

SOLDIERS' COLUMN.

CAMP FORD STOCKADE.

An Ohio Comrade's Experience in the Prison at Tyler, Tex.



I was a member of Co. B, 7th Ohio, and had the misfortune to be in the battle of Mark's Mills, Ark., on the ill-fated 25th of April, '64, where our entire brigade was captured by a overwhelming force of the enemy, and, after marching us over part of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas (marching some 350 miles or more), we finally reached Camp Ford Prison, near Tyler, Tex., May 15, 1864, where we were confined until Feb. 25, 1865, when we were finally paroled and exchanged at the mouth of the Red River, La.

I well remember that a few days after our arrival at the Tyler Prison an occurrence took place which I can now number among the first sad events of my stay in that pen. This was the return of Col. J. B. Leake's command, as it was designated in the prison. I think it consisted of the 19th and 20th Iowa, and they had been prisoners since some time in the Fall of 1863. If I remember correctly, they were returned to our lines at two different times to be exchanged, but on some technicality the exchange fell through each time, and they were returned to Camp Ford for the third time. I saw them coming in the gate at the old prison, and a more miserable-looking set of men it has never fallen to my lot to behold.

At the sight of them I began to realize that perhaps I too would be reduced to the same extremity before my turn would come to be exchanged. At the very thought my heart sank within me, and I could realize that we could only hope against hope that the fight would win. Boy as I was, I often thought, how could it be possible that the loyal people of the country and the enemies of the country were both worshipping the same God, both sides praying for success; that He in His infinite wisdom would give right the power to win, and we would ultimately be released from our place of torture and return to loved ones at home, and demonstrate to them that their daily prayers for our safe deliverance had been answered by Him.

Of our treatment by the enemy I may have more to say in the future, but it seems hardly possible to have been peened up in a shelterless stockade for nine or ten months, no shelter day or night, not enough clothing left to cover our bodies, the ground literally alive with maggots and other vermin, and to-day live to tell the story.

About 12 or 13 years ago I wrote to the postmaster at Tyler, asking him if Camp Ford Stockade still remained. His name was Hunt. He wrote me a very gentlemanly answer, that the stockade was torn down, the Union dead all removed to the National Cemetery at Shreveport, La., and the ground was being cultivated.

I hope this will be the means of resurrecting the pen of some dear comrade who suffered in the same prison.

Battle of Franklin.

Although oft recounted, that charge of Opdycke's Brigade at Franklin can never become tedious, by repetition, in the minds of the old soldiers. Special acts of heroism are cherished by all men, and the annals of warfare furnish no greater feat of valor, no more gallant achievement, and no one of greater significance to the army and nation than the charge here referred to.

Gen. Opdycke was the idolized Colonel of the 135th Ohio, and when promoted and given command of the First Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Corps, his old regiment followed him, and I can recollect no time—any important occasion—when we were not in his immediate vicinity, and so at the battle of Franklin, on the spot at Spring Hill to Franklin, we were rear-guards on the Columbia pike, and he was with us. We passed over the works at Franklin, and when about 100 yards to the rear our regiment "fired left" at right angle with the pike, and with the left company (B, my own) resting its left on the road, halted and stacked arms.

My recollections is that we were then a continuation of the brigade line, with the other regiments on the opposite side of the pike. Only a few moments and the battle began. If the 88th Ill. was also rear guards that day, then we must have taken this position at the same time, or nearly so—about 4 p. m. If not, I can readily see how it was that Opdycke consulted with Col. Smith about orders. He certainly was about where he should be to render that effective service.

When the battle began—the ball opened—I mean that cannon-ball that came bounding down the pike—Opdycke was sitting on his horse within a few feet of us. About this time pandemonium broke loose; the Southern Confederacy came pouring over our works.

battles, with their glittering steels firmly clenched, stood ready to spring as soon as "elbows touched."

The 88th may have been first in motion, but they were not in our front. We first met our fleeing line coming away from the works, and closely following came the rebel hosts. Co. B numbered about 35 men, but each was an expert with the musket, and our volley, fired at such an effective range, was most destructive to that host of rebels that crowded into Carter's doorway. We had more of the same, but one pill was a dose, and they greeted us with "Don't shoot! We uns surrender."

Never were orders more promptly given, or successfully executed; and no man appeared a greater hero than Opdycke on the field of Franklin; and no regiment in that serried line, reaching from the Mississippi to the sea, did better service than the 88th Ill.—R. C. Rice, in National Tribune.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

EWING'S days as a catcher are over. The Louisville Club has signed Denny and Whistler.

