

HUNTINGTON ARRESTED.

The Railroad Magnate Charged With Violating Interstate Commerce Law.

INDICTMENT FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Charge Based on the Issuance of a Southern Pacific Railroad Pass—Application for a Warrant of Removal to San Francisco—Released on His Own Recognizance.

Colin P. Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific Railroad, was arrested at New York City on an indictment from the Grand Jury of the Northern District of California, charging him with having committed a crime against the United States in violation of the provisions of the interstate commerce act. The violation charged in the indictment is that Mr. Huntington is guilty of unjust discrimination under section 2 of the act in granting a free pass over all the lines of the Southern Pacific road to Frank B. Stone, a resident of San Francisco. Section 10 of the act, as amended in 1887, declares such a practice to be a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Mr. Huntington was taken before United States Commissioner Shields and admitted his identity, and by him committed to the custody of the United States Marshal, pending an application to the United States Circuit Court for a warrant of removal to San Francisco for trial. Application for the warrant was made before Judge Brown in the Federal Building by District Attorney Macfarlane, and on application of Frederick R. Conzert, Mr. Huntington's counsel, argument on the application was fixed for a future day. Mr. Huntington was discharged on his own recognizance pending the hearing. The attention of the Grand Jury was called to the case by Judge Morrow on February 15, when the judge charged the Grand Jury. He said that Frank B. Stone was a witness in the "striker's case" in December, 1894, on behalf of the Government. On December 6 he had sworn that he was a lawyer in San Francisco. He left that city on June 30 on a pleasure trip to Ashland, Oregon, on the Oregon coast, but got no farther than Red Bluff, the train being stopped. On cross-examination he had said that he was not connected with the company in any way, shape, or manner; he had traveled on passes and was then traveling on Mr. Huntington's personal pass. While acting as manager of Mr. De Young's campaign he had blank passes which he got from the railroad company and gave away as occasion required. He had no connection with the company. He also had a personal pass for the Pullman cars, and was not connected with that company. In conclusion Judge Morrow said:

"You will observe that Mr. Stone testifies that his destination was Ashland, in the State of Oregon, or to some place between that State. He was therefore on a journey that carried him from this State into another, bringing his transportation within the laws of the United States relating to interstate commerce. It will be noticed further that Mr. Stone does not claim to belong to any of the excepted or privileged classes mentioned in section 2 of the interstate commerce act. His claim is that the pass was given to him as a matter of personal favor and friendship. You will therefore examine all the facts in this case, and ascertain to what extent the pass system has been employed, if at all, by the officers of the Southern Pacific Company, in favoring individuals not entitled to such favors under the law in the matter of free transportation beyond the boundary of the State."

DEATH OF SIR BEDIVERE.

He Was the Champion Dog, and Once Sold for \$12,500.

Sir Bedivere, the champion St. Bernard, has just died of gastritis at the Pratt Kennel, Little Rock, Ark.

Sir Bedivere, who was bred by Thomas Green, a druggist of Wallasey, Cheshire, England, was undoubtedly the finest specimen of the rough coated St. Bernard ever sent into a show ring. He was seven years old and measured thirty-three inches at the shoulder, while he weighed about 215 pounds. In 1891, when three years old, he was sold to E. K. Sears, of Melrose, Mass.



SIR BEDIVERE.

For \$12,500, which is about the highest price ever paid for a dog. He was brought to this country in February, 1891, and remained in Melrose for some time, when Mr. Sears sold him to W. C. Reisk, of the New York Herald. In 1893, when Mr. Reisk disposed of his kennel, Sir Bedivere was sold to C. A. Pratt, of Little Rock, Ark., the owner of the Argyle Kennel.

In color Sir Bedivere was orange, with perfect white markings and dense black shading. He was gentle and affectionate in disposition and gifted to a remarkable degree with the characteristic intelligence of the St. Bernard. His pedigree showed blue blood extending through several generations of canine ancestry.

Increased Wages for 24,000 Men.

