

Eight million acres of forest land are cleared every year.

The returns of the capital invested in English railways are steadily decreasing.

Some of the calamities that have befallen the Old World are traced by the New York Advertiser to the destruction of forests.

A publication issued by a big Eastern thread company says that over 7,000,000 miles of thread are annually used in the United States.

Observes the Louisville Courier-Journal: Countess Wachtmeister says the future man will have a sixth sense. It is to be hoped it will be common sense.

London Engineering says that the new magazine gun adopted for the United States Army possesses "all the requisites now universally admitted to be necessary to a perfect magazine gun."

The practice of grasping a loaded gun by the muzzle is still in vogue, laments the San Francisco Examiner. There is never a closed season for the particular sort of a hunter who fails to realize the relative ability of the two ends of his weapon.

Considerable attention has been drawn to the statement by the Russian Minister of Finance, M. Witte, that during the past six years it was frequently the Czar's personal influence that maintained peace; that frequently there were warlike threats which he never answered.

The Japanese scheme of dividing China into three independent kingdoms, each to be ruled by a native prince, is, in the estimation of the Philadelphia Ledger, an ingenious one. The attempts of the three princes to do each other up would probably relieve Japan of any further subjugatory efforts in China.

The cotton seed oil mills of England import their cotton seed almost exclusively from Egypt. The oil is used in soap factories, and a considerable quantity of it is shipped to the Mediterranean where, without doubt, observes the New York Independent, it is transformed into "pure olive oil," much of which is sent to the United States and purchased by our people in preference to the really pure oil made in California.

Says the New York Independent: Our dailies show a great lack of reverence in describing the weather. The Tribune spoke of the expected cyclone from the Gulf as coming north as an "easy jog;" the Times said it "seems to have bumped against a Nova Scotia 'high' (area of high pressure);" the Herald characterized it as "a very slow cyclone," and said it "must put on more steam;" the World told its readers that the great storm is on its way, but "is taking things easier than the weather sharps thought." Thus do our great papers exhibit their genius in making the oldest and commonest of topics interesting.

A good many people appear to think that resistance to a blow is a test of hardness in minerals, whereas it is resistance to erosion. Ignorance of this fact led a man in this city, relates the New York Sun, to experiment on what appeared to be a large and unusually clear garnet of rather light red color. He took a hammer to it and smashed it to atoms. A diamond is the hardest substance in the world, yet it may be broken by a tap from a hammer, or even a fall on the sidewalk, as it is apt to split along the cleavage lines, which are parallel to its faces. Experts test an undetermined gem first with a file and after with fragments of stone of differing hardness. If it yields to the file it is glass, or something no more durable than that.

That glorious theme of song and story, the old frigate Constitution, apostrophizes the New York Press, is to devote the rest of her days to the training of youth; and that these days may be long is the wish of every true American who remembers her services to her country. She is to be turned over to the Massachusetts naval militia for use as a training ship, and will leave her present refuge at Portsmouth at once. No more fitting career could be imagined for the Constitution than that of an educator, and the youthful Massachusetts sailors are fortunate. There is a history in every plank of the old warrior, a story in every spar. She tells of battles fought and won in such an atmosphere of devotion to country, patriots will be made as well as sailors.

The next total eclipse of the sun will not take place until the twenty-first century.

Japan has been inflamed by fewer internal revolutions than any other nation, the existing Government having held unbroken sway for 2500 years.

One of life's little ironies was the forcible abduction of a pauper from the Canaan (Ma.) poorhouse. The taxpayers are not inconsiderable, according to the New York Recorder.

Professor F. G. Plummer, of Tacoma, Wash., is authority for the statement that there are scores of trees in that corner of the United States that are over 600 feet high.

While the merits of various types of vessels are being discussed, the San Francisco Examiner suggests that "the relative desirability of sound rivets and rotten ones is a point that ought not to be overlooked."

Chicago, it is said, has twenty-nine men worth over \$3,000,000, forty-one worth over \$2,000,000, and 137 plain millionaires. It has some 30,000 residents who will have to pay the income tax, and the tax in the city, if fully collected, will amount to some \$2,000,000 a year.

