

# CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

## THE REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

### The Drouth in Many Parts of the Country Has Affected the Growing Grain—The Wheat Estimates—The Peach Crop Said to Be a Commercial Failure.

The report of June 1 of the Agricultural Department makes the acreage of winter wheat sown, compared with that which was harvested last year, 92 per cent., being a decrease of one point. There is an increase of acreage as compared with 1933 in only ten States, the principal part of which was made in Kansas and Illinois. The percentages of winter wheat acreage of the principal States are: Ohio, 95; Michigan, 85; Indiana, 91; Illinois, 122; Kansas, 126; and California, 103. The percentage of spring wheat acreage for the whole country is 87.3 per cent., being a reduction from last year's average of 12.2 points. The percentages of spring wheat area of the principal States are: Minnesota 87; Nebraska, 81; South Dakota, 85; North Dakota, 80.

The average percentage of acreage for both spring and winter wheat for the whole country is 95.3, making a total area in round numbers of 33,000,000 acres. The condition of winter wheat has improved since last year a little less than one point, being 83.2 per cent. against 81.4 on May 1. The percentages of winter wheat in the principal States are as follows: Ohio, 95; Michigan, 89; Indiana, 93; Illinois, 84; Missouri, 82; Nebraska, 87; California, 62. The condition of spring wheat presents an average for the entire country of 88 per cent., and for the principal States as follows: Wisconsin, 96; Minnesota, 99; Iowa, 99; North Dakota, 79; South Dakota, 97; Washington, 89; Oregon, 96.

The preliminary report places the acreage of oats at nearly one point less than last year. The general average for the whole country is 82.1. The returns show the condition to be 87 against 89.8 last June. The preliminary returns of acreage make the breadth devoted to barley 85.5 per cent. of that of last year. The average condition, June 1, was 82.2, against 83.8 on the same date last year, and 92.1 in 1932. The acreage in rye is 95.3 per cent. of that of last year. Average condition, June 1, 93.2. A very decided increase in the acreage of rice is shown by June returns. The breadth seeded in 1934 is but 76.4 per cent. of last year's acreage. The average condition is 97.1.

## THE SULTAN DEAD.

### Muley Hassan, Ruler of Morocco, Passes Away Suddenly.



Muley Hassan, the Sultan of Morocco, died a few days ago, while journeying between Marakesh and Rabat. Everything is quiet for the moment, but the latest advices say that an uprising is expected throughout the country as a result of the death of the Sultan. No details as to the cause of death can be procured, but many sensational rumors are in circulation, and it is openly hinted that the Sultan was murdered. One report says that the Sultan died suddenly at Tadia, between Morocco and Casa Bianca, and that his son, Abdul Aziz, was shortly afterward proclaimed Sultan by the army and by the Ministers who accompanied the late Sultan on his journey. The latest dispatches from Morocco say that Muley Hassan died of malignant fever. His successor, Muley Abdul, is sixteen years old. He is the son of the old Sultan's favorite wife, a Christian woman. The old Sultan's famous one-eyed son, the first born of his numerous children, is already regarded as a pretender, and it is feared that he will take advantage of the first opportunity to incite the people to rise in his behalf.

Muley Hassan, the late Sultan of Morocco, was born in 1871, and succeeded to the throne September 25, 1917. His sudden death is likely to aggravate the friction that has long existed between the barbaric nation and European powers. The latest entanglement was that in which Spain became involved with Muley Hassan's subjects, the Rif tribes. This resulted in an expedition and sharp fighting, and finally Muley agreed to punish the Rifians and pay an indemnity. He had paid this at the time of his sudden taking off. The power of the Sultan of Morocco was of an indefinite character among the distant tribesmen, and the result had been numerous disputes with foreign powers. In 1936 he refused to continue the European commercial treaties. The policy of the country adopted on this occasion was generally observed by other nations. In 1939 Muley sent a special mission to European nations, that year he issued a proclamation, forbidding assaults on Christians. Muley Hassan was a handsome man of the Oriental type. His court was noted for its splendor and luxury. Aside from the romantic interest of his nation, his country had additional interest from the anxiety of European nations to take part in its dismemberment when the times were ripe therefor.

## THE PLATE WINS.

### Value of the Harvey Process Proved at Indian Head.

Without notice, Captain Sampson, Chief of the Naval Ordnance Bureau, slipped quietly out of Washington to the Indian Head proving ground, and fired two shots from the twelve-inch rifle at the seventeen-inch Bethlehem armor plate, against the testing of which, under standard conditions, the company had vainly protested.

