There's a cloud on the brow of the mount

in,
A mistiness hangs on the vule;
A film dulls the flish of the fountain,
There's a sob in the sign of the gale.
All the brightness the Autumn king brought

them, Is dimmed by the sa iness of Autumn,

The golden rod bloometh in splendor, The sumaca's red banners float free, ' And the rich purple meadow weeds render The woodlands most wondrous to see, With the glories the season has wrought

them, Rich dyes for the mantle of Autumn, The glamor and glory of Autumn.

Δ wail that is piteously thrilling And sad as a lover's last words, And said as a nover's tast words,
is heard in the transions trilling.
Farewell of the lingering birds.
Said lays that chill win is have taught them,
To chant at the coming of Autumn,
The plant and the pathos of Autumn!

The harvest fields shrivele I an I sober, The unfruitful fallows all brown,

Have yielded to solemn October
Their jave is to veave in her crown.
With a grasp of a miser she caught them,
To weave in the diadem of Autumn, The costly crown jewels of Autumn! In the distant abyss of dark heaven

Not the guardian spirit we thought them, But the slavish magicians of Autumn, Of the magic and mystery of Autumn

And faded the nopes that I cherished Since summer's rull pulse beats are stilled, With the dream of the summer they per-

And its promises all unfulfilled! Ab! vainly in sorrow I sought them
'Mid the wreck and ruin of Autumn
The dark desolution of Autumn!

Oh God, how I clung to my treasures, With devotion deep, passionate, will: From a heart that is wilful and measures Its desires from an unreasoning chili.
But I know now how dearly I bought them,
Like the life-purchasel pleasures of

Autumn, The death-loomed enjoyments of Au-

-M. M. Folsom, in Atlanta Journal.

THE STRANGLER.

WY CHAPTER D. LEWIS

HREE years arter the Sepoy rebellion had been put down in India, and with the country under such military and legal discipline as it had never known before, I was at Hy-derabad, a large town 500 miles east

town 500 miles east of Bombay, in the province of Dekkan. It was there that a band of professional thugs, numbering thirty-two men, was captured and executed in 186J. The vigorous search after and prompt punishment of criminals was having a dug effect, and not a case of poisoning or strangling hailbeen known about Hyderabad for several months. In fact these two classes of murderers were supposed to have become extinct in that province. One morning a ryot, or farmer, was found dead on the public square, and it was speedily discovered that he had been choked to death. The imprints proved it to be the work of a strangler. The thug used as cord, while the strangler used his fingers. His marks could not be mistaken. He brought his thumbs be mistaken. He brought his thumbs together on the "Adam's apple," while the ends of the fingers got their pur-chase just below the victim's ears. Sometimes the fingers clutched his ears or hair. The "mark" was always plain to be seen on the neck. Now and then a victim was attacked from behind. In such cases the strangler's thumbs were

some of them being made 200 miles away. Nathing like detective work was attempted, and as a consequence every suspect had to be discharged for want of any evidence against him. The authorities seemed to go on the idea that it a sufficient number of people were arrested the guilty party would somehow betray himself. Strong efforts were made in three of four cases to convict on shady testimony, but after a few weeks every person who had been arrested was at at hatricy. Let a great interest in the work of externmining the "professionals," I lasked for information on every hand. One day, in conversing with a Major Burke on the subject, he explained:

"In my time I have inspected the hands of at teast a score of stranglers. Their strongthies the parts I have now, and it was stated for candinating the "professionals to strongthen the parts I have now a detective I thould go about looking at thumbs. I amost inshances the vicinity of the assassin, which would further help to identify him in case of suspicion." From that time on I instinctively glanced at the hands of every native with whom I came in contact, but without the slightest hope of making any discovery of value.

