New Mexico ranks eighth in its output of silver, and seventh in its output of gold.

Strange to say, the improvement in firearms has not increased the murderous result of battles.

A French picture dealer says that all of his unsold pictures are sent to the United States, where they bring fancy prices.

A recent parliamentary return shows that there are upward of \$21,-000,000 of unclaimed money in various Government departments of Great Britain.

Of the 12,000 miles which form the land girdle of China, 6000 touch Russian territory, 4800 British territory, and only 400 French, while 800 may be described as doubtful.

The warden of the Missouri Penitentiary feeds the 2000-odd convicts in his charge at an average cost of eight cents each a day, and, according to the New Orleans Picayune, they live reassonably well, too.

The deliberate judgment of Judge is "that the continuance of the Turkish Government after the last slaughter in Armenia is an insult to deceut humanity the world over, and the European politics that treats it feebly or overlooks it is a hideous crime.'

The mountainous regions of the western part of North Carolina truly afford a typical section for both summer and winter resorts. This fact has been taken advantage of by Northern people, who are now found in large numbers, enjoying life in this most delightful spot.

Land suitable for fruit culture in California commands a much higher price per acre than in New York. Anywhere near railroads the price is from \$100 to \$300 per acre, without any improvements, and of course if States this is reversed. there are buildings and fruit trees planted, the price is more.

Dr. Joseph Parker, of the City Temple, London, is warring with the reporters for reporting his sermons. He thinks that newspaper reports interfere with the profits of his published sermons, and has been asking advice as to how he can prevent re-

porters taking notes of his addresses. It is believed his only remedy is to make a contract with his audience that they will not publish his ser-

The age limit in the Chinese army is elastic, if there is any trnth in an edict which is attributed to the Chinese Emperor. The document grants a piece of silk, ten bushels of rice and ten pounds of meat to soldiers upward of eighty years of age. A double quantity is allowed to those who have reached ninety years. A patent of nobility is granted to those from Bombay to Singapore and Japan. who have survived their hundredth year.

A man in Australia had a new and brilliant idea not long ago in regard to the interpretation of the clause in his marriage vows: "Till death us do part." His wife died, luckily for her, as the following facts demonstrate, and since he was bound only till death to his wife, the husband refused to pay her funeral expenses. The court promptly decided that a husband's duties only cease when the undertaker's bills are paid.

Says the Electrical Review: In 1891 a young electrician, now in Paris, on looking through Carnegie's great steel rail plant at Braddock, Penn., casually suggested that electricity could be made to operate the widely separated pieces of machinery at a saving of many thousands a year. Recently Andrew Carnegie visited the plant for the first time in two years and saw electricity doing the work. This improvement, together with others, makes it possible for eight men to do the work 500 did in 1891.

An unusual thing, related by the Cleveland Plain-Dealer, in connection with the court is the holding, by the United States Grand Jury, that Scriptural quotations may be libelous. H. A. Busby, of Means, Harrison County, was indicted for writing letters and postal cards to David Handley, of Columbus, Ohio. On the envelope of the letters were the quotations: "Owe No Man Anything," "Let Us Walk Honestly," and "Many Years Thou Shalt Be Troubled." He was indicted on four counts on the ground that the language used was libellous and calculated to injure the character of Mr. Handley.

It is said the big crops of Texas will keep the roads of that State out of the receivers' hands.

The Napoleonic revival has in creased the demand for art works of every kind that refer to that period.

Every day emphasizes the impression, exclaims the New York Mail and Express, that China should have stuck to bric-a-brae and let war alone.

Football was a crime in England during the reign of Henry VIII., and the Hartford Journal thinks it is not far from it in this country to-day.

According to the latest census bulletin, Georgia's total population is 1,-837,353, and of this number only 32,-684 are of foreign parentage, or about 1.78 per cent. of the whole.

Commissioner Coombs thinks that the Salvation Army may be the agents for distribution of meat grown in Queensland all over England, as it is used largely in army depots.

