

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

CONGRESS URGED TO IMMEDIATE FINANCIAL ACTION.

Cleveland Says Delay Is Dangerous and Recommends That the Currency Problem Be Solved by the Issue of a Popular Loan—Fifty-Year Bonds for \$20 and Upward.

President Cleveland sent to Congress the following special message on the financial question:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: In my last annual message I commended to the serious consideration of the Congress the consideration of our National finances, and in connection with the subject proposed the plan of currency legislation which at that time seemed to furnish protection against impending danger.

In the mean time the situation has so changed and the emergency now appears so threatening that I deem it my duty to ask at the hands of the legislative branch of the Government such prompt and effective action as will restore confidence in our financial resources and prevent a general distress and universal distress among our people.

Whatever may be the merits of the plan outlined in my annual message as a remedy for the existing and as a safeguard against the depletion of the gold reserve then in the Treasury, I am now convinced that its reception by the Congress and our present advanced stage of financial perplexity necessitates additional or different legislation.

With natural resources unlimited in variety and productive strength, and with a people whose activity and enterprise seek only a fair opportunity to achieve National success and greatness, our progress should not be checked by a false financial policy and a needless disregard of sound monetary laws, nor should the timidity and fear which they engender stand in the way of our prosperity.

It is hardly disputed that this predicament confronts us to-day. Therefore, no one in any degree responsible for the making and execution of our laws should fail to see a patriotic and an honest and sincere attempt to relieve the situation.

Manifestly this effort will not succeed unless it is made untrammelled by the prejudice of partisanship, and with a steadfast adherence to the principle that the only way to accomplish party advantage, we may well remember that if we are threatened with financial difficulties all our people in every station of life are concerned, and surely those who suffer most require the promotion of party interests as an excuse for permitting our present troubles to advance to a disastrous conclusion.

It is also of the utmost importance that we approach the study of the present emergency as free as possible from the tyranny of preconceived opinions to the end that in a common danger we may be able to seek with undeviating vision a safe and reasonable protection.

The real trouble which confronts us consists in a lack of confidence, wide spread and constantly increasing, in the continuing ability or disposition of the Government to pay its obligations in gold. This lack of confidence grows to some extent out of the palpable and apparent embarrassment attending the efforts of the Government under existing laws to procure gold, and to a greater extent out of the impossibility of their keeping it in the Treasury or encumbering obligations by its expenditure after it is obtained.

The only way left open to the Government for procuring gold is by the issue and sale of its bonds. The only bonds now to be issued were authorized nearly twenty-five years ago, and are not well calculated to meet our present needs.

Among other devices which are made payable in coin instead of specifically in gold, which in existing conditions detracts largely and in an increasing ratio from their desirability as investments. It is by no means certain that the issue of such bonds can much longer be disposed of at a price as creditable to the financial character of our Government.

The most dangerous and irritating feature of the situation, however, remains to be mentioned. It is the depletion of the gold which the Treasury is despoiled of the gold thus obtained without cancelling a single Government obligation, and solely for the benefit of those who find profit in shipping it abroad, or whose fears induce them to hoard it at home.

We have outstanding about five hundred millions of currency notes of the Government for which gold may be demanded; and currency notes of the same character when presented and in fact redeemed and paid in gold they shall be retained.

Thus the same notes may do duty many times in drawing gold from the Treasury; nor can the process be arrested as long as private parties for profit or others see an advantage in repeating the operation. More than three hundred millions of dollars in these notes have already been redeemed in gold and notwithstanding such redemption they are still outstanding.

Since the 17th day of January, 1894, our bonded interest-bearing debt has been increased \$100,000,000 for the purpose of obtaining gold to meet our gold reserve.

Two issues were made, amounting to \$50,000,000 each—one in January, and the other in November. As a result of the first issue, there was realized something more than \$58,000,000 in gold. Between that issue and the succeeding one in November, comprising a period of about ten months, nearly \$103,000,000 in gold were drawn from the Treasury.

