

THE INCOME TAX BLANKS

THE FORM THE TAXPAYER MUST FILL IN AND RETURN.

The Document Prepared by United States Treasury Experts—Must Be Attended to Before March 4th—Form for Personal Incomes—Who Must Make Returns.

After months of work by special experts of the United States Treasury, the blank forms on which persons and corporations will make their returns under the Income Tax law have finally been prepared and approved by Secretary Carlisle.

The regulations showing how incomes are to be computed under the new act have already been published, and the blanks, which are now printed for the first time, show how taxpayers will have to make a return of their incomes.

The department has begun sending them out to the sixty-three collectors throughout the United States.

The blanks must be filled in and returned to the collectors on or before the first Monday in March, which this year falls on the 4th.

The form for personal incomes is No. 365, and is as follows:

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE. Return of gains, profits and incomes received by citizens of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad, and by other persons residing therein, having an income of more than \$500 for the year 1894; and by persons residing without the United States owning property therein, or engaged in any business, trade or profession carried on in the United States during said year; and by guardians and trustees, executors, administrators, agents, receivers and all persons or corporations acting in any fiduciary capacity. (Sections 27, 29 and 31, act of August 28, 1894.)

Return to be made to the collector or a deputy collector of the district on or before the first Monday of March, 1895, and the tax to be paid to the collector or deputy on or before the first day of July, 1895. Sections 29, 30 and 31, act of August 28, 1894.

Annual return of gains, profits and incomes received by citizens of the United States, in the county of —, and — District of the State of —, from the first day of January, 1894, to the thirty-first day of December, 1894, both days inclusive, pursuant to the provisions of the Internal Revenue laws.

1. Gross profits from any business, or any interest therein, whenever carried on, \$ —.
2. From rents received or accrued during the year, \$ —.
3. From profits realized on sales of real estate purchased since December 31, 1892, \$ —.
4. From farming operations: Proceeds from sales of live stock, \$ —; Proceeds from sales of agricultural products, \$ —.
5. Money and the value of all personal property acquired by gift or inheritance, \$ —.
6. Premium on bonds, stocks, notes or coupons, \$ —.
7. Income from profession, trade or other employment, except stated salary or pay, \$ —.

8. From salary, compensation or pay for particular services, and not including salary or compensation received from the United States, \$ —.
9. From salary or compensation received for services in the civil, military, naval or other service of the United States, including salary of Senator, Representative or Delegate in Congress, \$ —.
10. From gains and profits, divided or undivided, of any partnership, \$ —.
11. From interest received or accrued within the year upon all notes, bonds, mortgages or other forms of indebtedness; bearing interest, whether paid or not, in gold and collectible, \$ —.
12. From interest or coupons paid or accrued on any bonds or other evidences of indebtedness, of any corporation, company or association, \$ —.
13. From dividends or interest paid or accrued on the stock, capital or deposits of any corporation, company or association, \$ —.
14. Income of wife or minor children, computed on the same basis as this return, \$ —.
15. From all sources not above enumerated, viz: (From salary or pay, \$ —; From interest or coupons, \$ —; From dividends or interest, \$ —; From gains and profits, \$ —; From other sources, \$ —.)

Total gains, profits and income, \$ —.

DEDUCTIONS.

1. Exempt by law, \$4000.
2. Interest which has become due or which has been paid during the year, \$ —.
3. National, State, county, school or municipal taxes paid within the year, not including taxes assessed against local benefits, \$ —.
4. Amount expended in the purchase or production of live stock or produce sold within the year, \$ —.
5. Necessary expenses actually incurred in carrying on any business, occupation or profession, and not elsewhere deducted in this return, \$ —.
6. Losses actually sustained during the year, incurred in trade or arising from fires, storms or shipwrecks, and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise, and not already deducted in ascertaining profits, \$ —.
7. Actual losses on sales of real estate purchased December 31, 1892, \$ —.
8. Debts ascertained within the year to be worthless, and not elsewhere deducted in this return, \$ —.
9. Salary, compensation or pay over \$4000, from which the tax of two per centum has been deducted, and which was not elsewhere deducted in ascertaining profits, \$ —.
10. Dividends heretofore included in the estimate of gross profits, under paragraph 13, received in full, or paid to any partnership or associations, on which the tax of two per centum has once been paid by such corporation, \$ —.
11. Total deductions, \$ —.
12. Taxable income for the year 1894, \$ —.
13. Amount of tax at two per cent., \$ —.
14. The person making the foregoing return is required to answer the following questions, namely:—

that he is honestly and truly entitled to make the deductions from his income for said year as specifically stated in detail, and that the written answers to the above questions are true.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day of —, 1895.