The result was the complete triumph of the plate, and the demonstration of the value and practicability of the Harvey process as applied to plates of this thickness. The plate was curved, representing 300 tons of armor intended for the battleships of the battle ship Massachusetts. It measured eight by twelve feet, and weighed thirty tons.

# BATTLE WITH STRIKERS.

### Seven Deputies Repulse Three Hundred Slavs.

A battle between seven armed deputies and a mob of 300 strikers occurred at 9 o'clock a. m. at the Lemont No. 3 works of the McClure Coke Company, Uniontown, Penn. One striker, a Slav, was killed instantly, and two other Slav strikers were fatally wounded. The deputies were surrounded and fired upon by the strikers before they shot. The incidents leading up to the battle began in the night, when a mob of several hundred strikers, mainly from the Trotter works of the Frick Company, gathered at the Pennsylvania Railroad station at New Haven, and took as prisoners four workmen who were employed at the Valley works of the Frick Company, and were on their way home at Leisegang. The names of the workmen are John Delaney, Oliver Atteby, John Griffin and John Furlough. When they stepped off the train the mob surrounded them and marched them away. The four men were covered over with chalk and big placards bearing offensive epithets, and were then marched through the streets between the company houses. The strikers jeered them and the women spat upon them and hit them with stones and clubs. They were even marched past their own homes, in sight of their wives and children.

Sheriff Wilhelm dispatched Deputy Sheriff Allen with seven deputies to rescue the workmen. Allen arrived at 6 o'clock. At no time was he able to overtake the mob having the men in charge, and he finally learned that the men were being passed mob to mob. It was found that the four men had been taken to Morrel from there to Youngstown, and then to Leisegang, where the battle occurred. Early in the morning, after placing the deputies to prevent the strikers from taking the prisoners away, Allen returned to Uniontown for further orders, and was directed to rescue the prisoners. Returning to Leisegang he found two deputies retreating before a howling mob of Slavs. As Allen rode up a Slav fired a revolver at him, the bullet passing over his head. Several of the mob then began firing at the officers. Allen's revolver was empty and only two shots were fired by him. Fire of his assailants came up and began firing with their Winchester. About fifty shots were exchanged, the mob slowly advancing, the deputies retreating and being reinforced by other deputies, when a stand was made. The mob then began to disperse. Sheriff Wilhelm was again informed, and sent thirteen more deputies. An hour later, twelve of the mob were arrested and brought to jail. The Slav who had been killed was found lying in the road, shot through the body by a Winchester ball. Two others were found in houses near by, both said to be mortally wounded, having been shot through the thighs. The strikers refused to give the names of the men killed and injured. One of the men arrested was shot in the arm. Many others were believed to have been wounded. None of the deputies were injured.

## THE LABOR WORLD.

NEBRASKA unions will hold a State convention. SOUTH AFRICA will again essay woolen manufacture. MUNCIE, Ind., will have a co-operative puddling mill. A BOTCHER caused the failure of a leading Chicago baker. AUSTRALIAN labor parties talk of holding a general convention.

A BUILDING trades council is to be established at Paterson, N. J. TEACHERS in the Mexican public schools are paid \$50 to \$40 a month. PROVIDENCE (R. I.) lathers want eighteen cents a bundle and the nine hour day. ROCK loaders at Kansas City, Mo., want \$2.25 a day and derrierken demand \$2.

BUSINESS is picking up in some of the building trades, but work is generally dull. OVER 4,000,000 people in this country live upon wages paid by railroad companies. THE first annual convention of the American Railway Union held its session, recently, at Chicago.

IN many large cities a serious coal famine is reported and numerous factories have been closed. COLORADO striking miners laid down their arms and called upon the militia to protect them from the deputies.

MEMBERS of labor organizations recently returned from California favor establishing a colony there for workmen.

A RECENT strike of the Prague Orchestra—one of the best in Europe—for an increase in salary from \$2 to \$3 a month has revealed the fact that the musicians receive less than \$20 a month.

THE Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has decided to sell the Meadow Lake Farm, which the Order owns in Illinois, and convert the proceeds into a fund for the benefit of disabled members of the Order.

SOME time ago the Tailors' Union of Copenhagen was ordered to pay 5000 kroner to a boss tailor for having picketed his shops during a strike. The union appealed to the High Court of Denmark, but the judgment was confirmed.

