

THE REPEAL BILL PASSED

THE MEMORABLE CONTEST IN THE SENATE ENDED.

The Proceedings in Detail—Forty-three Votes Against Thirty-two—Eleven Majority Recorded in Favor of Stopping any Further Purchase of Silver by the Government.

At 7:26 p. m., by a vote of forty-three to thirty-two, the United States Senate, after one of the most remarkable and memorable parliamentary battles of a generation, passed the bill unconditionally repealing the purchase clause of the Sherman silver law. The vote was reached at the conclusion of six days of debate, during which five volumes of the Congressional Record had been filled with speeches, amounting in the aggregate to about twenty million words.

The text of the bill as it is as follows: That so much of the act approved July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and issue of Treasury notes thereon and for other purposes," as directs the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase from time to time such silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 ounces, or so much thereof as may be offered in each month at the market price thereof, not exceeding \$1 for 37 1/2 ounces of pure silver, and to issue in payment for such purchases Treasury notes of the United States, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money, and to coin both gold and silver into coins of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, such quality to be secured through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts.

And it is hereby further declared that the efforts of the Government should be steadily directed to the establishment of such a system of bimetalism as will maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar coined or issued by the United States in the markets and in the payment of debts.

The crowds in the halls surrounding the Senate chamber when the Senate resumed its session surpassed any heretofore seen during the day at the Capitol except when some great public ceremony is in progress. Every seat in the public galleries was filled, and long lines of people were waiting patiently in the corridors for an opportunity to secure admittance wherever vacancy occurred.

A roll-called showed the presence of fifty-two Senators. As soon as the Vice-President entered the chamber, at 11 a. m., he announced that the Senate resumed its session, and that the Silver Purchase Repeal bill was now before the Senate.

The proceedings of the Senate, which followed, formed a fitting climax to the incidents of the twelve weeks' discussion of the financial question. There was a series of speeches, entertaining speeches by various Senators who wished to explain their positions and a strictly unparliamentary one round contest in which the fighters were Senators Wolcott, Cullender, Washburn and Teller, which has rarely been paralleled in the history of the Senate, and could only have grown out of or been tolerated during the progress of such a fight as the one just ended, a fight in which tradition, etiquette, courtesy, rules and everything else have time and time again been scattered to the winds.

Mr. Hunton opened the debate and was followed by Messrs. Cameron, Morgan (who spoke three hours), Vest, Cockrell, Carey and Dubois. At 1:30 p. m. the Vice-President announced that the Voorhees bill was before the Senate and open to amendment.

Mr. Pasco immediately moved to take up the amendment which he had notice to appoint a commission of three to establish a ratio between gold and silver by January 1, 1894, after which silver dollars are to be coined of a weight fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury and to be legal tender. This amendment, Mr. Pasco said, was now in order, unless there was any other amendment to precede it.

At this moment Mr. Stewart hurriedly entering the Senate from the lobby in the rear of the president's chamber, announced that "I have another amendment." It proposed to reduce the amount of gold in the coinage twenty-five per cent., so that the amount of gold in the standard dollar should be nineteen and thirty-five hundredths grains. This amendment was negatived without a division.

Then Mr. Pasco's amendment was rejected by a vote of 25 to 44.

More speaking was then indulged in by Messrs. Jones, Harris and Stewart. Mr. Stewart closed his remarks by saying: "The Vice-President said that, if no further amendments were offered, the vote would not be taken on the engrossment and third reading of the bill. That was agreed to without a division and the bill was passed by yeas and nays on the passage of the bill as amended, and it was passed, yeas, forty-three; nays, thirty-two.

The vote in detail follows: Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, Brice, Caffery, Cameron, Carey, Cullender, Dixon, Dolph, Faulkner, Frye, Gallinger, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Hill, Hoar, Hunt, Lindsay, Lodge, McMillan, McPherson, Manderson, Mills, Mitchell (Wis.), Morrill, Murphy, Platt, Freese, Quay, Sherman, Sherman, Smith, Stockbridge, Turpie, Vilas, Voorhees, Washburn and White (La.)—43.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Bate, Berry, Blaine, Butler, Call, Cameron, Cockrell, Coke, Daniel, Doolittle, Dyer, Ewing, Gresham (Ark.), Jones (New), Kyle, Martin, Pasco, Peffer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Power, Pugh, Roscoe, Shoup, Stewart, Teller, Vance, Vest, Walthall and Wolcott—thirty-two.

