

The farmlands of this country are estimated to be worth \$13,279,252,649.

A prominent Guatemalan official said that though war between Guatemala and Mexico might be delayed for a year, it was sure to come.

The Peoria Herald says it is almost impossible for the average American mind to comprehend how Casimir Perier, with a salary, as President of the French Republic, of \$300,000 a year, could make up his mind to resign.

According to the figures of Chief Engineer Parsons, of the New York City Rapid Transit Commission, the cost of the proposed electric railway under Broadway will be \$86,000,000, exclusive of expenses for right of way, damages to buildings, etc.

The proposition to build a memorial bridge across the Potomac River, connecting Washington City proper with the great Arlington estate and National Cemetery, is again before Congress. It is hoped by the Inventive Age this matter will be given the serious consideration its importance merits. Such a structure is needed, and that it should be a magnificent piece of engineering—a monument to the genius of the present day—goes without argument.

The cigarette youth merits almost any treatment that will squelch his fatal habit, believes The Pathfinder. The latest method, that of denying him admission to the public schools unless he gives up smoking has been employed in a Missouri town. This sort of ostracism may bring pretty effective influence to bear through the parents. But may it not cause some stubborn youngsters to go the other way into deperate paths?

We have in this country many churches with a very large membership, some of them numbering over 2000. But in Europe the churches boast of many more members than this—2000 being as a rule but a fair-sized congregation. There is one church in St. Petersburg, Russia, numbering nearly six thousand souls. The largest membership, perhaps, in the world is that of a church in Elterfield, in Rhenish Prussia, which has over six thousand. The congregation has six pastors and two churches, while a third church is in course of erection. Several members of the famous Krummacker family of preachers have been pastors at that church.

A remarkable trial has just ended at Bucharest, Hungary. Two boys, one six years and the other fourteen, were charged upon their own confession with attempting to drown a child two years old. Their defense was that the long drought had to be terminated, and that the crime for which they were on trial was the only successful method known to accomplish the end. An explanation of this curious defense is that the children of the villages in times of great drought are made to throw the clay figure of a child into the water. The boys threw in the child merely because they had no clay figure. The elder was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and the younger returned to his mother for chastisement.

In his speech in the United States Senate, at the acceptance of the Webster statue, Senator Morrill, of Vermont, spoke of the fashionable garb worn by "Black Dan" when he dined with him in Washington in 1852. "Mr. Webster," said the Senator, "appeared in his blue coat with gilt buttons, light buff vest, low shoes and white silk half-hose, and led the conversation most happily, whether grave or gay." This was the custom of the great American statesman a little more than forty years ago, a period which can be recalled by hundreds of thousands of our living citizens. What would be thought of any man, even a Webster, who should appear thus dressed in our time? Would he not be an object of ridicule? asks the San Francisco Argonaut. The clothes of the American people have been getting plainer and duller right straight along for over a hundred years. Look at the costumes of Washington, Adams and the other great men after peace had been won through the Revolution. Look at the rich and gay dress which was worn by men who could afford it when our own immediate sires trod the land. Then look at the black and white dress of fashion in the banquet hall in this unpicturesque and blustering age. It is lovely woman alone who dares to make a display of colors, frills, flowers, fringes, spangles, jewelry and ornaments at this dismal time.

Pennsylvania is going to appropriate \$5,000,000 for the improvement of the public roads of the State.

Europe drains us annually of \$350,070,000 for freight, travel and interest. All of this, explains the St. Louis Star-Sayings, outside of sale and barter.

As an indication of how the slave trade survives in Africa, it is stated in the New York Advertiser that last summer a caravan of 10,000 camels and 4000 slaves left Timbuctoo for Morocco.

Twenty-seven war vessels were added to the British Navy last year, exclusive of five torpedo boats, at a cost of about \$12,000,000. The record for 1895 will go even beyond this. England is enlarging her navy with even more zeal than ever before.