The mills at Fall River, Mass., have resumed operations under the scale of wages in operation previous to August 20, 1894. Twenty-four thousand workers were benefited. There is every prospect of a fair trade during the coming summer, as the mills are now fairly well sold abroad. Since the last reduction of wages there has been the greatest scarcity of help ever known.

Dropped Dead at a Convention.

While reading a paper before the Florida State Medical Association, in session at Gainesville, Dr. J. P. Wall, of Tampa, Fla., dropped dead. He was one of the ablest physicians in Florida.

Food Dearer in New York City.

The advance in the price of meat, particularly Western beef, is becoming seriously felt in New York City, and some of the hotels and restaurants are already increasing their bills for beefsteak and roasts on their charge of fare to correspond with those they are compelled to pay in the markets.

School Girls May Be Whipped.

London's School Board has decided that girls may properly be whipped, and more severely, too, than boys, "because they are more spiteful."

A DEMAND ON GUATEMALA.

The State Department at Washington has made a demand upon the Guatemala Government for an explanation of the alleged abuse of American citizens in Guatemala. It is said that Henry J. Sibbs and other officers of American vessels have been seized in Guatemalan ports and forced into the military service, and that American workmen peacefully engaged in their labors have been



PRESIDENT BARRIOS, OF GUATEMALA.

imprisoned and maltreated, and that others still have been subject to the indignity of lashings upon the bare back. The Department of State, besides calling for an explanation of President Barrios, has directed a rigid investigation through United States consular officers, and indemnity will be asked.

AMERICAN FLEET FOR KIEL.

Finest Squadron Sent to Europe Since the Civil War.

The United States is to be represented at the Kiel celebration, June 19, by the finest American fleet that has visited European waters since the Civil War, headed by the armored cruiser New York as flagship, and the triple-screw sloop Columbia, which will be detached for this purpose from Admiral Meade's fleet, with the addition of the San Francisco and Marblehead, now in the Levant.

Admiral Kirkland, in charge of the European station, will command the squadron. The fleet will impress European nations on the progress accomplished in rebuilding the American Navy. The New York has no superior for offensive and defensive purposes, combined with speed, and the Columbia excels all vessels except the Minneapolis in speed and staying power.

Considerable political significance is attached to the order sending the New York and Columbia to the North Sea and through the new canal into the Baltic, where the last American warship appeared on a mission of mercy, carrying corn for the starving peasants of Russia. Extremely unusual are the gifts of American warships to German ports and the Scandinavian coast, and heretofore the Baltic has been practically a sealed sea to them.

The detachment of these two effective vessels to New York and the Columbia, from the home squadron, is taken as an additional indication of the confidences of the Administration that the United States is in no danger of being involved in trouble over the affairs of American republics, and that the Cuban and Nicaraguan disturbances will be settled without our intervention, unless diplomatic only.

CHICKASAWS WAGE WAR.

Insurgents Put the Governor of the Nation to Flight.

Couriers from Tishomingo, the capital of the Chickasaw Nation, report that a pitched battle raged between the forces of the Government, under Mosely, and two hundred insurgents. Sixty people were killed and eight wounded, according to the report. The greatest excitement prevailed.

The cause of the outbreak is said to be a bitter feeling at the Chickasaw seat of government. Its origin dates back to the refusal of the Legislature at its last session to recognize Willis Brown, Charles Brown and Noah McGill as Sheriffs of the Nation. The Legislature was seconded in its position by the Governor.

The Governor Mosely issued orders to all Sheriffs, Constables and Deputies throughout the Nation to report to him at once with arms. When the officers gathered around the Governor's house, 200 enraged men, headed by McGill and other brothers, rushed from adjoining houses, and a deadly riot followed. The mob took possession of the capitol, Governor Mosely and his official retinue escaped, by hard running, to houses in the outskirts of the town.

The Governor has called a special session of the Legislature, to take action upon the existing state of disorder. Tishomingo was then virtually under the control of a savage mob, and white people were fleeing.

CAMPOS IN COMMAND.

He Takes the Field in Cuba With a Force of 6000 Men.

