

Chicago expects soon to monopolize the industry of making car wheel tires.

A London physician is now recommending the bicycle as a preventive and cure for asthma.

Statistics show that in Germany's population of 50,000,000 the females outnumber the males by nearly a million.

The tax on bicycles paid France about \$400,000 this year. There are nearly 200,000 machines in use in that country.

Massillon, Ohio, has granted a pension of \$350 a year to a school ma'am, who has been assisting its young ideas to shoot for the past fifty years.

Andrew Carnegie has got Great Britain down on him by comparing the equipment of their railroads unfavorably with that of the American roads.

American railway engines are more favored in Japan than English ones. But the Japs will build their own right away, laments the New York Recorder.

In 1890 the horses of the United States were valued at \$978,000,000. At present they are valued at about \$76,000,000, though there are a million more of them.

In the high schools of Japan the English language is placed on the same footing as the Japanese and its study is compulsory. The Japs are as good at looking after the future as they are in keeping up to date in current affairs.

Max Edel, a German bacteriologist, recently took a bath and then examined the water for microbes. He found that it contained 5,850,000,000! After a bath of one foot only he estimated the number of microbes at 180,000,000.

A report to the English Parliament shows that from 1877 to 1893, inclusive, 353 English convicts were sentenced to be flogged under laws which allow this punishment to be inflicted in certain gross cases of assault. It is said that such crimes have not diminished in frequency as a result of the severity of the punishment.

Miss Edith Sessions Tupper says the new man as seen in New York City has a vacant stare in his eyes. No wonder, observes the Chicago Times-Herald, the new woman is crowding him out of nearly every channel of activity, and he has been hunting for a vacancy for so long he can be excused if he has a vacant look about the eye.

Fish-hatching in China is sometimes conducted with the aid of a hen. The spawn is collected from the water's edge and placed in an empty egg-shell. The egg is then sealed with wax and placed under a sitting hen. After some days the egg is carefully broken and the spawn emptied into water well warmed by the sun. There the little fish are nursed until they are strong enough to be turned into a lake or stream.

Paris has now 81,201 "houses," 835 "workshops" and 1807 buildings which are designated as "a mixture of houses and workshops"—representing a value of \$2,200,000,000. The value of real estate has doubled since 1862. As especially notable in connection with these statistics, the Petit Journal mentions that, just as the residence in the richer quarters must have horse stables convenient, so, now in the construction of new buildings nearly everywhere provision is being made for properly "stabling the steel horses"—the all-prevailing bicycle.

The New York Sun says: At last it is beginning to be realized that the case of the English grain raisers is permanently hopeless. The fact was practically admitted at the conference on the question of National bread supply held this week. The comforting notion had been clung to for several years past that there is such a thing as a limit to the depression, and when that has been reached England will import a larger proportion of meat and flour even than last year. As matters stand wheat can only be grown at considerable loss, and though the large farmers may continue to produce it at a loss for the sake of collateral advantages, the small ones cannot afford to do so, and more arable land is bound to go out of cultivation.

Insurance of crops against fire, flood and tornado is a popular new wrinkle in the breeze belt of Kansas.

The word mugwump has been adopted in England. London Truth had a doggerel entitled "Moan of the Mugwump."

In proportion to population Germany raises nearly ten times as many potatoes as the United States and finds them a profitable crop.

Von Hartman proposes to graduate taxes, especially income taxes, so that a bachelor shall have five times as much to pay as the father of five children.

Professor Thomas, of the Ohio State University, advocates capital executions by the use of carbonic acid gas. He says that this death is entirely painless.

A Swiss scientist has been testing the presence of bacteria in the mountain air, and finds that not a single microbe exists above an altitude of 2000 feet.

Charles Dudley Warner says that the newspapers are in danger of losing their influence, through the prevalence of fake news, worked up by unscrupulous news gatherers.

Our sardines must come from Maine henceforth, announces the New York World. The French fisheries have been declining for several years, owing to the shoals going elsewhere, and at Concarneau this year the season has been a failure.