Massachusetts has been fighting that dangerous insect, the gypsy moth, with annual appropriations, and finds that they grow larger every year. "It is a question now," avers the Chicago Herald "whether the bug will not prove more costly to the State than the Hoosac tunnel, which represents an outlay, on the installment plan, of \$20,000,000."

The New Orleans Picayune observes that the recent prophecies of a German theologian are quite refreshing to a healthy mind, but to one of a morbid temperature are anything but assuring. He foretells a great war in 1897, the advent of a new Napoleon two years later. This world's agitator will come in the person of a King of Greece and Syria. A terrific earthquake is prophesied for 1901, and the end of all things will come on the 23d of April, 1903.

It is a money getting age, with lots of millionaires, who get a good deal of denunciation for their indifference to the wants and woes of their fellow-men, but statistics just compiled show that there is a bright side to the picture, moralizes the New Orleans Picayune. During the past year more than \$13,000,000 was bequeathed to charitable, religious and educational institutions in this country, besides many millions given in charity by generous people, whom death has still spared to continue their careers of beneficence.

Geographers are still vexed with the difficulty of presenting truthfully to the eye of the pupil the relative areas of the States of the Union. The New England States, by reason of their dense population, have long occupied in the school geographies a map space quite out of proportion to their area, and few children leave school with any clear notion that each of several of the smaller Southern States is about as big as all New England put together. If Texas were represented in proportion to the space usually accorded to Rhode Island in the school geographies, says the New York Sun, the great Southwestern State must have to itself a map fully a yard square.

The Atlanta Constitution notes that "hypnotism is now recognized not only as a condition worthy of the attention of the scientists, but it is considered of sufficient importance for the courts to admit it as a plea under certain circumstances. Within the past few months five hypnotists have been tried for the criminal misuse of their powers. In two of the cases it was held that the persons hypnotized were not responsible for their crimes, and in one instance a self-confessed criminal was discharged, his hypnotizer was convicted and the judgment was reversed by the Supreme Court. We read every day of all sorts of hypnotic cases. Now it is a girl hypnotized into shoplifting, again it is a rich woman hypnotized into a marriage, and again we find a murder alleged to be the outcome of this mysterious influence. But it is possible that the courts make a serious mistake when they listen to the plea of hypnotism. Where shall we draw the line? There is danger of making this plea so popular that whenever Jones is arrested for a crime he will declare with tears in his eyes that he was hypnotized by his neighbor Smith and could not help himself. That is a fine plea for an able-bodied man to make, and yet it was sustained by a Kansas court in a murder case. We believe that the safer way would be to punish both the hypnotized and the hypnotist. They are unsafe persons to be at large. The victim is liable to do as much mischief as his strong-willed master. Until the matter is better understood the courts should stick to their old-fashioned ideas. We cannot afford to turn a host of criminals loose because they maintain that they were under the influence of magnetic persons who abjectly controlled their actions."

GREAT RUSH FOR BONDS.

Big Scramble for the New Four Per Cents in New York.

ALL TAKEN IN A FEW MINUTES.

Bids Received for More Than Ten Times the Amount of the Loan of \$62,500,000.—Foreign Financiers Showed Great Eagerness to Get the "New Yankees"—Selling at a Premium.

Subscriptions for the much-talked-of four per cent. bond issue, which is to supply the United States Treasury with \$62,500,000 in gold, were opened simultaneously in New York City and London. With the opening and rapid closing of the new bonds, a brief visit from Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle and reports that Londoners had gone wild in their efforts to subscribe to what they facetiously termed the "New Yankees," the New York financial world generally had sufficient to occupy its attention for one day at least.

Long before the banking hours of J. P. Morgan & Co. and August Belmont & Co., who received subscriptions, opened for business, messengers with blank bids filled out stood in line ready to subscribe to one-half of the \$62,000,000 four per cents, which portion the big foreign syndicate is under contract to sell in this country.