General Martinez Campos left Guantanamo, on the day after his arrival in Cuba from Spain, for the field of hostilities with 6000 troops. General Maso, an insurgent leader, issued a manifesto declaring death to any peace commission. The insurgents have 9000 men and are gaining strength every day. They control the province of Santiago de Cuba.

General Campos issued a proclamation asking the support of the various political parties, and promising to implant reform at the conclusion of the rebellion, which he hopes will be speedily terminated.

The town of Las Estimas has been burned by the insurgent leader Cebreco, and the town of Bayamo was besieged by the rebel leader Crombot with 500 men.

Double Crime of a Wealthy Man.

A Schleiter fatally shot his wife at Ida Grove, Iowa, and then killed himself. He had evidently been planning the crimes for some time. A few days before he made a will leaving the bulk of his property, about \$60,000, to his children. Mrs. Schleiter was his second wife, and the union was not a happy one.

An Oriental Triple Alliance.

A telegram from Tokio says that the Mikado of Japan has expressed a desire to visit Peking and discuss with the Chinese Emperor the project of an alliance. He proposed also to invite Siam to ally herself with China and Japan.

Carson Mint Dismantled.

Mint Director Preston has ordered the removal to the San Francisco Mint of \$500,000 of gold bullion and \$100,000 of silver bullion now at the Carson (Nev.) Mint. About \$600,000 in unrefined silver now at the Carson Mint will subsequently be removed to San Francisco. This removal of the bullion from Carson practically completes the dismantling of that mint.

England Refuses to Arbitrate.

England has refused to accept Nicaragua's proposal to submit their dispute to arbitration.

A CLEVER BANK ROBBERY.

Plainfield First National Bank Loses \$22,765 in a Mysterious Way.

TAKEN IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

One of the Oldest Institutions in Northern New Jersey Victim—Supposition That a Stranger Engaged a Clerk in Conversation While His Confederates Reached the Vault.

The citizens of Plainfield, N. J., were astounded to learn that bank robbers had stolen \$22,765 from the vault of the First National Bank of that city, and had accomplished the theft so skilfully that the hour of the robbery was not certain; neither was there any good clue to the identity of the guilty ones. The money was supposed to have been taken in broad daylight, while all save two of the bank employees were at luncheon, and this fact, with one or two unusual circumstances, led Inspector Byrnes to believe that some of the most skilful robbers the country had made Plainfield the headquarters of their operations.

The bank is located at the corner of Front street and Park, in the business center of the city. The banking office occupies the first floor, and there are law offices and other business offices on the upper floors. The money was in two packages. One contained \$20,000 in new bills ranging in value from \$1 to \$1000. The other contained \$2765 in mutilated bills. The theft was not discovered until the bank was about to close for the day. Then Thomas Curran, a book keeper, asked Cashier Runyon for the mutilated bills, and he revealed the fact that they had disappeared, together with the other money.

The bank employs seven persons. They are P. S. Runyon, Cashier; D. M. Runyon, Assistant Cashier; Albert Vall, Thomas Curran, William Day and Fred Hayes, bookkeepers, and Bert Steiner, assistant bookkeeper. There were nearly one hundred persons who entered the place during the noon hours on the supposed day of the robbery to transact business. At 12:15 o'clock p. m. Cashier Runyon went out. He had hardly reached the lower steps of the bank when a stranger entered and entered the bank. The latter went up to the windows and said to Vall: "There is a gentleman outside in a buggy who wants to talk to Mr. Hayes." The man then turned around and went out.

Haynes found a man sitting in a country wagon dressed like a farmer. The man had a patch over his eye. When Hayes asked him what he wanted he replied by saying that he was a farmer and had a little bookkeeping after banking hours, and asked if he could go to Scotch Plains, where he had a farm, and straighten out his books. Hayes refused and returned to his desk. This suggestion was taken as a joke by the cashier, and he thought that he could hold Hayes in conversation long enough to allow his confederates to carry out their scheme. Hayes, however, entered the bank so quiet that they did not do anything at that time.

A quarter of an hour afterward a well-dressed man walked up to the window where the stranger was sitting. Hayes was writing and said to him: "Can I have your attention a few moments? I have a transaction with the bank." He told the Assistant Cashier that he wanted to know about depositing some trust money.

