

THE MIDDLEBURGH POST.

T. H. HARTER, EDITOR AND PROP.

MIDDLEBURGH, PA., Oct. 11, 1888.

CASUALTIES.

OVER ONE HUNDRED INJURED.

Appalling Calamity at a Polish Cornerstone Laying.

Over 100 people injured is the record of an accident which took place Sunday afternoon during the ceremonies attending the laying of the cornerstone of the new St. Mary's Polish Catholic church in Reading, Pa. Probably 7,000 people gathered at the site of the church to witness the ceremonies, about 1,000 of whom were crowded on a temporary floor laid on the joists and walls of the edifice which had been carried up a story.

Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, personally conducted the ceremonies. After the corner-stone had been laid Father Libich, pastor of the congregation, arose to speak, and had scarcely commenced his remarks when the newly-constructed walls gave way and one-fourth of the floor fell with an awful crash, precipitating 200 people to the ground, a distance from fifteen to eighteen feet. Men, women and children were thrown into a confused mass with joists, brick, stone and mortar on top of them. The excitement was intense, but willing hands at once commenced the work of extricating the unfortunates, many of whom had to be carried out and placed in neighboring houses, where their injuries were attended to and they were then removed to their homes or to the hospital. It was fully two hours before the wounded were all cared for. It is said that several children are still missing.

Following is a list of those severely injured, the others receiving only slight cuts or bruises: Josephine Heine, Henry Harp, August Weis, Mamie Barlow, Catherine Bronsman, Wm. Newmyer, Aaron Yellis, Abraham Lening, Frederick Shroder.

The following had their legs broken: Augustus B. Selig, George Stegoff, John D. Stanlison, Miss Josephine Martin, Charles Nehl, John and George Neider, Patrick McDonnell, John Felix, George Stout, John Shilde, Valentine Shilde.

Up to midnight no deaths had occurred, although six or seven of the injured are in a very critical condition. Mayor Kenney, of Reading, is among the injured, one of his ankles being sprained. Archbishop Ryan and the priests assisting him escaped injury.

TRAINS CRASH TOGETHER.

The B. & O. Cincinnati Express and a Freight Wrecked.

The Cincinnati Express, bound west, collided with an east-bound freight train near Dickinson's station, 40 miles west of Washington, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Three men were killed outright and several others seriously injured. The trains came together in a deep cut where there is a curve in the road, and while the express was running perhaps 50 miles an hour. There was an awful crash, and the mail car, the baggage car and express cars of the Cincinnati train, 3 freight cars and the two locomotives were piled up in a heap 20 feet high.

The night was pitch dark, and it was some time before the bewildered people in the passenger coaches and sleepers, none of whom were seriously injured, could realize the situation, and, with the train hands, render assistance to the unfortunate men who were buried in the wreck. Finally two men, John Wiley and John Casey, postal clerks, and John Redenbaugh, a locomotive man on the freight train, were taken out dead. Joseph Jeffrey, engineer on the passenger train; L. W. Gordon, express messenger; S. C. M. Jackson and A. C. Cook, postal clerks and J. B. Virts, the freight train fireman, were badly lacerated and cut. Their escape from instant death seems almost miraculous. Engineer Welsh, of the freight train, and his fireman, both jumped from the engine; Welsh was uninjured.

WHERE IS INGHAM ONE?

The Pitiful Cry of the Members of the Speculative Syndicate.

What appears to be one of the biggest swindling schemes in existence has come to light through the disappearance of Wm. H. Ingham and the closing of W. H. Ingham & Co.'s brokerage office at 38 Broadway, New York. The losses of the victims may exceed \$100,000. Ingham opened his office in April, 1887, and advertised a "speculative syndicate" which is described as a mutual pool to operate in stocks, bonds and grain. He issued every month printed statements, showing profits ranging from 18 1/2 to 67 per cent. Whether these dividends have all been paid is uncertain, but they have been paid since December, apparently out of the money invested by the dupes.

Last Saturday Ingham issued a notice to the members, announcing that he had met with heavy losses and was forced to suspend with the loss of the whole capital of the syndicate. He remarks that "no only hold your names and closes by saying that the word Co. after the name W. H. Ingham means that all the syndicate members constitute the company. The day this notice was issued Ingham disappeared, leaving his office locked.

Ingham had large accounts with the Standard National Bank and the United States National Bank, but never overdraw his accounts, and paid for all services.

Chinese Concessions to France.