EMIGRANTS have been debarred from employment on public works in Victoria, Australia, as the number of unemployed natives is constantly increasing. Only people living ten years in the country are given employment by the authorities.

SIGNOR C. COLAZZI, member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, has written to the Senate describing the condition of the mining population in Sicily, which, he says, is fast becoming a vast and hopeless of an imprisonment.

THE lake sailors, whose headquarters is at Chicago, the largest inland port in the world, have the prospect of a very dull season before them. Wages opened this spring at \$1.50 a day, as compared with \$2 last year, and even at the lower figure steady work is hard to find.

THE bona fide laborers of Washington do not feel very good just now about the advent of hordes of unemployed men there. The commissioners of the District have announced a cut in wages from \$1.25 and \$1.50 to \$1 a day. Representatives of Goldzier brought the matter up in the House in the shape of a resolution, asking the commissioners to explain why the cut was made.

## FIFTEEN HUNDRED DEAD.

### About 100 Deaths a Day From a Plague in Hong Kong.

A plague is epidemic among the natives at Hong Kong, China. Fifteen hundred have already died, and half the remaining number have fled the city. Many Europeans have been seized with the scourge, but thus far only one death in the European colony has been reported. The average daily number of deaths among the natives is 100. Business is at a standstill and labor is completely paralyzed. The Government expects a total failure of its revenues from opium. It is proposed by the Government to destroy the native quarters, which are exceedingly filthy, and have long been the source of most of the diseases which have afflicted the community.

MISS CLARA BARTON and the Red Cross staff have closed the field of relief at Beaufort, S. I. The sea islands, with their population of 35,000, after nine months of hard work, are left in a condition to support themselves. The cyclone of August, 1933, destroyed over 2000 lives, devastated 15,000 acres of land, and ruined 6000 buildings.

# WAR COLLEGE OPENED.

### Assistant Secretary McAdoo on the Naval Situation.

The Naval War College was opened at Newport, R. I., by Assistant Secretary of the Navy William McAdoo. In his address the Secretary said he had not come to enlarge the navy of the United States. Its present record was a complete answer to its best critics. It was exceedingly fit, he continued, that a school for the study, both theoretically and practically, of the art of naval warfare should have been founded contemporary with the National effort to rebuild our navy. A naval nation must be possessed of two things: The best modern ships, well armed and equipped, manned and officered, and second, the power to reproduce these as quickly as possible when lost, or to add to their number when desired. The mere possession of ships does not of itself make a nation a naval power. The United States, therefore, while it does not possess a great navy in the number of its ships, has within its limits colossal plants, both public and private, bearing offensive epithets, and limited by contractors, designers, and inventors of marked ability, and it is therefore essentially and substantially capable of national defense, and, if need be, of offensive operations.

The naval problem, Mr. McAdoo said, concerned us much more deeply than our military progress on land. It was utterly impossible, he said, that the United States could ever successfully invade even by air, any nation which embraced more than one of the great military nations of Europe. The only hope of military or political domination from Europe on this continent could come from a dissolution of the Union as the result of a successful invasion of the United States. Mr. McAdoo said that an additional incentive to the fact that whatever our wishes might be, whatever theories may have been laid down in the past, we were driven by inexorable circumstances to a relationship toward the whole South American continent, which begets for us moral duties and grave national responsibilities, and from which there was absolutely no escape. To the great sum of our national wants and responsibilities is only a short course of time when we will have the interoceanic canal.

In conclusion, Mr. McAdoo mentioned the pride he felt at the splendid pre-eminence given to the great naval historian, Captain Mahan, who was so long connected with the college.

## NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE black plague is raging in China. NORTH DAKOTA is suffering a drought. SCANDINAVIANS are leaving this country in large numbers.

THE drought in Western and Central Kansas has been broken.

THERE are more than 33,000 cigar factories in the United States.

NEARLY every male royal personage of Europe now rides a bicycle.

THERE are 7200 lawyers in New York qualified to practice in the courts.

INDICATIONS point to a very moderate yield of apples throughout Missouri.

DAMAGE to the Union Pacific by floods in the Northwest will reach \$1,000,000.

THE Royal Arcanum paid 1299 death benefits last year, aggregating \$3,771,559.

The Hessian fly is reported to have done great damage to the wheat fields of Zealand last season.

