

THE MIDDLEBURGH POST.

MIDDLEBURGH, PA., MARCH 22, 1894.

Ireland, according to John Morley, has passed the quietest winter known for thirty years.

M. Gaupl, writing to a Paris publication from Russia, says that the cultivation of cotton in the Zarafshan district of that country has developed wonderfully since American varieties of the plant have been introduced.

The greeting "Hello, Governor," is apt to attract the attention of nearly half the members of the United States Senate nowadays, observes the New York Post.

It is a little over a hundred years since the Chinese learned to smoke opium. The pernicious habit has spread with alarming rapidity, till now, declares the San Francisco Chronicle, the whole nation has become enslaved to an insidious drug that is responsible for the physical, mental and moral ruin of millions of human beings every year.

The Milwaukee Wisconsin exclaims: "Housekeeping is a science. It cannot be intuitively grasped. Its principles are sometimes imparted by mothers to their daughters. No doubt the science of housekeeping could be effectively taught in schools. When the time comes when no girl who expects to marry is believed to have finished her education until she has graduated in the science of housekeeping, the vexing servant girl problem, which now seems so formidable, will have disappeared from American life."

"In one sense," confesses the New York Independent, "we may say that the more we study diphtheria the more humiliating is it to the medical profession; for though a careful sifting of cases, microscope in hand, shows that many supposed cases are not the genuine Klebs-Loeffer bacillus kind, still the melancholy fact remains that, of the true cases, medical science to-day cures no larger a percentage than it did ten years ago. Just now, many of the doctors fancy they are getting the best results from peroxide of hydrogen; but this, used too late, is futile. No other of the contagious diseases seems to be so rapidly fatal as this, and the immediate moral of all the cases we can collect seems to be that no sore throat should be regarded as a light affair, or be neglected a moment. The rate of mortality is still forty to sixty per cent."

There is a growing belief throughout the country, declares the Manufacturers' Record, that the great gold-bearing field of the South is soon to become the center of a considerable activity in legitimate mining developments. The many failures in the past have not been due to lack of ore, but to other troubles. That the South has a vast quantity of gold ores is universally admitted, but how to mine them and reduce them on a profitable basis has been the question with most of the people who have gone into gold-mining operations. These questions have been solved and it is now possible for this industry to be developed on a broad scale, with a good margin of profit, thus adding another source of great wealth to the South, for the Manufacturers' Record believes that gold-mining is to become one of the conspicuous industries of the Carolina and Georgia and possibly Alabama. Prior to 1849 the Southern mines yielded a large amount of gold, but the California excitement drew all miners away to the Pacific coast, and since then we have seen only spasmodic attempts to develop Southern mines, and many of these efforts were confined more to trying to create a speculative market for worthless stocks than to an honest development of the properties. A number of mines have been well managed and they are running right along, saying little about what they are doing and making no effort to boom stocks. With the attention that the industry is now receiving, with the world hungry for gold as never before and every nation scrambling for it, and with the progress that has been made in reduction methods, there ought to come a great development of honest gold-mining in the South.

THE BLIND BILL PASSED.

THE SENATE FAVORS COIN-AGE OF THE SEIGNIORAGE.

The Measure Agreed to by a Vote of 44 to 31—Even Its Friends Surprised at the Large Majority in Its Favor—The Vote in Detail—Sent to the President.

The Blind seigniorage bill was passed in the Senate, just as it came from the House, by a vote of 44 yeas to 31 nays. When the result was announced there was hand clapping in the crowded galleries, which breath of order was rebuked by the presiding officer. The Republicans who voted for the bill were Senators Dutton, Hansbrough, Mitchell (Wis.), Pettigrew, Power, Quay, Shoup, Stewart, Teller and Wolcott. The Democrats who voted against it were Senators Brice, Caffery, Gorman, McPherson, Mitchell (W.V.), Murphy, Palmer, Sherman and Vilas. The three Populist Senators, Messrs. Allen, Kyle and Peffer, voted for it.