The French Government has obtained from the King of Annam two decrees, the first of which converts into French concessions the districts comprising the towns of Hai-Phong, Hai-Not and Tourane and a wide tract of country round about and grants France all rights over those districts. The second decree provides that French property throughout Tonquin and all free ports shall be subject to French laws, and that French subjects shall be permitted to possess their funds in usufruct and acquire property anywhere in Annam subject to Annamese laws.

A child was born in North Carolina a few days ago with two perfectly developed tongues. In behalf of a mangled, down-trodden and oppressed sex we hasten to say that the child is a boy.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Alva Norman, of near Dundee, Ohio, was trampled upon and bitten by a vicious stallion on Wednesday night so severely that he will die. He is 60 years old.

"Oregon Charley," an Indian medicine peddler, has eloped from Otton, N. Y., with Miss Bertha Russell. Charley is said to have a wife and two children in Oregon.

Dan Lenhey, a resident of the Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, shot and fatally wounded his brother-in-law, Thomas Miller. The murder occurred in a saloon at No. 1235 Penn avenue, which belonged to W. S. McKenna, who died last Monday.

Aaron Bean, a negro, was killed by a mob of infuriated citizens near Jasper, Texas, Wednesday.

Rev. Dr. Zerby, professor of Hebrew at Heidelberg College, Tiffin, O., has been chosen President of the institution.

At Chicago a young man named Clark was instantly killed by his arm coming in contact with an electric wire, receiving the full force of a forty-eight current.

A mass meeting of citizens composed of both parties was held at Cooper Union, New York, and nominated Hon. A. S. Hewitt for Mayor.

Miss Tillie Ingersol, of Washington, Pa., demanded \$51,000 damages from Richard Stewart Willis, of Brooklyn, for taking her affections and not taking her, but when the case came to trial her attorney asked for a discontinuance of the suit, she to pay the costs.

Congress has passed the bill allowing vessels not carrying passengers to use petroleum as fuel on permits issued by the Secretary of the Treasury and without the consent of the Supervising Inspectors.

The New York Court of Appeals has reversed the judgment of conviction against Alderman McQuillan.

Lewis Sanders, a farmer of Hancock county, West Virginia, while drunk fell from his horse and was killed. He was 35 years of age and leaves a family.

During the past two weeks there have been twenty-two cases of typhoid fever at Shermanville, Pa. Every member of J. H. Findley's family is down with the disease.

The Bank of England has raised its rate of discount to 5 per cent., says the Boston Herald, an advance of 1 per cent. Five per cent. may fairly be regarded as a high rate, for it has been reached but twice in five years, and exceeded only three times in the past fifty years.

Sherick & Dillinger's coke-works, at Pennsville, Pa., 114 ovens have been fired up after prolonged illness.

William Leonard and Miss Dolly Henry, of Parker, Pa., eloped one night last week and were married at Jamestown, N. Y.

Burglars entered the merchant tailoring establishment of W. H. Gabrony, at Uhrsville, O., and carried away goods to the value of \$100.

A daughter of Solomon Heiser, of Milton township, Mahoning county, O., fed carbolic acid to her baby brother, aged 4 months, and killed the child.

A young man named Clark, an employe of the Thompson-Houston Electric Company at Chicago, was instantly killed by an electric shock from a wire.

Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton is threatened with blindness. Since the memorable scenes of 13 years ago, in which she figured so conspicuously, Mrs. Tilton has led a quiet life with her mother, Mrs. Morse, and her two sons. For several years her eyes have shown signs of failing, but it was not until very recently that a loss of sight appeared thus threatening.

The body of Mrs. Anna Rowland, who was buried in the Dunker churchyard, Carlisle, Pa., recently, has been exhumed by ghosts. They were frightened off and the body was left lying on the ground until care for by relatives. It was thought she had been buried with diamond rings on her fingers and other costly jewelry.

The International Bank of Berlin has been founded with a capital of \$5,000,000. It absorbs Goldberger's banking business without taking the liabilities. The directors include Goldberger and Dessauer, manager of the Rothschild's Vienna house, who are president and vice-president respectively.

Chief Justice Fuller took his oath of office and assumed the active duties of his position Monday.

Fraucis W. Williams, aged 61, senior partner of the extensive banking and commission house of Williams, Black & Co., of New York, shot himself dead in the Grand Union Hotel, owing to worry over the troubles of the firm, which was caught in the Hutchinson squeeze on wheat.