The following were the pairs: Messrs. Mitchell and Allison; Chandler and White (Cal.); Colquhitt and Wilson; Palmer and Hansbrough; Gordon and Morgan.

The party divisions were as follows: For Repeal—Republicans, 23; Democrats, 20.

Against Repeal—Democrats, 18; Republicans, 10; Populists, 3.

There was no demonstration whatever during the roll call, and when Vice-President Stevenson announced the result of the vote the Senate adjourned and the Senators hurried home to dinner. In ten minutes the galleries and the chamber were empty, the lights were extinguished, and the curtain rung down one of the greatest parliamentary struggles in the history of the Senate.

Passed by the House and Signed.

By a vote of 193 to ninety-four the House of Representatives passed the Silver Purchase Repeal bill as it came from the Senate. It was promptly signed by the President, and thus became the law of the land.

The silver controversy, in its last stages, having been transferred to the House, there was quite a large attendance, both on the floor and in the galleries, at the noon hour of meeting.

The question of repeal came squarely before the body when the bill was presented which had been passed in the Senate. Mr. Wilson moved to concur and called for the previous question.

three to 183. When it became evident that passage of the bill by the House was to be accomplished only in the face of an evident determination to filibuster on the part of a number of irreconcilables led by Mr. Bryan.

There was a weary round of motions to adjourn and to take a recess until at length the Speaker took the reins in his hand, and, heedless of interruptions by Mr. Bryan and Mr. Stockbridge, put the motion on the demand of the previous question and declared it carried. The question was then taken on concurring in the Senate, substitute and it was concurred in—yeas, 193; nays, ninety-four.

The President signed the Repeal bill at exactly half past 4 o'clock, one hour and thirty-five minutes after its passage. It was taken to the White House by Representative Albert J. Pearson, of Ohio, Chairman of the House Committee on Enrolled Bills, who had made the trip from the Capitol on a cable car. When Mr. Pearson presented the enrolled copy of the bill to the President, explaining what it was, Mr. Cleveland immediately took up his pen and wrote these words in the lower left hand corner: Approved November 1, 1893.

GROVER CLEVELAND, Secretary Carlisle, who was present at the signing, expressed himself as highly gratified at the passage of the Repeal bill. He indicated Acting Superintendent Preston of the Mint Bureau to telegraph to all the United States mints not to make any further purchases of silver.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

The coke trade is improving. ENGLAND has 429,916 idle clergymen. The bullion value of a silver dollar is now \$0.529.

THERE are fifteen crematories in the United States. SALVADOR is going to try to borrow \$10,000,000 in Europe.

MICHIGAN'S Saturday Half Holiday law is optional for banks. LITVENS schools of porgies have been in New York waters of late.

TRAVELERS in Italy are seriously annoyed by the scarcity of small coins.

SOCIALIST disturbances are causing much trouble to the Government in Sicily.

Mrs. ANN HICKEY recently died in Great Barrington, Mass., at the age of 104.

The recently discovered gold vein in Itasca County, Minnesota, assays \$45 a ton.

BERLIN had last year 255 public and eighty-three private schools and high schools.

The gold mining fever has again broken out in Brown and Morgan Counties, Indiana.

Of the issue of 3,000,000,000 of Columbian postage stamps, 1,200,000,000 remain unsold.

The Mississippi River Commission wants \$4,000,000 for improvements on the big river in 1895.

St. Louis has just sold \$1,250,000 twenty-year four per cent. bonds at par in the London market.

The Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce has elected Mrs. Popp to membership. This is said to be the first woman who has been elected to such a body.

STATISTICS of the yellow fever epidemic at Brunswick, Ga., show that the mortality among white was nearly four times as great as that among colored people.

WHILE returning from Napoleon, Ohio, Jacob Winnock, a land magnate of Henry County, quarrelled with his wife and fired two bullets into her body. She is barely alive, but refuses to prosecute. Winnock says he shot her because she was in the way of his best land.

A HAVENHILL (Mass.) policeman chased a man who had stolen a package of meat from a market to his home. He found the children eating the products of their father's misdemeanor, so near starvation that they could not wait to have it cooked. He went back and paid for the meat out of his own pocket.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

BLOODY is still performing on the tight-rope in London.