Australia has a population of less than five million, but economists declare it could support a hundred million with ease. As a means of showing how far the world is from being overpopulated they assert that the entire population of the United States could live comfortably in the single State of Texas.

Trade between the Puget Sound region and Central and South America has developed very largely in the last year or so, and several new lines of steamships have been put on between the two. Another new line to run between Tacoma, Wash., Panama, and South American ports, has just been established, and will commence sailing this month.

Co-operative stores are making headway in France as well as England. The value of sales of the 306 societies in France is over \$12,000,000 a year, and the total number of members is about 300,000. In addition to these societies in France are the farmers' syndicates, in which about 900,000 persons are concerned. The syndicates buy fertilizers and other chemicals for vine culture, maintain laboratories for analysis of soils, publish monthly price lists and perform other services for the general benefit.

A characteristically feminine affair was witnessed at a German picnic in New York the other day, relates the New Orleans Picayune. It was during the performance of the Japanese acrobats. One of the performers, a five-year old boy, was on the top of a thirty-five foot ladder, balanced by a man below. The man lost control of the ladder and the boy began to fall. All thought that the boy would meet a horrible death, but an old woman ran forward and caught the youngster, saving him from being killed. When the audience was relieved of the tension a murmur of applause went up and the plucky woman fainted.

Is steam out of date? asks Farm, Field and Fireside. Prominent railroad men say that the days of the steam locomotive are numbered. Before long the noise, smoke and cinders which make a railroad journey so unpleasant will become only an unpleasant memory. The genie which is to accomplish this marvelous change is one with whose works we are all become familiar. His name is electricity. Electric locomotives run by powerful storage batteries have been successfully tested by a number of different roads. The steam locomotive is expensive to build, expensive to run, and entails a large constant cost for repairs. The running expenses average at least twenty-five cents a mile, which is many times the cost of running a locomotive with a storage battery. The batteries are made to carry a train about a hundred miles and can be changed in a shorter time than is necessary for taking coal and water. The Pennsylvania Railroad is said to be about to make the change from steam to electricity and other prominent lines have the matter under advisement. Were it not for the vast amount of capital in locomotives the change would have been made before now.

### THREE REPUBLICS UNITE

Triple Compact Between Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras.

FEATURES OF THE UNION.

These Central American Governments Agree to Unite Their Larger Interests—Guatemala and Costa Rica Have Not Yet Assented—Uncle Sam to Be Arbitrator in Disputes.

The details of a triple compact between Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras to establish permanent peace in Central America have just been made public. Guatemala and Costa Rica have not yet joined in it, but they have not officially declined to do so. The treaty will give greater force and character to the Nicaragua Canal project through the United States, and indicates plainly that Uncle Sam will be the arbitrator in future disputes.

The compact in substance is that the three republics shall hereafter form one political entity under the name of "Republica Mayor De Centro America" (the Greater Republic of Central America), this name to be in force until Guatemala and Costa Rica voluntarily accept the present agreement, in which event it will be styled "the Republic of Central America."

This treaty does not affect the internal affairs of the republics. There will be a Diet to carry out the greater republic's affairs, composed of one deputy from each Legislature and one member from each republic, to serve three years, the majority vote to rule. In the event of negotiations with other Governments one of the number will be selected to act for the Diet.

It will also name the diplomatic and consular representatives. The Diet will sit one year successively in each of the capitals, the date and instructions furnished by the Government interested.

Article 7 holds that "in case it be impossible for the Diet to arrange in a friendly manner the question in absence, or to have the matter submitted to arbitration, it shall notify all the Governments, so that, agreeable to the resolution of the majority, it may accept or declare war, according to circumstances."

The most important paragraph in Article 8 says that in the event of an arbitrator being needed the Diet shall choose him from among the residents of the American republics, which, of course, means the United States.

MOON IN ECLIPSE.

An Astronomical Event Which Will Not Occur Again Until 1913.