Mr. Henry Claws, the Wall street broker, says the extraordinary corn crop should be taken into the account when the bread question is considered. "It should be remembered," says he, "that corn is food for both man and beast, and the most wholesome and nutritious of that. My own experience in recently substituting corn food for wheat has resulted in increased animal spirits, and I recommend that hereafter corn be substituted for wheat until the latter recedes to its proper level."

John Williams, of Lima, O., went home after a long spree, quarreled with his wife, put a revolver to his head and killed himself.

Manager George Huel, of the Springfield Telephone Exchange, is short \$1,000 in his accounts and has been removed.

The Akron Ministerial Association appointed a committee of laymen and pastors to secure the enforcement of laws requiring stores to close on Sunday.

John Cash, confined in the lockup at Massillon, for larceny, committed suicide on Sunday night by hanging. He first tried to cut his throat, then to drown himself, and finally succeeded in stringing himself up.

BUSINESS REVIEW.

DUN CONDEMNS THE WHEAT BOOM.

The Condition of Business Good With That One Exception—Southern Merchants Recovering From the Fever Scare.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

The great wheat speculation has been the absorbing feature this week, for, though the September corner came to an end, with heavy losses for sellers, it left the market in such a state that much higher prices for other options were easily obtained. With December wheat at \$1.18 at Chicago, there came heavy selling and sharp reaction. But the state of the market is still against all reason; cash wheat sells for more at Chicago than at Liverpool, and at one time it would have paid to ship wheat back from Antwerp to New York. The effects of this wild speculation will be injurious to legitimate trade, both foreign and domestic, and to consumers in this country it has already brought dearer flour and an advance in the prices of bread. At New York sales of wheat amounted to 198,463,000 bushels, more than three times the entire visible supply, and the prices closed 8 1/2 cents higher than a week ago.

Corn advanced 2 cents, with sales of 13,000,000 bushels, and oats a fraction. The speculative fever was felt in other markets, and pork rose \$1 per barrel; lard 35 cents, and hogs 25 cents per 100 pounds; coffee rose 1 cent with sales of 516,500 lbs., and oil nearly 1 cent, with sales of 6,738,000 barrels.

The stock market has witnessed much selling and some reaction, and yet the average of prices is a shade higher than a week ago. But the advance of the Bank of England rate to 5 per cent., and the advance by the Bank of France to 4 1/2 per cent., lead to some liquidation of foreign accounts in American securities, and may cause more hereafter.

Foreign trade does not materially change; imports continue a little larger than a year ago, while material improvement in exports is not to be expected with the speculative prices now ruling here. But the Treasury pours out money freely, having disbursed during the past week \$5,300,000 more than it has taken in, and the large offerings of bonds indicate that the disbursements can be kept up for a considerable time without advancing the prices paid much farther.

It is also encouraging that, while the number of failures is large, the amount of liabilities for the third quarter of the year shows a great decrease from \$73,022,556 last year to \$22,114,254 for the quarter just ended. Business failures during the last seven days number, for the United States, 184; Canada, 27; total, 211, as compared with 220 last week and 212 for the corresponding week of last year.

"OLD HITCH."

The Early Career of the Boss Wheat Gambler.

Until now remarkably little has been known regarding the early life of B. P. Hutchinson, whose manipulations in the wheat market are the wonder of many people. The story of his career has been told in detail.

"Old Hitch" is a New England Yankee, he began his business career in the little village of North Reading, N. H., about 45 years ago, when he entered the employ of a man named Edwin Foster, who kept a country store. Here he was paid \$20 a year to look after the store, and when not so employed, to mend children's shoes in the rear of the store.

Mr. Foster employed another lad in the store, to whom he gave \$30 a year. Ben did not like this distinction in salaries, and rebelled against it. The other boy was paid \$10 more a year because he could "read writing hand" and was, therefore, more valuable to his employer than Ben. Finally Ben obtained permission from Mr. Foster to use part of an old shed, which he built into a kind of store with patch-work doors on the sides and an old window in front (whereupon) was inscribed: "Ben Hutchinson, Boots and Shoes." Here young Ben made boots and shoes on his own accord. Every Saturday night he would go to Lynn on foot and buy his stock and sell the shoes he had made. He employed several boys about the neighborhood to assist him. When he returned he always brought some "jimmiebacks" with him, which he would trade off to the boys, and, although he paid them money for their work on Saturday, by Monday he managed to get it all back in trading with them.