EL-QUEEN ISABELLA, of Spain, celebrated recently her sixty-seventh birthday.

The income of Henry Labouchere from London Truth is estimated at \$50,000 a year.

PRESIDENT CARNOT, of France, has finally decided to become a candidate for re-election.

SENATOR GALLINGER, of New Hampshire, has the latest and smoothest head in the Senate.

Mrs. GRANT, widow of the General, has determined to make her future home in Washington.

The Empress of Russia's physician when in attendance upon his imperial patient receives a fee of \$350 a day.

THE Rev. L. M. Wise, D. D., of Cincinnati, has just celebrated the fifth anniversary of his ordination as a rabbi.

CRAMP, the great shipbuilder, says that he does not go abroad often because an ocean voyage prostrates him with sickness.

WHILE he was in India the Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand, shot 2300 head of game—including five elephants and twenty tigers.

COLONEL B. S. LASSIE, father of the late Sidney Lassie, the poet, died a few days since at Mason, Ga. He was a lawyer and eminent in his profession.

PRESIDENT WOODRUFF, of the Mormon Church, though eighty-two years old, managed to get about the Chicago Fair as well as most of the younger visitors.

CHARLOTTE M. JONES, the English novelist, is seventy years old. Out of the profits she has given 10,000 to charitable societies.

THE Sultan of Turkey is a monomaniac on the subject of carriages. He has been steadily engaged in making a collection of such vehicles for the past twenty years and now has nearly 500 of all makes and kinds.

FRANCES MAUD, of Wales, who is more like her father than any other of the Prince of Wales's children, inherits the paternal love of humor. She is an inveterate punster as well, and she and her father make a merry pair when they are in joking mood.

SHOT BY A CRANK.

He Sought Revenge for Being Refused Work.

A homicidal crank, armed with an enormous forty-four-caliber Colt's revolver and carrying a small arsenal supply of loose cartridges in his pocket, shot and probably killed one man in the gloomy ground floor of the unfinished Postal Telegraph building, at Broadway and Murray street, New York City. The man he held at bay and maintained a desperate pistol battle with eight policemen, who, groping about in the dark and among confused heaps of building material, were endeavoring to hunt him out and capture him or shoot him dead in his tracks.

The crank's name is Thomas Bradley, and he is something of a tramp or vagabond. The man whom he shot is Frank Lewis Mathias, a highly respected superintendent of building construction. The crank shot him because he refused to give him work. The affair occurred at about 3:30 p. m. when the throngs on Broadway were largest, and during the fusillade of more than twenty shots that were fired great crowds of people gathered both on the Broadway and Murray street sides of the building, almost entirely stopping traffic for several minutes. The would-be-assassin was finally captured.

STEAMER BURNED AT SEA

THE CITY OF ALEXANDRIA LOST NEAR HAVANA.

The Ship Was on Her Way From Matanzas to Havana—There was an Explosion, and Four Hundred Barrels of Rum Fed the Flames—Many Lives Reported Lost.

The steamship City of Alexandria, belonging to the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, and running between Matanzas and Havana, Cuba, and New York, has been burned off Colimar. It was reported at first that sixty persons were drowned, but later news reduced the estimates of the loss of life. The steamer was commanded by Captain Hoffman.

A cablegram from Havana, says: A small boat, in which were the second officer and eleven other persons from the steamship City of Alexandria, entered the harbor here and reported the loss of the steamer. They say that an explosion occurred during the afternoon on board the vessel, and shortly afterward she was burning fiercely. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

The fire gained such headway that Captain Hoffman saw it would be impossible to save the vessel, and orders were given to abandon the ship. The steamer had 400 hogsheads of rum aboard, and this, when it caught fire, caused immense masses of flames to ascend from the hatchways, the hatches having been blown off.

There was great excitement aboard, but the officers soon succeeded in restoring order. As soon as the fire alarm was sounded the crew went to their fire stations and the steamer began to carry provisions to the boats.

There was comparatively little sea running, and but little difficulty was experienced in lowering away the boats, when the bell forward to the signal "Abandon ship" in the steamer was only twenty-five miles from Havana when the explosion occurred, and the officers in command of the several boats—the Captain, first officer, purser and chief engineer—had little fear of not reaching that port or some other place safe in the West Indian trade.