This made the second issue necessary, and upon that more than \$58,000,000 in gold was again realized. Between the date of this second issue and the present time, covering a period of only about two months, more than \$67,000,000 of gold have been drawn from the Treasury.

These large sums of gold were expended without any cancellation of Government obligations, or in any permanent way benefiting our people or improving our pecuniary situation.

The financial events of the past year suggest facts and conditions which should certainly arrest attention.

More than one hundred and seventy-two millions of dollars in gold have been drawn out of the Treasury during the year for the purpose of shipment abroad or hoarding at home.

While nearly one hundred and three millions of this gold were drawn out during the first ten months of the year, a sum aggregating more than two-thirds of that amount, being about sixty-nine millions, was drawn out during the following two months, thus indicating a marked acceleration of the depleting process with the lapse of time.

The obligations upon which this gold has been drawn from the Treasury are still outstanding and are available for use in repaying the accumulating operation with shorter intervals as our perplexities accumulate.

Conditions are certainly supervening tending to make the bonds which may be issued to replenish our gold less useful for that purpose.

An adequate gold reserve is in all circumstances absolutely essential to the upholding of our public credit and to the maintenance of our high National character.

quired, as a basis of National credit, a measurable and ascertainable gold reserve, our obligations payable in gold and a badge of solvency.

I do not understand that the real friends of silver desire a condition that might follow in action or neglect to appreciate the meaning of the present emergency if it should result in the entire banishment of gold from our financial and currency arrangements.

Besides the Treasury notes, which certainly should be paid in gold, amounting to nearly \$500,000,000, there will fall due in 1904 \$100,000,000 in bonds issued during the last year, for which we have received gold, and in 1907 nearly \$600,000,000 of four per cent. bonds issued in 1877.

Should the payment of these obligations in gold be repudiated? If they are to be paid in such a manner as the preservation of our National honor and National solvency demands, we should not destroy, or even imperil, our ability to supply ourselves with gold for that purpose.

While I am not unfriendly to silver and while I desire to see it consistent with financial safety and the preservation of National honor and credit, I am not willing to see gold entirely banished from our currency and finances.

To avert such a consequence, I believe that prompt and radical remedial legislation should be promptly passed. I therefore beg the Congress to give the subject immediate attention.

In my opinion the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to issue bonds of the Government for the purpose of procuring and maintaining a sufficient gold reserve and the redemption and cancellation of the United States legal tender notes and Treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver under the law of July 14.

We should be relieved from the humiliating process of issuing bonds to procure gold, to be immediately used to redeem the Treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver not related to the benefit of our Government or our people.

The principal and interest of these bonds should be payable on their face in gold, and they should be sold only for gold, and its representative, and because there would no probably be difficulty in favorably disposing of bonds not containing the stipulation, I suggest that the bonds be issued in denominations of twenty and fifty cents, and their multiples, and that they bear interest at a rate not exceeding three per cent. per annum.

It is not to be seen why they should not be payable in gold from their date. We of the present generation have large amounts to pay if we meet our obligations, and long bonds are most desirable. The Secretary of the Treasury might well be permitted at his administration to receive the sale of the gold and the legal tender and Treasury notes to be retired, and, of course, when they are thus retired or redeemed in gold they should be cancelled.

These bonds under existing laws could be deposited by National banks as security for circulation, and such banks should be allowed to issue circulation up to the face value of these or any other bonds so deposited, except bonds outstanding in gold to the amount of two per cent. interest, and which sell in the market at less than par.

National banks should not be allowed to take out circulating notes of a less denomination than \$10, and when such are now outstanding reach the Treasury, except for redemption and retirement, they should be cancelled, and notes of the denomination of \$10 and upwards issued in their stead.

As a constant means for the maintenance of a reasonable supply of gold in the Treasury, our duties on imports should be paid in gold, and the same should be paid in any other form of money.

I believe all the provisions I have suggested should be embodied in our laws, if we are to secure a complete reinstatement of a sound financial condition.