BUSINESS shows an improved outlook in all lines of trade, except those immediately affected by the coal strike.

ALL the manuscript material of the eleventh census, with the exception of the final three volumes, has been completed.

A USELESSLY slaughtered in the mountains north of Green River, Wyoming.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT RAAB says the average cost of maintaining a pupil in the high schools of Illinois is \$39.39.

WITH an avowed purpose of upholding the public school system a new political party has been formed in Pennsylvania.

THE root which killed the five boys at Tarrytown, N. Y., has been pronounced by scientists to be that of the hemlock.

A NEW pest has appeared in the corn fields of Iowa in the shape of a yellow worm with an inch long, and is creating havoc with the crop.

IT has been determined that the big Brooklyn Tabernacle fire was due to the carelessness of the tuners, who left a candle burning inside the organ.

GOLD is accumulating in European banks because capitalists are becoming distrustful of securities. Thirty-six million dollars of gold is stored in the vaults of the Bank of England.

TWELVE sponge boats arrived at Key West, Fla., the other day and brought in 6000 bunches of very fine sponges. This is an exceptional take, and the general grade of the sponge is above the average.

## NO BANK FAILURES.

### Comptroller Eckels Talks of the Money and Business Situation.

James H. Eckels, Comptroller of the Currency, in response to inquiries as to the present condition of finances, said: "The condition of the banks of the country presents a striking contrast to that which exists at least one year ago. At that time scarcely a day passed without a failure occurring. Now a failure is an exception, and only happens under conditions that are wholly specific and not general. Less than ten banks have closed their doors since October. The money situation which was everywhere met with has not only disappeared, but every bank is glutted with idle money, which under present conditions cannot be employed.

"The increase in deposits of money has been notably greater in the large cities than in the smaller places. In looking over the reports from the banks, it is noticeable that in the South and West the reserve is quite as high as in the East, and that all are beyond a point ever before known. It must be evident to every one that the present standstill in business cannot continue long when the tariff question is settled. Of very necessity there must be a business revival, and it will be rapid and substantial.

"It is a great source of congratulation that the apprehension that was upon the people when the Sherman law was operative does not now affect them. Their gold and silver, though the gold reserve is at a point far lower, no one is alarmed and no one fears a return of the conditions of June and July last."

## PANAMA'S CALAMITY.

### The Loss About \$3,000,000, and 5000 Persons Homeless.

The greatest calamity that has ever befallen Panama was the fire which started a few afternoons ago, and burned fiercely for nine hours before it could be got under control. At 2 o'clock a. m. the flames were subdued after having destroyed over 300 buildings in the most thickly populated section of the city, including the Prefecture and the Chinese quarter. The loss of property amounts to nearly \$3,000,000. The insurance is estimated at only about \$200,000. One-third of the area of the city is devastated, and 5000 persons are rendered homeless. The fire burned nearly every building on Lastables, Juan Perez, La St. Lamas, Salsmedes and Espanades streets. The city market was saved.

# THE NATIONAL GAME.

### New York's base running is weak. THE Brooklynans are playing winning ball. THERE is too much kicking at the umpire on all sides.

BALTIMORE has not won a game in Pittsburgh in two years.

PITCHERS Knell and Kilroy have been released by Louisville.

ZIMMER, of Cleveland, is one of the hardest hitting catchers in the League.

JOHN B. DAY thinks the New York Club made a big mistake to release Connor.

NICHOLS has pitched sixteen games this year, and the Boston won fifteen of them.

TREAC, of Cleveland, has no superior when it comes to difficult pickups at first base.

THE League teams that have yet to be shut out are Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

THE Cleveland pitchers are doing the best work of the League pitchers, and are all pitching winning ball.

To be leaders in the League is a new sensation for the people of Baltimore, but none the less a welcome one.

DUFFY, of Boston, is doing great work with the stick, and bids fair to come pretty near the head of the League list.

PERHAPS never before in the history of the major League has there been such a pretty race for the five leading positions.

THERE are no outfielders in the League who can throw more accurately or quicker than McCarthy and Bannon, of Boston.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., has a playing captain, manager, owner and president of the club in the person of Second Baseman Manning, the ex-League player.

BASEBALL fans at the Congress street grounds have yielded a tremendous crop of home runs in Boston of late. The left field fence is but 125 feet back of third base.

DENNY, of Louisville, plays third base without gloves. He and McPhee, of Cincinnati, are the only infielders in the League who use no protection for their hands.