Where no return is made on Form 365 or where the return shows a net income of less than \$4000, the person must make a sworn statement that his income did not exceed \$4000, and the collector, if satisfied that the statement is true, must so certify.

Where the person about to be assessed has already rendered a return in another district he is required to make a sworn declaration to that effect, and if the collector is satisfied that it is true he must so certify.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

15TH DAY.—Mr. Lodge's resolution inquiring why a warship was not kept at Honolulu was discussed.—Mr. Morgan resumed his speech on the Nicaragua Canal bill.—Mr. Hale offered a memorial in the interest of United States citizens living in Turkish Armenia, whose lives, property and lawful occupations, the memorial says, are frequently imperilled.—The Senate passed the Military Academy Appropriation bill.—The Senate adopted a resolution making inquiry of the Secretary of State whether Hon. J. W. Foster had any connection with the American Government in his mission to China and Japan.

16TH DAY.—In the absence of Vice-President Stevenson and Mr. Harris, President term of the Senate, the Senate chose Mr. Ransom, of North Carolina, as President pro tempore.—Mr. Peffer read an argument in advocacy of his bill for "Service pensions."—The Senate voted 33 to 12 to take from the calendar Mr. Lodge's resolution as to the withdrawal of ships of war from Honolulu. After discussion the measure went over.—The Nicaragua Canal bill was taken up as the unfinished business of its discussion occupied the remainder of the session.

17TH DAY.—Routine business having been quickly disposed of, Mr. Morgan offered a resolution which was adopted by the Senate. The resolution called for a report, documents and other papers relating to the enforcement of regulations respecting the fur seal fisheries adopted by Great Britain and the United States to carry out the decision of the Paris Tribunal of arbitration, etc.—The Military Academy Appropriation Conference report was then agreed to.—The Lodge Hawaiian resolution was then considered, and Mr. Palmer addressed the Senate thereon. His remarks provoked a number of interruptions by Republican Senators, including Messrs. Lodge, Teller and Aldrich. Mr. Gray also opposed its adoption.

The regular order was then laid on the table, and the Senate listened to eulogies on the life of the late Senator Alfred H. Colquitt, of Georgia. Remarks were made by Messrs. Gordon, of Georgia; Hawley, of Connecticut; Morgan, of Alabama; Turpie, of Indiana; Hill, of New York; Pasco, of Florida; Martin, of Kansas, and Walsh, of Georgia.

18TH DAY.—The President sent in another batch of Hawaiian correspondence.—The Nicaragua Canal bill was discussed.—Mr. Ransom announced his resignation of the position of President pro tempore. A resolution appointing Mr. Harris in his place was unanimously passed.—The Urgent Deficiency bill being under consideration all day.

In the House.

19TH DAY.—Messrs. Hendrix, Dingley and Hephurn spoke on the Currency bill.—Mr. Sperry introduced a bill providing for small, low interest bonds to retire legal tenders.—20TH DAY.—The feature of the debate on the Currency bill was the speech of Mr. Cushman, of New York. At the conclusion of the debate the call for a Democratic caucus was read.—21ST DAY.—Shortly after its assembling Mr. Henderson announced the death of Mr. Post, of Illinois. The usual resolutions were adopted, and the House at 12.16 p. m. adjourned.