They need not interfere with any currency schemes providing for the increase of the circulating medium through the agency of National or State banks, since they can easily be adjusted to such a scheme. Objection has been made to the issuance of interest-bearing obligations for the purpose of procuring gold, and it is suggested that the Government should issue non-interest-bearing legal tender notes. In point of fact, however, these notes have burdened us with a large load of interest, and it is still accumulating.

The aggregate interest on the original issue of bonds, the proceeds of which in gold constitute the reserve for the payment of those notes, amounted to \$70,325,250 on January 1, 1895, and the annual charge for interest on these bonds and those issued for the same purpose during the last year will be \$1,455,000, dating from January 1, 1894.

While the cancellation of these notes would not relieve us from the obligations already incurred on their account, these figures are given by way of suggesting that the Government has not been free from interest charges, and that the longer they are outstanding, judging from the experience of the last year, the more expensive they will become.

In my conclusion, I desire to frankly confess my reluctance to issuing more bonds in present circumstances and with no better results than have lately followed that course.

I cannot, however, refrain from adding to the assurance of my anxiety to cooperate with the present Congress in any reasonable measure of relief, an expression of my determination to leave nothing undone which furnishes a hope for improving the situation or for securing a suspension of our collection or disability to meet with the strictest honor every National obligation.

GROVER CLEVELAND, The Executive Mansion, Jan. 23, 1895.

Prophecies as to the Trade of 1895. For a number of years past Samuel Bennet, of New York City, has issued annually a prophecy in regard to various markets during the coming year. His prophecies have been right in a sufficient number of cases to have created currency yearly as to what he would say. His forecast for 1894 declared that there would be "continued embarrassment and ruined farmers."

For 1895 he says: "There is no promise, or sign, of better times for the coming year. We may look in vain for any permanent improvement in general business. Wheat at fifty cents a bushel at Chicago, cotton at 5 1/2 cents per pound at Cincinnati, and pig iron at \$10 a ton at Pittsburgh denote impoverishment for farmers, cotton planters and ironmen. The increase last year of \$10,000,000 in the bonded debt of the Government does not signify that the people are contented, keeping out of debt and making money."

Ever since 1873 values have been shrinking in consequence of the establishment of the single gold standard, and no one can fathom the depths to which prices will fall.

"There is no evidence that we are at the lowest point of depression. There is no prospect, except gold, which is not depreciating."

"An average crop of grain in this country this year, with fair crops abroad, will send the price of wheat at Chicago, after the effect of the harvest, down to forty cents per bushel. Prices for corn next fall will decline to twenty-five cents a bushel. Fat hogs will be \$3 a 100 pounds gross for next winter's packing season. Prices for wool, cotton, iron, coal and horses will be on the down grade during the present year. Common sheep, after the wool is taken off next year, will sell for what the pair will then bring, twenty-five cents."

His Height Was Fatal. Thomas Peterson, six feet six inches tall, weighing 300 pounds and employed in the car works at West Albany, N. Y., was put in charge of a new buzzsaw. After half an hour the saw, running at high speed, burst. One large piece cut off the top of Peterson's head, and he was hurled to the ground. He had been shorter in stature. He died at the City Hospital.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

In New York City Bond-Forger Quigley was sentenced to fifteen years and six months' imprisonment by Recorder Goff. Sarah Silberman, twenty-five years and Louis Rothman fifteen years for setting fire to a house.

At Lawrence, Mass., Walter P. Wright and his wife, both about thirty years old, were found dead in bed in their room. There was a bullet-hole in the head of each, and the revolver with which the shooting was done lay between the bodies. Wright killed his wife and then committed suicide.

The worst blizzard for two years, so far as damage is concerned, prevailed in Northern and Western New York. Snowstorms raged at Dunkirk, Lockport, Ogdensburg, Rondout and Watertown.

C. F. AND E. J. BRANDT, who say they are sons of the Mayor of Wauwage, Wis., were "blown out" of \$250. They went to Poughkeepsie to buy \$250 in greenbacks for \$250. When they arrived at Newburg, N. Y., they discovered that their hand-bag was filled with sawdust.

GOVERNOR BROWN, of Rhode Island, delivered his inaugural address at Providence. The Legislature passed a bill prohibiting poaching in the State.