Ben was a natural trader. After awhile he got tired of his small business and decided to go into business on a larger scale. While in Lynn he discovered that some men in the commission business were making more money than he was without doing any hard work; so he concluded to give up the manufacture of shoes and go into the commission business, which he did in 1850 on Pearl street, Boston. After remaining there two years he went to Milwaukee, where he started in general business. Finally, some years later, he moved to Chicago and engaged in wheat commission trading. He is now worth millions.

Four Drowned Together.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneman, with four children, and Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, with three children, started from Mr. Vernon wharf to cross the Wisconsin river to their home in Dorchester county, Md. Phillips, with a load of lumber, was in one of the canoes and the other members of the party were in the other. When near the mouth of the river a sudden gale of wind struck the canoe containing the women and children and the light vessel capsized. Mrs. Kenneman and her infant child and two of the Phillips children were drowned. Mrs. Phillips and Mr. Kenneman were saved with great difficulty. Three of the Kenneman children hung on to the bow of the boat and waited until their rescuers took them off.

A West Virginia Tragedy.

Henry Treece was found dead in the cabin of John Hambrick, a lumberman, on Smithers creek, near Charleston, West Virginia. There were about a dozen knife wounds in his breast, one of them being through his heart. Hambrick has disappeared. There is no case known at present for the murder and the coroner's jury returned a verdict simply charging Hambrick with the crime.

THE TRUSTS ATTACKED.

The State of New York Against the Sugar Monopoly.

Judge O'Brien, of the New York Supreme Court, granted permission to State Attorney General Charles F. Tabor to bring an action against the Havemeyers & Elder Sugar Refining Company to annul its charter. This company, with 13 others, is a member of the Sugar Trust combination. The Attorney General has appointed General Roger A. Pryor as counsel to represent him in this matter. Edmund H. Sentenne makes the principal affidavit in the case. He recites that the Sugar Trust was formed in August, 1887, for the purpose of arbitrarily controlling the manufacture and sale of sugar, increasing its price and controlling the management of all refineries. In October last the trust deed was executed. The Havemeyer refinery, under the trust, passed under the control of the trustees of the combination. The affidavit states that the combination has suspended and closed several refineries connected with the trust and has thrown out of employment and reduced to want a large number of working men. The combination, it is alleged, is illegal, a monopoly and a criminal conspiracy under the laws of the State of New York, and is oppressive to its people and detrimental to the welfare of the State of New York and of the United States. By becoming a party to this combination it is alleged the defendants have violated the law, transgressed its powers, forfeited its charter and become liable to be dissolved. The object of the suit is to annul the corporate existence of the company and to vacate its charter upon the ground that it has violated, the act under which it was incorporated and has exercised privileges and franchises not conferred upon it by law.

It has just crept out through friends in Miami, where she was known as "la bella prima donna," that Laura Schrimmer, a Boston girl, and not many years ago a rising and popular singer on the American opera stage, has been poisoned with thirteen other inmates of the harem of the Sultan of Turkey; in Constantinople, of course, where for centuries the sack or the bowstring had been the prerogatives of the Sultan, and no one has been more the wiser. It was in 1884, while in an opera company singing in Constantinople, that she became the Sultan's favorite, and entered upon the career which has ended in death. The friends of the unhappy candidate in Milan claim to have undoubted evidence of the frightful crime, and a leading Milanese paper has boldly stated it as a fact. According to the story, one night poison was placed in the ice-cream furnished to the occupants of the Imperial seraglio, and 14 poor women, including the American girl, were found dead in the morning. Of course there was no coroner's inquest, no verdict. The bodies of the victims were hurried away to nameless graves, and the curtain dropped.

POISONED IN THE HAREM.

An American Girl Included in the Sultan's Clearance of Surplus Wives.

The report of yellow fever at Gallipoli, O., is false in every particular. We have had nothing here resembling it. The three deaths reported were one diabetes, one obstruction of the bowels and one consumption. Dispatch from Point Pleasant evidently prompted by malice. Gallipolis healthier than ever before in her history. JOHN L. VANICE.

FEVER ABATING.

THE STRICKEN DISTRICTS MORE HOPEFUL.

Only Six Deaths at Jacksonville—Fernandina Almost Free of the Plague—False Alarm at Gallipolis.

At Jacksonville, Fla., there were 73 new cases and 6 deaths. About 35 extra nurses will be shipped away at the expense of the Commission on Medical Aid.

The situation is hopeful, and the city would be cheerful but for the death of Col. Daniel, who is deeply mourned.