BARTERSTY, the left-handed pitcher of St. Louis, continues to be a stumbling block in the path of every club. He ranks with the most effective pitchers in the business.

In McKean and Childs the Clevelandans have two of the strongest infield players in the League. This shown by the number of double plays in which these two players take part almost every day.

PITCHERS are in great demand, and very few clubs, especially in the minor leagues, can boast of being strong in that department. Undoubtedly the pitcher of the distance figure, with its effects on the minor league pitchers, than it has in the National League.

MANAGER WARD, of New York, is said to have a craze for hunting, and has instructed to hit it for singles and sacrifices. Several of the New York players have complained that Ward has handicapped their batting by endeavoring to make scientific batters out of them.

ESPER, of Washington, holds the record for the present season for retiring an opponent on three pitched balls. In a game with Cleveland he retired Young, Childs and Burkett by three swings of his "awful left."

Young fouled out to McGuire and Abbey and George Tobias captured flies from Childs and Burkett, respectively.

## QUINTUPLE TRAGEDY.

### John Kaufmann's Shocking Crime Caused by Despondency.

A quintuple tragedy started Cramer Hill, a suburb of Camden, N. J. John Kaufmann, a Bavarian, fifty years of age, out of the throats of his wife, Rosina, and his three children, twin boys, aged five years, and an infant, a month old, then hanged himself.

Kaufmann was a comparative stranger in Cramer Hill, having moved there from Trenton five weeks before. He was a domestic helper by the week between the doors of work for some time. He is thought to have committed the deed out of sheer despondency. He rented one-half of a double frame house, the other part being unoccupied. No sign of life was visible about the place after 6 o'clock on the morning of the tragedy, when Mrs. Kaufmann went to the door and received dead delivered by a baker.

The fact that the shutters remained closed excited the suspicions of Frank Hartman, and he communicated his fears to Justice of the Peace Schmidt. The latter went to the house, and pulling open the shutters saw in the dim light the body of Kaufmann hanging by the neck between the doors.

Further investigation showed the body of Mrs. Kaufmann on a bed in the middle room of the first floor, clasping her dead infant in her arms. Up stairs in another room were found the bodies of the five-year-old twin boys, with their throats cut from ear to ear. The husband, wife and three children comprised the entire family.

## TWO RESCUED.

### Fatal Accident to a Boating Party in a Reservoir.

A terrible accident occurred on Tully Foster reservoir, Brewster, N. Y. A party consisting of Desie Blaney and Maggie Blaney, sisters, Kate McClusker, Martin McClusker, Thomas Scanlon, and Patrick Maroney, took a boat ride on the reservoir, but were blowing west smoothly until 4 o'clock, when the boat overturned, throwing all the occupants into the water. The women screamed for help, and the men did all in their power to keep on the surface of the water. By the merest chance Kate McClusker caught hold of the overturned boat, and held fast, shouting at the top of her voice for assistance. Patrick Aspel and Thomas Donohue, who were in a boat some distance from where the accident occurred, hastened to the spot and rescued her. They then looked for the rest of the party, but only one of them was to be seen, Patrick Maroney was the only member of the party that could swim, and he had started for the shore.

Thomas Lynch, who saw the boat keel over, and who has a boat moored at the rear of his house, set out to the rescue. On the way to the place where the accident occurred, he came upon Maroney and pulled him into the boat. In vain the rescuers looked for the rest of the party, but not one of them could be seen.

## CHINESE PIRATES WHIPPED.

### Thirty-two Killed in a Fight and Many Drowned.

A band of pirates with eight junks planned to attack Tanchi, a walled village in the district of Hsinning Quangsiang, China. The villagers, learning of the intention, procured the assistance of some Yamen runners and soldiers, so that when the pirates arrived they were surrounded by a force of 600.

There was a desperate fight, in which thirty-two pirates were killed and three captured. Three of the junks were seized, and many pirates were drowned while trying to escape. The rest of the squadron, eight junks, were wounded, one mortally.

# WETMORE FOR SENATOR.

### The Rhode Island Legislature Elects Dixon's Successor.



GEORGE PEABODY WETMORE.

In Grand Committee of the Rhode Island Legislature at Newport George Peabody Wetmore was elected United States Senator to succeed Nathan Dixon. A dinner and a salute of 100 guns followed. In the Senate, thirty-two of the thirty-seven members were present, and the vote was unanimous for Wetmore. In the House there were four absentees, and the vote of the sixty-eight other members was also unanimous for Wetmore.