22ND DAY.—The resolution authorizing the transfer of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., from the jurisdiction of the War Department to the Department of Justice was passed.—The debate on the Currency bill being resumed Mr. Bescherover gave notice of an amendment to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to fund the Treasury notes which may remain in circulation after August 1, 1895, by issuing bonds to an amount not exceeding \$500,000,000, redeemable after five years, payable twenty-five years from date, with interest at three per cent., payable semi-annually in gold. Speeches against the currency measure were made by Messrs. Stone, Johnson, Coffey and Morse. Mr. Cox spoke in favor of it. The feature of the day was the speech of Mr. Sibley (Dem., Penn.), who made an attack on the President and arranged the Democratic party generally for drifting away from its traditional moorings. His speech attracted much attention and a good deal of a sensation.

23RD DAY.—An order to close debate on the Currency bill was rejected.—The Diplomatic and Consular Postoffice Appropriation bill was passed.—24TH DAY.—The House spent the day on District of Columbia Appropriation bills.

J. C. BURROWS FOR SENATOR

The Michigan Congressman Receives the Nomination.

The short term Senatorial caucus of the Republican Legislators of Michigan at Lansing resulted in an all-round surprise for the politicians. Congressman Julius Caesar Burrows was nominated on the second ballot. The nomination is equivalent to election.

The advocates of the bill saw that they had been beaten in the preliminary skirmish, and the order was withdrawn. This was the first reverse the Committee on Rules had suffered in four years. An analysis of the vote shows that all of the 124 votes in favor of the motion were cast by Democrats, while 12 Republicans and 8 Populists voted against it. Of the 39 Democratic votes against the motion, it was pointed out that 24 were cast by Democrats defeated for re-election. After the vote the diplomatic and Postoffice Appropriation bills were passed.

A Queer Invitation to a Mother-in-Law.

Wesley Pawling, a well to do farmer of Lewisburg, Penn., induced his mother-in-law to accompany him home, "to witness a grand shooting match." Upon their arrival he took a revolver from his pocket and shot his four-week-old child, killing it instantly. He then fired at his wife, inflicting a serious but not fatal wound. Immediately after the shooting he went to the barn and hanged himself. Jealousy is thought to have been the cause of the crime.

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NEWSY CLEANINGS.

UTAH canals stretch 1000 miles. ARGENTINE'S wheat crop is poor. CALIFORNIA'S mines yielded \$18,000,000 in 1894. BIRMINGHAM, England, makes 7000 guns weekly. The improvement in mercantile circles is quite marked. A LABOR European demand for American horses reported. The Nebraska University football team has a colored captain. CALIFORNIA canned fruit packed in 1894 amounted to 1,240,000. SEVERE snowstorms have impeded traffic in different parts of England. NEW YORK CITY appropriated \$9,946,244 for charity during the coming year.

The Argentine Republic will make an exhibit at the Atlanta (Ga.) Exposition. Corporations hotel and other property in Florida is owned by foreign noblemen. THERE are 35,000 children under fourteen years of age in Chicago not in any school. The customs receipts at the nitrate ports of Chile last year amounted to \$40,000,000. ASHEVILLE, N. C., is making gaiter strides to the front as a fashionable winter resort. The fire loss of the United States and Canada for the year 1894 was \$128,246,400. The attendance at Maine public schools is steadily decreasing, and has been for some time. The Vigilantes of Sacramento, Cal., are waging a vigorous war on tramps and thieves. The New York Central Railroad has discontinued the giving of special rates to clerical men.

Eighteen infants in London were suffocated in one week recently, while in bed with their parents. Six men have been killed and twelve seriously wounded at Spanish bull fights during the past six months. W. K. VANDEBILT has been awarded \$24,827 damages for the sinking of his yacht by a Metropolitan Steamship Company vessel. CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS from all parts of the country were present at the dedication of the "mother church" in Boston. It cost \$200,000. It is now almost certain that Lenz, the noted American bicyclist who started on a tour of the world on his wheel, was killed by Turkish brigands. The number of vessels meeting disaster on the great lakes in 1894 was 112 and the lives lost sixty-eight. The total financial loss was \$927,767. MIGRATION from the colder region to the South continues. Twenty-five families from the Northwest have recently settled in and around Handsboro, Miss. GOVERNOR WEST, in his message to the New Jersey Legislature called attention to the necessity for legislative action for the preservation of the "Palisades."