Mr. Hill announced his pair with Mr. Dixon. As the bill passed without any amendment, its next stage was its presentation to the President for approval or disapproval. Preparatory to the vote five short speeches were made—three in favor of the bill and two against it. No other business of public importance was transacted and the Senate adjourned.

The majority in favor of the passage of the Blind seigniorage bill was unexpectedly large. Even the friends of the bill had underestimated the number of its supporters.

Senator Vilas, who is regarded as the spokesman of the Administration, indicated in his speech that the President did not favor the passage of the bill. Senator Lindsay, on the other hand, who is regarded as an Administration man, and who is at least a mouthpiece for Secretary Carlisle, spoke in favor of the bill.

The action of Senator Hill in recording his vote in favor of the seigniorage bill, for this is practically what he did do, being paired with Senator Dixon, a strong opponent of it, created much comment, which is increased by the fact that his colleagues, Mr. Murphy, voted against the bill. Mr. Murphy says he voted against the bill because he was satisfied that it was objectionable to his ideas on the financial question.

Following is the vote in detail on the passage of the Blind seigniorage bill.

Yeas—Allen, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Buchanan, Bush, Coakley, Cole, Cook, Gordon, Daniel, Dubois, Faulkner, George, Gordon, Hansbrough, Harris, Hanton, Fry, Jones, of Arkansas, Kyle, Lindsay, McLaurin, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, of Oregon, Marzan, Pason, Peffer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Power, Quay, Ransom, Reitzel, Shoup, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Vest, Voorhees, White, Wolcott 44.

Nays—Aldrich, Allison, Brice, Caffery, Carey, Chandler, Culton, Davis, Dolph, Gallinger, Gorman, Gibson, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Lodge, McMillan, McPherson, Mansfield, Mitchell, of Wisconsin, Morrill, Murphy, Palmer, Platt, Proctor, Smith, Stockbridge, Vilas, Washburn, Wilson 31.

Definition of "Seigniorage." The New York Recorder offered a prize of twenty-five dollars for the best definition of the word "Seigniorage," so frequently heard of late in connection with the silver question. A definition of the word was offered by Senator Sherman, and agreed to by silver Senators, in these words: "The seigniorage is merely the difference between the coinage value of the silver and its cost." The clearest, briefest, and, on the whole, best statement of what "seigniorage" means as applied to the existing financial condition of this country was that received from Mr. Fred J. Herzog, of New York, to whom there the paper has awarded its prize. Mr. Herzog's definition is as follows: "Seigniorage consists of the difference between the cost of an amount of bullion and the face value of the coins minted from it. By the Sherman act the Government was compelled to purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month, at the market price. As the price of silver fluctuates, so the amount of Treasury notes issued in payment of this bullion sometimes increased, sometimes diminished. The downward tendency having been greater in the last few years, there were issued, from the time of the passage of the Sherman act to its repeal, \$154,000,000 in Treasury notes, to cover an amount of bullion which would actually have made 200,000,000 silver dollars. In other words, there is now an amount of bullion (in excess of the reserve necessary to cover the \$154,000,000 Treasury notes) in the Treasury which, if coined, would make 55,000,000 silver dollars, amounting to the seigniorage of 154,000,000 paper currency, and so pay the Government out of its financial difficulties."

BULLETIN ON INDUSTRIES.

Showing What Manufacturers Add to the National Wealth.