At 10 o'clock the subscriptions were received, and for exactly twenty minutes all blank bids presented were taken. It was exactly twenty minutes past 10 o'clock when the big subscription closed.

In that time every dollar's worth of the \$62,000,000 of bonds to the public is according to estimate, twelve times over, and those whose subscriptions will be received had to go to pay for them either in the sub-treasury or in one of the several banks designated to act as depositories for the Government.

According to the announcement of Messrs. Morgan and Belmont on behalf of the syndicate, the right was reserved by them to reject any application for bonds to the extent that had been applied for and to apportion allotments between American and European applicants in any way that they might deem best.

The amount of the entire issue of the new four per cent. bonds is \$62,500,000 in coupon form of \$50, \$100, \$1000, and registered form of \$50, \$100, \$1000 and \$10,000 each. They bear interest from January 1, 1895, when they are dated, and are payable at the pleasure of the United States after 1925, when they mature. Interest is payable quarterly on February 1, May 1, August 1 and November 1. The bonds will be delivered as soon as they are prepared and executed by the Treasury Department. It has been arranged that purchasers who desire to complete their payments before the delivery of the bonds shall receive negotiable receipts therefor.

The other half of the \$62,500,000, which, in a like prospectus to the one issued in this country, was offered in London by Rothschild & Sons and J. R. Morgan & Co., it was announced by a cable dispatch has been subscribed for ten times over. A later cable dispatch announced that the bonds were at a premium of four per cent.

Secretary Carlisle and his son, William K., and an Assistant Treasurer Conrad N. Jordan at the United States Sub-Treasury in New York during the morning. Mr. Carlisle, when questioned by a reporter, declared that he had not a word to say for publication on the question of the new loan.

A NEW YORK VILLAGE BURNED.

Forty Business Places in Hamilton Destroyed by a Loss of \$200,000.

At 8:30 p. m. a fire started in the furniture store of Rowland & Beal, in Hamilton, a village twenty miles south of Utica, N. Y., and the seat of College University. The one engine in the village was frozen up, the water pressure of a new system of water works was miserably small and the fire swept the business portion of the town. A stiff breeze fanned the flames, and before aid could be sent by a cable dispatch the town had been reduced to a mass of smoking ruins.

RUSSIAN DIPLOMAT A SUICIDE.

First Secretary of the Legation Shoots Himself in Washington City.

M. P. Bogdanoff, First Secretary of the Russian Legation, killed himself at 10:15 o'clock a. m. by shooting himself in the head at his boarding house in the fashionable part of Washington City. He had been sick for two or three weeks, and his suicide is supposed to be attributable to the suffering he had undergone.

PATENT COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

Citizens of Connecticut Lead the List in Number of Patents Granted.

FRED. DOUGLASS DEAD.

Stricken Down Suddenly While Talking to His Wife in Washington.

Frederick Douglass, freedman, orator and diplomat, died suddenly of heart failure at his residence, in Anacostia, a suburb of Washington City. His death was unexpected, as he had been enjoying the best of health. During the afternoon he attended the convention of the Women of the United States, and chatted with Susan B. Anthony and other of the leading members, with whom he has been on intimate terms for many years. Returning to Cedar Hall, his residence, he was his wife, waiting for his carriage. Just as the carriage drove up to the door he gasped, and putting his hand to his breast, fell to his knees and then rolled over on the floor. His wife raised his head, saw that he was unconscious, and, as she was alone in the house, ran to the door and called for the assistance of some pedestrians. One of them summoned Dr. J. Stewart Harrison, whose home is not far away, and as he was endeavoring to restore his employer, Nathaniel of his name, Frederick Douglass, died.