MANAGER HANLON, of Baltimore, thinks there is too much sacrifice hitting.

BOOTHMAN, of Brooklyn, was the first League player to make one hundred safe hits.

No pitcher should fear base hits. If he does he cannot excel in strategic play in the box.

THE Philadelphia and St. Louis Clubs, only won the series from the Boston champions.

CHILD, of Cleveland, now leads the League in run getting. He averages a run to a game.

CINCINNATI is this season, without doubt, one of the greatest, if not the greatest, baseball cities in America.

ANSON'S poor playing has lost him control of his men and this accounts for the poor work of the Chicago team.

ONLY three of the New York Brotherhood men are left in the New York team, viz.: O'Rourke, Crane and Ewing.

CORCORAN, Brooklyn's clever short stop, was formerly a Western Union messenger boy. He graduated from the team in Chicago.

HUTCHINSON, who has pitched the Chicago into a commanding position in every pennant race since his connection with that club, is being hit freely all along the line.

THE fact should not be lost sight of that the twelve clubs now battling for honors make the strongest League ever organized. There is not in the League a "cinch" for any club.

THE Bostonians have won more games in the last inning and by one run than any other team. It may be luck, but there is a great deal of good, nervy ball playing mixed in with the luck.

THE Philadelphia Club's feat of winning the entire first season series from the Louisville team is not unprecedented. That very thing happened to the Philadelphia in 1883, their very first season in the League, when the Bostonians won all of the ten games of the series from them.

CONSIDERING the thrifthy pitching material when the season opened, Ward has made a wonderful record with his Brooklyn team. He has certainly handled his team in a manner to completely overshadow Anson, of Chicago, Ewing, of New York, and even Comisky, of Cincinnati.

THE second championship season of the big League has begun. There is every reason to believe that it will be a much more exciting and eventful race than the memorable campaign just closed. The teams all start equalized, and those that have been markedly weak have made mighty, and probably successful, efforts to strengthen.

A CHICAGO correspondent, who is a close observer and well-versed baseball man, attributes the loss of interest in Chicago to poor playing, and suggests that the best remedy would be to move Anson to some other city. He is as unpopular in Chicago as Comisky was in later days in St. Louis; in short, the Chicago people are tired of Anson.

"Think o' Yer Mither!"

Lord Nelson is reported to have said that "he never knew what fear was." But scores of brave men have known that terrible sensation and have risen above it. Courage in certain persons is an instinct, but in the majority of brave men it is a moral creation.

The Rev. J. C. Young tells, in his Journal, a story illustrating the fact that a mother's influence can create courage in her son, even though he is "a coward on instinct."

The boy, 18 years of age, behaved with such conspicuous bravery in his first battle with the Russians, at the Alma, as to attract the attention of a newspaper correspondent. The mother read the published letter, and wrote to her son calling him her "hero boy." The son replied with the frank confession that had it not been for a Sergeant-major, and the thought of his mother, he should have run away. He wrote:

"When I first saw the Russian guns opening fire, I felt disposed to run away. I felt that I was a born coward. My knees knocked together, I looked over my shoulder to see how the land lay behind me. Suddenly I felt a strong hand between my shoulder-blades, and heard a kindly voice, in a broad Scotch, say:

"Come, laddie—forward move! Forward! Duty, ay, duty!"

"Encouraged by the tone of friendly exhortation, and by the brave bearing of our old Sergeant-major, I felt as if a new backbone had been put into me. I went on with rejoiced courage; but as I drew nearer, and saw more of the ghastly effect of shot and shell, I again found myself looking over my shoulder.

"Instantly the same hand was at my back, and I heard: 'Eh, sirs! Come, come, laddie; ye've done vera weel. Forward then! Duty's the word—aye, duty! Come, then—I'm just proud o' ye!"



SHOT TO DEATH.

JACK COOLEY'S NOTORIOUS CAREER ENDED BY A TRAP-GUN SPRING SET IN A FARMER'S SPRING-HOUSE.

Near Uniontown a spring gun set as a trap for thieves has done what the county authorities long have admitted their inability to do—rid that section of Jack Cooley, one of the notorious outlaws who for years has spread terror in the mountain region of this and adjoining counties. On Thursday night Jack Cooley, Frank Cooley, his brother, and Jack Ramsey attempted to effect an entrance into the spring-house of Thomas Collier, near Fairchance, for the purpose of robbing. Jack Cooley was the leader of the gang, and when he forced the door open a gun, set inside and loaded with buckshot, was discharged, the load taking effect in Jack Cooley's abdomen, producing wounds from which he died yesterday morning. The injured man was at once picked up by his comrades and carried to his father's home, three miles away.