A Viennese journalist has made a collection of aphorisms on love, women and marriage, uttered at the German parliamentary sessions. Bismarck is quoted as saying that "it is an extraordinary advantage to a man's career if he can make his journey through life without any feminine baggage."

Mr. Dunn, weather observer at New York, says there is no such thing as an equinoctial storm. That violent atmospheric disturbances should necessarily be connected with the passage of the sun over an imaginary line has long been regarded as a mere superstition by a great many observers, especially as the disturbances often fail to connect at anything like the proper time.

The Japanese army appears to the San Francisco Chronicle to be in the situation of the popular bachelor preacher who is flooded every Christmas with fancy slippers worked by his fair parishioners. The Japs are embarrassed by the abundance of straw sandals which have been contributed by their industrious countrywomen. A rough calculation gives about sixteen sandals to every officer and high private.

The American Agriculturist remarks: "The city of Buffalo has passed an ordinance prohibiting peddlers from selling their wares before one o'clock in the afternoon, and the hucksters are waging a vigorous fight against this unconstitutional invasion of their rights. It is the same type of municipal legislation which has so often been attempted in prohibiting farmers from vending their wares in a city or town without paying a license fee. Such class legislation is wrong, opposed to the spirit of a republican form of government and is no doubt unconstitutional."

Thaddeus Stephens, in his will, bequeathed \$50,000 for the founding of a free home at Lancaster, Penn., for deserving boys, without distinction of race, color or nationality. After paying other bequests, the executors found, states the Trenton True American, that there were not \$50,000 left, but that by the accumulation of various interests the estate would eventually aggregate that sum, whereupon the heirs brought suit over the construction of the will. They were beaten in the court below a few years ago, and now, after the lapse of twenty-five years in the courts, the Supreme Court has just rendered a decision affirming the decision of the lower court, and the home will be built and go into operation.

There are hundreds of farmers, it is safe to say, in thinly occupied parts of this country, who either do not own their land or do not know whether they do or not. They settled on their holdings when young, and no claims for rent or dispossession warrants have been exhibited since. Unclaimed lands have been taken up in New England within two years, and a man who recently built a house in Maine was asked why he did not buy the ground it stood on. "What's the use?" he answered. "The owners of all this country are big lumber companies. Do you suppose they're going to pay an agent a hundred dollars or more to hunt around for a fellow who is using ten cents' worth of their real estate and doing no harm to anything? I guess not. You can stay in this country as long as you like."

TWO TRAIN ROBBERIES.

\$51,000 TAKEN IN CALIFORNIA; \$180,000 IN VIRGINIA.

The California Robbers Forced the Engineer to Run the Engine and the Express Agent to Give Up the Money—Masked Men Loot the Safe in Virginia.

On the same day two daring train robberies occurred, one in California and the other in Virginia. Two robbers held up a train near Sacramento, Cal., and robbed the express car of bags containing \$51,000 in gold. The northbound express between Richmond and Washington was held up by a gang of robbers at Anita Creek, Va. They secured about \$180,000.