Frederick Douglass was born in February, 1817, in Tuckahoe, near Exton, Md. His mother was a slave woman, and his father a white man. He was a slave on the plantation with his line until 1838, when he escaped and remained with him until September, 1838, when he made his escape, going from Baltimore to Philadelphia and thence to New York City. Two weeks later he made his appearance in New Bedford and worked as a ship caulker. It was at this juncture of his life that he chose the name under which he achieved fame. His mother had named him Frederick Augustus Washington Bailey, but he restored his employer, Nathaniel of his name, christened him Douglass, taking the name from Scott's "Lady of the Lake." Mr. Douglass remained in New Bedford for three years and became an agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, lecturing throughout the State. He married a full-blooded African woman, and accompanied her, started on a touring tour of the South, and then went into Ohio and Indiana, and on the completion of his trip sailed for England. On June 2, 1852, his house in Rochester was burned by incendiaries and many valuable papers destroyed. From 1851 he was active in the public work. He became a trustee of the Freedmen's Bank; was sent on a mission to San Domingo, and then was appointed a member of the council for the Government of the District of Columbia. He was chosen a Presidential elector at large for the State; selected to convey the electoral vote to the capital; invited to speak at the monument of the unknown dead at Arlington; appointed American Minister to the District of Columbia by President Hayes, and Recorder of Deeds by President Garfield. President Harrison appointed him Minister Resident and Consul General to Hayti. The Haytiens, although African, despised themselves, refused to receive Mr. Douglass as persona grata, and he returned to this country on board a United States man-of-war.

Since that time he has lived in retirement. The personal appearance of Mr. Douglass was rather imposing. He was tall, powerfully built and finely modeled, with a swarthy complexion and an abundance of white hair. Mr. Douglass leaves two sons and a daughter, the children of his first wife. His second wife, a white woman, survives him.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

TOLEST learned Hebrew after he was fifty.

ERNEST ARAM is a member of the California Senate.

THE German Kaiser is showering favors upon the Bismarcks.

THE poet William Morris is also a socialist, a shopkeeper and a co-operative manufacturer.

THE late Oliver Wendell Holmes, the famous poet and prose writer, left an estate of \$72,117.

THE Duchess of Leinster, one of the greatest beauties of the day, is dying in England of consumption.

COLONEL HAMILTON ROBERTSON, now eighty-five years of age, is the oldest Old Fellow in Indiana.

FRANCIS JAMES H. BURD, of California, walks to his sleep. He has been a somnambulist since boyhood.

JOHN WALTER, of the London Times, who died recently, left a personal estate of \$1,500,000, in which all his children share.

PRESIDENT FAURE, of France, in an address to the Diplomatic Corps, said that he would devote his efforts to maintain international peace.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY HERBERT extolled Lincoln, the martyred President, in a speech before the Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish Society at Philadelphia.

SENATOR LEWIS SAENZ PERA, who has just resigned his residence in the Argentine Republic, is seventy-three years old, a lawyer and a wealthy man.

KING HERBERT, of Italy, said recently to a company of editors: "Gentlemen, I have often said that I should wish to be a journalist, and I am a king."

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL next to the younger Pitt, became Chancellor of the British Exchequer at an earlier age than any other statesman of the present century.

SENATOR MANDERSON corroborates the report that he will become the general solicitor of the State Grand Lodge, in a speech after his retirement from the Senate.

DWIGHT L. MOODY, the evangelist, celebrated his fifty-eighth birthday recently in San Antonio, Texas. On the same day his mother, Mrs. Betsey Holton Moody, celebrated her ninetieth birthday.

E. A. ARBY, the American artist, has arrived in New York, his fourth trip to the United States in the last sixteen years. He comes to finish a contract made in 1890 to paint the ceiling panels for the Boston Public Library.

GILBERT, the librettist, is a big athletic fellow in movement, quick in speech and violent in temper. He has a detective eye and smokes a cigar at full speed. For twenty years, at least, one of his works was perpetually on the London stage.