Nicholas II. is gaining great popnlarity in Russia for his democratic ways, the New York Press facetiously observes. He has been known to drink a cup of coffee after it had been examined by only three expert chem-

If any one believes that the interest in the horse is to give place before the inroads of electricity, let him attend some great "horse convention," suggests the Farm, Field and Fireside, and note the attention paid the splendid specimens of endurance and intelligence there on exhibition.

There are 50,000 more women than men in the State of New York. The universal law governing such matters makes the female population of a long settled country or district higher than that of one newly settled or partly developed, and so in the New England States the number of women is in excess of the number of men, while in the Western and Pacific

The large majority of contemporary authors of international fame are small men physically. Kipling, Barrie, Jerome, Howells, Stockton, Stedman, Mark Twain, Bret Harte, Boye-Saltus, are none of them above lium height, and several of them

are actually diminutive. Marion Crawford and Conan Dovle are tall. athletic-looking men, but they are the exceptions that prove the rule.

What is practically the American dollar is in a fair way to be the unit of currency for the world, maintains the New York Independent. It rules this whole continent, and the Mexican dollar is the most popular coin in the East, and the Japanese yen is very nearly the same thing. Now the Bombay mint is beginning to issue what has been called the British dollar, which will have the support of banks and of British and Indian merchants

The Atlanta Constitution remarks: When we read that the late Count de Lesseps was ten years old when the battle of Waterloo was fought, and that he saw both Napoleon and Wellington after that event, the great Corsican seems to be brought within sight of the men of our own times. The fact is, many persons now living might have seen him. Dozens of people in Atlanta were half-grown at the time of the battle of Waterloo, and one lady now living here remembers seeing Napoleon when she was a little

About fourteen per cent. of the entire number of medical graduates 3rop out of the profession within a few years, avers the Chicago Herald. Some few never practice; others are tempted by better inducements into other fields of work; some are driven to suicide on account of failure; others succumb to contagious diseases; still more lose their health on account of exposure to inclement weather and accident, or on account of mental anxiety. Among these we must include those who become insane or who contract the alcohol, morphine or cocaine habit. Worse than all else, a few are driven into quackery. Any one may make a mistake in the choice of life work, and it is no disredit to abandon practice. There are plenty of honorable employments for unsuccessful physicians; there are schools to teach, merchandise to sell, drugs to dispense, news to gather; at any rate there is coal to shovel and wood to saw. It doubtless seems a pity to sacrifice the investment of three or four years' hard work in the study of medicine, but it is cheaper than to sacrifice honor and prostitute medical science to quackery.

CHINA'S PEACE ADVISER.

JOHN W. FOSTER ENGAGED BY THE CHINESE.

He is Requested to Go to Japan to Aid China's Plenipotentiaries in Their Negotiations for Peace-The Japanese Minister Approves of the Appointment.

This important announcement was made at Washington by ex-Secretary of State

"Mr. John W. Foster has been requested by the Chinese Government to go to Japan and meet the plenipotentiaries of the former Government, to aid them in their negotiations for peace. He has accepted the in-vitation, and expects to leave Wash-



JOHN W. POSTER.

from Vancouver for Yokohama un-less informed of a delay in the departure of the plenipotentiaries. The Japanese Gov-ernment has been advised of the appointment, and its Minister in this city has ex-pressed his satisfaction with it. Mr. Foster desires to have it understood that he goes to Japan purely in a private capacity, as an adviser of the Chinese plenipotentiaries. He has no authority to represent or speak for the Government of the United States."

Mr. Foster said, when pressed for further

information, that he had nothing further to impart to the press. Mr. Yan Shing Ho. Secretary of the Chinese Legation, declined to express an opinion on the subject. At the Japanese Legation it was announced that all the members who talked English were spending the evening out. circles the announcement was taken to mean that from now until the peace negotiations are formally begun there would be a com-plete suspension of all hostilities between the armies of Japan and China.