The stranger was talking to Runyon another man went to the window where Bookkeeper Vall was at work. He asked Vall some questions regarding the computing of interest on three notes bearing different rates. Vall explained the matter to the man about the interest, but the individual seemed to be rather dull and asked the question over again several times. The stranger was in the bank Hayes went to dinner and Steiner was on an errand. It was then the robbery was committed, according to the supposition.

The vault is located back of the clerks' office in the directors' room. It was supposed that the thief slipped in through another door to where the vault was, and quickly carried off the packages, while his accomplices were talking to Runyon and Vall. The bank directors held a meeting and summoned Book Examiner George Stone to meet them. The bank has a capital of \$200,000, and the surplus is \$50,000. After the meeting the directors issued a circular stating that the loss would not in any way interfere with the business of the bank.

COTTON-DESTROYING INSECT.

A Mexican Pest That Has Just Arrived in the South.

The Department of Agriculture has just issued a circular to cotton planters relative to a new and very destructive insect that has been brought across the Rio Grande from Mexico into the cotton belt of Texas, and which during 1894 seriously injured the cotton crop over a territory of about 5000 square miles. It is a weevil, which attacks the cotton bolls, it punctures the bolls with its snout and lays eggs in the cotton. The grub hatches and runs both the seed and the cotton, thus destroying simultaneously both products of the cotton plant. The Department of Agriculture has appointed a skilled expert, who is located at Brownsville, Tex., and who will study the life history and habits of the new pest and experiment extensively with remedies during the coming season, under the direction of Mr. L. O. Howard, chief entomologist of the department.

Outraged Because of Tattoo Marks.

Mrs. George Newhouse, of Ferry street, Newark, N. J., complained to Judge Mott in the First Criminal Court that her occupation of washerwoman was ruined by her husband, who had tattooed various devices on her arms against her will, thus making her an object of ridicule in a laundry where she was employed. Newhouse was arrested and compelled to furnish bonds for the support of his wife.

We Have the Fastest Squadron.

During the recent run of Rear-Admiral Meade's squadron from Fort au Prince to Colon a speed of thirteen knots an hour was maintained—a higher rate than has hitherto been attained by a squadron in fleet formation.

A Hova Defeat in Madagascar.

Despatches from Madagascar say that the Hova camp at Miadana was captured by the French. The native loss was 100 killed and many more wounded. No Frenchmen were killed and only three were wounded.

He Stole Over \$60,000.

J. R. Holland, Cashier of the Merchants and Farmers National Bank, of Charlotte, N. C., is a defaulter to the amount of \$60,000, and parts of the victim were found. He has been carried on for eight years, and he has managed till the last few days to hide them from discovery. He has confessed.

Wandering Willies Scorned Work.

The tramp overmaster of Franklyn, Penn., tried to make the knights of the road, with ball and chain attachment, break stones, but without success. The tramps were kept out all day, and although thoroughly droned and receiving no dinner, would not disgrace the profession.

IS DR. NANSEN ALIVE?

Rumors That the Intrepid Explorer Has Found the North Pole.

A Paris paper publishes a rumor that Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the Norwegian explorer who was reported lost, is alive and has discovered the North Pole. Dr. Nansen sailed from Christiania, Sweden, on the 24th of June, 1893, in a small steamer, the Fram, with the intention of boldly entering the ice pack in the vicinity of the New Siberian Islands, expecting to be carried by the drift, previously ascertained to be toward the northwest, over or near the North Pole, and southward again by the current that comes from between Spitzbergen and Greenland.

If Dr. Nansen should come back successful from his novel and wonderful voyage, no



DR. FRIDTJOF NANSEN.

one can doubt that he will be the most famous man of the century. Dr. Nansen is quite a remarkable man in many respects. At the age of twenty-one he was appointed curator of the Museum at Bergen. Six years later he headed a party of six young men, which, landing on the east coast of Greenland, was the first to cross that continent over the great mer-de-glace that had baffled many older and more experienced explorers. He is now but thirty-four years old.