A REFRIGERATOR opposed to Gladstone not long ago set afloat the story that he had cut off one of his fingers while indulging in his healthy practice of chopping down trees. This is now denied, and Gladstone says that he lost the finger fifty years ago, while carefully loading a gun.

The late Isaac P. Gray, who died while Minister to Mexico seemingly had a premonition of his death. Two weeks before he was in Union City, Ind. While there he had his lot in the cemetery changed for a larger one. He superintended the work personally, and gave minute directions for the grading, etc., and marked the site of his own grave for a central monument. He appeared serious, and his conduct and actions in fact great unbusiness among his friends.

WANT MEN HANDY WITH GUNS.

The Peculiar Requirements for Federal Employes in Southern Texas.

Civil Service Commissioner Lyman has made a report to the Commission on his recent inspection of the Eagle Pass (Texas) Customs District, the inspection having been made for the purpose of making an application of the civil service system to the peculiar requirements of that district, where prevention of smuggling is almost the main purpose of Federal employes. He says that written examinations are not practicable in this district, and recommends that the Government in selecting employes, should secure men of intelligence, integrity, moral and physical courage, sufficient knowledge of Spanish to converse therein and experience in the use of firearms and the handling of cattle.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC TICKS

Dispatches Relating the News of the Country at Large.

KILLED BY A BURSTING GUN.

Lieutenant Peck, of the United States Army, Hit by Fragments of a Cannon Which Exploded During a Test and Killed, While Several Others Were Wounded—Armor Plate Trials.

Frederick P. Peck, First Lieutenant of the Ordnance Corps, United States Army, was killed on the proving grounds at Sandy Hook, N. J., by the bursting of the breech of a Hotchkiss gun.

The test of a 4 1/4-inch rapid firing gun was under way, and two rounds, with fixed ammunition, had been successfully fired by Lieutenant Peck. When the third round was fired the breech of the gun burst and fragments struck the Lieutenant on the face and back, causing injuries which resulted in his death in a few minutes.

Sergeant John Thorp, who was assisting Lieutenant Peck, was slightly injured in the leg. The others present, among whom were Captain Frank Heath, the commanding officer of the proving grounds, and Major Frank H. Phipps, the President of the Ordnance Board, escaped unhurt.

Many had narrow escapes from serious injury, however, as the fragments of the breech went in all directions, and the breech lock, after striking several obstructions, landed about 100 yards away to the rear.

Major Phipps was greatly shocked by the occurrence and after doing what he could he started for Washington. An official inquiry into the explosion will be made. A defect in the breech block is thought by the ordnance officers to have caused the accident. The pieces which could be found have been gathered with a view of subjecting them to an examination by experts.

This was the first serious accident that has occurred on the proving grounds since 1896. On October 21 of that year First Lieutenant William M. Metcalf and Private Joseph King were killed in nearly the same place by the explosion of a twelve-inch shell, which was being used for a test. Several other soldiers were injured at that explosion.

ARMOR NOT EVEN CRACKED.

A Remarkable Test of a Fifteen-Inch Turret Plate.

A curved armor plate of Harveyized nickel steel, fifteen inches thick and representing nearly 500 tons of armor for the turret of the battle ship Indiana, Massachusetts was tested at the proving grounds of the Bethlehem Iron Company, at Redington, six miles below South Bethlehem, Penn., with remarkable results. Two shots were fired at it at a distance of about 250 feet. One shot was to crack the plate, and the other to try to pierce it. Although the toughest projectile that could be obtained was used and reached the highest mark and the raft, not the slightest crack appeared in the plate after either shot. Both projectiles were welded into the plate and flattened out like the sledge of a wet snowball. The armor beat the gun with ease, and the experts present said that there never was a more successful armor test in this or in any other country.

TEN RAFTSMEN DROWNED.

Boiled Off Their Raft and Were Unable to Swim for the Cold.