The immediate effect of Mr. Foster's apintment will be to delay the beginning of the peace negotiations. State Department officials had been confident from Minister State Department Denby's despatches that the Chinese representatives were already on their way to Japan, and it was their understanding that the formalities for peace would be concluded as rapidly as possible, the pre-liminaries having been practically arranged in advance through the good offices of Ministers Dun and Denby. Mr. Foster's mission, however, is taken as an indication that the Chinese expect to gain more favorable terms from Japan than has hitherto been considered probable. As Mr. Foster did not the voyage across the Pacific will consume

two weeks more, nearly a month must elapse before the peace negotiations are fairly be-It is likely that one of the first things the commissioners will do when the peace ne-gotiations have been begun will be to an-nounce an agreement for an armistice pending a formal settlement. Japan's con sioners in the peace proceedings have not

yet been named. KILLED AT A CROSSING.

A Carriage Containing Five Persons Struck by an Express.

The south-bound express on the South Jersey Railroad crashed into a carriage containing five persons at half-past nine o'clock, p. m., at Vineland, N. J., killing three of them. The killed were: Mary Ann Jones, fourteen years old, of Richland, N. J.; Mrs. William D. Lewis, forty-five years old, of East Vineland; Jonathan Lewis, fourteen years old, son of Mrs. William D.

In the carriage also were Mrs. David J. Jones, Jr., mother of Mary Ann, and Miss Mary Lewis, eighteen years old, daughter of Mrs. Lewis. They escaped unburt.

The party had attended services at the Congregational Church, in Richland. The

crossing at this point is very dangerous owg to a sharp curve of the railroad just be fore reaching the wagon road. ling of the carriage over the frozen ground and the noise of the wind drowned the sound of an approaching train, and the party was not aware of the nearness of the omotive until the wheels of the carriage were on the railroad track. At this instant

the horse became frightened and balked.

As the glare of the locomotive headlight flashed on the carriage Mrs. Jones, who was sitting on the front seat with Jonathan Lewis, screamed and sprang forward to the ground. At the same moment Miss Lewis, who had been on the back seat, jumped back-ward through the carriage curtain and landed in a place of safety. The others were in-

stantly killed. The bodies of Mrs. Lewis and her son were hurled nearly a hundre! lest, landing on opposite sides of the track. The Jones girl was caught on the front of the engine and carried about 1500 feet. The body of the boy was badly mutiliated.

Both Mr. Lewis and Mr. Jones are prosperous farmers, well known in the vicinity their homes, and all day neighbors visited the houses trying to comfort the be-reaved families. Jonathan was Mr. Lewis's only son. There are seven other children, had been planning for a merry Christmas.

MRS. ASTOR DEAD.

Passed Away After a Long Illness in England.

Mrs. William Waldorf Astor, wife of the great New York millionaire, died at Cliveden, England, the country seat which her husband recently purchased from the Duke of Westminster. Mrs. Astor has suffered for two months from a compileation of maladies, She was attended by Dr. Moore, the family physician, assisted by Sir William Broad-bent and other eminent practitioners.

Mrs. Astor was formerly Miss Mamie Paul, a daughter of James W. Paul, of Philadelphia, and one of the recognized belies of that city. She first met Mr. Astor in Newport in the summer of 1877, and there the courtship was begun that culminated in their marriage June 6, 1878, when she was but nineteen

THE papier-mache ceiling of the Assembly Chamber at Albany, N. Y., which was put up to replace the cracked stone ceiling in 1888 at a cost of \$270,000, is gradually crumbling away and is full of holes.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

RICHARD CROKER denounced W. Bourke Cockran in New York City for gossiping and inspiring newspaper attacks against Croker, challenged Cochran to a debate before the Tummany Executive Committee, urged him to go before the Lexow Committee to tell what he knows and said if the challenge was disregarded he would demand a personal explanation whenever he meets him.

SIXTEEN-YEAR-OLD ANNIE LINDERBLAIRD, disappointed in love, shot herself to death at her home in Brooklyn; Conrad Haule biew out his brains with a pistol in Hoboken, N. J.; Andrew Olsen hanged himself near Burlington, N. J., and James Mulcahy strangled himself in Brooklyn.