JUSTICE GATSON issued an order to show cause why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not be issued to compel the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, of Brooklyn, to give service to all passengers to the strike. Warrants charging President Norton and Superintendent Quinn with misdemeanors in violating the ten-hour law were issued.

PRESIDENT ELIOT, of Harvard, said in his annual address at Cambridge, Mass., that football had degenerated so as to be a game unit for colleges.

WARD McALLISTER, the society leader, died at his home in New York City after a week's illness. He was sixty-four years old.

JUDGE E. ROCKWOOD HOAR, the eminent jurist, died at Concord, Mass., after a painful illness. He was born on February 21, 1816, and was a brother of United States Senator Hoar.

WARREN F. PUTNAM, ex-President of the Exeter (N. H.) National Bank, who was found guilty of embezzlement, was sentenced to five years in State Prison. His delinquencies wrecked the bank.

South and West.

THE trial of the alleged A. R. U. strike conspirators was formally opened in Chicago. Both branches of the Tennessee Legislature passed the gubernatorial election contest bill.

Two persons were killed in a railroad wreck near Conestoga, Ind. Theoretical Engineer John W. Johnston was one of the victims. Mrs. Zaida Seguin Wallace, the opera singer, was seriously hurt.

The first train on the Belt Underground Railway went through the great tunnel at Baltimore, Md. It was drawn by two locomotives and consisted of forty cars containing 1,200 passengers.

JOSEPH BACH & SONS, at Meridian, Miss., have failed. Liabilities, \$200,000.

Four men were murdered by an assassin in Millican, Texas.

WASHINGTON. UNITED STATES MINISTER WILLIAMS writes that President Dole is glad there were no foreign warships at Honolulu on the occasion of the recent uprising, as it gave the Republic a chance to show that it can stand alone.

The bill pledging the faith of the United States to the construction of the Nicaragua Canal was passed by the Senate by the vote of 31 yeas and 21 nays. It directs the issue of \$70,000,000 canal bonds guaranteed and \$30,000,000 bonds unprotected by the Government.

MINISTER GRIF, of Sweden and Norway, has been elected to sit in the Venezuelan Claims Commission.

AN oil portrait by Robert Hinkley representing Speaker Crisp sitting at a table has been placed among the portraits of ex-Speakers in the House lobby.

THE President approved the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill, which contains the appropriation for the execution of the Income Tax law.

THOUSANDS of people attended Mrs. Cleveland's annual reception of the public at the White House.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the National Board of Trade met at the Shoreham Hotel and remained in session for several days. The leading business men of the country were represented.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent to the House a statement showing that claims against the Government for sugar are on file. Most of this amount is claimed by California companies.

A PRELIMINARY agreement for arbitration is said to have been reached by the Mexican and Guatemalan Ministers in Washington.

WITHOUT even the formality of a year and day vote, and with but one amendment, the new Japanese treaty, as it was signed by Secretary Gresham and Minister Kurino, was ratified by the Senate.

W. E. CURTIS, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, conferred with representatives of foreign bankers, and it was understood that the Government would immediately make an issue of \$100,000,000 four per cent. bonds, which would be largely taken abroad.

THE Solicitor-General, Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., of the Department of Justice, has resigned. His resignation has been accepted by the President. The resignation is the result of a difference with the Attorney-General.

FOREIGN. GUATEMALA instructed her envoy in Mexico to make concessions if he could get no further delay.

A BODY of Chinese infantry has been repulsed by the Japanese in Manchuria with a loss of one hundred men, and General Nodzu is about to be attacked at Keping by a force of eleven thousand Chinese.

M. DE GREYS, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is dead. He would have been seventy-five years old next May. He was the descendant of a Swedish colonel in the army of King Charles XII. of Sweden, and had fought at Poltava.

EMPEROR WILLIAM signalled his thirty-sixth birthday by lavishing praise upon the German Army. Many German princes were in Berlin. The city was in holiday dress, and the week was crowded with festivities.