"From that time on I instinctively glanced at the hands of every native with whom I came in contact, but without the slightest hope of making any discovery of value. When I came in contact, had it was reasonable to conclude that he had also come this of infantry, and he met his death on the highway between the town and the camp, it was about 9 clock in the evening when he started for camp, and it was known that he was considered by the authorities. They followed the hands of his murderer. This was a point to go on, but was not even considered by the authorities. They followed the hands of his finger and condities and interesting and the came from the north and had been faithful to the English during the strong was a strong the country for subjects, and it was reasonable to conclude that he was link but we was leaded to the came from the north and had

served in the department for a year. He was a middle aged man, very slender, and his weight was not above 120 pounds. He had drifted into the town at the close of the war, and it was said of him that he came from the north and had been faithful to the English during the struggle. When not acting as a helper in the field he had the care of some norses belonging to the department. The only name that he was known was Peter. When I sent him word that I wanted him he returned a reply that he was ill, but

name that he was known was Peter. When I sent him word that I wanted him he returned a reply that he was ill, but half an hour later he put in his appearance and explained that he was feeling better. We had reached the field and had fairly begun when my attention was attracted to his hands. The backs of both were seratched and lacerated, though the wounds were half healed.

"If was the monkey at the stables who did it, sahib," he explained, as he held up his hands for inspection. "I was teasing him and he got revenge. I will sell him if I can dind a buyer."

I knew he had a monkey at the stables, and his explanation was perfectly satisfactory. The matter was forgotten in a moment, and it would never have occurred to me again but for wast followed. It was a scorching hot day, and after an hour's work we sought the shade to rest. As I was lighting my pipe for a smoke Peter observed that he was very thirsty and would visit a spring he knew of about a quarter of a mile away. The field on waich we were working had once been cleated, but was now pretty well grown over with bushes and small trees. He disappeared at my back, and I gave him no further thought for many well grown over with bushes and small trees. He disappeared at my back, and I gave him no further thought for many minutes. I had out my book and was making some field notes when all of a sudden it struck me that Peter had a peculiar look as he explained how he had received the wounds on his hands. I remembered that his face hardened and that there was a cruel glitter in his eyes. Things of this sort never strike one at the moment, but are vivid when recalled. When I remembered his looks I wondered that he had not killed the monkey men of the men were all that the men were all that the men were men and that the monkey is that the men were all that the men were all that the men were men and that the monkey the men were all that the that the men were all that th

He did not hesitate to tell the police that he was a professional strangler, and it was with considerable pride that he exhibited his flattened thumbs and illustrated the manner in which the deadly clutch was made. He had been a professional for upward of twenty years. He spent one whole day making out a list of dates, localities and victims, and the number of murders was appalling. The figures ran up to forty-two or forty-three, and there were seven Europeans among them. He begged no one's forgiveness—had no apologies to offer. He told me very planly that he was sorry he had not succeeded with me, as he believed he could have safely escaped and lived to gather in ten or twelve more He did not hesitate to tell the police and lived to gather in ten or twelve more victims. He had "marked down" six different Europeans in the town, and but for the interference of fate would have strangled them at intervals of about four weeks.

weeks.

Peter went to the gallows with the utmost indifference. He did not even betray the anxiety of a man walking about the street. He was, I believe, the last professional strangler executed in that province, although his class flourished elsewhere and were picked up one by one for many years after.—New York Sun.

Several suspects were arrested, but nothing came of it. About twenty days after the first case a woman was found dead within three blocks of the public square, and she had also fallen a victim to the strangler. Not only had sho been choked to death, but her neck was broken. The police were again aroused, and bodies of cavalry scoured the country and brought in dozens of suspicious characters, but as in the other case nothing could be proved, and all had to be released. At the investigation almost every suspect made the same reply as follows.

"No, sahib, I am ashamed to admit that I am not guilty of this crime. We are no longer men, but slaves. I no longer have courage, but am a coward and dare not lift my hand."

The nays late the strangler counted his third victim, and this time it was a European. Only at rare intervals before the mutiny had a European fallen a victim to the professionals of any class. It seemed to be an understood thing with all not to meddle with them in any manner. The victim in this case was a clerk in the civil service department attached to the Tax Collector's office, I believe, He had been ill for a week or two tim to the professionals of any class. It seemed to be an understood thing with all not to meddle with them in any manner. The victim in this case was a clerk in the civil servee department attached to the Tax Collector's office, I believe. He had been ill for a week or two, and was occupying a room in a bungalow in the heart of the town. Ten or a dozen clerks kept "bachelers" hall" together, and there were half a dozen native servants to take care of the place. This clerk, whose name was Adams, had a native man for a nurse, but was almost convalescent. One night at 10 o'clock he sent his nurse with a note to a bungalow in hour, and upon his return he found Adams dead. There was the mark on his throat, and there was no question about his having been the victim of a professional, and probably of the same siend who had strangled the other two.