A despatch from Sacramento says: Here at 9 o'clock p. m., was held up by two men about six miles below this city. The track walker was first robbed and then the train stopped. The train robbers then covered the engineer and fireman with guns and compelled them to accompany them to the express car. The engineer, William Page shot twice at the bandits. The engineer and fireman called upon Page to open the door, as the train robbers were going to shoot them if he did not, and were prepared to blow up the car with dynamite. He complied with their request in order to save himself, and the robbers looted the car of four bags of gold containing about \$51,000. They then cut loose the engine, and ran toward the city. The engine was finally stopped, and set on a wild run toward the train, but by the time it had reached its destination the steam had run so low that the collision was averted. The robbers made their escape. Engineer William Page tells this story of the hold-up: "We were running on time, and would have been in Sacramento in about fifteen minutes. The train was over two torpedoes, and I thrust my head out of the window and saw that we were being flagged. Everything was properly done, and I had no suspicion of anything being wrong until the engine stopped, when two men armed with revolvers stepped into the cab. They ordered the engineer to stop and myself to dismount and go with them to the express car, which they ordered us to un couple. They accompanied us back to the engine and made us pull out about three-quarters of a mile to a point between two trestles. While we were uncoupling the car the conductor and the brakeman got off the train and the robbers shot at them. After stopping the engine between the trestles the men made us go back with them to the express car. They called to the messenger to open the door or they would kill the fireman and myself. I knew the robbers were determined, and pleaded with the messenger to open the door, but he told him that they would not hurt him if he did, and he opened it. They ordered us to get into the car, one of them following us. The messenger gave up the keys to the boxes, and the robbers, taking out four sacks of money, two of them packed so heavy that one man could not lift both. Then they ordered us ahead of them to help carry sacks of money, and we walked back to the engine, the robbers constantly punching us in our backs with the barrels of their guns. When we got to the engine the robbers jumped upon it, opened the door, and the engine sprang away down the track. After they arrived in the neighborhood of Sacramento they jumped off, reversed the lever, and sent the engine back over the track under a full head of steam. The engine struck the train, but did not stop. The engineer, E. S. Lincoln, who got a good shot at the robbers, says there is no doubt of their being men who thoroughly understood railroading. The backs of Scott and Lincoln are covered with bullet wounds, the protrusions from the ends of the rifles held by the robbers, James Colton, who was beating his way to Sacramento from Suisun, probably saw more of the robbery than any one else. His story is as follows: "The train slowed up, I climbed up in the back end of the train, and saw the men while Hanley went inside the steam door. The next thing, I saw the two robbers run up, one on each side of the engine. The big one fired at me, and said to the engineer: 'Get down out of that, or I'll blow you out.' The engineer replied, 'I will, I will, I will kill me; I'll mind you.' The engineer and fireman accompanied the robbers, and they were poking them with their guns. The tall one said, 'I'll tell you to stop.' One of the robbers kept his gun aimed at the engineer. Then the man compelled the engineer and fireman to go back to the express car. The messenger began to shoot at once, but was implored not to by the engineer. I saw the four come back presently, bearing a sack each, and heard the large man say the sacks weighed about seventy-five pounds, though the two carried by the railroad men were larger than the other two. They put the sacks on the engine, told us to get away from the machine and then they pulled out."

The Virginia Hold-Up.

A telegram from Richmond says: The north-bound passenger train on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, which left here at 7 o'clock p. m., was held up near Quantico. The engineer and fireman were forced to stop the engine, and the engine was cut loose and sent ahead. The express car was then entered, the messengers covered with pistols and the safe blown open and robbed. The runaway locomotive was stopped at Quantico by obstructing the track. It is stated that there was an unusually large amount of money on the train, probably \$50,000. The robbers, seven in number, were masked, and did not blow open the safe as first reported. They forced the messenger to give up the express messenger has now reported that the safe contained \$180,000. The robbers secured this and all of the express packages containing money. It is thought the amount will foot up to about \$180,000. A large part of this money was shipped from Richmond. None of the passengers was molested. After the robbers the thieves made off with their booty in the direction of the Potomac River, where it is supposed they had a boat in waiting to take them to the Maryland side. None of the robbers entered the passenger coaches.

TURNED A SOMERSAULT.

Singular Effect of a Locomotive Boiler Explosion.

One of the most remarkable accidents in the history of steam railroading has just occurred at Glen Ridge (N. J.) station, on the Bloomfield branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. It is a rare thing for a locomotive boiler to explode, but in this case not only did the boiler of a passenger train engine burst, but it did so in such a way that the great locomotive, weighing 77,000 pounds, was tossed into the air clear of the ground and turned over end on end. The engineer, Charles Boland, and the fireman, Elmer Cummings, were both seriously injured, and the latter died almost instantly.

The women of San Bernardino, Cal., have met in convention and nominated a full county ticket, in which the temperance element predominates.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

SNOW was reported in a number of districts of Pennsylvania, Western New York and Vermont.

CHARLES H. TROWBRIDGE, a prominent banker and the cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, New Haven, Conn., was shot by his brother Elisha, the ball passing through the fleshy part of his left leg. He had refused to lend money to his brother.