George Peabody Wetmore is a New Yorker by birth. He is forty-five years old. He is a pleasant, self-contained gentleman, with a round, smooth face. The name of Wetmore is a powerful one in Newport. Senator-elect Wetmore's father hailed from Vermont. He and his son, George Peabody, became prominent in New York banking circles. The elder Mr. Wetmore amassed a fortune in the China trade. When the old gentleman died George Peabody Wetmore fell heir to his father's fortune, which was estimated at several million dollars. Early in life he married Edith Kestel, who was one of the best of New York society. She was exceptionally beautiful. George Peabody Wetmore was made Governor of Rhode Island in 1886. He was a candidate for the Senate in 1890, but was defeated by the incumbent, Senator Dixon, whose successor he was elected to defeat the candidacy of Senator Aldrich last year. One of Mr. Wetmore's daughters is the wife of Barton Willing, of Philadelphia.

## THE MARKETS.

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

24 MILK AND CREAM.	
The market during the whole of the past week could be rated firm, with a good inquiry for and consequent ready sale of platform surplus. The ruling prices for the latter change prices, 1/2c per quart. Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals. 1,096,141	
Condensed milk, gals. 13,550	
Cream, gals. 45,500	
BUTTER.	
Creamery—Penn., extras. 19 @ 19	
Western, extras. 17 @ 18	
Western, thirds to seconds. 14 @ 16 1/2	
State—Extra. 17 1/2 @ 18	
Firsts. 17 @ 17	
Seconds. 15 @ 16	
Western Im. Creamery, firsts. 12 @ 14	
Seconds. 12 @ 14	
Western Family, fresh, 12 @ 14	
Tras. 12 @ 14	
Seconds to firsts. 12 @ 14	
Thirds. 12 @ 14	
Summer made. 12 @ 14	
Rolls, fresh. 12 @ 14	

## CHEESE.

State—Full cream, white, fancy. 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2	
Full cream, good to prime. 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2	
State Factory—Part skims, choice. 7 1/2 @ 7 1/2	
Part skims, extra to prime. 4 1/2 @ 5	
Full skims. 2 @ 3	

## EGGS.

State & Penn.—Fresh. 14 @ 15	
Jersey—Fancy. 15 @ 16	
Western—Fresh, best. 13 @ 14	
Duck eggs—South & West. 12 @ 13	
Goose eggs. 12 @ 13	

## FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Beans—Marrow, 1893, choice. 2 @ 2 1/2	
Michigan, 1893, choice. 1 @ 1 1/2	
Pa., 1893, choice. 1 @ 1 1/2	
Red Kidney, 1893, choice. 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2	
White Kidney, 1893, choice. 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2	
Black turtle soup, 1893. 1 1/2 @ 2 1/2	
Lima, Cal., 1893, 60 lbs. 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2	
Green peas, bibb, 7 bush. 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2	

## FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—FRESH.

Blackberries, N. C., 7 qt. 12 @ 12	
Strawberries, 7 qt. 3 @ 12	
Watermelons, Fla., each. 30 @ 35	
Cherries, Del., 7 lb. 4 @ 10	
Peaches, 7 carrier. 1 1/2 @ 2 1/2	

## HOPS.

1893—1893, choice, 7 lb. 15 @ 16	
1893—1893, choice, 7 lb. 13 @ 14	
1893—1893, choice, 7 lb. 15 1/2 @ 16	
Common to prime. 10 @ 14	
Old odds. 4 @ 7	

## HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Good to choice 100 lb. 80 @ 85	
Clover mixed. 55 @ 65	
Straw—Long ry. 40 @ 45	
Short ry. 40 @ 45	

## LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, 7 lb. 9 @ 9 1/2	
Spring chickens, 7 lb. 14 @ 22	
Roosters, old, 7 lb. 5 @ 7 1/2	
Turkeys, 7 lb. 40 @ 70	
Ducks, 7 lb. 40 @ 70	
Geese, 7 lb. 75 @ 112	
Pigeons, 7 pair. 25 @ 40	

## DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, 7 lb. 5 @ 8	
Chickens, Phila, broilers. 25 @ 30	
Western. 20 @ 25	
Jersey, 7 lb. 8 @ 8	
Ducks, 7 lb. 10 @ 11	
Geese, 7 lb. 10 @ 11	