Dr. PARKHURST, the reformer, favored the suggestion that a graduate of West Point or Annapolis be made head of the reorganized police force in New York City.

CEREAL ESTIMATES.

Corn Crop of 1894 One of the Smallest Yields on Record.

The estimates of the area product and value by States and Territories of the cereal crops have been completed by the Agricultural Department. The corn crop of 1894 in rate of yield is one of the lowest on record. In the past thirteen years the yield per acre of but one year, 1873, was lower. Severe drought and dry winds in a few of the principal corn producing States reduced the area harvested for its grain value to 62,562,000 acres, from 76,000,000 acres planted. The product garnered was 1,213,730,000 bushels, having an estimated farm value of \$554,719,000. The wheat crop is above an average one in yield per acre. The entire product is 460,267,416 bushels. The farm value of the crop is \$225,920,235. The area, according to the revised estimate, is 54,892,496 acres. The rate of yield is 13.2 bushels per acre. The average value per bushel is 43.1 cents. The estimates for oats are: Area, 29,923,553 acres; product, 626,066,928 bushels; value, \$214,516,920; yield per acre, 21.5 bushels; area, 1,944,780 acres; product, 26,727,615 bushels; value, \$13,394,476. Barley—Area, 3,170,992 acres; product, 61,400,465 bushels; value, \$27,134,127. Rye—Area, 789,232 acres; product, 12,568,200 bushels; value, \$7,400,238. Potatoes—Area, 2,737,973 acres; product, 170,757,338 bushels; value, \$91,526,757. Hay—Area, 48,221,272 acres; product, 874,408,000 tons; value, \$489,578,321. Clover—Area, 523,103 acres; product, 405,678,293 bushels; value, \$27,760,739.

THE CURRENCY BILL

Rejection of the Rule to Fix a Time for a Vote.

A dispatch from Washington says: The Carlisle Currency bill has been beaten in the House of Representatives by an indirect vote, and there is little chance of its being revived. The test of strength came on the special rule brought in by direction of the Democratic caucus to limit the debate and fix a time for a vote on the measure. The rule was rejected by a rising vote of 92 to 101, and then on a yea and nay vote by 124 to 129. The advocates of the bill saw that they had been beaten in the preliminary skirmish, and the order was withdrawn. This was the first reverse the Committee on Rules had suffered in four years. An analysis of the vote shows that all of the 124 votes in favor of the motion were cast by Democrats, while 12 Republicans and 8 Populists voted against it. Of the 39 Democratic votes against the motion, it was pointed out that 24 were cast by Democrats defeated for re-election. After the vote the diplomatic and Postoffice Appropriation bills were passed.

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TURNEY CLEANINGS.

Declaration That He Believes Himself to Be Tennessee's Governor.

Governor Turney, of Tennessee, sent to the Senate and House at Nashville an address and petition in which he states that he claims to have received the highest number of legal votes cast at the November election for Governor, and that he was elected. He says he is informed that on the face of the returns Evans has a plurality, and he is also informed that there were gross frauds perpetrated. He therefore asks the Legislature to take such steps as will permit him to appear before them in joint session to contest the returns.

THE LABOR WORLD.

The Pullman Company, according to their annual report, lost \$1,700,000 the past year. The Carnegie Steel Company has broken the strike at the Edgar Thomson Works at Braddock, Penn. The finishing department of the Warren (Ohio) Rolling Mill, idle since June, 1893, has resumed operations. HUNGARIANS employed at steel mills at Braddock and Homestead, Penn., threaten violence because wages were not raised. MANY of the cork cutters in New York City are Spaniards, and they have a fine faculty for getting all out of a piece of cork that it contains.

The Brooklyn Central Labor Union appointed a committee to submit a plan to find means and ways for erecting a labor temple in Brooklyn. The price of iron ore was so low during 1894 that profits were very small indeed, and miners were obliged to work at low prices, say from \$1 to \$1.25 a day. DEM'S friends are asking for money for the expense of his appeal, and say that the life of organized labor depends on the acquittal of the President of the A. R. U. The striking abilities of the Mission (Ohio) miners have not been exhausted. The laborers refuse to accept \$1.60, and of holding out for \$1.75. Their action effectively ties up the district. MOBS of unemployed marched to the Government house in St. Johns, Newfoundland, and demanded bread or work, but not being satisfied with the assurances of the governor, looted many stores. A SERIOUS crisis is imminent in the silk industry at Lyons, France. The weavers complain that an honorable understanding with regard to an advance of wages has not been carried out by the employers.