The dead man's father came to Fairchance for a coffin and told the following story of the shooting: "The boys were away from home Thursday night, when I did not know they were back. Along about 2 o'clock Friday morning they returned, bearing the bleeding form of Jack. The poor fellow did not seem to realize that the end was so near. I wanted to go for a doctor, but he and Frank would not let me. They said the wounds were not so fatal, and that to bring a doctor would be to spread the alarm and cause their arrest. I finally agreed not to go for a doctor, and we spent all day yesterday in doing what we could for the poor boy. Shortly before midnight Jack became unconscious, and I then went for Dr. Holbert, but when he arrived it was too late."

The old man then gave Frank's version. The three boys were trying to get into Mr. Collier's milk-house. Jack opened the door and the gun was discharged. He uttered a groan and fell back. The boys thought they had fallen into the hands of the sheriff and fled. Without waiting to return the fire or see who had fired the shot, they picked up the wounded man and bore him to his home.

Thomas Collier said his milk-house had been robbed several times and he placed the gun loaded with buckshot, in the milk-house with the muzzle pointing toward the door. He tied a string to the trigger so that whoever opened the door would be shot. About 1 o'clock at night his wife awoke him and said the gun had been discharged. He did not go out until morning, when he found the ground in front of the milk-house covered with blood. He also found two large, loaded revolvers, which indicates that the Cooleys had fled precipitately.

Mr. Collier is afraid the Cooleys will have revenge and says he would not be surprised if they should waylay him or burn his house any night.

A BIG OIL FIRE.

At Washington a fire in the big oil tank of the Southwest Pipe Company, which was struck by lightning, was kept from spreading to the other tanks by throwing earthen embankments around it and then liberating the oil in the basin thus formed, by firing a cannon-ball into the tank. It required the labor of 200 men for eight hours to accomplish the work. Steam was pumped into the other tanks to prevent combustion from the heat thrown out by the burning oil. The loss on oil tank and labor employed is about \$20,000. The destroyed tank was of 40,000 barrels capacity and was almost full. The oil burned for many hours and threw a vast column of flame high into the air.

FOUR FATALITIES IN A DAY.

Near Johnstown, Fred Kupferer was overcome by heat while at work in the Johnson mills and died shortly after. Milton Saxton was struck by lightning and instantly killed. James Goggin was struck by a train and killed while driving a brewery wagon across the Pennsylvania railroad track. John Moore was run over by a train and killed.

FARMER RUSK was killed near Phillipsburg, Centre county by lightning, which struck a tree and was conveyed to the house by a wire clothes line.

D. A. SHAW, of Delmont fell 23 feet from a roof, alighting on his head. He was fatally injured.

ISAAC REICARD, pit boss of the Kyle Works, near Uniontown, was fatally injured by a fall of slate.

WHILE toying with a shot gun at Idlewild, Arthur Dalton, aged 13, accidentally shot and killed himself.

A TERRIBLE storm passed over Wilkes-Barre. The Welsh Congregational church was struck by lightning and badly wrecked. Scores of other buildings were struck and some burnt to the ground.

EDWARD BARMAN, aged 22, was drowned at Erie while bathing in the bay.

A FEARFUL cyclone visited York. Houses were blown down, and trees broken off and uprooted. The lightning struck a number of buildings. The York street railway station was blown down and 10 fine cars demolished. One of the employees, Samuel Rupp, aged 38 years, was instantly killed.

DURING a thunderstorm at Greenville Alfred Hoffman, aged 10 years, oldest son of Jacob Hoffman, was struck by lightning and killed instantly, while standing in the door of a barn. Fred Bough was standing inside the barn and was badly shocked.

THE jail of Westmoreland county has more prisoners now than ever before in its history, there being 90 locked up awaiting trial at the August term of court.

An infant daughter of Robert Deeds, of New Brighton, drank a saucerful of liquid fly paper poison and died in three hours.

DIPHTHERIA is raging in George township, south of Uniontown, and several deaths are reported, with many children ill.

An organized gang of horse-thieves is at work in the northern and western parts of Washington county, and scarcely a day passes without one or more horses being stolen. On Wednesday five were reported.