In the first moment of terror several men are said to have jumped into the sea. Those who arrived in the small boat said that sixty had been drowned, many of them through the coals. Two of these tugs were reported to know that none of the small boats upset, and that many of those at first reported as lost reached Cacanarua in safety.

The number of persons drowned is now believed to be thirty-four or thirty-five. A small steamer, the City of Havana, a cabin passenger, whose home is in Germany, and several Cuban stevedores.

When the news of the disaster reached here a number of tugs were sent to the burning steamer to render whatever assistance they could. The tug City of Havana, bringing nineteen survivors from the vessel. The City of Alexandria was built in 1879 at Chester, Penn., by John Roach & Sons. She was constructed for the Alexandria Steamship Company, which was at that time engaged in the West Indian trade. The vessel and her sister ship, the City of Washington, were subsequently purchased by the Ward Line. The Alexandria had a gross tonnage of 2911 tons. The hull was built of iron. The deck beams were of the same material, as was also the spar deck, which, however, was sheathed with wood. The vessel had accommodations for 150 first-class passengers. She was reputed to be the fastest vessel in the West Indian service.

KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.

A Feed Mill Boiler Blows Up With Terrible Results.

Five men were killed and fifteen persons were injured by the explosion of a boiler in East Fourteenth street, near Avenue B, New York City, a few afternoons ago. The boiler, an upright, was in the basement of the feed mill at the stables of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, on the north side of Fourteenth street.

The feed mill was demolished and a large section of the boiler was hurled across the street, falling in the wall of a tenement on the south side.

Two of the men who were killed were blown out of the feed mill clear across the street. One of them died in the hallway of the tenement, 53 East Fourteenth street. The other breathed his last on the sidewalk in front of 536. The rest of the killed were buried in the ruins of the feed mill.

Most of the injured were employees of the feed mill or stables, who were struck by flying bricks or timbers. Several persons living across the street also were injured.

Following is a list of the dead: James Armstrong, engineer, twenty-eight years old; leaves a wife and one child. John Gillespie, hostler, sixty-five years old; leaves a wife and one child. Thomas B. Hanson, grain shoveler, eighteen years old, single. Samuel McMullen, grain shoveler, thirty-seven years old, single. Patrick Quinn, carpenter, twenty-two years old, single.

The engineer in charge of the boiler, James Armstrong, was buried beneath a great mass of bricks and stones, broken beams and twisted machinery, and, therefore, the cause may never be ascertained.

The explosion shook buildings for blocks around. Almost simultaneously the front wall of the feed mill fell outward, and the roof caved in, followed by the collapse of the side walls.

A large section of the boiler rose in the air and went sailing across the street. It struck the front of the tenement, 534 East Fourteenth street, crashing in the wall at the second story and smashing the fronts and windows of Peters's grocery and Frih's saloon, on the ground floor.

The bodies of many horses were taken out and eight injured ones were shot. Fifteen in all were killed.

WORLD'S FAIR ATTENDANCE.

Total Paid Admissions Numbered 21,458,910—Total Receipts.

The total paid attendance at the World's Fair from the opening to the closing days, inclusive, was 21,458,910, divided as follows: May.....1,050,037 June.....2,675,119 July.....2,760,263 August.....3,315,498 September.....4,538,962 October.....4,799,102

The total admissions on passes, including the employes of all kinds, exhibitors, concessionaires, etc., has been 5,533,818. The closing day's admissions reached a total of 242,375, and the total receipts were \$1,458,910. The concession receipts \$4,000,000. The Fair has received about \$2,500,000 from souvenir coins and premiums, and receipts from various sources, added to the \$10,000,000 capital stock, make the total receipts approximately \$28,400,000. The buildings, grounds, administration, and everything else under the direct jurisdiction of the exhibition officials cost about \$25,000,000. The grounds will continue to be used as the managers deem best, but the dismantling will begin at once.

A FINAL survey of the ship canal across the Florida peninsula will shortly be made. The canal will be about 300 feet wide and about 150 miles in length. It will shorten the distance from New Orleans to Liverpool 1000 miles, and vessels will save the dangerous voyage around the Florida Keys and Bahamas with the high insurance rates now exacted.

LATER NEWS.

An attempt was made to hold up the north-bound Louisville express, near Coal Creek, Tenn. One of the world-be-robbers was killed and another captured.

The second trial of ex-Detective Daniel Coughlin for alleged complicity in the murder of Dr. Cronin was begun in Chicago.