ARBITRATION as a means of settling strikes has been on trial in France. During 1893 there were 63 strikes in that country, and arbitration was initiated in 109. In thirty instances where arbitration was adopted, it was successful. MISSISSIPPI planters have agreed upon a wage schedule which fixes the pay of the best male laborer at fifty cents per day, and of the best female laborer at forty cents per day. No more than \$7 a month with rations will be paid the poorest laborer, and no more than \$25 a month with a maximum expenditure of \$3.50 per acre. The letter carriers helped the labor organizations to get through an eight-hour law in the expectation of doing extra work for \$25 a week. They have run up an account of \$4,000,000 for extra pay, but now that privilege is abolished. Hereafter substitutes will be employed, and the carriers will be limited to \$75 per month.

The managers of some cotton mills at Saco, Me., insist that their women employees shall wear their hair in a close coil about the head, and have also prohibited the big sleeve from being in evidence among the operatives during working hours. This sort of dress reform was adopted after several serious accidents through the hair or dress of employes being caught in the machinery. GREAT NAVAL DRILL.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON WILL MANUEVER FOR THE WINTER.

The United States flagship New York slipped away from the Brooklyn Navy Yard and steamed down the river on her way to the naval rendezvous at Hampton Roads. Captain Evans, "Fighting Bob," is in command. The New York is to be the leader in the maneuvers that the Navy Department has ordered the North Atlantic Squadron to go through in its winter West Indian cruise. It has been many years since any regular fleet drill was held in the United States Navy, and the program was laid down for them in the signal book was arranged in the days of sailing ships the drill of the North Atlantic Squadron will be new in nearly every detail. Rear Admiral Meade is the officer in command of the fleet. The Navy Department has given him permission to introduce any feature into the maneuvers that he thinks will be beneficial to the service. "The maneuvers this fleet will go through," said the Admiral, "will be the most extensive ever held in the American Navy. We will go through all of the old drills and lots of new ones. We will not copy the drills of England, for there is nothing of the anglo-manian in the American Navy. The drill will consist principally of landing boats, torpedo drill, arming and unarming of the ships, and fleet drill under steam. The latter drill requires a great deal of time, for there is where most practice is needed. The crew will like this, because while fleet drill is going on they have practically nothing to do, but the officers will have to work like leopards. It embraces turning in short angles, steaming close around boats, wheeling into line, forming line in line of battle and, in fact, everything that goes to make a navy perfect. "We will have target practice with great and small guns and gunnery practice while under way. Each vessel in the squadron will have to show what speed she can make. When they return three months hence they will know just what each ship can do, as well as what each ship cannot do. "What is right and what is wrong will certainly be shown up in the cruise. The ships in the North Atlantic Squadron are the New York, Columbus, Atlanta, Marblehead, Cincinnati and Raleigh. They will rendezvous at Hampton Roads and then proceed to the West Indies.

KILLED PREACHER AND WIFE

Plucky Woman and Fighting Parson Overcome by Two Burglars.

Rev. W. E. Henshaw, a young Methodist minister living at Belleville, Ind., and his wife were fatally assaulted by burglars at an early hour in the morning. The wife was awakened by the burglars, who had entered through the kitchen. As they turned to leave Mrs. Henshaw jumped out of bed and grappled with one of the men. Henshaw was dragged to the porch, where the burglar shot her through the head with a revolver, and she fell fatally wounded. The noise had awakened Mr. Henshaw, who jumped up and went for the other man. The burglar was grabbed by Mr. Henshaw just as he was going out of the back door. The two men fought clear into the middle of the road, where the burglar overpowered the preacher, and after shooting him through the hip, stabbed him no less than twenty times with a dirk knife.

DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION.

Guests of the President Crowded the White House.