A report from Shelby, Ga., says that ten colored men were drowned in the Satilla River, at the bridge of the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad. The men were raftmen, and were on a raft of cypress timber, when they became almost frozen. Their faces, hands and feet were frost-bitten, and their limbs were so benumbed that they were powerless in steering the raft. The frohest had reached the highest mark and the raft became unmanageable. The men were weak and hungry and could not stand up.

OLDEST LIVING ODDFELLOW.

He Died at Fishkill Landing After Fifty-eight Years of Membership.

Amos Miller died a few mornings ago at Fishkill Landing, N. Y., aged eighty-two. He is believed to have been the oldest Oddfellow in the country.

BOY DROWNED BY A DOG.

Thomas Tried to Save His Playmate and the Latter Threw on Him.

Clarence M. Thomas, twelve years old, a son of James Thomas, was drowned under the ice on Lake Tatananasse, Long Branch, N. J.

NEWSY CLEANINGS.

A RISE in the price of beef is threatened.

ITALY is trying to induce England to aid her in Africa.

THE leather trade is prosperous. Leather is always in demand.

COLONEL BOZZI is contesting for a seat in Congress from Maryland.

THE Massachusetts Senate has adopted a rule for the exclusion of lobbyists.

A MAN is planning to take 5000 people from Boston and colonize them in Tennessee.

THE Berlin Reichsanzeiger publishes a general prohibition of imports of frozen meats.

A FLORIDA hotel-keeper declares that never before have tourists sought as low rates as now.

POSTMASTER WEAVER, of Louisville, Ky., uses wagons like milk wagons for collecting mail.

THE Swiss Government made a profit of about \$1,000,000 last year in its monopoly in spirits.

FULLY 1,000,000 acres of the best land in Oklahoma will be open for settlement this spring.

THE Navajo Indians in New Mexico have been compelled by the cold weather to eat their horses.

MEXICO's delay in dealing with Guatemala is for the purpose of gaining time in war preparations.

THE train robbers who looted an express car in California the other day took only the gold coin aboard.

THE total tonnage passing through the Sault Ste Marie Canal during the season was valued at \$142,000,000.

NEW YORK City has inaugurated a brick war on the tramp. He must either clear out, or go to the workhouse.

Owing to the unfavorable season in England for clover seed, it is expected that American exports will be very large.

THE United States Supreme Court is said to be five years behind its docket. There are some 750 cases awaiting its decision.

KAISER WILHELM intends inviting France to send a representative to the fetes attending the opening of the Baltic Canal.

WITHIN a year or so four cities will be supplied with electric light in every street. They are Quebec, Budapest, Strasbourg and Frankfurt.

AMONG 4023 children subject to erudt treatment in the United Kingdom during a recent month no fewer than 1287 were known to be insured.

A CANAL of pig tin, amounting to 322 bars, is on its way to New York from mines near Durango, Mexico. It is said to be the second shipment of tin ore ever mined on the American continent.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK AND CREAM.

During the past week the platform surplus sold at an average of \$1.47 per can of 40 quarts. The Exchange price remains at 25¢ per quart net to the shipper.

Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals. 1,204,627
Condensed milk, gals. 12,822
Cream, gals. 28,488

BUTTER.

Creamery—Penn., extras 20 @ 68
Western, extras 20 @ 63
Western, firsts 20 @ 60
Western, thirds to seconds 16 @ 59
State—Extra 16 @ 65 1/2
Firsts 13 @ 65
Thirds to seconds 10 @ 62
Western Im. Creamery 10 @ 63
Western Dairy 8 @ 61
Factory, fresh 8 @ 64

CHEESE.

State—Fullcream, white, fancy 10 1/2 @ 10
Full cream, good to prime 10 @ 10
State—Factory—Part skim, large 3 @ 7
Part skim, small 4 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Full skims 1 1/2 @ 2 1/2

EGGS.