A total eclipse of the moon brought out thousands of sightseers in many parts of the country. The accompanying diagram shows the moon at the middle of the eclipse, when it was entirely within the earth's shadow.

The eclipse was described by the almanacs as "a total eclipse of the moon, visible in North and South America, Western Europe and Africa." Its official time at New York was as follows: 2:48 p. m., moon entered shadow; 11 p. m., entered earth's shadow; 12 a. m., total obscuration began; 1:48 a. m., began to emerge; 2:54 a. m., emerged from earth's shadow.

The eclipse had been heralded in New York by the newspapers, and many citizens assembled to the housetops to view it. The Brooklyn Bridge afforded an unobstructed view and was sought by many sky gazers. The eclipse was well under way when the theatres turned out their crowds, and for a time upper Broadway and adjoining streets were crowded with observers. At two or three points about the city enterprising persons set up telescopes, and did a good business at five cents a peep.

Astronomers all over the country had their glasses turned on the moon, and from their observations and photographs they took they hope to learn some new and interesting facts about the nearest of our neighbors in the sky.

The eclipse will return on September 15, 1913. Not until that time will the sun, earth and moon be in exactly the same relative positions.

CHAMPION OF CHESS.

First Prize in the Greatest Tournament Ever Held Won by an American.

The twenty-first and last round of the International Chess Congress was played at the Bressay Institute in Hastings, England, and the result, so far as the chief honors are concerned, is the greatest triumph for American chess since Morphy crossed the ocean in the fifties and wrested laurels from the Continental players. By defeating Gunsberg in the final game the first prize was won by the phenomenal Brooklyn player, Harry N. Pillsbury. Though the youngest contestant in the tournament (he is only twenty-three years old) and the least experienced in contests of this kind he performed the most remarkable feat of beating the most renowned experts of the world, including Champion Lasker, ex-Champion Steinitz, Tarrasch and Teichgrin.

Upon winning his game, which gave him a score that none of his rivals could touch, namely 16½ wins, he was greeted with rousing cheers and was heartily congratulated on all sides. The Brooklyn lad, by his modest demeanor, courageous bearing and, above all, his beautiful play throughout the entire tournament, has won the respect and admiration of spectators and players alike, his final victory being a most popular one.

Pillsbury, soon after he was free, sent this cable message to the Brooklyn Chess Club, as his representative he came: "Having beaten Gunsberg in final round, winning first honor for America, Brooklyn and myself."

Liberty Bell for Atlanta.

President Judge Thayer, of Common Pleas Court No. 4, Philadelphia, Penn., handed down an opinion deciding that the city could take the Liberty Bell to the Atlanta (Ga.) Exposition.

Prominent People.

Ex-President Harrison goes hunting deer at midnight. Lord Salisbury, the new British Premier, weighs about 200 pounds. Senator Morrill, of Vermont, "the father of the Senate," is now eighty-five years of age. King Christian, Denmark's aged ruler, smokes cigarettes, as do all the other crowned males of Europe.

### GENERAL ELY S. PARKER DEAD.

A Full-Blooded Seneca Indian With a Remarkable History.

