Engineer William Whalen, who lived at Jackson, was running the last section. He said before he died:

"I saw the signal in the yard to keep back, and had my engine in hand, as I thought, but when I came down near the train, which was still, my air brake would not work, and I ran into the coaches. The failure of the air made it impossible to stop. I never had such an experience before."

One of the most horrible sights in connection with the accident was a woman carrying a head on the hair around through the crowd, moaning and weeping and apparently a ravaging mania. She was taken care of by the police and the head which she carried was taken to police headquarters.

PROFESSOR PASTER is reported to be aging very rapidly, although his energy in tackling the wily comma basilisk to its lair knows no abatement. He still suffers from a stroke of paralysis which he sustained twenty-five years ago. The wily basilisk, which has been nearly useless since then, is still hesitating, his motion difficult, but despite his feebleness of body his mind is as active as ever. Professor Pasteur is now seventy years old.

At the present time there are seventy-one public buildings in course of construction in the United States, and the plans for forty-nine new ones, for which appropriations have been made, are being prepared in the Treasury Department.

In the Orangeburg (S. C.) Court of General Sessions recently three colored men were charged with murder. One was seventy years of age, the second twenty-two, and the third nine.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

QUEEN VICTORIA is a skillful knitter, and works at it indefatigably.

ROD MARSH BROWN, the English painter, died a few days since in London at the age of seventy-two years.

SEVEN HUNDRED live larks constitute the queer present lately sent by the King of Italy to the German Emperor.

SENATOR WOLOTT, of Colorado, has the reputation of being the gourmet par excellence of Congress, and his tips are so generous that the waiters grow rich on them.

The late Arthur Elder Nelson is said to have made about \$12,000 a year writing dime and half-dime novels, and he didn't waste any of it on pistols and bowie knives to go hunting bears and Indians.

The Queen of England has approved the appointment of the Earl of Elgin as Viceroy of India. The new Viceroy is the eldest son of the eighth Earl of Elgin, who was appointed Governor-General of India in January, 1862, and who died in office November, 1863.

The youngest judge in this country is said to be Henry W. Scott, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma. He is twenty-eight years old. At the age of twenty-two he was Register of the land office at Larned, Kan. He has written several legal works.

DENNIS FLYNN, Delegate in Congress from Oklahoma, has staked claims in half a dozen States, practiced law in Iowa, edited a paper in Kansas, acted as Postmaster at Ottumwa and narrowly escaped getting shot several times during the whoopful, early days of the Territory.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON is said to be a most laborious writer. He rewrites his manuscript to such an extent that at the end of the day scarcely one of the original sentences remains unchanged. Occasionally he spends three weeks on a single chapter and then throws it away.

The Duke of York must be acquiring a considerable library, for it is said that he is preserving all the newspaper references touching on any part of his life. Now, of course, he has added those about his bride. The volumes are handsomely bound, and have solid gold clasps, which display the Duke's initials beautifully engraved.

Six members of the United States Senate have passed the week of their ages. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, heads the list with his eighty-three years. Next comes Mr. Palmer, of Illinois, who is seventy-six. Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, is seventy-five; Mr. Fugh, of Alabama, is seventy-three, and Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, and Mr. Hutton, of Virginia, are each seventy years old.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