SAMUEL C. SEELY, the defaulting book-keeper of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New York City, was sentenced in the United States Circuit Court to eight years at hard labor in the Kings County Penitentiary. In collusion with Baker, who committed suicide, he stole \$350,000.

Fraz in the lumber district of Burlington, Vt., resulted in a loss of \$150,000.

Ex-Police Captain John T. Stephenson. of New York City, who was convicted of bribery, was sentenced to three years and nine months in State Prison by Judge Ingra-ham, who also imposed a fine of \$1000.

EDWARD R. CARTER, of Brooklyn, for the last twenty-nine years employed in the National Bank of Commerce, and for five years transfer and coupon clerk, confessed to defalcations amounting to between \$28,000 and \$29,000. He is locked up at Police Headquarters.

A snowsroum prevailed throughout the Middle Atlantic States.

JOHN W. GOFF, before the Lexow Committee, New York City, examined Police Inspector Williams, who made some damaging admissions; two men swore to paying Anthony Comstock \$1000 to have a "green goods" in dictment dismissed.

A storm did considerable damage about New York City and in the suburbs. The same storm was especially severe in North-eastern Pennsylvania and Central New York. where railroad traffic was paralyzed, and business almost suspended.

THE dry goods firm of J. Lichenstein & Sons, of New York City, falled with Habilities amounting to \$450,000.

THE Stewart syndicate, of New York City, the successful bond bidders dissolved, alleging that the utterances of Secretary Carlisle on the currency question make further sales at a profit impossible.

Expents reported to the Brooklyn Board of Supervisors that there was a deficit of \$89,696.25 in the accounts of County Treasurer Adams.

South and West.

THE requisition papers which Governor Hogg. of Texas, forwarded to Governor Mitchell, of Fiorida, for Henry M. Fiagler. the Standard Oll magnate, honored. It was supposed the Texas Gov-ernor would send an officer to arrest Mr. Flagier and take him to Texas.

Two distinct shocks of earthquake were noticed in Idaho, one so severe as to knock the plastering from buildings and ring bells. THE Cliff House, San Francisco, Cal, was purned, but the loss is not over \$20,000. Mayor-elec: Adolph Sutro's new \$500,000 bath-house was in great danger for a time. S. J. TEMPLE, a guard in the Ohio Peni-

tentiary, at Columbus, was severely injured; Joseph O'Day, a prisoner, was killed, and John Gardener, another prisoner, badly injured in an uprising in the penitentiary. WESLEY, Minn., and neighboring settle-ments are afflicted with a plague of diph-theria. There are no doctors and the cases are multiplying. There have been 110 deaths

and ninety new cases are reported. THE old Georgia Capitol building, at Atlanta, has been burned. It was a historical building. The Legislatures met there for

tutional Convention was held there. Pistols, guns and knives were used in fight over a crap game at Hillhouse, Miss. Louis Allen killed two colored men instantly, mortally wounded two others, and being shot by another of the party, fell dead on the bodies of his victims.

Washington.

SECRETARY CARLISLE issued an order reorganizing the Supervising Architect's office of the United States Treasury Department. SECRETARY LAMONT issued an order placing Judge Advocate General D. G. Swaim on the retired list of the Army.

SECRETARY CARLISLE issued a call for the United States six per cent, bonds issued to the Central Pacific Railroad Company, due January 16, 1895, commonly known as The amount of bonds to be redeemed is \$2,362,000.

THE officers of the United States cruiser Detroit, which carried back to Italy the Vatican exhibits at the Chicago World's Fair, have been received by Leo XIII. TWENTY-TWO lives were lost by the wreck of the British steamer Abydos, in the recent

Japan's third army, under Count Saigo, has landed in China, on the coast of Shan-tung, west of Che-foo, and is occupying

THERE were severe earthquake shocks in Italy and Sicily.