The annual report of Third Assistant Postmaster-General Craige shows that the total revenues of the department from all sources during the last fiscal year was \$75,896,933 and the expenditures \$81,074,104, which leaves a deficiency for the year of \$5,177,171.

The President has signed the Chinese bill amending the Geary law.

VICE-PRESIDENT STEVENSON left immediately after the adjournment of the Senate for his home in Bloomington, Ill., where he will remain until Congress meets again.

The nomination of James E. Roosevelt as Secretary of Embassy at London was confirmed in executive session.

A DISPATCH from Johannesburg, South Africa, says that King Lobengula has been captured by the Chartered Company's forces.

TO RESUME COINAGE.

Orders Sent to the Mints by Secretary Carlisle.

Important action has been taken by the Treasury Department in regard to silver. Orders were sent to the superintendents of the United States Mints at San Francisco and New Orleans to resume the coinage, suspended some time ago, of standard silver dollars. This action is taken under authority of Section 3 of the Sherman law of 1890. It is for the purpose of utilizing the seigniorage that the coinage of standard silver dollars is resumed.

The expectation is that about 1,600,000 standard silver dollars can be coined at once, which will give the United States Treasury a seigniorage of about \$500,000. In other words, the seigniorage bears the proportion of one-third to the amount of silver coined. It is the intention of the Treasury Department as the other mints become clear of gold coinage, to have them also coin silver and thus increase the coinage from \$5,000,000 to \$4,000,000 per month.

The seigniorage is so much real gain to the United States Treasury, and it could all be placed to the credit of the Government at once it would increase the balance by \$53,000,000. The amount of silver subject to coinage is 140,000,000 ounces.

A small bullion to be converted into standard silver dollars is the silver purchased under the Sherman act of 1890, and upon which the coin notes are issued.

The coinage of the silver, however, will not contract the currency, but will increase money circulation to the extent of the seigniorage, and without further legislation is the only means of increasing the per capita circulation to keep pace with the increase in population.

THANKSGIVING.

President Cleveland's Proclamation Appointing the Day.

The President issued his proclamation, naming Thursday, November 30, as a day of thanksgiving. The proclamation reads as follows:

"While the American people should every day remember with praise and thanksgiving the Divine goodness and mercy which have followed them since their beginning as a Nation, it is fitting that one day in each year should be especially devoted to the contemplation of the blessing we have received from the hand of God and to the grateful acknowledgment of His loving kindness.

"Therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the 30th day of the present month of November, as a day of thanksgiving and praise, to be kept and observed by all the people of our land. On that day let us forego our ordinary work and employments and assemble in our usual places of worship, where we may recall to mind that God has done for us, and where from grateful hearts our united tribute of praise and song may reach the throne of grace. Let the reunion of kindred and the social meeting of friends lend cheer and enjoyment to the day, and let generous acts of charity for the relief of the poor and needy prove the sincerity of our thanksgiving."

HIGHEST IN THE WORLD.

Harvard's New Meteorological Station on an Extinct Volcano in Peru.

Harvard University has just established the highest meteorological station in the world, according to word received from Professor S. J. Bailey, in charge of the astronomical station at Arequipa, Peru. It is on the top of El Miste, a nearly extinct volcano of the Cordillera, 13,200 feet in altitude, or almost 3500 feet higher than the station of the French Academy on Mount Blanc. The volcano will hereafter be climbed once a month and the station visited, a hut having been built a short distance down the mountain for the observers, should they be overtaken by storm or night.

This gives Harvard that two highest meteorological stations, the other having been established part way up Mt. Cacaonit two years ago at an altitude of 16,500 feet, by Professor Bailey and W. H. Fleckinger.

SAD FATE OF A CHILD.

Its Body Found in the Centre of a Pressed Cotton Bale.

Several days ago the little child of J. H. Harkey, who operates a cotton gin at Ada, Ark., disappeared and search was made for him without success. Mr. Harkey remembered that he had last seen the little fellow playing about the ginhouse.

Work was commenced at ripping opening the bales and the child's body was found in the centre of a bale that had been pressed a few days before. How the child fell into the press is a mystery.

TROOPS DROWNED.

Admiral Mello's Republica Rams the Transport Rio de Janeiro.

The armed steamer Urano, while leaving Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, was hit by a shell and badly damaged. She has arrived at Desterro and reports that forty of her crew were killed.