The census bulletin on manufactures in the United States was made public at Washington. The statistics are given for all classes of mechanical and manufacturing industries. The total number of manufacturing establishments is reported as 353,401, against 233,874 in 1880. The summary of totals gives the following for 1890: Capital, \$9,124,755,935; miscellaneous expenses, \$190,544,338; aggregate of the average number of employees 4,771,812; wages, \$2,822,205; cost of materials used, \$5,158,808; and the value of products \$9,370,624. The contribution to the wealth of the country, it is stated, is more clearly shown by deducting \$5,158,808, the cost of materials used, from the value of the products. This leaves \$4,211,816,271 as the increased value of the raw materials. The number of establishments and aggregate capital invested as given by the States is as follows: Alabama, 3,977; Alaska, 10; Arizona, 1,075; Arkansas, 3,667; California, 2,073; Colorado, 1,318; Connecticut, 7,223; Delaware, 1,223; District of Columbia, 2,003; Florida, 2,880; Georgia, 3,467; Idaho, 4,293; Illinois, 20,482; Indiana, 12,354; Iowa, 7,440; Kansas, 4,471; Kentucky, 9,340; Louisiana, 2,613; Maine, 3,019; Maryland, 7,883; Massachusetts, 26,923; Michigan, 12,127; Minnesota, 4,124; Missouri, 1,198; Montana, 283; Nebraska, 3,014; Nevada, 95; New Hampshire, 3,229; New Jersey, 9,221; New Mexico, 127; New York, 65,840; North Carolina, 1,105; North Dakota, 85; Ohio, 28,673; Oklahoma, 60; Oregon, 1,523; Pennsylvania, 39,536; Rhode Island, 3,377; South Carolina, 2,382; South Dakota, 85; Texas, 3,297; Tennessee, 4,539; Utah, 511; Vermont, 583; Virginia, 3,003; Washington, 1,543; West Virginia, 2,576; Wisconsin, 10,417; Wyoming, 190.

Daring Mail Robbery. A mail rider carrying mail between Pine Bluff and Sheridan, Ark., was held up by two men Saturday while en route and two pouches taken from him. The mail rider, the pouches, one of the registered packages was in the mail. The robbers escaped to the woods.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Summarized Proceedings of Our Law-Makers at Washington.

SEVENTY-THIRD DAY. SENATE.—The proceedings in the senate to-day were of an extremely uninteresting character. Without the intervention of any morning business, except the presentation of a few pensions and the introduction of some unimportant bills, the senate took up the discussion of the seigniorage bill, which was continued until adjournment.

HOUSE.—The house began the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the government and far progress was made. No other business was done and the house adjourned after a brief session.

SEVENTY-FIFTH DAY. SENATE.—The Blind seigniorage bill discussed occupied the entire day and after a short executive session the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Chairman Sayers of the appropriation committee is making wonderful progress with the sundry civil bill in the House. Today 400 pages of the bill were disposed of, making it in 83 in two days.

SEVENTY-SIXTH DAY. SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—Not in session.

SEVENTY SEVENTH DAY. SENATE.—No important business was transacted in the senate, the entire day being consumed in the consideration of bills on the calendar.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES.

A Number of Disputed Questions Settled by the National Board.

There exists in Washington a board of 11 persons representing various executive departments and bureaus, charged with the duty of settling questions of disputed geographic names for official use. At the last regular monthly meeting of the board about 60 cases were decided. Some of those of minor importance, while others are of a more general character.

The Columbia River, which was named after the explorer, Captain William Clark, of Lewis and Clark's expedition is called Clark not Clarke. The strait in Washington sound, over which there was a boundary dispute some 20 years ago, and ordered by a judgment of the Supreme Court, the Haro and Haro strait, was passed upon by the board, which adopted the form "Canal de Haro. A lake in Northwestern Montana, Missouri county, has been variously called Terry's Lake, McDonald Lake and Smith-Walke Lake. The board adopted McDonald Lake. A bay on the coast of Texas, variously called Mesquit, Mesquite, Mezquite, etc., is called by the board Mesquite. A plain in the Hudson river variously called Pelopon, Polopel, Polovers, etc., the board agreed to call Pelopon.

GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT.