KINGSTON-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y., commemorated the burning of the town by the British in 1777.

"BLACK" diphtheria is raging at Waddington, N. Y.

OSCAR DRAKE accidentally shot and killed his niece, Nellie Drake, six years old, at East Metuchen, N. J. Drake, who is twenty-four years old and unmarried, was cleaning guns.

The Pittsburgh (Penn.) Chamber of Commerce has endorsed a resolution for the consolidation of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and the surrounding towns.

While out fishing at Angleson, N. J., the boat was capsized and its occupants, Charles Bork and Albin Swanson, were drowned.

HARRIS OLNEY and James Dalton, jockeys, were found dead in a room in the Metropolitan Hotel, Brooklyn. They were asphyxiated by gas.

ATTLEBORO, Mass., held a two days' celebration of the 200th anniversary of its incorporation.

South and West.

The Pacific Express office, in The Dalles, Oregon, was robbed of \$14,000 or \$15,000. A probable clue to the robbers is that they came on the train with the treasure box, and knew where it was consigned with its contents.

WILLIS GRIFFEY, a colored man, was taken from the county jail at Princeton, Ky., and hanged. Griffey assaulted Miss Lena Berry, the adopted daughter of a wealthy Christian County couple.

The former state bank in Nebraska was robbed of \$1600 in 1891. The money has been found in a well on a place where the cashier formerly lived.

A man believed to be one of the Aquia Creek train robbers was arrested at Cumberland, Md.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE of the descendants of Letitia Yeatts, of Chicago, 105 years old, followed her to the grave.

DOLBY, the colored man sentenced at Washington Court House, Ohio, to twenty years' imprisonment for criminal assault, was safely landed at the penitentiary at Columbus. He was escorted by Sheriff Cook and Deputy Busick, accompanied on the train by the Columbus companies of the Ohio National Guard.

A LARGE part of the extensive plant of the Treadwell Iron Works at Richmond, Va., was destroyed by fire originating in the car shops. Loss about \$150,000.

Washington.

THIEVES stole \$1200 worth of diamonds from Mrs. Melville W. Fuller, wife of the Chief Justice in Washington, and returned them when it was found they were suspected.

A CONSCIENCE contribution of \$326.25 from Massillon, Ohio, was received by Treasurer Morgan at Washington.

SECRETARY CARLISLE appointed William F. Murray, of Boston, an immigrant inspector.

JUDGE MACON B. ALLEN, the first colored man admitted to the bar in the United States, died in Washington. He was admitted to the bar at Boston on May 3, 1845. He removed to Charleston, S. C., after the war, and was Judge of the Criminal Court and of the Probate Court.

THE Army Ordnance Board have completed the test of the six-pounder rapid fire guns. The test showing was made by the Ordnance-School and Hotchkiss, between which honors were about evenly divided.

SECRETARY CARLISLE asked Attorney-General Olney for an opinion on the constitutional questions involved in reference to the carrying out of the Dispensary law in South Carolina.

SECRETARY HERBERT has authorized Rear Admiral Meade to hoist his flag as Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic Station on board the Dolphin, at the New York Navy Yard.

GENERAL J. A. DEMENT, Supervising Inspector of the United States Steamship Company, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury calls attention to the exceptional fact that while fires of greater or less extent occurred on ninety-four steam vessels during the year there was no loss of life. The total number of lives lost by accident from various causes during the year was 255, an increase of twenty-seven over the year 1893.

THE Sugar Trust officials, Messrs. H. O. Havemeyer and J. E. Searies, were arraigned in the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia and pleaded an alibi to the indictments against them for refusing to answer questions of the Senate Sugar Trust Investigating Committee.

MILITIA FIRE ON A MOB.

WOULD-BE LYNCHERS SHOT DEAD IN OHIO.

An Attempt Was Being Made at Washington Court House to Hang William Dolby, a Colored Man, Convicted of a Criminal Assault on a Farmer's Wife.