BEANS AND PEAS.	
Beans—Marrow, 1825, choice	— @ 2 80
Medium, 1825, choice	— @ 2 00
Peas, 1825, choice	1 85 @ 2 20
Red kidney, 1825, choice	2 25 @ 2 70
White kidney, 1825, choice	1 90 @ 2 05
Lima, Cal., 60 lbs.	1 55 @ 1 65
Green peas, 1825, 7 bush.	— @ 1 35
BUTTER.	
Creamery—State, tubs, extra	29 @ 30
State, pails, extra	29 @ —
Western, firsts	26 @ 28
Western, seconds	25 @ 27
Western, thirds	20 @ 22
State dairy—h. f. tubs and pails, extra	26 @ 27
H. f. tubs and pails, firsts	24 @ 25
H. f. tubs and pails, seconds	22 @ 23
Welsh tubs, extra	25 @ —
Welsh tubs, firsts	25 @ 25
Welsh tubs, seconds	22 @ 23
Western—Im. creamery, firsts	22 @ 24
W. Im. creamery, second	19 @ 20
W. Im. creamery, thirds	17 @ 18
Western Factory, tubs	19 @ 19 1/2
W. Factory, seconds	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
W. Factory and dairy, thirds	17 @ 18
CHEESE.	
State Factory—Full cream, Sept. fancy	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Full cream, August fancy	11 @ —
Full cream, large, choice	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Part skims, choice	8 @ 8
Part skims, fair to good	5 @ 6
Part skims, common	3 1/2 @ 4
Full skims	2 @ 3
EGGS.	
State and Penn.—Fresh	23 @ 24
Western—Fresh, fancy	22 @ 23
Duck eggs	— @ —
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.	
Apples—Inferior, 7 bbl.	1 00 @ 1 50
Green varieties, 7 bbl.	2 25 @ 2 75
Red varieties, fall, 7 bbl.	2 50 @ 3 25
Pears, Bartlett, 7 bbl.	3 00 @ 6 00
Other kinds, 7 bbl.	3 00 @ 4 50
Grapes, Del., 7 basket	12 @ 17
Concord, 7 basket	8 @ 8 1/2
Niagara, 7 bbl.	15 @ 25
Peaches, Jersey, 7 basket	40 @ 1 00
Cranberries, Cape Cod, 7 bbl	4 00 @ 6 00
HOPS.	
State—1825, 7 bbl.	21 @ 23
1822, prime	20 @ 21
1822, common to fair	18 @ 19 1/2
Old odds	6 @ 12
LIVE POULTRY.	
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.	9 1/2 @ 10
Western, 7 bbl.	8 1/2 @ 9
Spring chickens, 7 bbl.	8 1/2 @ 9
Western, 7 bbl.	8 1/2 @ 9
Roosters, old, 7 bbl.	— @ 6
Turkeys, 7 bbl.	10 @ 11
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., 7 pair	55 @ 60
Western, 7 pair	50 @ 65
Geese, Western, 7 pair	1 00 @ 1 37
Pigeons, 7 pair	25 @ 35
DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.	
Turkeys, 7 bbl.	8 @ 16
Chickens, Phila., 7 bbl.	12 @ 17
Western, 7 bbl.	8 @ 10
Fowls—St. and W., 7 bbl.	12 1/2 @ 13
Ducks—Fair to fancy, 7 bbl.	— @ —
Eastern, 7 bbl.	15 @ 16
Spring, L. I., 7 bbl.	— @ 16
Geese—Eastern, 7 bbl.	15 @ 15 1/2
Squabs—Dark 7 doz.	1 75 @ 2 00
White, 7 doz.	2 75 @ 3 00
VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes—State, 7 100 lbs.	1 25 @ 1 75
Jersey, 7 bbl.	1 50 @ 1 75
L. I. in bulk, 7 bbl.	2 00 @ 2 25
Cabbage, L. I., 7 100	3 00 @ 4 50
Onions—St. & West., 7 bbl.	1 50 @ 1 75
Eastern, red, 7 bbl.	1 62 @ 1 75
Eastern, yellow, 7 bbl.	2 20 @ 3 25
L. I. & Jersey, yellow, 7 bbl.	— @ 1 75
Cucumbers, L. I., 7 100	1 75 @ 2 00
Lima beans, 7 bag	2 00 @ 4 00
Squash, marrow, 7 bbl.	75 @ 1 00
Hubbard, 7 bbl.	1 25 @ 1 50
Tomatoes, near by, 7 crate	40 @ 75
Turnips, Russia, 7 bbl.	75 @ 1 25
White, 7 bbl.	— @ 1 00
Celery, L. I., 7 doz. bunches	25 @ 1 50
Gaulthier, 7 bbl.	1 00 @ 2 50
Sweet potatoes, No. Jersey	1 50 @ 2 50
Parsnips 7 bbl.	1 50 @ —
GRAIN, ETC.	
Flour—Winter Patents	3 50 @ 3 75
Spring Patents	3 80 @ 4 25
Wheat, No. 2 Red	— @ 70
Rye—State	50 @ 55
Barley—Ungraded Western	55 @ 70
Corn—No. 2	48 1/2 @ 48 1/2
Oats—No. 2 White	35 @ 36
Mixed Western	35 @ 36
Hay—Good to Choice	85 @ 90
Straw—Long Rye	50 @ 60
Seeds—Clover, 7 100	9 50 @ 10 00
Timothy, 7 100	4 00 @ 5 00
Lard—City Steam	60 1/2 @ 6 1/2
LIVE STOCK.	
Beves, City dressed	65 @ 67 1/2
Milch Cows, com. to 2500 lbs.	25 00 @ 30 00
Calves, City dressed	8 @ 12 1/2
Sheep, 7 100 lbs.	2 50 @ 3 50
Lamb, 7 bbl.	7 @ 9 1/2
Hogs—Live, 7 100 lbs.	6 75 @ 7 40
Dressed	8 1/2 @ 10 1/2