FRANK WILLIAMS, a colored driver at the Calhoun planing mills, Connelisville, was caught between a board and post at the mills and horribly crushed. He cannot live.

I have been benighted by praying for others, making an errand to God for them. I have got something for myself.—Rutherford.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

CARE OF CARPETS AND RUGS.

Carpets or rugs that are to be stored or laid aside for any length of time are kept in good condition by being rolled around large and long poles. This prevents their creasing, as they would if folded. They should be first thoroughly cleaned and brushed, then scattered with insect powder, wrapped in stout paper, and finally sewed in sackings. Professional packers who take charge of furniture to be moved from city to city wrap chairs and other highly polished and carved furniture in paper, pad it with excelsior, and cover it with burlap. In cases where furniture is to be packed at once some packers allow the burlap to be returned to them and deduct its cost from their charges. Packers of furniture are paid from three dollars a day upward for their services, excelsior and other material used in packing not included. China packers are engaged by the hour.

Rugs of light weight often cause annoyance by curling up at the corners, especially those made of Brussels carpeting. In some of the best carpet houses rubber covers lined with heavy black canvas are caught against the corners on the under side of the carpet. The drawback to this remedy is that the heavy corners are so thick and clumsy that they wear the carpet very quickly. A better device is the use of the pin and sockets also kept at carpet houses. They are long tacks with very small heads used by furniture makers and are a convenience in holding a rug in place until it gets shaped and settled to the floor. Rugs wear better if laid over a covering of wadded paper like that used under carpets.—New York Post.

DAINTY PICNIC DISHES.

There is no form of summer entertainment that affords more genuine enjoyment than the picnic, declares Carrie May Ashton in the New York Observer. A well filled lunch basket or box is necessary for the comfort of the company. Baskets, with compartments for the various articles, are very convenient. Large flat boxes will answer all practical purposes, and can be thrown away afterward. Line them with thick white or light brown wrapping paper, to protect all food from dust. Salads can be easily carried in glass fruit cans, jellies in tumblers, and pickles in small wooden or paper pails. If boxes are used, sandwiches should be carefully packed up by themselves, also cake. Never pack cheese in a basket or box with other things, as they will all more or less taste of the cheese. Japanese knives answer all practical purposes. Do not fail to have an abundance of sandwiches, salads, cold meats and pickles, as they are always in demand at a picnic. Below are given a number of choice recipes for picnic dishes.

Sandwiches—Cut bread in thin, even slices with a sharp knife, butter lightly and spread with chopped ham, tongue, veal, chicken or lamb, that has been mixed with a dressing. Cut in small, fancy shapes, and wrap in a wet towel to prevent their drying. Many enjoy sweet sandwiches, which are made by spreading with raspberry, strawberry, currant or grape jelly or jam. Nut sandwiches are particularly nice and are extremely simple. Chop very fine any nice fresh nuts and add enough melted butter or sweet cream to make them spread easily over the buttered bread.

Jellied Veal—Boil veal very tender, pick it up fine place in a mold, add the water to about a pint in boiling; pick the meat from the bones in medium sized pieces, being careful to leave out all gristle, fat and bones; place in a mold, skim the fat off and add a little butter, salt and pepper to taste, and half an ounce of gelatine which has been dissolved in hot water. Let it stand in the ice box or in a cool place until firm, then slice.

Stuffed Eggs—Boil hard ten or a dozen eggs, let them stand in cold water a few moments, remove the shells, cut them in two and take out the yolks. Fill them with chopped chicken well seasoned with celery salt and a little melted butter. Fasten the two halves together with the white of an egg, and when ready to serve cut in two lengthwise.

Cream Puffs—One cupful of boiling water, half a cupful of butter, one cupful of flour. Put your butter into the water, and when it boils stir in the flour. When it cleaves from the dish it is done, but stir until the lumps are all out of it. When cold add three well beaten eggs and a little baking powder. Bake in a quick oven half an hour. Make up a little ammonia in them, as it makes them lighter. This recipe makes a dozen. It is safer to boil the mixture in a double kettle.

Custard Filling—Two eggs, half a cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of corn starch, and half a pint of milk. Cook until clear and thick, flavor with lemon extract and fill the puffs.

Spice Cake—One cupful of sugar, half a cupful of butter, one large egg, half a cupful of sour milk, one small teaspoonful of soda dissolved in hot water, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, half a teaspoonful of cloves, half a nutmeg, three tablespoonfuls of molasses, about one and a half cups of flour, or enough to make a stiff batter.