Two men were killed, three fatally injured and many others wounded at Washington Court House, Ohio, in an attempt at lynching by a mob. William Dolby, a colored man, the self-confessed assailant of Mrs. Mary Boyd, was the object of their wrath. Those instantly killed were Emith Walsh, aged eighteen, shot in head and abdomen; Jesse July, aged twenty-five, shot in breast, thigh and abdomen.

The wounded: Theophilus Ammerman, shot in the arm; John W. Johnson, shot in the arm; Frank Nieberhaus, aged sixty-five, shot in the arm; John W. Johnson and half a dozen others, three of whom were fatally injured.

Dolby was taken from the jail to the court house, tried and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in the penitentiary about as quick as it takes to write it. The militia companies, in anticipation of trouble, had been called out, and they formed at the west side of the court house, while the Sheriff and Deputy James Busick went to the jail for Dolby. The west entrance to the court house is about forty feet from a rear side door of the jail, and there are high steps leading to the former.

A thousand people had gathered in the court house yard to openly protest against the course of leader-headed justice. A thousand people with impressions vowed that Dolby should never be taken past them up the high steps to the jail.

Mr. Kirk was dealt a blow in the face. The angry crowd surged madly forward, and in the rush swept one soldier by around the corner and away from his company, but he quickly returned to his post. The impressions of the thoroughly maddened men were in volume and the wretched prisoner trembled like an aspen. Colonel Colt rallied his men for a supreme effort, and the prisoner was almost carried up the steps and into the court house.

After Dolby had been pronounced Dolby broke down. Outside the crowd was clamoring for admission. It was augmented every minute. Dr. McNeil, of the Presbyterian Church, circulated among the angry mob, endeavoring to get them to listen to reason, but his words fell upon closed ears.

Sergeant Andrews, of Company A, one of the three men of the company who came with the troops, and Private Lenhart, of Company B, were struck with stones while standing on the court house steps during the rush, but stood their ground manfully. Sergeant Andrews was struck in the head with a stone that glanced from Private Lenhart.

Colonel Colt at this juncture telephoned the Adjutant-General at Columbus for 200 additional troops.

"If you want me to bring the man to Columbus," said Colonel Colt, "I will do it, but it will cost blood." Colonel Colt then made a speech to the crowd.

"It looks very much," said he, "as though you intend to make an attack on the legal authorities. There will be trouble if you do. I call on law-abiding citizens to disperse and go to their homes."

At 6.10 the crowd surrounded the building and with the huge improvised battering-rams pounded the doors one after another. The troops were hastened together in the front of all entrances. The doors were barricaded from within and furniture piled against them.

The soldiers stood with pieces cocked and bayonets fixed waiting for the doors to yield. Fire stones were thrown against the wooden doors, which crashed against them and fell in the stone steps. Colonel Colt managed to get out of a window and addressed the crowd, saying: "If any man of you hits one of my men I will direct him to aim directly at that man's heart."

Nearly 3000 persons now surrounded the court house and jail, yelling "lynch him! lynch him!" Finally some one threw a stone which struck a soldier on the breast.

Then Colonel Colt, whose anger was aroused, addressed the people once more. He told them not to repeat the offense.

"If you want to injure any one," said he, "hit me and not those young men."

With that uplifted the Colonel walked out into the crowd, and said:

"Here I am." His face was white with anger.

The crowd gathered around him, but not a man lifted his hand to strike the Colonel. It was probably well that they did not, for, should they have done so, the order to fire would have been given, and the soldiers with guns loaded waiting an order to fire.

The crowd surged closer and closer to the court house steps, becoming bolder as the darkness increased. Colonel Colt addressed them again, or attempted to do so, but they would not listen to him.

He shouted that he would have to order the soldiers to fire if they did not fall back, but as they came and finally the order to fire was given. Many were seen to fall, and the mob fled like a lot of frightened sheep.

Not a shot was fired by the soldiers until a door showed signs of falling in, when the troops fired the volley which resulted fatally. The remainder of the soldiers were stationed at the south entrance, unmindful that part of the crowd was making an attempt to batter down the door at the north entrance.

The first right following the volley hearing died away, the mob became more boisterous and bold again. Soon they began gathering about the court house, and though still maintaining a respectable distance, uttered expressions against the soldiers, and fears were entertained for their safety if reinforcements did not quickly come.