The police and the military now quite lost their heads. During the following week there were about 700 arrests.

SOLDIERS' COLUMN

THE SECOND CORPS

A Comrade Tells of Some of the Victories They Won After Hancock Left Them.



THE Second Corps, under the intrepid Warren on the 14th of October, 1863, outfught and out-generaled both Ewell's and Hills Corps. Giving Ewell a rib-roast er at Anburn, it marched rapidly to Bristoe station where Hill's

to Bristoe station where Hill's Corps had occupied its line of retreat, and which, although in line of battle he did not even hesitate to attack, although greatly outnumbered. It was a small battle but a great victory, the Second Corps adding to its trophies 450 prisoners, two battleflags and five pieces of artitlery.

The driving of Hill's Corps through the The driving of Hill's Corps through the thickets of the Wilderness for a mile and a half on the 6th of May 1864, and holding both Longstreet's and Hill's Corps from doubling up the left of the army, may not be considered a victory, but it kept Lee from repenting Chancellorsville; and on the 7th he was glad to hide his army behind breastworks. We will add here that the arrival of Longstreet on the field just in the nick of time prevented the recond Corps from achieving the greatest victory during its organization.

Corps from achieving the greatest victory during its organization.

It was on the right at Spottsylvania on the 10th of May, 1884, that the corps lost its first gun. It was abandomed in the woods because of runaway horses, who wedged it between trees, where it could not be extricated. The writer stood close beside it; it was silent, but, oh! how I wished it could speak Before leaving I fired, at a rest, off the left wheel at the rebel color bearer just opposite. This was not a victory, Mr. Hull, neither was it a defeat, as our brigade had imperative orders to withdraw, and which had, to be repeated several time; before the men fell back.

was it a deleat, as our origane had imperative orders to withdraw, and which had to be repeated several time; before the men fell back.

Two days later the Second Corps scored another triumph. I refer. Mr. Huil, to the records of the battle of Spottsylvania Contrhouse and the morning that. Hancock sent his famous dispatch: "I have cleaned out Early and am now geing into Eweil"—both commanders or repel infantry corps. The net proceeds of this 10 hours' battle of the Second Corps at the now lamous angle is, according to history, 4,000 prisoners, the enemy's fortified line, an abundance of dead Confederates, 20 cannon, and 30 rebel battleflass. This may not be much of a victory in the eyes of Mr. Huil, but to the lank and ile of the Second Corps it seemed and was a great success. To the Confederates it gave them to understand that although they might build earthworks to the skies, the Yankee soldier was at any time limble to climb over them and bayonet the strongest before breakfast.

It seems strange that men who, like Mr. Huil, claim to be conversant with war history should have the andactry to assert that the Second Corps was constantly knocked out after Hancock's departure.

The facts are, and every soldier of the Second Corps was constantly knocked out after Hancock's departure.

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The restore the Hancock of the Second Corps of the Second Corps to the Price of the Corp back. Miles led his division in and drove the Confederate line into their works, capturing many prisoners.

The assault of the Crow Honse redonbts by the Second Corps to the Price of the Confederate line into their works, capturing the works and all the cannon therein, and nearly all the garrison, gave the rebel

flags, four cannons, and the main wagon-rains of Lee's army. Gen. Humphreys, in his report of the campaign, says: "The loss of the Second Corps this day was 571 officers and men killed and wound-ed. Nothing could have been finer than the spirit and promptness of the officers and men."
This must have been quite a victory. We got the goods, and the rebels streamed

got the goods, and the rebels streamed through the wools as fast as their legs could carry them. They never stopped, as of yore, to hello "Good-by Yank; will see you again." The men of the Second Corps called it a victory, shouldered, their rifles, and marched on, snuffing victory from every breeze, and when the head of the corps came up with Longstreet the men were auxious to wipe up the dust with the veterans of his command. Longstreet moved ont of the way, an armistic was asked and the letter from Lee to Grant passed through the lines of the Second Corps.

asked and the letter from Lee to Grant passed through the lines of the Second Corps.