General Ely S. Parker, supply clerk of the New York City Police Department, died the other evening at Fairfield, Conn., his death being the result of a stroke of apoplexy. General Parker was one of the last of the Seneca sachems. He was a full-blooded Seneca Indian, having been born on the Indian Reservation at Tonawanda, N. Y., in 1828. He took a course at the Polytechnic School at Troy, and afterward studied law, but as Indians at that time were not admitted to citizenship he was not admitted to the bar. He then took up civil engineering, and for some years held a Government post at Washington, under General W. F. Smith. During the war he served on General Grant's staff and was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General in May, 1863, with the rank of Captain. After that until the close of the war he was General Grant's Secretary. It was he who at General Grant's dictation wrote out the terms of General Lee's surrender at Appomattox, and at the conference between the two Generals when Lee's Secretary became too nervous to write General Parker took his place. He had in his possession the original draft of the surrender made by General Grant with a lead pencil and the gold pen with which it was signed. He also had all the medals given by Washington and other Presidents to Red Jacket. After the war General Parker was made First Lieutenant of the United States Cavalry, resigning in 1869. He was brevetted Brigadier-General of volunteers in 1865 and Brigadier-General of the United States Army in 1867. He acted as Indian Commissioner for a number of years, and through him the sale of the Iroquois lands in New York State and the transfer of the Onondaga and Tuscarora to Green Bay, Wis., was made. At one time he was nearly, but he lost most of his money in the Jay Cooke disaster. General Parker was a notable figure, standing erect as a staff, over six feet in height. He always wore a sugar-loaf hat, with a stiff, flat brim. He usually dressed in a suit of slate-colored cloth, with a Prince Albert coat. Like all the famed Iroquois race, he had more regular features and was lighter in complexion than the Indians of the West. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of several secret societies. His Indian name was Ononogosaqua.

INCALLS IN THE FIELD.

The Ex-Senator Wants to Return to the United States Senate.

Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls has practically opened his Senatorial campaign in speech



JOHN J. INGALLS.

at Topeka, Kansas. He says he is a candidate for his old seat in the United States Senate. He advocated the election not only of Senators, but also of the President and Vice-President, by direct vote of the people. J. H. Burton is considered the principal opponent of Ingalls for the Kansas Senatorship.

### GOVERNORS GALORE.

More than a Score of Chief Executives Going to Chattanooga.

The Governors of twenty-two States have notified the local committee that they will be in Chattanooga, Tenn., during the dedication of the National Park, the latter part of this month, each bringing with him his staff. Several will be accompanied by special escorts of State soldiers. There will probably be eight or ten others who have as yet not been able to learn with certainty whether they can come. The following will be there with their staffs: Governor Greenhalge, of Massachusetts; Rich, of Michigan; Stone, Missouri; Holcomb, Nebraska; Werts, New Jersey; Morton, New York; McKinley, Ohio; Hastings, Pennsylvania; Brown, Rhode Island; Turney, Tennessee; Woodbury, Vermont; O'Ferrall, Virginia; Upham, Wisconsin; Oates, Alabama; McIntyre, Colorado; Morris, Connecticut; Culbertson, Texas; Atkinson, Georgia; Algeid, Illinois; Matthews, Indiana; Merrill, Kansas; and Evans, South Carolina. It is reported that the United States Marine Band will accompany the President's Cabinet and the Congressional party from Washington.

### FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.

Result of an Apparently Harmless Attack of a Dog on a Child.

Charles S. Bottomley, of Bridgeport, Conn., has lost his three-year-old daughter Elsie by a peculiar accident. The little girl was teasing her father's bird dog, and the animal became angry and sprang at her. Evidently it did not intend to injure the child, but simply seized her by the dress at the back of the neck and shook her vigorously.

The little girl's cries of alarm brought her mother to the scene, and when released it was found that she was apparently uninjured. But the little girl had been so badly frightened that the shock brought on an attack of nervous prostration. This was followed by convulsions, and, after lingering for eight days in a precarious condition, she expired. Her physician says there is no doubt but that her death was due to the fright she received.

### A Mayor Indicted.

Mayor Martin Delmarco, of Spring Valley, Ill., has been indicted for giving aid and encouragement to the recent mob that drove the colored people out of the city. Fifteen other persons have been indicted for participating in the assaults upon the colored people.

### Fell From a Street Car and Broke Her Neck.

While returning from a picnic at Fort Wayne, Ind., Mrs. George Baldwin, thirty years old, fell from a moving street car and broke her neck. She died instantly.

### Oldest Twins Known.

John and Richard McGriff, the oldest known twins in the United States, neither of whom ever wore glasses or walked with canes, have just celebrated their ninety-first birthday at Geneva, Ind. Three hundred persons were present. They are in excellent health and as chipper as boys.