CHINESE official accounts reported two attacks on Wei-Hai-Wei, in which the Japanese were repulsed; China was said to be negotiating for a loan of \$15,000,000.

BRAZILIAN troops were routed by the rebels, and there are almost daily riots in Rio de Janeiro.

The Chinese peace envoys arrived at Kobe, Japan.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

32d DAY.—Mr. Mills in his speech on the Hawaiian resolution defended President Cleveland's policy, and charged the Sugar Trust with responsibility for the Hawaiian troubles.—The Nicaragua Canal bill passed by a vote of 31 to 21.

33d DAY.—The Senate adopted as a substitute for Mr. Allen's Hawaiian resolution one upholding the President's foreign policy. Mr. Frye attacked Mr. Mills in the debate.—Mr. Bruce made a report on the Pacific roads debt.—Mr. Lodge introduced a bill making it a misdemeanor to solicit contributions for political purposes from any person employed in the Government service, the offense to be punishable by a fine of \$2000 and imprisonment for one year or both.

34th DAY.—The Bankruptcy bill came up as the regular business, but Mr. Welcott opposed it with the Utie Indian bill. The vote was 16, and on a call of the Senate the Republicans won and the Bankruptcy bill was laid aside by a vote of 29 to 24. Mr. Hill voted with the Republicans against the Bankruptcy bill. All the Populists except Kyle did the same. A message from the President urging legislation to relieve the Treasury was received and read.

35th DAY.—The morning hour was taken up with finance.—At 2 o'clock the Bankruptcy bill was introduced.—Mr. Mansfield introduced a financial proposition.

36th DAY.—Mr. Sherman gave his views on the proper method of relieving the Treasury from its embarrassment.—Mr. Vest made an attack upon the President.—The Senate then went into executive session on the Japanese treaty.

37th DAY.—The financial question was discussed by Messrs. Gorman, Allison and others.

38th DAY.—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was passed.

39th DAY.—The House passed the bill providing special rules for the navigation of rivers and harbors and inland waters of the United States and to amend the act to prevent collisions at sea.—A bill similar to the Senate bill to prevent the theft of news dispatches from wires was introduced.—Chairman Wilson argued for the repeal of the bounty sugar tax in the House and spoke on the condition of the Treasury. He was answered by Messrs. Meyer and Fris. Mr. Warner, of New York, supported the measure.

40th DAY.—The bill for the repeal of the one-tenth discrimination on sugar was before the House all day. Mr. Daboll, of Pennsylvania, spoke lengthily on the subject.—The bill to repeal the differential sugar duty was debated.—President Cleveland sent in a message endorsing a popular loan and urging its immediate enactment into law. Mr. Springer introduced a bill to put into effect the President's bond message.

41st DAY.—The House spent the day discussing the bill to repeal the one-tenth sugar discrimination, which was passed.

42d DAY.—The House spent the day fighting the order of the Committee on Rules to limit the debate on the Reilly Pacific Railroad Funding bill and finally passed it. The bill was discussed all the afternoon.

43d DAY.—Speaker Crisp returned to his work.—The House spent the day in discussing the Pacific Railroad bill in Committee of the Whole.

BULLION BLOW UP.

An Overland Train Robbed of Silver by Masked Men in Arizona. Officials of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company were notified of the robbery of the westbound overland train at 8:30 o'clock, p. m., near Wilcox, Arizona. The safe was blown open with dynamite by several masked men and \$10,000 in Mexican silver was stolen.

Five men were engaged in the robbery. The actual work of the robbery was done by two men who boarded the cars at Wilcox, Louisiana, and with but one amendment, the new Japanese treaty, as it was signed by Secretary Gresham and Minister Kurino, was ratified by the Senate.

While one of the robbers kept him covered the other made the fireman and brakeman leave the express and mail cars loose from the rest of the train. The engineer was then made to pull the two detached cars for about two miles to a culvert, where two more of the gang were found holding horses for the engine.

It was here that the safe was blown open, the men with the horses having brought explosives. Six explosions were effected by the robbers before they left satisfied with their work. As a result the top and sides of the express car were thoroughly shattered and the express company's safe was blown to pieces.