All Railroads Are Asked to Make Concessions For It. The agricultural department at Washington has issued a circular to be sent to all railroad presidents in the United States offering suggestions for their cooperation in the good roads movement. Many of the railway companies have made concessions in transporting road materials, ranging from half rates to free carriage. Others have offered to carry the freight at the bare cost of hauling whenever a general road improvement is undertaken. It is suggested that the latter plan be generally adopted. The method of computing the cost, it is cited, could be defined and a board constituted for adjusting the rates to be granted, in accordance with local conditions.

The circular says: "Such a combined concession would be of immense value to the public, while it would involve little actual expense to the companies and its bare announcement would do more to advance the road movement than years of propagandist work. It would be an inspiration from the State and local authorities throughout the union should anything in the state or national statutes be found to prohibit such discrimination in rates the legislative authorities do not doubt quickly remove the obstacle in the interest of the public welfare."

Awarded \$50,000 for Breach of Promise. In the breach of promise suit of Esther Jacobs against Henry B. Sims, New York, the jury brought in a verdict awarding the plaintiff \$50,000, the full amount claimed.

THE LOWEST EVER KNOWN

CONSUMERS COMPELLED TO Live More Cheaply. Works Going Into Operation Harassed by Doubts.

R. G. Dun & Co's Weekly Review of Trade, New York, says: Weekly with week it is found possible by an increasing number of concerns to revive production with a general range of prices the lowest ever known.

Six more iron furnaces have gone into blast this month in part because prices of finished products are a shade lower and further contracts have thus been secured. Pittsburgh gets the lion's share and has most of its works in operation, cheaper freights having helped this work with lower wages and coal and contracts for Menasha ore at \$2.25. Cheapness of material and labor stimulates the erection of many buildings both East and West.

Sales of wool again exceed last year's 4,811,700 pounds for the week ending 3,248,200, and for the month thus far the increase has been about 1,000,000 pounds, though in February the decrease was 21.3 per cent.

What has been depressed by the report that 114,000 bushels remain in farmers' hands March 1, indicating very great errors in estimates of yield, or else a heavy decrease in consumption. Exports of products are 40 per cent above and imports as below last year for the month thus far.

Failures for the first week of March were, with liabilities thus far reported of only \$2,253,328 of which \$816,284 were of manufacturing and \$1,437,044 of trading concerns. (Owing to large deferred statements received in the office and week, the aggregate of liabilities for February has been raised to \$17,905,070. The number of failures reported for the week is 234 in the United States against 190 last year and 65 in Canada against 30 last year.)

FISH LAW SUSTAINED.

The U. S. Supreme Court Holds That States Can Order Illegal Fishing Devices Destroyed.

J. W. Hague, Game and Fish Warden, has received a copy of an opinion handed down a few days ago by the United States Supreme Court, in which the right of fish wardens to destroy nets, seines and other illegal devices for catching fish under State laws is settled finally. Mr. Hague says he has destroyed \$15,000 worth of articles of this class since he has been in office and the question of his right to do so has frequently been brought up, but never carried on to enough to authorize a definitive decision on it. He was once arrested for it, but the Grand Jury ignored the bill.

The case just decided is that of George W. Lawton and others against W. M. Steele, a fish warden of New York. Steele destroyed hoop and gill nets worth \$200 owned by the plaintiffs and they sued to recover the value of them. A jury awarded them \$216. The Court of Appeals reversed this and ordered a judgment of \$100 for the defendant. The Lawton and others appealed to the United States Supreme Court on the ground that the State law authorizing the destruction of nets was unconstitutional, for the reason that it deprives a citizen of his property without due process of law, that it is an interference with the liberty of the citizen and that it is an interference with the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States. The nets destroyed were taken from a navigable stream, which is under the control of the government.

The opinion of the court in the destruction of the nets is a proper exercise of the police power of the State. The waters from which they were taken are within the jurisdiction of the State, notwithstanding that the stream is a navigable one. The cost of construction of the nets is not a part of the law, but is a part of the cost of the citizen and that it is an interference with the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States. The nets destroyed were taken from a navigable stream, which is under the control of the government.

RIO KEEPS A HOLIDAY.