I have written this hastily and mostly from memory, and if not entirely satisfactory to Mr. Hull of Virginia, will refer to some kind old man that was too innocent to invade the old Dominion. To the boys and men of the Second Corrs who so nobly assisted in preserving the Union, the intelligent man of this day will not ask them what victories they won. It was written at that time with bayonet and ball, and no man can efface it until history is burned up and all participants dead.—C. T. Bars in National Tribune.

Telegraphers' Coc

Telegraphers' Code.

The Bible sometimes makes a good telegraph code. Thus, recently, the editor of the Christian Register, finding it would be too late to send a letter of congratulation to the London Inquirer in regard to its jubilee, sent a telegram by cable as follows: "Third epistle of John, 13-14," which, being interpreted, read as follows: 'I had many things to write, but I will not with ink and pen write unto thee; but I trust I shall shortly set thee, and we shall speak face to face. Peace be to thee. Our friends salute thee. Greet the friends by name."

BUSINESS FAIRLY GOOD.

The Election Interruption to Trade Less
Than Usual.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade
says: The presidential eaction has interrupted business to some extent in all parts
of the country during the past week, but by
no means as much as usual, and at nearly
all points the volume of trade has been fairly maintained and the upprecedented activity of industries has only been interrupted
by the election holiday. A severe storm
throughout most of the Northern States has
cubarrassed the movement of products and
has checked some trades but was very welcome to dealers in winter goods, who had
found the unusually mild weather somewhat depressing to their business. The distribution of other products has been fully
up to the average, and reports regarding collecions are, from almost all p.ints, quite
satisfactory for the season.

At Pittsburg the production of iron increases and the demand and the general
tone is slightly better than before, with
large orders for wrough pig. Glass, especially plate, is m large demand. Trade
at Cleveland is good, the demand for manufactured iron exceeding the capacity of mills
and money is working coser. Business at
Detroit is very fayorable, trade and manufactured with the second of the conmain foundries are running full time. At
Indianapolis the trade in drugs is expellent,
exceeding last fall's.

Receipts of products at Chicago were curtailed by the election and the storm, but
wholesale trade was large; dealing in real
estate show an increase of 30 per cent. over
last year, and the demand for money is
h avy. Less than the usual interrupt on
occursi at St. Louis and trade is active in all
seasonable lines.

Prospects are more encouraging at Louisville and business tairly active, at Nashville
trade is fair, and at Little Rock depressed
by the small receipts of cetton. At Menphis the election interfered to some extent
and at New Orleans business for the week
was at a standstill, on account of the great
strike, which, however, is now settled. Cotton adva

gold. The business failures during the past seen days number for the United States II Canada 26, total 210, as compared with 2 last week, 187 the week previous to the land 291 for the corresponding week layer.

CONDITION OF CROPS.

CORN FAIR, POTATOES UNPROMISING, TOBAC POUR AND HAY GOOD,

The crop report issued by the agriculti-al Department at Washington shows the average yield for corn in seven Sta

the average yield for corn in seven Statis as follows:

Ohio, 29 bushels; Indiana, 27; Illinois, 2 Iowa, 28; Missouri, 28; Kansas, 23,33, Nebr. Ra, 23,7. The average yield of buckbue 141 bushels per acre; in New York, 14 Pennsylvania, 145; Wisconsun, 13,5; Iow 10.7. The crop returns of November, witnose of October indicate the yield of primal food products and point approximate to the perfected estimates at the close or tyear.

pat food products and point approximate, to the perfected estimates at the close or tyear.

The yield of corn averages by Novembereturns 22.4 bushels ter acre, and promiss an aggregate production of a little mothan 160.000,000, based on acreage nearpersected, and the possibility of shrinkag in threshing and a certainty of light weigh in the Northern States of the Atlant coast the crop ripened well. In the cotto States it was injured somewhat by excessive moisture, causing rot and mould, an in some districts it was shortened before the drought. In Onlo the crop is well cure but chaffley from drying too rapidly. The yield is very uneven, ranging from 10 to bushels per acre.

The estimated yield of potatoes is 62 busles per acre. It is 22 in Maine, 63 in Ne York, 69 in Pennsylvania, 70 in Michigar Olin Minnesota. 31 in flowa and 47 in Kai sas. the crop is almost everywhere figh The tubers are smal, as a rule, and rotuin New York and throughout the West.

The yield of lobbacco is less than is year, the average being reported at 6 pounds per acre of all kinds, agains; 7-last year.