The Republica rammed the transport Rio de Janeiro, which was conveying 1100 troops to Santos, and 300 of the troops were drowned. Admiral Mello confirms the truth of this report.

The senior surviving officer of the Confederacy is James Longstreet, for whom a New York firm is publishing a book. Beau regard was the last of the full-generals, Longstreet heading the list of Lieutenant-Generals. He is a very old man now, gray and deaf. He lives quietly and simply at his home in Gainesville, Ga.

WHALEBONE sold at New Bedford, Mass., the other day at \$2 per pound, the lowest price for some years. The price was \$4 a pound a year ago. This great drop in price is caused by the unprecedented catch of the whaling steamers that passed last winter in the Arctic regions.

OFFICIAL CROP REPORT.

A Monthly Bulletin Issued by the Weather Bureau.

The Weather Bureau, which suspended its weekly crop bulletins with the ingathering of the harvest, has issued, through Acting Chief Dunwoody, a monthly crop report as follows:

The month was warmer than usual in central and eastern Texas, and from the upper Mississippi as low as Missouri valleys eastward to the New England and Middle Atlantic coasts.

Over the Atlantic coast States southward of New Jersey about the normal temperature prevailed, except in portions of Maryland and over the interior of Virginia, where it was slightly cooler than usual. It was also cooler than usual in the lower Ohio Valley, the central Gulf states, the upper Missouri Valley, and all the Pacific coast State.

The rainfall during October was largely deficient in the upper Mississippi and Gulf States, except along the Gulf coast, where there was a marked excess. There was also a decided deficiency in Western New York, Southern New England, and at a few stations on the immediate coast from North Carolina northward. Upon the whole the month has been favorable for such farm work as is usually done at this season.

Winter wheat is up, and is reported as looking well in the States to the east of the Mississippi, and, while the crop is in fair good condition in Kansas and Missouri, rains would prove beneficial in those States.

In Texas the general absence of rain was very favorable for cotton picking, which was completed before November 15, and possibly not before December 1.

The frosts during the middle of the month caused some damage to cotton in Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi and Western Tennessee, but the reports indicate that the injury was slight.

AMOS A. LINCOLN gave thirty-two ounces of blood in New York Hospital three years ago to save a young woman's life by transfusion. His vitality was so weakened by the operation that he has been a physical wreck ever since.

A PARTY of twenty-five experienced Californian gold miners are about to pay from \$400 to \$500 each to go to Africa, where they expect to make lots of money.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

Beans—Marrow, 1893, choice	— @ 25
Medium, 1893, choice	— @ 20
Pea, 1893, choice	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
Red kidney, 1893, choice	2 60 @ 2 70
White kidney, 1893, choice	2 00 @ 2 10
Lima, Cal., 1892, 70 lbs.	1 60 @ 1 75
Green peas, 70 bush	1 25 @ 1 30

BUTTER.

Creamery—State, tubs, best	23 @ 28
State, pails, best	23 @ 28
Western, seconds	23 @ 25
Western, thirds	20 @ 22
State, dairy—1/2, 1, tubs and pails, extra	26 @ 27
H. I., tubs and pails, firsts	24 @ 25
Western, seconds	22 @ 23
Welsh tubs, extra	— @ —
Welsh tubs, firsts	23 @ 25
Welsh tubs, seconds	22 @ 23
Western Im. creamery, firsts	22 @ 24
W. Im. creamery, seconds	19 @ 20
Western Factory, tubs, firsts	19 @ 20
W. Factory, seconds	18 @ 18 1/2
W. Factory, fourths to thirds	17 @ 17 1/2

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, Sept. fancy	11 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Full cream, good to prime	10 @ 10 1/2
Full cream, large, choice	11 @ 11 1/2
State Factory—Part skims, choice	8 @ 8 1/2
Part skims, fair to good	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Part skims, common	4 @ 5
Full skims	2 @ 3 1/2

EGGS.

State and Penn.—Fresh	23 1/2 @ 24 1/2
Western—Fresh, fancy	23 @ 24
Lined	20 @ —

FRUITS AND BERBERIES—FRESH.

Apples—Common, 70 lbs.	1 25 @ 2 00
Delaware, 70 lbs.	1 25 @ 2 00
Baldwin, 70 lbs.	2 25 @ 3 00
Pears, Bartlett, 70 lbs.	2 00 @ 3 00
D	