The crowd soon began making an attempt to secure dynamite, and swear that they would blow up the court house. They wounded and dead were carried into the engine house and the stores near by.

CAUGHT BETWEEN TRAINS.

The Sad End of a Day's Outing in the Suburbs of Buffalo, N. Y.

A terrible accident, that has three deaths to its score, occurred at Buffalo, N. Y. Miss Emily B. S. Wood and two daughters of John N. Scatford went for a drive along the Niagara boulevard.

The girls who went with Miss Wood were aged eleven and five years respectively. They drove up to the house of Mrs. John C. Glenny, on Calvin street, and returned along Parkside avenue to where it is crossed by the New York Central's belt line. The older girl was driving, and Miss Wood was reading aloud from a newspaper.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE tobacco crop is short. OUR rice crop is 135,000,000 pounds. MICHIGAN has 60,000 acres in celery. ENGLAND has 1656 co-operative societies. THE United States contain 337,000 teachers. THIS year's onion crop is below the average.

TEXAS colored people are worth \$20,000,000. ALL the weather signs point to a cold winter. WHOLESALE druggists will fight druggists who cut rates.

LONDON and Berlin are to be connected by telephone via Brussels. AN international anti-gambling agreement was formed in Chicago.

FARMERS report that the apples this year are sour and wormy and few. IN Savannah, Ga., car fare is one cent. RIVAL companies are fighting.

The municipality of Cleveland, Ohio, is supplying homes to evicted tenants. AN immense amount of canned fruit is being shipped from San Francisco, Cal., to Great Britain.

THE expenses of the Japan-China war, so far as Japan is concerned, amount to \$1,300,000 a day. WAR news by cable from China costs the English papers \$1.87 a word, and from Japan \$2.60 a word.

LAST summer's mountain fires are held responsible for the prevalent scarcity of partridges in many places. BRADSTREET'S reports an increase in all lines of business. Southern merchants are especially encouraged.

A LARGE amount of this year's hop crop in Washington will be used to fertilize the ground for the next year. SECRETARY CARLISLE proposes to induce deposits of gold by paying out the accumulated souvenir half dollars.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, has adjudged prize fighters a nuisance, and ordered the Chief of Police to rid the city of them as fast as possible.

FRÉDÉRIC ROBERTS, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, said, in an interview, he thought the country had entered upon an era of returning prosperity.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

42 MILK AND CREAM.

Decreased consumption lessened the wants of buyers and caused a generally slow market the past week. Values, however, hold firm, owing to the moderate supply offered. Surplus on the platform brought an average of \$1.62 per can of 40 quarts. Exchange price remains at 2 1/2¢ per quart net to the shipper.

Receipts of the week. Fluid milk, gal. 1,520,947 Condensed milk, gal. 10,480 Cream, gal. 36,957

BUTTER.

Creamery—Penn., extras... 24 1/2 @ 25 Western, extra... 21 @ 22 Western, firsts... 15 @ 20 State—Extra... 22 @ 23 Firsts... 19 @ 21 Thirds to seconds... 14 @ 18 Western Im. Creamery, firsts... 14 @ 19 Seconds... 13 @ 16 Western Dairy... 13 @ 16 Factory, June, firsts... 13 1/2 @ 15

CHEESE.

State—Fuller, white, fancy... 10 1/2 @ 10 3/4 Full cream, good to prime... 9 1/2 @ 9 3/4 State Factory—Part skims, choice... 7 @ 7 1/2 Part skims, good to prime... 5 1/2 @ 6 1/4 Full skims... 3 @ 3

EGGS.