Banbury Tarts—Line patty pans with puff paste and then fill them with the following mixture: Boil one cupful of sugar, one cupful of water, one cupful of chopped raisins, the rind and juice of one lemon, and one teaspoonful of corn starch. When it thickens like jelly remove it from the fire, cool and fill.

Lemon Tarts—Boil one cupful of sugar, one egg, one tablespoonful of butter, the grated rind and juice of one lemon until it thickens; remove from the fire, and fill shells of puff paste with the mixture.

CONDITION OF BUSINESS.

Despite the Heat, the Volume is in Excess of 1891's.

R. G. DUN & Co.'s weekly Review of Trade says: Extreme hot weather for an entire week has checked many kinds of business but has not prevented a considerable excess in the volume of trade over that of last year. The crop outlook on the whole is decidedly improving. Money has been abundant and cheap and collections generally good for the season, and there are no signs of threatened disturbance.

The great interruption of iron and steel manufacture at the West continues, but there are distinct signs of probable settlement. Business at Boston is active in dry goods, and cotton and woolen mills are well employed, as are boot and shoe shops. The demand for leather is steady, manufacturers buying freely. Wool is firm and active with sales of 7,000,000 pounds and prospects of better prices.

At Philadelphia manufacture from iron improves, and the leading coal business is firm. Wool is firm with increasing demand, the market for woolen goods expanding, and dry goods generally are more active in spite of the weather; distribution being very favorable.

At Baltimore hot weather retards much trade, though in dry goods and boots and shoes and furnishing goods. It extends last year's. The tin can and box factories are running full and the packers rejoice in living prices.

Dry goods have improved at Cincinnati, the crops look better than a year ago and the general prospect is very fair. At Cleveland trade is fairly active in spite of the weather, and the whole production of manufactured iron is quickly absorbed.

Trade is quiet at Detroit, but crops are turning out better than was expected. The American buyers of stocks are encouraged by improved crop prospects, and by the belief that the traffic in connection with the World's Fair will help all the trunk lines, and during the past week stocks have been dull, but fairly strong.

The business failures during the last seven days number, for the United States 171, Canada 22, total 193, as compared with 187 last week, 190 the week previous to the last, and 247 for the corresponding week of last year.

A Railroad Wreck.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., August 1.—The second section of train No. 51 on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, having an excursion party from the Union stock yards, Chicago, ran into the first section in the Union station here on Sunday. No one on the first section was injured, but two empty passenger coaches in the rear were telescoped. Ten men in the first coach of the second section, who were in the smoking car, were injured. One died soon after the collision was caused by a misunderstanding of the switch tender, he having let the excursion train enter the city on the wrong track.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE plague is raging in Persia. ITALY has twenty-two crematories. DISASTROUS floods prevail in Japan. THE cranberry crop promises to be large. THE British Parliament is to meet August 4th.

ANTI-CHRISTIAN troubles in China continue. MOUNT ETNA'S eruption continues to increase. YELLOW FEVER is raging in Vera Cruz, Mexico.

HEAVY rains have delayed farming in Canada. THE outflow of gold continues to attract attention. THE cholera epidemic is spreading throughout Europe.

A BIG wheat crop is expected in North and South Dakota this season. NEW Mexico is enjoying the first rainy season it has had in four years.

IN Arkansas over 9388 farms have been inundated, causing a loss of \$10,000,000. THE New York Arion Society is meeting with brilliant success in Germany and Austria.

THE pack of fruits and vegetables in Maryland this season will be far below the average.

THERE is quite a rush of people into the Southern States who have a few thousand dollars to invest.

The latest issue of Trow's New York City Directory, just out, gives that city a population of 1,651,540.

KAISER WILHELM of Germany succeeded in catching a whale fifty-four feet long off the coast of Norway.

THE starvation of thousands in the drought district of Mexico is avoided only by Government aid.

DURING the second quarter of this year there was organized in the South 761 new industrial enterprises.

ITALY is much exercised over the scarcity of fractional silver currency and is trying to stop its purchase and exportation.

SEVEN counties of Northern Texas have refused marriage license to a boy of sixteen and a widow of forty who has thirteen children.

THE Papal encyclical of the Columbus celebrations directs that on October 12th the Mass of the Trinity be celebrated in the Catholic churches of Spain, Italy and America in honor of Columbus.

THERE is much speculation in Washington just now over the statement that the Washington Monument, 555 feet high and fifty feet square at the base, is prospectively inclining from the perpendicular.