Five Hundred Rebel Prisoners Have Been Liberated. The insurgent forces deserted Ft. Ville galgion and the ships at Rio de Janeiro on Monday night, leaving the flags flying, and took refuge on the islands of Encachas and Paqueta. There was not a soul on the rebel ships during the bombardment of the other day.

THE DEADLY CYCLONE AGAIN.

A Fearful Wind Sweeps Over Texas Causing Death and Destruction. A cyclone struck Longview, Tex., shortly after midnight Sunday causing great damage to property and loss of life. Halitones weighing from 15 to 18 ounces fell with such force as to destroy buildings, trees and shrubbery.

The list of dead is as follows: Alexander Lester, aged 50, Alexander Lester, Jr., 19 years old; Robert Lester, Sarah Lester, the mother of Lester baby 2 years old, found dead in a tree-top and Jasper Collins, crushed under a tree. Reports from Emery, the county seat of Rines county, are to the effect that six people were killed outright and several fatally wounded. Among the dead are Esther Alexander, Henry Brass, George Walker and a 4-year old son of Henry Murray. Three bodies were found north of Emery which have not yet been identified.

He Escaped Through Death. At Birmingham, Ala., a negro named Charlie Fleming, a city convict, attempted to escape from the street gang. Street Commissioner Burkhalter, who was on horseback, overtook him and drawing his pistol demanded Fleming to surrender. The negro quickly snatched the officer's pistol, fired it into Burkhalter, another man, Burkhalter's horse, killing the animal and carried a third in his own brain, dying instantly. Burkhalter's wound is not serious.

LATER NEWS.

The Prohibitionists registered two victories in the Iowa General Assembly. Senate defeated the Carpenter local option bill by a vote of 59 to 12 and the House killed the committee bill for mule and local option by a vote of 42 to 58. The Democrats voted with the Prohibition Republicans against both bills.

Assemblyman Lawson has introduced a bill in the New York Legislature which provides that none but the American flag shall fly from any public building in that State. The only exception it makes is in the case of the visitation of a representative of a foreign nation to this country.

Capital and Labor. Marshalton iron works of Wilmington, Del., which went into the hands of a receiver on January 12 and was then closed, has started up, giving employment to 500 hands.

The boot and shoe manufacturing firm of Isaac Prouty & Co., of Spencer, near Worcester, Mass., one of the biggest concerns of its kind in the country, made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors. The factory employs 2,000 hands. No statement can be obtained of assets and liabilities.

President Bliss of the Boston & Albany Railroad, has ordered a reduction of 50 per cent in the running expenses of the road in this city and to carry this out a wholesale reduction and discharge of employes will take effect on Monday. All branches are included.

The 5,000 miners in the Jackson county, O., district, who have been out on a strike against a reduction, have decided to accept the same and will go to work this week.

The army appropriation bill was completed by the house committee on military affairs. It appropriates a total of \$23,577,281. The commanding officer of the army now, Major-General Schofield, is made a brevet general. The major generals, who now number three, are to be reduced to two, one of whom shall be the commander of the army with the brevet of lieutenant general.

Chairman Pearson, of the house committee on enrolled bills, presented the Blind seigniorage bill to Private Secretary Thurber, who received for it in the president's name Monday afternoon. The constitutional 10 days' limitation within which it must be signed or vetoed began on Tuesday as fractions of days are not counted.

Secretary Herbert has ordered all the American warships away from Rio. There is no further need for them there.

CRIMES AND PENALTIES.

At Duluth, Minn., Edward Wagner's German laborers put three sticks of dynamite in the family cook stove to thaw out the house in ruins and the family in mourning. Otto Wagner, aged 13, is dead; Mrs. Edward Wagner is fatally burned and bruised; Edward Wagner, slightly hurt; Martha Wagner, aged 12, seriously cut and bruised; Baby Wagner, aged 2 years, cut and bruised.