The prestige derived from this brilliant achievement enabled him to secure friends and funds for putting his present expedition in the field. The Norwegian Parliament appropriated about \$52,000 toward the expenses of the expedition and many private contributions were made, among them \$5000 from the King.

The Fram is so designed that it is believed she would force all the ice she met to pass under her bows and lift her up, instead of crushing her, as often occurs to other vessels.

The entire crew of twelve persons, carefully selected from the many volunteers ready to risk their lives in this enterprise, occupy the cabin with the commander. This cabin is heated by a petroleum stove and is lighted by electricity generated by the turning of a capstan, around which the members of the crew are required to march a certain number of times each day for exercise, while the vessel is imbedded in the ice, and all ordinary labor is suspended.

GENERAL MCCOOK RETIRED.

The Last of the "Fighting McCooks" Returns to Private Life.

After having been continuously in the service of the United States for forty-three years, Major-General Alexander McDowell McCook has been retired from the army, a step made necessary by the law, as he has reached the age of sixty-four years. For the first time in nearly half a century the army is without a McCook on its active rolls, and with the retirement of Major-General McCook the last of the "Fighting McCooks" goes into private life.

McCook was a Major-General in the war times, and before his thirtieth birthday was commanding a brigade, had fought in Shiloh, and won the highest praise from General W. T. Sherman. McCook's war record was an enviable one, and that it was not a magnificent one was due to lack of opportunity. In every engagement in which General McCook took part he came out with the highest honors of the day, from his campaign against the Muscogean Indians in 1855 in New Mexico, when he was only a brevet Second Lieutenant, all through the war and up to 1894, when, without firing a gun or charging a bayonet, he opened 10,000 light cartridges during a labor strike of National importance.

FIVE LYNCHED.

The Killing Follows the Murder of a White Man in Alabama.

A man from Greenville, Ala., reported that five colored people had been lynched near there. Just before his train left Greenville the Sheriff of the county came into town. He reported that in passing through the Bucklow plantation, three miles distant, he had found the five colored people, three men and two women, hanging by their necks to trees. Their bodies were cold and they had evidently been dead for several hours.

News reached Greenville of the murder, near Butler, of Watts Murphy, a popular young white man, by three colored people. Murphy was a nephew of the late Governor Watts. After murdering him, the murderers placed his body in a brush heap and burned the heap. The ashes were examined, and parts of the victim were found. The balance of the body had been consumed. An investigation was instituted. Three were arrested. One of the men confessed the crime, implicating two other men and three colored women. The officers arrested them, and were closely guarding the prisoners when last heard of.

Drowned Herself and a Child.

A woman, apparently a nurse, carrying in her arms a child about four years old, walked into the lake at Chicago. Both were drowned. Two men who saw her enter the water rushed in and attempted to save her, but before they could reach her she had plunged under the water and disappeared. Both bodies were recovered.

Canadian Parliament Opened.

The fifth session of the Seventh Parliament of the Dominion of Canada was formally opened at Ottawa by Governor-General Lord Aberdeen.

Died From Riding a Bicycle.

Mrs. Mattie Minton, wife of George D. Minton, a druggist, living at Seabright, N. J., dropped dead upon returning from a ride on her bicycle. Her death was caused by heart disease, due to overexertion.

Twenty Buildings Destroyed.

The entire central business section of Duquesne, on the Monongahela River, twelve miles from Pittsburgh, Pa., was destroyed by fire. The loss is about \$100,000. Twenty buildings were destroyed.

FRANCE DEPORTS WALLER.

An Ex-United States Consul on Trial for Conspiracy.

STATE DEPARTMENT'S ACTION.

John L. Waller, a Colored Man, Formerly a Citizen of Kansas—Sentenced to Twenty Years' Imprisonment in Madagascar and Then Removed to France Under a Strong Guard of Troops.

The steamship Djemnah, from the Island of Madagascar, arrived at Marseilles, France, having on board, under guard, John L. Waller, an American citizen, formerly United States Consul at Tamatave, who was recently tried by court-martial and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, on the charge of having been a spy in the interest of the Hovas.