State & Penn.—Fresh... 20 @ 22 Jersey—Fresh... 20 @ 22 Western—Fresh to choice... 19 1/2 @ 20 Duck eggs—South & West... 18 @ 19 Goose eggs... 18 @ 19

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice... 2 1/2 @ 2 20 Medium, 1894, choice... 2 @ 2 15 Peas, 1894, choice... 2 10 @ 2 65 Red Kidney, 1894, choice... 2 10 @ 2 15 White Kidney, 1894, choice... 2 @ 2 25 Black turtle soup, 1893... 2 @ 2 Lima, Cal., 1893, 70 lbs... 2 80 @ 2 85 Green peas, bbls... 2 @ 2 05

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Lemons... 1 25 @ 3 50 Prunes, 7 lb. bbls... 4 @ 5 Peaches, 7 lb. basket... 4 @ 5 Cranberries, Cape Cod, 7 bbl 8 00 @ 10 00 Jersey, 7 crate... 2 25 @ 2 50 Quinces, 7 bbl... 2 00 @ 2 50 Apples, greenings, 7 bbl... 1 50 @ 2 25 Baldwins, 7 bbl... 1 50 @ 1 75 Common qualities... 75 @ 1 25 Pears, Bartlett, 7 bush-box 2 25 @ 2 75 Grapes, Del., 7 basket... 14 @ 18 Catawba... 9 @ 10 Concord... 9 @ 10

HOPS.

State—1894, choice, 7 lb... 6 @ 10 1894, common to fair... 6 @ 7 1/2 Pacific Coast, choice... 8 @ 10 Good to prime... 8 @ 9 Old odds... 2 @ 3

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, 7 100 lb... 45 @ 75 Clover mixed... 35 @ 55 Straw—Long 17s... 25 @ 30 Oat... 25 @ 30

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, 7 lb... 10 1/2 @ 11 Spring chickens, 7 lb... 9 1/2 @ 10 Roosters, old, 7 lb... 8 @ 8 1/4 Turkeys, 7 lb... 50 @ 50 Ducks, 7 pair... 1 12 @ 1 27 Geese, 7 pair... 1 12 @ 1 37 Pigeons, 7 pair... 20 @ 20

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, young 7 lb... 8 @ 12 Chickens, Philadelphia broilers... 12 @ 20 Western... 9 @ 11 Jersey, 7 lb... 8 @ 9 Fowls, 7 lb... 8 @ 9 Ducks, spring, L.I. & East 7 lb... 17 @ 18 Geese, 7 lb... 13 @ 13 1/4 Squabs, 7 doz... 1 50 @ 3 00

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, St. & Jersey, 7 bbl 1 00 @ 1 62 Long Island... 1 75 @ 2 50 Sweet, 7 bbl... 3 @ 2 00 Cabbage, 7 100... 2 00 @ 4 00 Onions—Yellow, 7 bbl... 1 03 @ 1 62 Red, 7 bbl... 1 25 @ 1 75 Squash, marrow, 7 bbl... 60 @ 65 Hubbard... 1 00 @ 1 25 Turnips, Russian, 7 bbl... 60 @ 70 Egg plant, 7 bbl... 10 @ 15 Celery, 7 doz roots... 10 @ 15 Tomatoes, 7 crate... 50 @ 75 Cucumbers, 7 100... 1 25 @ 1 75 Lima beans, 7 bag... 1 00 @ 2 00 Cauliflower, 7 bbl... 1 00 @ 1 75 Spring beans, L. I... 60 @ 75

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter Patents... 2 80 @ 2 85 Spring Patents... 3 40 @ 3 79 Wheat, No. 3 Red... 2 50 @ 2 55 December... 2 50 @ 2 55 Corn—No. 2... 57 1/2 @ 57 1/2 Oats—No. 2 White... 33 @ 33 Track mixed... 35 @ 38 1/2 Bye—State... 60 @ 64 Barley—Unmalted Western... 60 @ 64 Seeds—Timothy, 7 100... 60 @ 60 Clover... 8 75 @ 9 25 Lard—City Steam... 7 1/2 @ 7 1/2

LIVE STOCK.

Beaves, city dressed... 6 1/2 @ 9 Milch Cows, con. to good... 8 @ 11 Calves, city dressed... 8 @ 11 Country dressed... 8 @ 11 Sheep, 7 100 lbs... 2 50 @ 3 00 Lambs, 7 100 lbs... 3 50 @ 3 75 Hogs—Live, 7 100 lbs... 5 00 @ 5 75 Dressed... 6 1/2 @ 9