THE Pope made gifts to the officers of the United States cruiser Detroit, which carried to Rome the Vatican World's Fair exhibit. A BOMB was exploded near the official resi-A BOMB was exploded near the official residence, in Rome, Italy, of United States Ambassador Wayne MacVeagh. The explosion tool: place while Mr. MacVeagh's reception was in progress. No damage was done.

Yaqui Indians visited the ranch of Julio Gardenas, Guayamas, Mexico, and massa-cred the latter and his wife and two chil-

INCOME TAX BULLETIN.

Postmasters and Other Officials Not to Collect the Impost. Secretary Carlisle issued the following

circular to postmasters and disbursing offi-"The regulations relative to the income

tax, approved December 13, 1894, provide that all salaries or compensations paid to officers or persons in the employ of the Government of the United States in and for the calendar year 1894 shall be included in the annual re-turns to collectors on form 365 of such offiturns to collectors on form 365 of such officers, and persons in statements of gains, profits and income subject to income tax for that year. As the income tax on such salaries or compensation will under the provision above quoted be paid directly to collectors by the persons receiving the same you will, therefore, not deduct and withhold the aloresaid tax or any part thereof from the salaries or compensation of any such officer or employe in and for the year 1894. You will inform all such officers and employes to whom you may make any payment that year. As the income tax on such salaployes to whom you may make any payment for services rendered in the year 1894 of the method prescribed for the return and payment of the tax on all taxable salaries and compensations paid by the Government in and for said year." and for said year.

Spleenific fever is said to be raging among cattle in Mexico. Governor Hogg has issued a proclamation establishing a State quarantine sgainst Mexico, and no eattle will be permitted to enter Texas until inspected by an officer of the United States Agricultural Department.

From January 1 to December 15 of 1894, the Cunard line of steamers brought 18,690 steerage passengers to this country and took

OROUTH IN NEBRASKA.

THE TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS OF THE INHABITANTS.

Five Counties in Which the People Are Utterly Destitute-More Than 3000 Families Need Aid-Women and Children Dying From Cold and Hunger-A Pitiful Condition.

The suffering among the inhabitants of the drought-blasted part of Nebraska, including three-fourths of the residents of five counties, is becoming more intense daily, and immediate steps alone can prevent many deaths by starvation.

Three years ago the farmers of these drought-blighted counties raised a very light crop, and the past two years the crops have been almost total failures. Many have been almost total failures. Many families have not enough provisions in their homes for one week's sustenance, and no money to purchase the necessities of life.

Many of the merchants feel they have aided these poor farmers to the extent of their ability, and are unable to do any more for them or to sell them goods on credit. The sufferers cannot obtain employ-ment, and unless they receive aid very soon it is the general opinion that many will starve to death, and should the weather turn very cold many will freeze to death, as it is a fact that many are barefooted and have scarcely sufficient clothing to cover their nakedness

A mother and her two children were found dead in their little cabin near Niobrara. It is supposed the mother had been confined to her bed by sickness, and she and her two little ones starved to death. The stomachs of the children were opened and not a trace

of food could be discovered.

There is not a stream of water in Perkins County nor a living spring. Wells run from sixty to 200 feet, the majority being 150 to 200 feet deep. The soil, if watered, raises good crops; if not it bakes like a solid mass. The roads and much of the prairies resemble asphalt, so hard-packed and smooth are

Well diggers say the soil is a solid mass 150 feet down, so hard that picks have to be used to loosen it. Over this smooth surface the never-ceasing winds blow from every direction. They are filled with minute sand

particles and are almost resistless.