FIGHTING BELOW THE ISTHMUS.

The Insurgents Are Active in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. A severe engagement has been fought at Bogota, Colombia, between the Government forces and the rebels. Two hundred of the latter were killed. The Government troops were under the personal command of the President. They have been sent by train from Cartagena to Machina to engage the rebels there. Sixty Liberals have been arrested at Cartagena. Men are being impressed into the service of the Government.

The disorders at Guayaquil, Ecuador, which have arisen owing to the sale of the cruiser Emerald to Japan, are becoming more serious. The troops have fired upon a mob, killing several persons.

The Insurgents in Peru have seized Arequipa.

FALL OF WEI-HAI-WEI.

China's Stronghold Reported Captured by the Japanese. The Japanese have captured Wei-Hai-Wei, China. The Japanese infantry first captured the eastern fort of Wei-Hai-Wei. The Japanese fleet bombarded the forts of Wei-Hai-Wei, landed a large body of troops, captured three of the forts and silenced another by the heavy fire of the fleet.

The Japanese admiral of China, an admirably fortified place thirty miles west of the Shan-Tung promontory. It is practically the key to Pekin. The arsenal is the most complete in China, and all the fortifications were constructed according to approved European methods and armed with heavy modern guns.

Ran Amuck in Constantinople. A man armed with a knife ran amuck through the streets of Constantinople, and cut, stabbed or slashed every person within whose reach he came. A Turkish official, a railway employe and an American subject were killed. Ten others are more or less injured. There was no provocation. The murderer escaped.

Governor Nelson Steps Out. When the Minnesota State Senate met at St. Paul Governor Kaute Nelson's resignation, in view of his election to be United States Senator, was read, and Lieutenant-Governor Clough was formally sworn in as Governor by Chief Justice Swain.

Clef Him in Texas. Joseph W. Taylor, a miller, of English-town, N. J., met a terrible death at his saw-mill. He fell on a big saw, which was rapidly revolving, and was cut squarely in two at the waist.

The wife of Dr. E. H. Mason, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was killed by a falling building. Her husband and child, helplessly pinned therein, were rescued unhurt.

NEWSY CLEANING.

There are steel billiard balls. Chicago has sixty-eight Aldermen. Of 192 Maine legislators 188 are natives. The Y. M. C. A. has 457,515 members. Great finds of gold have been made in Korea.

The epidemic of bank losses continues without abatement. Snow is said to be twenty feet deep on a level in parts of Arizona.

SOUTH DAKOTA will resubmit the question of statutory prohibition. Starvation and death are rampant in Central and Western Nebraska.

In New Hampshire 750 farms were abandoned in one week recently. Mexico has 12,000,000 population, and Guatemala has only 1,000,000.

BROOKLYN street railway stock sells at from thirty to seventy cents above par. WOMEN have been nominated for sectional School Boards in two wards of Philadelphia.

THEATRY officials estimate that the annual receipts from the income tax will exceed \$50,000,000.

DR. PAUL PEGURY, of St. Louis, has announced the discovery of an anti-consumption serum. A TRAIN load of ore valued at \$1,000,000 left the Independence Mine at Cripple Creek, Col., for Denver.

COSTA RICA, like Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador, will aid Guatemala in the event of war with Mexico. A LETTER from the Mafia demanding \$2000 has been received by a wealthy Italian resident of New Orleans.

A CAREFUL calculation as to the financial loss inflicted by the late cold snap in Florida puts it at \$7,000,000.

MAYOR STROGO, of New York, has announced that he will appoint women on several of the city boards. MEXICO refused to entertain the suggestion of this Administration that she submit her dispute with Guatemala to arbitration.

THE Manhattan Elevated Railway Company of New York will replace steam with electricity, and use elevators at the stations. At Red Bank, N. J., Olan Rudd skated two miles in 5:42 3/5, lowering the record made by Joseph Donoghue nearly eleven seconds.