At the funeral feast of Ya-ten-e-units in Oregon, the wife of the dead Umaitila chief distributed eighty-two ponies, fifty shirts, 100 blankets and a number of pipes and beaded articles among the Indians and others who attended. Fully 600 Indians were feasted on a free dinner.

In the northern part of West Australia farmers have to stand by and see their flocks dying for want of food and water. The sheep actually eat soil to allay the pangs of hunger, which only hastens their death. The settlers are virtually beggared, with nothing but poverty staring them in the face.

THE shadow of a trouble is always blacker than the trouble itself.

WHENEVER you are in the wrong place your right place is empty.

THE man who has no God owns nothing.

Read for the Sparrows.

The sparrow is a business bird. His note is like the click of a ticker and his favorite nesting place is naturally the Board of Trade building. It is said that he is pugnacious and drives the song birds away. There were not many bobolinks on State Street before he came, nor many nightingales rising from the litter of the pavements, nor many robins singing on the telegraph wires for rain. His garb is a plain business brown, serviceable and warranted not to show dirt. You can't write much of a poem about him, but he is a bird and the only one we have. He finishes off the metropolitanism of the city as no other bird could do—or would. He is entirely congruous. He gives you the impression that he can take care of himself, that he couldn't be bunked. The difference between him and the birds of the field is exactly that between the men and women who crowd the streets and those who live in country places close to nature. Let him live!—Chicago Herald.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Three Men Killed and Two Badly Injured.

A most frightful accident occurred at Bagley, Mich. Hartnell & Smith's shinglemill was blown to atoms by the explosion of the boiler, and the following men killed: John Thompson, Irwin Hutchins, Leon Skinner and Andrew Swedock. Wm. Small was injured internally and will die. Frank Davis, sawyer, was badly hurt over the eye.

Will Try Municipal Saloons.

At Sioux Falls, S. D., the City Council has decided to open six municipal saloons, one in each ward. They will be open from 5 a. m. to 10 p. m., and sell nothing that cannot be bought from home merchants. Beer will be sold for 5 cents and whiskey 25 cents a glass, to discourage the consumption of the latter.

"In thy presence is fullness of joy; at thy right hand there are pleasures forevermore."

MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH.

THE WHOLESALE PRICES GIVEN BELOW.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	\$4 @ \$5
No. 3 Red.....	80 87
CORN—No. 2 Yellow ear.....	57 59
High Mixed ear.....	46 58
Mixed ear.....	48 50
Shelled Mixed.....	51 52
OATS—No. 1 White.....	39 40
No. 2 White.....	35 38
Mixed.....	36 37
No. 2 Western.....	39 40
RYE—No. 1 Pa & Ohio.....	83 84
No. 2 Western.....	78 79
FLOUR—Fancy winter pat.....	4 85
Fancy Spring patents.....	4 85 5 10
Best No. 1 Winter.....	4 35 5 10
Fancy Straight winter.....	4 25 4 50
Best No. 1 Winter.....	4 35 5 10
RYE Flour.....	4 75 5 00
HAY—Baled No. 1 Tim'y.....	14 00 14 50
Baled No. 2 Timothy.....	11 00 12 00
Timothy from country.....	13 00 15 00
STRAW—Wheat.....	7 50 8 00
Oats.....	7 00 7 50
FEED—No. 1 T.....	16 00 16 50
Brown Middlings.....	14 00 14 50
Bran.....	13 00 14 00
Chop.....	14 00 15 00

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUTTER—Creamery.....	23 24
Fancy Creamery.....	18 20
Fancy country roll.....	15 17
Choice country roll.....	12 14
Low grade & cooked.....	6 10
CHEESE—O New or mild.....	8 9
New York Goshen.....	9 10
Wisconsin Swiss bricks.....	13 14
Wisconsin Switzer.....	13 15
Limbarger.....	12 13

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

APPLES—Fancy.....	5 00 5 50
Fair to choice.....	3 00 3 50
BEANS—Select.....	1 00 1 20
Pa & O Beans.....	1 60 1 70
Lima Beans.....	3 4

ONIONS.

Yellow danvers.....	2 50 2 75
Yellow onion.....	1 50 2 00
Spanish.....	1 25 1 40
CABBAGE—New.....	75 1 00
POTATOES.....	2 25
Fancy Rose per bbl.....	2 00
Choice Rose per bbl.....	2 00 2 25

Poultry Etc.

DRESSED CHICKENS.....	20 22
Dressed ducks.....	15 16
Dressed turkeys.....	