The reception to the Diplomatic Corps, the first of the four evening receptions given by the President each year, was held as usual at the White House. The corridors and rooms were decorated with banks of exquisite flowers, and the Marine Band was in attendance. Nearly all the members of the various embassies and legations were present in their official uniforms and wearing their orders and decorations. The members of the Cabinet, many Senators and Representatives, and a number of army and navy officers also attended. The crowd was dense and the rooms were so closely packed with the official ladies in handsome evening costumes that movement was at times nearly impossible. The President and Mrs. Cleveland received their guests in the Blue Room. At 11 o'clock the reception broke up.

CHURCH STATISTICS.

Denominational Increase or Decrease in Four Years.

An interesting table printed in the New York Independent shows the net increase or decrease in the membership of the various religious denominations in the United States during the past four years:

| Denominations | Ministers | Churches | Communicants |
|----------------------|-----------|----------|--------------|
| Adventists | 17 | 40 | 4,612 |
| Baptists | 4,064 | 1,078 | 6,955 |
| Catholic | 610 | 2,065 | 1,243,568 |
| Christians | 48 | 33 | 6,099 |
| Church of God | 72 | 81 | 13,489 |
| Church New Jerusalem | 26 | 52 | 1,020 |
| Congregationalists | 176 | 532 | 67,229 |
| Disciples of Christ | 1,167 | 1,522 | 229,966 |
| Dunkards | 27 | 27 | 849 |
| Evangelical Assoc. | 13 | 635 | 14,556 |
| Friends | 12 | 7 | 505 |
| German Evan. Prot. | 1 | 3 | 314 |
| German Evan. | 86 | 103 | 11,765 |
| Hebrews | 75 | 9 | 8,044 |
| Latter Day Saints | 17 | 25 | 5,876 |
| Lutherans | 829 | 576 | 78,062 |
| Methodists | 45 | 20 | 1,539 |
| Mormons | 2,319 | 7,319 | 352,245 |
| Moravians | 1 | 2 | 754 |
| Presbyterians | 433 | 874 | 137,673 |
| Protestant Episcopal | 23 | 795 | 60,255 |
| Salvation Army | 62 | 155 | 22,228 |
| Salvation Army | 2,016 | 313 | 18,258 |
| Theosophists | 61 | 1 | 1,085 |
| United Brethren | 112 | 371 | 19,437 |
| Unitarians | 4 | 16 | 601 |
| Waldensians | 72 | 64 | 3,006 |
| Waldenstromians | 140 | 150 | 20,000 |
| Total Increase | 17,381 | 12,180 | 2,357,806 |

*Decrease

SIX SCORE DROWNED.

Steamboat Boilers Explode at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

The boilers of the steamboat Port Niethroy, which had a large party of excursionists on board, exploded at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and red hot coals were scattered in every direction. The steamboat caught fire and a great number of those on board jumped overboard to escape the flames. Altogether 120 persons were drowned.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