THE Manhattan Elevated roads in New York City carried 9,957,600 fewer passengers last quarter than for the same quarter in 1894.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

5 MILK AND CREAM. Increased supplies caused rather a slow trade the past week. At the various milk-receiving stations the platform surplus sold at an average of \$1.47 per can of 40 quarts. The Exchange price remains at 2 1/2c per quart net to the shipper.

Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals. 1,600,652 Condensed milk, gals. 12,269 Cream, gals. 37,297

BUTTER. Creamery—Penn., extras. 24 @ 34 Western, extras. 21 @ 25 Western, firsts. 16 @ 23 Western, thirds to seconds. 15 @ 20 State—Extra. 19 @ 19 Firsts. 18 @ 18 Thirds to seconds. 11 @ 15 Western In. Creamery, firsts. 18 @ 18 Western Dairies, 10 @ 15 Factory, fresh. 8 @ 14

CHEESE. State—Fullcream, white, fancy. 10 1/2 @ 11 Full cream, good to prime. 10 @ 10 1/2 State Factory—Part skims. 9 @ 9 Large, 5 @ 9 Full skims. 8 @ 9

EGGS. State & Penn.—Fresh. 26 @ 26 1/2 Jersey—Fancy. 27 @ 27 1/2 Western—Prime to choice. 25 @ 25 1/2 Duck eggs—South & West. 20 @ 20 Goose eggs. 16 @ 16

BEANS AND PEAS. Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice. 2 3/4 @ 2 3/4 Medium, 1894, choice. 1 8/10 @ 1 8/10 Pea, 1894, choice. 1 8/10 @ 1 8/10 Red kidney, 1894, choice. 1 9/10 @ 2 00 White kidney, 1894, choice. 1 9/10 @ 2 00 Green peas, 1894, choice. 1 9/10 @ 2 00 Lima, Cal., 1894, 7 @ 10 280 @ 285 Green peas, bbls. 4 @ 10 7/8

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH. Grape Fruit. 4 00 @ 5 00 Oranges, Fla., 7 box. 2 50 @ 4 00 Cranberries, Cape Cod, 100 @ 14 00 Jersey, 8 crates. 3 00 @ 3 75 Apples, greening, 5 @ 10 00 Baldwin. 3 00 @ 4 00 Common qualities. 2 @ 4 00 Grapes, Del., 7 basket. 10 @ 18 Catawba. 10 @ 18 Concord. 6 @ 18

EGGS. Eggs—1894, choice, 7 @ 11 1894, common to fair. 6 @ 8 Pacific Coast, choice. 10 @ 11 Good to prime. 8 1/2 @ 10 Old birds. 2 @ 3

HAY AND STRAW. Hay—Prime, 7 @ 10 100 lb. Clover mixed. 50 @ 55 Straw—Long top. 35 @ 40

LIVE POULTRY. Fowls, 7 @ 8 Chickens, old, 7 @ 7 1/2 Roosters, 7 @ 7 1/2 Ducks, 5 @ 5 1/2 Geese, 7 @ 10 Pigeons, 7 @ 5

DRESSED POULTRY. Turkey, 7 @ 10 1/2 Chickens, Philadelphia, broilers. 12 @ 18 Western, 7 @ 9 Fowls, 7 @ 11 Ducks, spring, L. & East 7 @ 10 Geese, 7 @ 10 Squabs, 7 @ 3 50

VEGETABLES. Potatoes, Rose, 7 @ 2 25 Long Island. 1 50 @ 2 50 Cabbage, 7 @ 3 00 Onions—Yellow, 7 @ 2 25 Red, 7 @ 2 25 Squash, marrow, 7 @ 1 50 Hubbard. 7 @ 2 50 Turnips, Russia, 7 @ 7 50 White. 7 @ 7 50 Kale. 7 @ 7 50 Celery, 7 @ 7 50 Parsnips. 7 @ 1 00 Green peas. 7 @ 7 50 Cauliflower, 7 @ 7 50 Spring beans, 7 @ 7 50

CARROTS. Carrots. 1 00 @ 2 50 GRAIN, ETC. Flour