A despatch from Washington says. The case of ex-Consul Waller has assumed a more serious aspect. The State Department has been informed that this American has been sent from Madagascar to France under a strong guard. Waller was tried in Madagascar by a French court martial on the charge of having furnished information to the Hovas of a contemplated attack by French troops on the village of Sohamany, on March 2. He was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in a Malagasy prison, according to the reports which have been in circulation, and the action of the French Government in deporting him to France, while considered a gross outrage by the department authorities, will doubtless aid them in their efforts to obtain redress.

The President was informed of this turn of affairs by Secretary Gresham, and after discussing the subject, it was decided to instruct Ambassador Eustis, the diplomatic representative of the United States in Paris, to see Waller immediately upon his arrival in France and obtain a full, clear statement from him. Unless the information already in hand is refuted by subsequent events, a demand for Waller's release and an indemnity for the injuries he has suffered will be made.

The action of France in deporting Waller from Madagascar has created considerable comment in Administration circles, and in consequence a strong feeling is growing that there is, after all, a great deal of truth in the report that Waller was arrested, tried and sentenced so as to permit the French to confiscate his immense concession of land, made to him by the Hovas. This concession is of great value, being heavily wooded with india rubber and other trees. The French energetically protested against its seizure to Waller and would never recognize its legality.

Our Government has uniformly held, in cases arising in Central America, that an American citizen cannot be disposed of by a concession so long as he complies with its terms, by any revolution in the government of country where it may be situated.

The case is very much complicated by the charge that the French have maltreated Mr. Waller. At the French Embassy it is held that the action of the French officers was perfectly justifiable.

If the address of Ambassador Eustis before the American Society in London can be considered to indicate the position he takes in the Waller case, he will doubtless do all in his power to bring about a vigorous demand from the Government of the United States for an apology and for reparation from the French Government.

It is suggested that Ambassador Eustis may have had in mind the French operations in Madagascar when he referred in his speech to the action of Europe in "parcelling out countries as she would a cake." It is pointed out that this language, though not applied by him to any one particular Nation, may have been prompted by the events in connection with the Madagascar expedition which have come under his observation as a watcher of events in the French capital, and that he may enter upon his investigations of the Waller case impressed with the belief that the entire course of France in that island has been unjustified, and that any injury that an American citizen may have suffered should be repaired.

BIG BANK DEFALCATION.

Aymar Robs the Same Institution His Brother-in-Law Seely Mulet.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of New York City, which in November last was robbed of \$354,000 by Samuel C. Seely, one of its bookkeepers, is again a sufferer at the hands of a defaulter. The amount taken this time is \$20,000, and, strangely enough, the robber, who has been arrested and who has confessed, is Samuel E. Aymar, aged sixty, a brother-in-law of Seely and an employe in the bank for the past twenty-two years.

The net loss to the bank will be \$15,000, as it is provided for by a guaranteed fund of \$50,000, especially set aside for such a contingency. Since the Seely defalcation the bank has been through a reorganization, and to this fact is due the discovery of Aymar's crooked work.

Aymar worked boldly. His desk adjoined that of the receiving teller. When there was a long row of depositors in line—and the bookkeeper's long connection with the bank gave him a personal acquaintance with most of the depositors—Aymar would say to a depositor immediately in front of his window:

"You needn't wait for the teller, Mr. Blank, I'll take your deposit."

Glad to get through with his business as quickly as possible, the depositor would hand his pass book to Aymar, who would make the credit and return the book. If the depositor's name happened to be on Aymar's ledger he would credit the amount on the ledger, and then put so much of the deposit as was cash in his pocket. Then he would make a note of the amount on his ledger, and the deposit had just been good enough to take in order to keep the depositor from waiting.

Big Fire in Indian Territory.

The main business portion of Ardmore, Indian Territory, for six solid blocks on Caddo street, north and south of Main street, was destroyed by fire. Sixty business houses were entirely destroyed. The loss will aggregate \$360,000. The United States Court House and jail were also destroyed. The heat was so intense that the vaults under the Court House were cracked and the court records partly destroyed. The Masonic Temple was also burned.

Around the World for \$610.