| Item | Price |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| MILK AND CREAM | |
| The platform surplus sold during the past week at an average of \$1.57 per can of 49 quarts. Exchange price, 3c. per quart net to the shipper. | |
| Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals..... | 1,536,080 |
| Condensed milk, gals..... | 13,129 |
| Cream, gals..... | 36,667 |
| BUTTER | |
| Creamery—Penn., extras..... | 26 1/2 |
| Western, extras..... | 25 |
| Western, thirds to seconds..... | 16 1/2 |
| Western—Extra..... | 19 1/2 |
| Firsts..... | 18 |
| Thirds to seconds..... | 11 1/2 |
| Western—Prime, firsts..... | 19 |
| Seconds..... | 13 |
| Western Dairy..... | 11 |
| Factory, firkins..... | 11 1/4 |
| CHEESE | |
| State—Full cream, white, fancy..... | 11 |
| Full cream, good to prime..... | 10 1/2 |
| Part skims, good to prime..... | 9 |
| Part skims..... | 2 1/2 |
| EGGS | |
| State & Penn.—Fresh..... | 25 |
| Jersey—Fancy..... | 21 |
| Western—Prime..... | 21 |
| Duck eggs—South & West..... | 18 |
| Goose eggs..... | 18 |
| BEANS AND PEAS | |
| Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice..... | 2 1/2 |
| Medium, 1894, choice..... | 1 7/8 |
| Pea, 1894, choice..... | 1 7/8 |
| Western—Prime, 1894, choice..... | 1 7/8 |
| White Kidney, 1893, choice..... | 2 3/8 |
| Black turtle soup, 1893..... | 2 00 |
| Lima, Cal., 1893, \$ 60 lbs..... | 2 80 |
| Green peas..... | 1 07 1/2 |
| FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH | |
| Grape Fruit..... | 1 00 |
| Oranges, Fla., \$ box..... | 4 00 |
| Western—Cape Cod, \$ bbl 110..... | 64 00 |
| Jersey, \$ crate..... | 3 00 |
| Apple, greenings, \$ bbl..... | 2 00 |
| Baldwin..... | 2 00 |
| Common qualities..... | 1 25 |
| Catspaw, \$ bbl..... | 16 18 |
| Catawba..... | 16 18 |
| Concord..... | 16 18 |
| HOPS | |
| State—1894, choice, \$ lb..... | 11 |
| 1894, common to fair..... | 6 8 |
| Pacific Coast, choice..... | 11 |
| Good to prime..... | 8 1/2 |
| Old..... | 2 8 |
| HAY AND STRAW | |
| Hay—Prime, \$ 100 lbs..... | 75 |
| Clover mixed..... | 50 |
| Straw—Long rye..... | 40 |
| Oat..... | 30 |
| LIVE POULTRY | |
| Fowls, \$ B..... | 10 1/2 |
| Chickens, \$ box..... | 8 |
| Roosters, old, \$ B..... | 7 |
| Turkeys, \$ B..... | 7 |
| Ducks, \$ pair..... | 60 |
| Geese, \$ pair..... | 25 |
| Pigeons, \$ pair..... | 35 |
| BRESSED POULTRY | |
| Turkeys, \$ B..... | 6 |
| Chickens, \$ B, broilers..... | 12 |
| Western..... | 11 |
| Jersey, \$ B..... | 12 |
| Fowls, \$ B..... | 8 |
| Ducks, \$ B..... | 8 |
| Geese, \$ B..... | 7 |
| Squabs, \$ doz..... | 1 50 |
| VEGETABLES | |
| Potatoes, Rose, \$ bbl..... | 1 75 |
| Long Island..... | — |
| Sweet, \$ bbl..... | 1 50 |
| Cabbage, \$ 100..... | 2 00 |
| Onions—Yellow, \$ bbl..... | 1 25 |
| Red, \$ bbl..... | 1 50 |
| Squash, marrow, \$ bbl..... | 75 |
| Hubbard..... | 50 |
| Turnap, \$ bbl..... | 50 |
| White..... | — |
| Egg plant, \$ bbl..... | 2 00 |
| Celery, \$ doz. roots..... | 10 |
| Cucumbers, \$ crate..... | 1 50 |
| Green peas..... | 1 00 |
| Cauliflower, \$ bbl..... | 1 00 |
| String beans, \$ crate..... | 1 00 |
| Splashed..... | 1 75 |
| Lettuce..... | 5 00 |
| GRAIN, ETC. | |
| Flour—Winter Patents..... | 3 30 |
| Spring Patents..... | 3 55 |
| Wheat, No. 2 Red..... | — |
| May..... | — |
| Corn—No. 2 White..... | — |
| Oats—No. 2 White..... | 37 |
| Rye—State..... | — |
| Barley—Ungraded Western..... | 64 |
| Seeds—Timothy, \$ 100..... | 5 90 |
| Clover..... | 9 00 |
| Lard—City Steam..... | 6 5 1/2 |
| LIVE STOCK | |
| Beoves, city dressed..... | 6 5 1/2 |
| Milch Cows, com. to good..... | 20 00 |
| Calves, city dressed..... | 6 5 1/2 |
| Country dressed..... | 6 |
| Sheep, \$ 100 lbs..... | 3 00 |
| Lamb, \$ 1 | |