There is a movement on foot to raise a fund for the erection of a monument to the memory of Colonel Daniel.

BERNARDINA HAS FEW CASES.

Fernandina advices give five new cases of fever. The 80 colored persons reported sick are now being looked up to see if they have yellow fever. They have called no physicians, and the cases are supposed to be mild.

LITTLE SICKNESS AT DECATUR.

At Decatur, Ala., the cold wave has made the outlook more encouraging. Four cases have been reported during the past twenty-four hours, besides one or two doubtful ones. Two deaths have occurred. The sick are all reported in good condition. Several patients have been dismissed as well during the past day, leaving only about 14 cases under treatment.

A postoffice has been established just outside the city limits and one of the newspapers will appear for the first time in three weeks.

GALLIPOLIS HAS NO FEVER.

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WELCOME TO FEVER REFUGEES.

The Columbia, S. C. City Board of Health resolved to invite refugees from all yellow fever districts to come to Columbia. The city has not been quarantined against any locality, and has been open to all who might come, but Wednesday the gates were formally thrown open to refugees from any or all the infected districts.

RIOT AT GALVESTON.

A Colored Policeman in Self Defense Shoots Two White Men.

A difficulty occurred on East Strand near Seventeenth street, Galveston, Texas, resulting in the shooting of two white men, cotton jammers by trade, named W. J. Jackson and Otto Olsen, and a serious clubbing of a colored police officer, Henry Shaw, who did the shooting, in attempting to arrest one of the men who had been complained of for disturbing public worship at the Seamen's Bethel, corner of Seventeenth street and Strand. The two men were under the influence of liquor, and Jackson had been ejected from the church by the minister, who appealed to the officer to arrest him. Jackson resisted arrest on the ground that the officer was a negro, and he and others, according to the officer's statement, disarmed him of his club and was applying it to his head, very vigorously, when he pulled his pistol and fired 3 shots, the first taking effect in Jackson's right breast, passing through his lung and inflicting what may prove a fatal wound. Olsen was shot through the hand. Before other officers arrived a large crowd had congregated and the officer was being severely beaten and threats to hang him were loud and determined. The officer was taken to jail as soon as possible, to protect him from the violence of the mob.

A Thousand Men Drowned.

From a livens received by the steamer Belgic it is learned that the whole of the east embankment of the Yellow river, at Chang Chai, began last autumn, and carried on at a cost equal to over nine millions of dollars, has been completely swept away by the recent flood. Of the eight thousand lineal feet of river wall recently completed, not one inch remains and the water is pouring through the immense gap into Honan, unchecked. From eight hundred to one thousand laborers who were on the bank were swept away and drowned.

The cholera is still raging at Hong Kong, the daily average of new patients ranging from 40 to 50, most of whom die of the disease.

A storm on August 31 at Nookagori, in Japan, caused the following damage: Number of houses demolished or half destroyed, 1,600; vessels totally lost, 85; vessels wrecked, 500; number of persons wounded, injured and receiving public assistance, 39,000.

The American yacht Coronet reached Yokohama September 17 on its voyage around the world. From this port the owner proposes to return to New York via Singapore, Bombay, Suez Canal, Mediterranean Sea and Liverpool.

WHISKY DID IT.

Seven Persons Burned to Death and Another Dying.

A family named Richter, farmers, living between Geneva and Oklawaha, Neb., consisting of the husband and wife and five children, were all burned to death, with the exception of the husband, who was so seriously burned that he will probably die. A tramp who was spending the night with them was also burned to death. The fire is believed to have been due to the tramp and Richter getting drunk together earlier in the day.

THE MORAVIAN SYNOD.

Reports of the Leading Committees Presented and Adopted.

Rev. Robt. H. Herbst, of Graesham, Md., led in the devotional exercises of the Moravian Synod at South Bethlehem, Pa. The committee on Synodical Expenses reported total receipts \$2,738; total expenses, \$1,984. The report of the Committee on Church Government, on the proper method of filling vacancies (by special election), was adopted.

In response to the overture of the committee appointed by the General Convocation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held in Chicago last autumn, inviting the Moravian Church to appoint a committee of conference, with a view of promoting cooperation among all Christians, the Committee on Fraternal Relations reported a preamble and resolutions cordially accepting the invitation, and directed the Pres. def. of the Synod to appoint a committee of five bishops, three presbyters and two laymen.

Tobacco Badly Nipped by Frost.