The yield of hay is 1.17 tons per acrealy the same as in 1891.

early the sal

STAMBOUL IS KING AGAIN.

THE BAY SON OF SULTAN BOES A MILE ON THE STOCKTON KETS IN 2.08 FLAT.

At Stockton Cal., the stallion Stamboul brotted a mile in 2.08 flat on Wednesday. Up until Nov. 5, when Kremilp, the 5-year-old stallion, trotted a mile in 2.084 at Nashville, Tenn., Stamboul was the king of the trotting turf, his record being 2.084. This record he made on the Stockton, Cal., "kine," October 27, 1892, so he scarcely wore the crown a week. He went to beat Palo Alto's record of 2.088 over the same track in 1891. Horsemen considered his performance a remarkable one, as he went the first half mile in 1.014, the first and second querters each being trotted in 30\$ seconds. In the face of a strong wind he made the quarters in the last half in 38\$ seconds each. Stamboul is a bay horse foaled in 1882 and was bred by J. L. Rane, of San Gabriel, Cal. He was sired by Sultan, dam Fleetwing, the dam of Ruby, 2.189, by Hambletonian 10, second dam Fatchen Maid by George M. Patchen. In the stud Stamboul's as successful ax on the track and is proving himself a champion as a sire as well as in speed. He has ten representatives in the 2.30 lest, the oldest of which, Murtha and Nadji, with records of 2.18 and 2.26, respectively, are but five sears old. THE BAY SON OF SULTAN DOES A MILE ON STOCKTON KITE IN 2.08 FLAT

A HORRIBLE MURDER.

A HUNGARIAN KILLS A COUNTRYMAN WITH MOLTEN LEAD.

A Hungarian named Zachrowski was murdered near Boise, Ida, by a countryman known as 'Peter the Hun' for some supposed indignity. The deed was committed near Junction Crossing on the Clearwater river. While his victim was asleep the murder poured molten lead into his ear. The metal burned its way into the brain, causing almost instant death.

A DEADLY CYCLONE IN TEXAS. ONE PERSON KILLED AND EIGHTEEN WOUNDER IN A WINDSTORM.

ANE PERSON KILLED AND EIGHTEEN WOUNDER IN A WINDSTOIM.

One person was killed and 18 wounded near Galveston, Texas, during the passage of a violent windstorm across the country, from west to east. Parties driving across the path of the storm had their wagons knocked to pieces, and were themselves blown off their seats. Mr. Paschatayen's place was the most seriously damaged. His wife and eight children were buried beneath the ruins of the falling house, and this 3-year-old daughter was killed.

53,000 London Spinners Affacted.

The lock-out in the cotton manufacturing

53,000 London Spinners Affected,
The lock-out in the cotton manufacturing
trade at London, England, which began on
Saturday, will effect about 53,000 persons.
The employes are striking against a 5 per
cent reduction. It is said the employes of
the cotton mills are anxious to avoid the
hardship of a struggle that might lass
throughout the whole winter. They are
therefore willing to discuss the question of
arbitration with representatives of the Masters' federation, but with nobody else.

west visions but with nobody else.

Wherever the west visions about threefourths of the State show that the Democratic plurality on national and State tickets
will be between 3,009 and 4,009. Until
the official canvass is made the exact
plurality cannot be definitely stated. All
four of the Democratic candidates for Congress are elected by pluralities ranging from
200 to 100. R. B. Dovenor, the Republican
candidate in this, the First district, to-night
conceded the re-election of Pendleton by
200. Senator Faulkiter will succed himself
in the United States Senate, as the Legislature will have a Democratic majority of 13

when the third states of the legislature will have a Democratic majority of 13 mem bers.

Herry Simpson Re-Elected.

Wichitza, Kas.,—The Seventh Congress ional district is conceed to Jerry S mpson Fusionist, by about 700 majority.

One Brave Man Saves Many Lives.