President Mason, of the Nebraska State Relief Commission, has been forwarded a carefully prepared report of the number of destitute families in the different counties where there was a crop failure. The list is a large one, and it will require all the assistance that can be procured to keep the people in the most urgent of necessities during the cold winter months. The report, as made out by Secretary Ludden, is as follows

out by Secretary Ludden, is as follows:
Custer County, 250 families; Perkins, 200;
Chase, 225; Dundy, 120; Hitchcock, 250;
Red Willow, 100; Hayes, 200; Frontier, 40;
Fuernas, 100; Lincoln, 700; Dawson, 45;
Keith, 20; Deuel, 40; Cherry, 40; McPherson, 40; Blaine, 20; Boyd, 230; Holt,
30; Antelope, 30; Keya Paha, 25; Knox, 25.
In many instances people of the districts
remote from railroad facilities are eating
prairie dogs. prairie dogs.

A newspaper man made a trip through the most destitute part of this coun try. A few deserted sod huts and frame houses were seen, and there were signs here and there that some habitations had been torn down and removed with the other goods of the owners when they left it. In some cases farm implements

were seen in the fields, and at a distance substantial granaries stood just as their owners had left them.

The people of the drought-cursed sections hope to have the Legislature pass measures of relief the first day the body convenes. This may not be done, but all organized re-Hat measures are absolutely necessary to at many deaths from starvation.

PRESIDENT JOHN M'BRIDE.

The New Head of the American Federation of Labor.

John McBride, recently elected at Denver, Col., to succeed Samuel Gompers as President of the American Federation of Labor, has just turned his fortieth year. He was born and raised in the mining regions of Northwestern Onio. Fortunately he se-cured a common school education before he entered the mines and at eighteen he Secretary of the local lodge of the Miners and Mine Laborers' Benevolent Association Shortly afterward he was elected Secretary of the Tuscarawas Valley Miners' Associa-



tion, and at once came to the front as a leader among men of his craft, was elected President of the Ohio Miners Association and continued at the head of that organization for seven years. The memorable strike in the Hocking Valley in 1884 was a severe test of his resources and demonstrated his exceptional ability as a

In 1884 and 1885 he represented Stark County in the Ohio Legislature and secured the enactment of a number of laws in the interests of labor. In 1886 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for Secretary of State, but was defeated. In 1887 he suc ceeded in bringing the operators and miners together under the interstate agreement for the maintenance of wages, which was abro-gated by the Indiana and Lilinois operators in 1889, and was revived as a result of the great strike last spring.

In 1890 Mr. McBride retired from active

leadership among the miners, when the Miners' Progressive Union and N. T. A. 135, Knights of Labor, were consolidated under the title of the United Mine Workers of America. He serred as State Poor Commissioner under Governor Campbell for two years and in 1893 was elected President of the United Mine Workers, which position he has since held. Last spring he organized and conducted the greatest miners strike in the history of the country, in which upward of 150,000 men were involved, and which of 150,000 men were involved, and which was successful beyond his greatest expectations. He was instrumental in the organization of the American Federation of Labor and presided at the meeting in Chicago in December, 1886, when he was elected President but declined to accept.

SUPERINTENDENT BYRNES Issued an order prohibiting the police of New York City from riding free on elevated or street cars. They are forbidden to accept any free transportation or franking privileges.

The seat in Congress of George B. Mc-Ciellan, of New York City, will be contested by his opponent, Robert A. Cheesbrough.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

In the Senate

13ти Day.—Mr. Lodge introduced a resolution asking Secretary Herbert why a warship should not be stationed at Honolulu.

—Mr. Sherman offered an amendment to —Mr. Sherman offered an amendment to the Railroad Pooling bill, which requires sleeping car companies to provide a safe for the protection and care of all valuables car-ried by passengers without charge to them. -Mr. Cockrell introduced a bill providing for a new boundary between the Indian Territory and Oklahor

In the House.

16TH DAY.—The session was devoted to the discussion of the Currency bill, and the chief event was the proposal by Chairman Springer, of the Banking Committee, of a substitute for the Carlisle bill. Messrs. Pendleton, Russell, Bickles, McLaurin and Raw-

lins took part in the debate, 17TH DAY.—Mr. Bryan introduced two joint resolutions, one of which makes a President ine! gible to succeed himselt and the other makes a President ineligible to a second term.—The Currency and Banking bill was before the House. There was but one speaker in favor of the bill, Mr. Coombs. There were three speakers against the bill, Mr. Bell, Mr. Bowers and Mr. Bryan. — Be fore the discussion of the bill was entered upon several bills were passed by unanimous consent.—At 5.10 p. m. the House, under the operation of the concurrent resolution providing for a holiday recess, until Thursday, January 3, 1895.

RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION.

Figures for 1894 the Lowestin Twenty Years.

The Railway Age has prepared its annual table for new railroad construction of 1894, and the figures fitly reflect the wretched business surroundings of transportation during the year. The figures are the lowest for twenty years, and the only exceptions in thirty years were 1875, 1866 and 1865. The top-notch year was 1887, with 13,000 miles. The figures show that Arizona leads the list with 193 miles, Ilols next, with 147 miles, and Pennsylvania third, with 138 miles. Only one mile of road was constructed in Oregon. The total mileage in the United States for 1894 is 1919; Canada, 322: Mexico, 74.

Sixty sailors and thirty eight vessels were lost on the lakes during the year. The property loss was smaller than for a decide.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILE AND CREAM. At the various milk receiving stations, during the past week, the platform surplus

sold at an average of \$1.57 quarts. Exchange price, 32 to the shipper.	per	can c quar	of t
Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals Condensed milk, gals Cream, gals	. 1	,542. 12. 38.	83
BUTTER			
Creamery-Penn., extras 9		@8	25
Western, extras	Securi	(a)	2
Western, firsts	20	@	2
Western, thirds to seconds	15	@	1
State-Extra	19	(m)	2
Firsts	parameter .	(0)	1
Thirds to seconds	12	(0)	1
Western Im. Creamery, firsts.	-	(6)	1
Seconds	(Marketon)	(0)	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Western Dairy	10	(6)	1
Factory, June, firkins	11	@	1
CHEESE.			
State-Fullcream, white, fancy	10% @		1

Full cream, good to prime. 10 @ -Part skims Full skins..... EGGS. State & Penn-Fresh Jersey-Fancy..... Western-Prime to choice.... 21

Duck eggs-South & West. . Goose eggs..... BEANS AND PEAS. Beans-Marrow, 1894, choice. 2 10 @ 2 1216

 Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice.
 2 10° @ 2129

 Medium, 1894, choice.
 1 675 @ 1 70

 Pea, 1894, choice.
 1 65 @ 1 70

 Red kidney, 1894, choice.
 1 95 @ 2 09

 White Kidney, 1893, choice
 — @ 2 35

 Black turtle soup, 1893.
 2 00 @ 2 05

 Lima, Cal., 1893, ₹ 60 lbs.
 2 80 @ 2 90

 Green peas, bbls.
 — @ 1 05

PRUITS AND BERRIES-FRESH.

HOPS.

Oat.....

State-1894, choice, ? Ib 1894, common to fair..... 6 Pacific Coast, choice..... 11 Good to prime..... Old odds.... HAT AND STRAW. Hay-Prime, # 100 tb 70

Pigeons, # pair..... 25 DRESSED POULTRY. 12 @

LIVE POULTRY.

VEGETABLES.

 Celery, ₹ 302 roots
 103 @ 253

 Cucumbers, ₹ crate
 100 @ 300

 Green peas
 100 @ 350

 Cauliflower, ₹ nbl
 15) @ 359

 String beaus, ₹ crate
 100 @ 203

 Spinach
 125 @ 175

 Lettuce
 500 @ 700

GRAIN, ETC. Flour-Winter Patents. . . . -Flour—Winter Patents. — @ 3 00
Spring Patents. — @ 3 65
Wheat, No. 2 Red. — @ 593
December — @ 593
Oats—No. 2 White. — @ 59
Track White. — 33 @ 42
Rye—State. — @ 68
Seeds—Timothy, \$100. 5 90 @ 6 40
Clover. — 9 00 @ 9 75
Lard—City Steam — @ 63 59%

LIVE STOCK.