### Will Deliver the Opening Address.

Judge Emory Speer, of the United States Court for the Southern District of Georgia, has accepted an invitation to deliver the opening address at the Atlanta Exposition.

### FIGHT FOR A FREE CUBA.

A Band of Twenty Filibusters Arrested in New Jersey.

HELD TO ANSWER IN COURT.

General Gomez Partly Burns a City—A Number of Spanish Successes Reported From Havana—Two Hundred Government Volunteers and a Detachment of Firemen Desert to the Rebels.

United States Marshal Lannan, of Delaware, and a posse of officers arrested twenty alleged Cuban filibusters and seized twenty-eight cases of guns and ammunition. Men and munitions were captured at Penn's Grove, N. J., and taken to Wilmington. The Cubans were locked up.

This is the first arrest of the kind made in the United States since the Cuban insurrection began, and it was made upon the order, it was said, of Secretary Carlisle.

The men arrested are all natives of Cuba. They are from various parts of the country, but the majority are from New York, and two of them claimed to be American citizens.

The men had with them traveling bags and a supply of ammunition, pistols and machetes. The twenty arrested men were arraigned before a United States Commissioner MacAllister at Wilmington, Del. The Commissioner read to each man separately the charge, and each pleaded not guilty. The charge against the men was violation of the neutrality laws, under section 5296, United States Revised Statutes. After hearing arguments and taking testimony Commissioner MacAllister held the accused in \$300 bail each for court.

The first information the United States Government had of the contemplated Wilmington filibustering expedition to Cuba, came to the State Department at Washington in a telegram from the Spanish Consul at Philadelphia. It was at once transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury by Acting Secretary of State Alden. Instructions were immediately sent to the Collector of Customs at Philadelphia, to the Commander of the revenue cutter Hamilton at Philadelphia, to the custom officers at Lewes, Del., and to the Collector of Customs at Wilmington, Del., to look out for the expedition on the Tarras.

The penalty for the offense is not more than three years imprisonment and not more than \$3000 fine, or both.

### CUBAN UPS AND DOWNS.

More Reverses and Successes of the Patriot Bands.

According to Havana advices Colonel Palanca, with his command, has had sharp battles with the rebel bands under Suarez and Zayas at Caribana. The rebels were dispersed and their camp captured. Losses in men were heavy. The Government troops are pursuing the insurgents.



GENERAL MAXIMO GOMEZ.

The steamer Catalina has arrived at Havana with fresh troops from Spain. The city was decorated in honor of her arrival. A despatch from Santa Clara, Cuba, says that Lieutenant Cobos, who, with his command, is detached at Mata, learned that a band of rebels had attacked a plantation at Maagosa. Cobos immediately started for the plantation with seventeen men, and on the way met a force of 300 rebels under the leader Bertrando. A stubborn fight ensued, in which Lieutenant Cobos and fourteen of his men were killed. Later San Quentin's force arrived on the scene. The rebels fled, and San Quentin started in pursuit of them.

A band of 200 rebels surprised the post of the City Guard at Mordano. The guards were supported by volunteers enlisted from that locality, but through the treachery of these volunteers the rebels were enabled to penetrate the fortifications. Two of the guards were killed and four wounded. The rebels captured all of the Civil Guard's arms, ammunition, provisions, etc., and burned the fort. Troops have been sent in pursuit of them.

A column of 850 troops, commanded by Colonel Canellas, had an engagement with 3000 rebels, led by Maseo, in San Indio, south of Santiago de las Vegas, six leagues east of Santiago de Cuba. The fighting lasted eight hours and resulted in the rout of the rebels. The insurgents left thirty-six dead on the field and carried away with them on their retreat more than eighty wounded. The Government loss was one lieutenant and eleven men killed and forty-three wounded, including four captains. Colonel Canellas was slightly wounded. The rebel camp, containing provisions, munitions and correspondence, was captured by the Government forces.