State & Penn.—Fresh 27 @ 27 1/2
Jersey—Fancy 20 @ 29
Western—Prime 20 @ 28 1/2
Duck eggs—South & West 10 @ 18
Goose eggs 10 @ 17

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice 2 40 @ 2 45
Medium, 1894, choice 1 @ 1 85
Pea, 1894, choice 1 @ 1 95
Red kidney, 1894, choice 2 05 @ 2 10
White kidney, 1894, choice 1 @ 2 40
Black turtle soup, 1894 1 @ 2 95
Lima, Cal. 1894, 40 lbs 2 80 @ 2 85
Green peas, bills 1 @ 1 07 1/2

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Grape Fruit 1 00 @ 3 50
Oranges, Fla. 2 00 @ 4 50
Cranberries, Cape Cod 10 @ 10 00
Jersey, 7 crates 3 25 @ 3 75
Apples, greenings, 7 bbls 3 50 @ 4 00
Haldwin 3 50 @ 4 50
Common grades 2 00 @ 3 00
Grapes, Del., 7 baskets 8 @ 10
Catawba 10 @ 20
Concord 1 @ 10

HOPS.

State—1894, choice, 7 bbls 10 1/2 @ 11
1894, common to fair 6 @ 8
Pacific Coast, choice 10 1/2 @ 10
Good to prime 8 1/2 @ 10
Old odds 2 @ 3

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, 7 100 lbs 70 @ 75
Clover mixed 50 @ 55
Straw—Long top 40 @ 55
Oat 35 @ 40

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, 7 bbls 11 1/2 @ 12
Chickens, 7 bbls 10 @ 10 1/2
Roosters, old, 7 bbls 10 @ 11
Turkeys, 7 bbls 10 @ 11
Ducks, 7 pair 60 @ 1 00
Geese, 7 pair 1 12 @ 1 50
Pigeons, 7 pair 25 @ 30

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, 7 bbls 8 @ 12
Chickens, Phila. broilers, 7 bbls 12 @ 17
Western 10 @ 11
Jersey 12 @ 14
Fowls, 7 bbls 10 @ 11
Ducks, spring, L. & E. 8 @ 15
Geese, 7 bbls 8 @ 10
Squabs, 7 doz 2 25 @ 3 75

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Rose, 7 bbls 2 25 @ 2 50
White kinds, 7 bbls 2 00 @ 2 25
Sweet, 7 bbls 1 50 @ 2 75
Cabbage, 7 100 lbs 3 00 @ 3 10
Onions—Yellow, 7 bbls 1 75 @ 2 25
Red, 7 bbls 1 75 @ 2 75
Squash, marrow, 7 bbls 1 00 @ 1 50
Hubbard 60 @ 1 00
Turnips, 7 bbls 60 @ 1 00
Kale 1 75 @ 2 00
Celery, 7 doz roots 15 @ 1 00
Parsnips 75 @ 1 00
Green peas 75 @ 1 00
Cauliflower, 7 bbls 80 @ 1 25
Spring beans, 7 crates 40 @ 5 00
Carrots 60 @ 85

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter Patents 3 00 @ 3 10
Spring Patents 3 50 @ 3 60
Wheat, No. 2 Red 30 @ 3 15
May 30 @ 3 75
Corn—No. 2 40 @ 45
Oats—No. 2 White 37 @ 37 1/2
Track, White 38 @ 42
Mail—Western 70 @ 75
Barley—Ungraded Western 63 @ 66
Seeds—Timothy, 7 100 6 00 @ 6 50
Clover 8 50 @ 9 50
Lard—City steam 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

LIVE STOCK.

Doves, city dressed 7 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Milk cows, nom. to good 6 @ 6
Calves, city dressed 7 @ 11
Country dressed 6 @ 9 1/2
Sheep, 7 100 lbs 3 00 @ 4 50
Lams, 7 100 lbs 4 87 1/2 @ 6 00
Hogs—Live, 7 100 lbs 4 05 @ 4 75
Dressed 5 @ 7