O. D. Stevens, a contractor, and Jacob Collins, a blacksmith, were killed at Buffalo, N. Y., by a premature explosion of nitro-cellulose.

At Minneapolis Louis and Frank Floyd were sentenced to five years each in the penitentiary for complicity in the defalcation of Phil. M. Scheig, the ex-teller of the Bank of Minneapolis, now serving a seven year sentence at Stillwater.

Ten year old Chicago youth named Dick Vaut shot and killed his 12 year old brother because of some trivial dispute. A few months ago the youth killed his brother, aged 6.

The jury in the Ratcliffe-Jackson murder trial at Kosciusko, Mo., brought in a verdict that Ratcliffe is not guilty. Ratcliffe is a preacher and Populist legislator who was denounced as a liar by Jackson, a fellow legislator and opened fire on him in a crowd killing him and an innocent bystander. The fight occurred some two weeks ago.

Hinton E. Carr, ex-President of the Tusculum Ala., Banking Company, which failed last June, was sentenced to a year's hard labor for receiving a deposit when his bank was in a failing condition. He was also sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for embezzlement of a special deposit. There are 42 other similar cases against him.

FIRES.

At Philadelphia fire destroyed the big mill property owned by Frederick Rump & Bros., manufacturers of tablecloths and counterpanes, fronting on Huntington street, in the heart of the Kensington mill district. The total loss is estimated at \$240,000.

FOREIGN.

Insurgent Admiral Da Gama and about 70 of his officers and men have escaped decapitation in Brazil by being taken aboard Portuguese vessels, which will land them at Montevideo.

PHILADELPHIA.

FLLOUR—No. 2 Red..... \$2 05 @ 2 05
WHEAT—No. 2..... 55 55
RYE—No. 2..... 55 55
OATS—Mixed..... 38 38
EGGS—Pa. & Ohio fresh..... 11 12
BUTTER..... 23 23

NEW YORK.

FLLOUR—Patents..... 2 00 @ 4 35
WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... 62 62
RYE—Western..... 50 52
COHN—No. 2..... 44 44
OATS—No. 2 White..... 35 35
BUTTER—Creamery Extra..... 12 12
EGGS—State and Penn..... 15 15

LIVE-STOCK REPORT.

EAST LIBERTY, PITTSBURGH STOCK YARDS.
Per 100 lbs.
CATTLE.
Prime Steers..... \$ 4 30 to 4 50
Good butcher..... 4 00 to 4 20
Common..... 3 00 to 3 75
Bulls and dry cows..... 2 00 to 2 50
Veal calves..... 5 00 to 5 25
Fresh cows, per head..... 20 00 to 40 00

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON is sixty-four years old. The Earl of Dudley's diamonds are worth \$2,500,000.

BREX HARTS has not been in the United States since 1878. The yearly salary of the President of Mexico is \$30,000.

RICHARD CRONIN, the New York politician, is to buy a ranch in Texas. Senator BRICE's income is not less than \$80,000 a year, and probably more.

LORD ROSEBERY, the English Premier, is largely interested in Florida lumber lands. SENATOR COKE, of Texas, will retire from public life at the end of his term, March 3, 1895.

GEORGE B. PLATT, still hale and athletic, is the last survivor of Phil Sheridan's headquarters scouts. SUNDAY mornings the German Emperor goes reverently to church, and Sunday evenings to the opera.

SENATOR ALDRICH, of Rhode Island, said he contemplates the resignation of his senatorship, but not in the immediate future. FRANCIS THOMPSON, who is the latest addition to the ranks of the English poets, sold matches in the streets of London four years ago.

"MARI TWAIN" has absolutely no regard for neatness in his apparel. His clothes look as if they had been pitched into a barrel and long for a wash.

The King of Portugal has just effected an insurance on his life of \$200,000 with an English office, the risk being subdivided among several companies.

DR. HARBEN, of the University of Chicago, holds more offices and is in the enjoyment of more honors and emoluments than any other man in America. JUSTICE WHITE is one of the largest individual sugar planters in Louisiana. Last year he owned 2,000,000 pounds of sugar were manufactured on his plantation.