Passengers arriving at Tampa, Fla., from Cuba by steamer report that Gomez attacked the city of Puerto Principe, burning Carilal, one entire ward. Matanzas province is greatly disturbed. Three hundred men are out near Cardenas. A band of 100 men has risen in Jovellanos. At Tampa, in Santo Espirito district, fifty civil guards recently surrendered their arms and ammunition to General Roloff. At Calabaza, Province of Santa Clara, Captain Julio Dominguez, with 200 Spanish volunteers, joined the insurgents, and a detachment of firemen from Havana, reaching Remedios, also joined the insurgents.

### Notorious Insurance Swindler Captured.

Dr. George W. Fraker, a notorious insurance swindler for whose arrest a reward of \$20,000 had been offered, has been captured in the wilds of Northern Minnesota. Two years ago, by pretending he had been drowned, he accomplished received \$58,000 in insurance on his life from various companies.

### The Defender Selected.

The Defender boat the Vigilant in the last of the trial races off Sandy Hook, N. Y., and the Committee unhesitatingly decided that she should sail against Valkyrie III in the contests for the historic trophy, the America's Cup.

### THE MARKETS

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

36 MILK AND CREAM.

Decreased receipts caused an active market throughout the past week. The platform surplus sold at an average price of \$1.32 per case of 49 quarts.

Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals. 1,446,754  
Condensed milk, gals. 12,496  
Cream, gals. 46,791

BUTTER.

Penn.—Fresh, extras. 19 1/2 @ 20  
Firsts. 17 @ 18 1/2  
Thirds to seconds. 15 @ 16  
State—Fancy. 18 @ 19  
Thirds to firsts. 12 @ 17  
Western Im. Creamery. 11 @ 15  
Factory, firsts. 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2

CHEESE.

State—Full cream white, fancy. 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4  
Full cream, good to prime. 6 1/2 @ 7  
State Factory—Part skims. 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4  
Common to prime. 5 1/2 @ 6  
Part skims, choice. 5 1/2 @ 6  
Full skims. 4 1/2 @ 5

EGGS.

State & Penn.—Fresh. 15 @ 16 1/2  
Jersey—Fancy. 16 1/2 @ 17  
Western—No. 1 choice. 15 @ 16 1/2  
Duck eggs. 12 @ 13  
Goose eggs. 8 @ 9

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice. 1 80 @ 1 85  
Medium, 1894, choice. 1 67 1/2 @ 1 70  
Red, 1894, choice. 1 60 @ 1 75  
White kidney, 1894, choice. 2 10 @ 2 20  
Black turtle soup, 1894. 1 65 @ 1 70  
Lima, Cal., 1894. \$ 60 lbs. — @ 3 50  
Green peas, bbls. — @ 1 00

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Pears, Bartlett, # bbl. 1 50 @ 1 75  
Muskogee, # bbl. 75 @ 1 00  
Watermelons, # 100. 16 00 @ 18 00  
Grapes, Del., # basket. 10 @ 13  
Southern Niagara, # carrier. 50 @ 1 00  
Peaches, # basket. 60 @ 1 00  
Pineapples, # doz. 15 @ 40  
Apples, red, # bbl. 1 25 @ 2 00

HOPS.

State—1894, choice, # lbs. 6 1/2 @ 7  
1894, common to fair. 4 @ 5  
Pacific Coast, choice. 6 @ 7  
Good to prime. 5 1/2 @ 6  
Old odds. — @ —

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, # 100 lbs. — @ 85  
Clover mixed. 55 @ 65  
Straw—Long top. 40 @ 60  
Out. — @ 45

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, # lb. 9 1/2 @ 10  
Spring chickens, # lb. 10 1/2 @ 12  
Roosters, # lb. — @ 10  
Turkeys, # lb. — @ 19  
Ducks, # pair. 50 @ 80  
Geese, # pair. 87 @ 1 25  
Pigeons, # pair. 29 @ 30