The tobacco crop in Kentucky has been badly damaged by the frost of September 23. From one-third to one-half of the crop was in the field, and all growing along creeks and hollows was badly damaged. Reports from all over the county are to the effect that from one-third to one-half of the crop was caught by the frost.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

Majority and minority reports on the Tariff bill were presented to the Senate Thursday.

The majority declares that the demand for a careful and thorough revenue laws is imperative.

First—To reduce the National revenues, which are now excessive.

Second—To protect honest importers and domestic producers from the disastrous consequences resulting from fraudulent undervaluations of imported merchandise on which ad valorem rates of duty are levied.

Third—To remedy the defects, anomalies and incongruities which have been from time to time discovered in the tariff schedules, or which have been treated by erroneous decisions of the Treasury Department.

Fourth—To secure the proper readjustment and equalization of tariff rates wherever necessary by modified business conditions, improvements in methods of production, radical changes in prices, or by new elements or sources of competition.

Fifth—To give relief and protection to many industries which have been suffering account of the inadequate rates levied on competing products.

The report of the minority makes a document of 12 printed pages. It begins with the statement that in the preparation of the substitute for the House bill no member of the minority of the committee was consulted or informed as to its provisions until it was reported to the full committee on the 25th of September. The minority recites the work of the sub-committee in hearing the "statements, arguments and appeals of manufacturers and others, who demanded that the present high rate of tariff taxation shall be maintained, and in most instances, prompted not by any revenue necessities, but also for the purpose of increasing their own profits at the expense of 63,000,000 of taxpayers." Continuing, they say: "It is safe to say that all the interests involved in a high protective tariff have been fully heard and have had much influence in shaping this substitute. While the great body of the people, the taxpayers and victims of this policy, have not appeared and have not been heard."

The French Decree.

Referring to the French immigration decree, the Berlin North German Gazette advises Germans not to live in France.

It adds: "Every German who crosses the French frontier will understand that he has removed from culture to barbarism and has no right to complain if he comes into disagreeable contact with national customs and instincts." The Vossische Zeitung opines that Italians, rather than Germans, are a good bet. It admits that the decree indicates that the French Government has weakly yielded to the Chauvinism of the masses, but says Germany cannot justly object, the provisions of the decree having long been enforced within her own border.

GENERAL MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH.

BUTTER—Creamery	\$ 22	88
Country roll	12	18
CHEESE—Ohio full cream	34	9
New York	10	10 1/2
EGGS	19	19
FRUITS—Apples, lbnd	1 25	1 75
Grapes, pound	3	5
POULTRY—Chickens, pr.	40	75
POTATOES—Irish, bbl.	1 25	1 50
Sweet	4 25	5 00
SEEDS—Clover, country	5 00	6 25
Timothy	1 50	1 45
Blue grass	1 00	1 25
Mill	1 50	2 00
WHEAT—Ohio No. 1 red	1 15	1 25
" " " "	1 15	1 15
CORN—No. 2 yellow ear	5	11
Mixed ear	51	52
Selled mixed	49	50
OATS—New No. 2 white	29	33
RYE—New No. 2 Ohio	50	61
FLOUR—Fancy winter	7 00	7 25
Fancy spring	7 00	7 25
Clean winter	5 75	6 00
By Flour	4 50	4 75
HAY—New Timothy	17 00	17 00
Lowes, from wagons	23 00	26 00
MIDDINGS—White	21 00	23 00
Bran	15 00	16 00
Chop Feed	20 00	22 00

BALTIMORE.

Wheat—No. 2 red	\$ 1 17	
Rye	60	62
Corn	50	52
Oats—Western	31	34
Butter	20	21
Eggs	30	17
Hay—Western	16 50	17 00

CINCINNATI.

Wheat—No. 2 red	\$ 1 15	1 18
Rye	50	62
Corn	45	46
Oats	25	26
Eggs	—	17
Pork	15	16 00
Butter	15	23

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Family	\$ 6 50	7 50
Wheat—No. 2, Red	1 22	1 31
Corn—No. 2, Mixed	52	55
Oats—Grade 1 White	25	34
Rye—No. 2	50	59
Butter—Creamery Extra	18	22
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	9	9 1/2

LIVE STOCK.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK YARDS.

CATTLE.

There were 224 head on sale, of which 189 head were from Chicago and 35 head from Ohio, against 224 head last Monday. Alex. G. Cornwall, who had all the supply, sold Chicago-bought cattle at