Tourist trips around the world are now advertised for \$610.

The Labor World.

The United States has 15,000,000 working women.

Parisian cabmen are not allowed to smoke a pipe while on duty.

Seven thousand cigar-makers are on a strike in New York City.

Smallpox is raging among the woolen mill employes in Cleveland, Ohio.

London papers accuse the Salvation Army of having encouraged the "sweating" system.

Pera has cheap labor and extensive coal fields whose product will be shipped to points on the Pacific by a new company formed for the purpose.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

17
MILK AND CREAM.
A fair demand has been reported the past week, with the market as a general rule active and firm. The average price received for the platform surplus was \$1.25 per car of 40 quarts.

Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals. 1,555,025
Condensed milk, gals. 12,197
Cream, gals. 55,229

BUTTER.
Penn.—Fresh, extra, lb. — @ 20
Firsts. 18 @ 19
Thirds to seconds. 12 @ 17
State—Fancy. 17 @ 18
Western No. 1. 15 @ 17
Western No. 2. 8 @ 14
Factory, fresh. 8 @ 11

CHEESE.
State—Full cream, white, fancy 10 @ 11
Full cream, good to prime. 9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
State—Factory—Part skims, large. 2 @ 6
Part skims, small. 3 @ 7
Full skims. 1 @ 7 1/2

EGGS.
State & Penn.—Fresh. 13 1/2 @ 14
Jersey—Fancy. 14 @ 14 1/2
Western—Prime to choice. 12 @ 13
Duck eggs. 20 @ 25
Goose eggs. 30 @ 35

BEANS AND PEAS.
Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice. — @ 2 1/2
Medium, 1894, choice. 2 00 @ 2 05
Pea, 1894, choice. 2 05 @ 2 10
Red kidney, 1894, choice. 1 25 @ 1 30
White kidney, 1894, choice. 2 30 @ 2 40
Black turtle soup, 1894. 1 70 @ 1 75
Lima, Cal., 1894, 70 lbs. 3 00 @ 3 05
Green peas, blis. — @ 1 05

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.
Cranberries, Cape Cod, 7 1/2 bl. — @ —
Jersey, 7 crates. 2 00 @ 2 05
Apples—Presling, 7 1/2 bl. — @ —
Baldwin. 3 50 @ 4 25
Russet. 2 50 @ 4 00
Grapes, Del., 7 basket. — @ —
Catawba, 7 1/2 bl. 25 @ 40
Strawberries, Fla., 7 1/2 bl. 25 @ 40
Other sections. 15 @ 35

HOPS.
State—1894, choice, 7 lb. 3 1/2 @ 10
1894, common to fair. 4 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Pacific Coast, choice. 9 1/2 @ 10
Good to prime. 7 1/2 @ 8
Old odd. 2 @ 3

HAY AND STRAW.
Hay—Prime, 7 1/2 ton. — @ 75
Clover mixed. 55 @ 60
Straw—Long run. 40 @ 60
Out. 35 @ 45

LIVE POULTRY.
Fowls, 7 lb. 10 @ 11
Chickens, 7 lb. 10 @ 11
Roosters, old, 7 lb. 6 1/2 @ 7
Turkeys, 7 lb. 10 @ 11
Ducks, 7 pair. 50 @ 50
Geese, 7 pair. 60 @ 60
Pigeons, 7 pair. 25 @ 50

DRESSED POULTRY.
Turkeys, 10 @ 14
Chickens, Phila. broilers, 7 lb. 50 @ 40
Capons, Phila. — @ —
Western. — @ —
Fowls, 7 lb. 10 @ 10 1/2
Ducks, 7 lb. 8 @ 12
Geese, 7 lb. — @ —
Squabs, 7 doz. 1 30 @ 2 25

VEGETABLES.
Potatoes, Rose, 7 1/2 bl. 2 25 @ 2 65
State, 7 1/2 bl. 2 00 @ 2 25
Spiced, 7 1/2 bl. 2 00 @ 2 75
Cabbage, Fla., 7 1/2 bl. 5 00 @ 6 00
Onions—Yellow, 7 1/2 bl. 1