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, # lb. 10 @ 16  
Chickens, Phila. broilers. 13 @ 19  
Western, dry picked. 8 @ 12  
Fowls, # lb. 10 @ 10 1/2  
Spring ducks, # lb. 14 @ 15  
Geese, # lb. 15 @ 16  
Squabs, # doz. 1 50 @ 2 25

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Jersey, # bbl. 75 @ 1 00  
L. L., # bbl. 1 00 @ 1 25  
Sweet, # bbl. 1 75 @ 2 00  
Cabbage, # 100. 1 50 @ 2 00  
Onions, white, # bbl. 1 50 @ 2 00  
Yellow, # bbl. 1 60 @ 2 00  
Squash, Hubbard, # bbl. 75 @ 1 00  
Marrow, # crate. 50 @ 60  
Celery, # doz. stalks. 10 @ 35  
Cucumbers, # bbl. 75 @ 1 50  
Turnips, Russia, # bbl. 50 @ 60  
Cauliflower, # bbl. 50 @ 60  
Beans, J. I. # doz. — @ 75

Lima beans, # bbl. 50 @ 75  
Egg plant, # bbl. 50 @ 60  
Tomatoes, # bush box. 75 @ 85  
Lettuce, # bbl. — @ —  
Green corn, # 100. 40 @ 80  
String beans. 50 @ 60

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—City Patents. 4 10 @ 4 55  
Spring Patents. 3 40 @ 3 65  
Wheat, No. 2 Red. 67 @ 68 1/2  
September. — @ 64 1/2  
Corn—No. 2. 42 1/2 @ 43 1/2  
Oats—No. 2 White. 27 1/2 @ 29 1/2  
Track, White. 24 @ 32 1/2  
Mail—Western. — @ —  
Barley—Ungraded Western. — @ —  
Seeds—Timothy, # 100. — @ —  
Clover. — @ —  
Lard—City steam. 6 00 @ 6 10

LIVE STOCK.

Doves, city dressed. 6 @ 8 1/2  
Milk cows, com. to good. — @ 12  
Calves, city dressed. 7 @ 25  
Country dressed. 7 @ 11  
Sheep, # 100 lbs. 1 35 @ 3 25  
Lams, # 100 lbs. 3 25 @ 4 87 1/2  
Hogs—Live, # 100 lbs. 4 60 @ 5 25  
Dressed. — @ 7 1/2

### SEALS FAST DISAPPEARING.

But the Bertha Arrives at San Francisco With a Valuable Cargo.

The steamer Bertha, Captain Hays, which has arrived at San Francisco from Unalaska and Bering Sea, brought with her one of the most valuable cargoes that has ever come into that harbor. It is composed of seal skins, furs, walrusbone and gold dust, and it is estimated to be worth between \$750,000 and \$1,000,000.

Her passengers report the almost utter failure of the whaling fleet. Captain Hays says that all the sealers who went into Bering Sea fared poorly, but he brings a piece of news that will be welcomed by the owners of sealing vessels at San Francisco. Forty-four vessels, he says, cleared from Unalaska for Bering Sea, and nearly every one of them carried a sealing flag.

This will be news to the owners, for it was thought that none of the sealers carried the yellow and black ensign. It seems that the captains were warned by the revenue cutters at Unalaska that they would be seized if they went into the sea without the flag. The captains took the hint and the Collector of the Port will probably be disappointed in the number of vessels he will have to seize upon his arrival in port.

The seals in the vicinity of the Friboly Islands, it was learned, are fast disappearing, and they are even more scarce outside the prohibited zone. The Bertha commenced to discharge her valuable cargo, and will as soon as possible return to St. Michael's for supplies for the miners.

### Newly Gleamings.

Japan has ordered American flour. The States contain 500,000 Swedes. Kentucky is first in tobacco output.

There is an increase of brigandage in Sicily and Sardinia, owing to the poverty of the people.

Tahiti, in the South Seas, is now lighted by electric lamps.

The subscription for William Grace, the great orator of England, now reaches \$125,000.

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