News reached Chicago to day that during the recent gales Martin Kanutzeu, light house keeper at Pilot Islands, single-handed rescued the crews of the schooner J. E. Gilt more and A. H. Nichols, that went to piece on the rocky shores of the islands. The seamen jumped one at a time in the surf, from which they were pulled to shore by Kanutzin, who risked his own I fe every time he saved that of one of the ship-wrecked men

MARKETS.

| r | MEDICAL SERVICE SERVIC | | |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| al i | THE WHOLESALE PEICES ARE GRAIN, FLOCK AND FI WHEAT—NO. 2 Red\$ NO. 3 Red CORN—No. 2 Yellow ear High Mixed ear Mixed ear | IVEN BELO | w. |
| e | GRAIN, FLOUR AND FI | CED. | |
| le | WHEAT-No. 2 Red\$ | 75 W | 76 |
| 3- u | CORN-No. 2 Yellow ear | 53 | 54 |
| | High Mixed ear | 52 50 | 53 |
| it | Shelled Mixed | 45 | 46 |
| d | OATS-No. 1 White | 38 | 39 |
| re | No. 2 White | 36 | 37 |
| oe l | Mixed | 35 | 36/ |
| n- ed es es oe n- p- | High Mixed ear. Mixed ear. Mixed ear. Shelled Mixed. OATS—No. I White. No. 2 White. No. 3 White. Mixed. No. 2 Western, New FLUR—Prey vinter pat Fancy Spring patents. Tancy Streight winter XX Bakers. Ry Flour. HAY—Baled No. 1 Tim y. Mixed Clover. Timothy from country. STRAW—Wheat Oats. FEED—No. 1 Wh Md > T Brown Middlings. Bran. Chop. | 65 63 | 66 |
| p- | FLOUR—Fancy winter pat' | 4 50 4 65 4 00 | 4 75 |
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| | Bran Chop DARRY PRODUCTS BUTTER—Elgin Creamery Fancy Creamery Fancy country roll | . 31 | 33 |
| co | Fancy Creamery | 26 | 33 29 25 |
| | Fancy country roll | 26 23 12 | 25 |
| lr- | Low grade & cooking | 8 | 12 |
| nat | CHEESE-O New cr'm mild | 8 10 | 11 |
| tes | New York Goshen Wisconsin Swiss bricks | 11 | 12 15 |
| 25; | Fancy country roll Choice country roll Low grade & cooking CHEESE—O New cr'm mild New York Goshen Wisconsin Swiss bricks Wisconsin Sweitzer Limburger. | 11 14 13 | 15 14 |
| us- | Wisconsin Sweitzer Wisconsin Sweitzer Limburger APPLES—Fancy, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bbl Fair to choice, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bl BEANS—Select, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bu Pa & O Beans, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bbl Lims Rears | 10 | 11 |
| as- at .7; a, | APPLES-Fancy, & bbl | LES. 2 00 | 2 50 |
| .1; | Fair to choice, # bbl | 1 50 | 2 50 2 00 2 00 |
| th | APPLES—Fancy, # bbl Fair to choice, # bbl BEANS—Select, # bu Pa & O Beans, # bbl Lima Beans, ONIONS— | 1 60 | 1 70 |
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| ore | CABBAGE—New & bbl POTATOES— Fancy White per bu Choice Red per bu POULTRY ETC. | | |
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| nd al. | WHEAT-New No. 2. Red CORN-No. 2. Mixed OATS-No. 2. White BUTTER-Creamery Extra. EGGS-Pa., Firsts | 25 | 22 |
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FLOUR—Patents.
WHEAT—No, 2 Red.
WHEAT—No, 12 Red.
CORN—Ungraded Mixed.
OATS—Mixed Western.
BUTTER—Creamery.
EGGS—State and Penn. 5 00 75 60 50 37 28 23 LIVE-STOCK REPORT. URG STOCK YARDS. Prime Steers......\$

NEW YORK.

4 25 to 4 78 3 6) to 4 00 3 25 to 3 50 1 50 to 2 50 5 50 to 6 00 1 50 to 3 00 20 00 to 45 00 Common
Bulls and dry cows. *...
Veal Calves. ...
Heavy rough calves. ...
Fresh cows, per head.
 Fresh cows, per head.
 20 00 to 45 00

 Prime 95 to 100-80 sheep.
 4 50 to 4 75

 Common 70 to 75 to sheep.
 5 01 to 3 00

 Lambs.
 5 01 to 5 25

 Philadelphia hogs.
 5 75 to 5 96

 Corn Yorkers.
 5 40 to 5 50

 Storghs.
 4 50 to 5 00