The richest German is considered to be M. Albert Hoesch, the principal owner of the great Hoesch steel works near Dortmund. His annual income is a little over \$2,000,000. J. S. T. STRANAHAN, of Brooklyn, is the only living American to whom a public monument is erected. He drives to Prospect Park to take a look at his statue every pleasant day.

Slaughter the Only Cure.

A bulletin has just been issued by Professor Robertson, of the Central Experimental Farm, at Ottawa, Canada, to warn the public that there is no cure for tuberculosis in cattle. The only means of exterminating the disease, he says, is the slaughter of animals affected.

MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH.
THE WHOLESALE PRICES ARE GIVEN BELOW.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.
WHEAT—No. 1 Red..... \$ 60 @ \$ 61
No. 2 Red..... 55 56
COHN—No. 2 Yellow ear..... 45 46
High Mixed ear..... 43 44
No. 2 Yellow Shelled..... 41 42
Shelled Mixed..... 40 41
OATS—No. 1 White..... 34 35
No. 2 White..... 32 33
No. 3 White..... 30 31
Mixed..... 28 29
RYE—No. 1..... 50 51
No. 2 Western, New..... 55 56
FLOUR—Fancy winter pat..... 3 75 @ 4 00
Fancy spring patents..... 4 00 @ 4 25
Fancy straight winter..... 2 75 @ 3 00
XXX Bakers..... 2 75 @ 3 00
Rye Flour..... 3 25 @ 3 50
Buckwheat flour..... 22 23
HAY—Baled No. 1 Tim'y..... 12 50 @ 13 00
Baled No. 2 Timothy..... 10 00 @ 10 50
MIXED..... 7 00 @ 7 50

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUTTER—Extra Creamery..... 26 27
Fancy Creamery..... 22 23
Fancy country roll..... 18 20
Low grade & cooking..... 10 15
CHEESE—Ohio, new..... 114 124
Wisconsin, new..... 123 133
Limburger (New make)..... 123 133

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

APPLES—Fancy, per bbl..... 6 00 @ 6 50
Fair to choice, per bbl..... 3 00 @ 5 00
BEANS—N. Y. & (New) Beans per bbl..... 1 75 @ 1 50
Lima Beans..... 3 75 @ 3 50
POTATOES—Fancy per bn..... 72 75
Sweet, per bn..... 2 00 @ 3 50
CABBAGE—per hundred..... 3 00 @ 5 00
ONIONS—Yellow Globe per bu..... 40 50
MIXED country..... 40 50
Swath, per crate..... 1 00 @ 1 15
TURNIPS—purple top..... 40 50

POULTRY ETC.

Live chickens per pt..... 50 55
Live Ducks per pt..... 50 60
Live Geese per pt..... 90 1 00
Live Turkeys per lb..... 8 9
Dressed chickens per lb..... 12 13
Dressed turkeys per lb..... 10 12
Dressed geese..... 8 9
EGGS—Pa. & Ohio fresh..... 15 16
FEATHERS—Extra live geese per lb..... 55 60
No. 1 Extra live geese per lb..... 40 45

MISCELLANEOUS.

TALLOW—Country, per lb..... 4 44
City..... 4 50
SEEDS—Clover..... 6 15 @ 6 25
Timothy prime..... 2 05 @ 2 15
Blue grass..... 1 40 @ 1 60
RAGS—Country mixed..... 3 1
HONEY—White clover..... 14 16
OATS—No. 2 White..... 35 35
MAPLE SYRUP, new per gal..... 75 85
CIDER—country sweet per bbl..... 6 00 @ 6 50

CINCINNATI.

FLLOUR—No. 2 Red..... \$2 05 @ 2 05
WHEAT—No. 2..... 55 55
RYE—No. 2..... 55 55
OATS—Mixed..... 38 38
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