When the bounding beat of the heart of love And the springing step grows slow; When the form of a cloud in the blue abo

Lies dark on the path below, The song that he sings is lost in a sigh, And he turns where a star is dawning, And he thinks, as it gladdens his heart and

"It will all be right in the morning."

When "the strong man armed," in the middle watch.

From life's dim deck is gazing, And strives, through the wreck of the tem pest, to catch

A gleam of the daybeam's blazing, Amid the wild storms, there hard by the

He heeds not the dark ocean yawning : For this song in his soul not a sorrow can

"It will all be right in the morning." When the battle is done, the harp unstrung, Its music trembling-dying: When his woes are unwept and his deeds

unsung. And he longs in the grave to be lying Then a Voice shall charm, as it charmed be-

He had wept or waited the dawning "They do love there for aye, I'll be thine as of yore,

It will be all right in the morning.

Thus all through the world, by ship and by

Where the mother bends over The cradle, whose tenant "has gone on before:"

Where the eyes of the lover

Look aloft for the loved, whatever the word, A welcome, a wall or a warning. This is everywhere cherished-this every-

"It will be all right in the morning. - (BENJAMIN F. TAYLOR.

# THE WALL-FLOWER.

I wish I was dead;

I am 28 years old. I never really noticed it till now. I can't find a wrinkle or a crow's-foot on my face, if I look ever so hard; I could dance all night without stopping-but no matter! I have had my day and the sooner I realize the fact the better.

I suppose I oughtn't to complain; I've had a good time on the whole. I came out and was made a fuss about, and lots of people fell in love with me -and that's always supposed to be pleasant. Not for them, poor things! -but, then, no woman over thinks of that.

Tve danced, and flirted, and gossiped, and amused myself generally, and made a business of pleasure. If the dancing shoes I've worn out were collected what a heap there would be! And all the frocks I've worn, and torn and put my foot through-and the bouquets I've ruined-and the compliments I've had-and the offers I've refused! Oh, yes, I was a success-not a doubt of it!

And now, what's the good of it all? I've made a certain number of people quite miserable; but I've never been in love myself-not really-except-

I was very heartless. I've been told times out of number that I had "no heart." Men always say that when a girl refuses them, to save their own vanity; but in my case I dare say it was true.

Well, nobody cares now if I have a heart or not. It's all different. I have ot a certain number of friends, whose step suits mine, who ask me for dances, but without enthusiasm, and talk to me of this or that "dear little thing over there, who is enjoying herself so!' They say I'm a "good sort" and a "real" friend! A friend! What has friendship to do in a ball-room?

I can see the ball-room reflected in the mirror here. How nice and cool son brought it from abroad-in fact, the glass is to my hot cheek! What a fool I must look-only there is nobody can see me- and if they did they wouldn't care. Nobody misses me. There's Laura Grav? She tries to be the good Samaritan of the ballroom. Don't let me catch her eye, or she will come and throw me a cast-off and that, apparently, is all it has partner of her own, She's a kind girl, Laura, but I don't want charitydances. I should say I was engaged. I will not dance with veterans or boys. I had rather sit out.

How decidedly melancholy dancemusic is! I never noticed it so much before. I could lie down on the floor this very minute and howl, if I were to let myself go.

Suppose I were to cross the room and talk to Mrs, Fleming? Anything to seem occupied! No, I see she is asleep, and if she were not, she would only tell me of Violet's perfections. I see them-everybody sees them-Oh,

dear ! There is Violet-with John Forrest. He is looking at her exactly as he used to look at me-eight years ago. Why did we quarrel? My fault, I begin to think. I suppose it was, but I know I felt very much in the right at the time. I am not sure now if- And he has not said more than three words to me since! Its rather awkward! We have to go on meeting, as we move in mentous question, with almost a s fuss. Oh the world, the world! longer-Miss Ethel was blushing most

It Will All Be Right in the Morning. Anything not to have people talk. | becomingly and her eyes were down-But he has never forgiven me. If he were to ask me , for a dance, now, I should think the end of the world had come! I needn't be afraid, though, I was much too horrid.

Sometimes, lately-I have thought -that he would be glad to-oh, its just my fancy! And I don't want him to either!

I wonder if he really cares for Violet Fleming? She's delightfully young-and naive-and enthusiastic. I know he thinks so-but she has

the reddest arms I ever saw! Oh, don't let me be spiteful!

I know that cadence. The valse is nearly over. They will all come by. That's the most awful moment of all! I wish I was talking to Mrs. Fleming. It is so hateful to have to try and look unconcerned, and as if I were sitting here because I preferred it.

Oh, I can't bear it. I'll marry, I'll marry Mr. Brown. He adores mehe is only waiting, as Herbert's poem savs:

"That weariness may toss me to his breast."

I shall condescend to let him see that I don't absolutely dislike him. I shall marry him and live in the country! It's the only way out of it-for

Yes, for me, but for him! I don't love him. How could I? I should have to tell him, and even a Mr. Brown is not so abject as to marry a woman who tells him point-blank that she can only promise to-tolerate him! And if I don't tell him, it would be

Here they all come! I must try and look unconcerned! I know every stick of my fan by heart, but I will pretend it interests me deeply. I can see over the top of it.

Here's the first couple! Billy Danvers and Miss Forrest! I was his first love, and he's trying hard to make Grace Forrest think she is. Let him!

Mrs. Jenkyn and our host! She's make me a widow. What am I saying? But she's ten years older than I am, and she laughs like a child. That's the good of being a widow.

Here's Mr. Hastings. He really was in love with me once, so now he detests me. "A man scorned" is much worse than a woman scorned. He won't even look at me. Nostraight past!

Why, here's Violet-with Mr. Darcy! I thought she was dancing with John Forrest! And John Forrest

May you have a dance, Mr. Forest? I-I-yes, certainly. The next? -the next but one.

Oh, good heavns! The end of the world?-or the beginning?-[Black

### "Aren't You Going to Pop?"

A young lady was desirous of buying a parrot, so she went to a bird fancier's, and, after examining a good many birds, asked the price of one that took her fancy. "I suppose you would like a bird that talks, miss?" mend the bird that you have picked out, as it only seems to know one sentence, which, by the way, it is constantly repeating." "What does it say?" inquired the young lady. "Well, I will begin at the beginning, miss. You must know that that parrot belonged to a very poor family-a sailor so poor that the mother was constantly running to the pawnbroker's. When the cupboard was empty and the children were hungry they always used to ask their mother: 'Aren't you going to pop?' Through hearing the phrase so repeatedly the parrot picked it up, picked up. Now, that is'nt a nice phrase, is it, miss?" asked the fancier. The young lady reflected a moment, blushed slightly, and then said archly : But there is more than one meaning to the word 'pop,' isn't there?" "Certainly, miss," replied the fancier, with a quiet smile. "Well, I think I'll have the bird, please; I rather like its appearance," decided the young lady.

The next afternoon, when George -that was his name-called on the young lady, and they were alone in the snug little parlor, the parrot eyed him gravely and asked: "Aren't you going to pop?" George gave a slight start, and glanced at Miss Ethel, who was busy looking out of the window. and then remarked that it looked like rain. Miss Ethel made no reply, but that parrot repeated the query, looking straight at George, who was seized with a violent fit of coughing. Then there was a dead silence until the parrot, clinging to the brass of its cage, head downwards, again asked the mothe same sets, and both he and I hate shriek. George could stand it no

east the love that had been bottled up in his broad bosom for three years, and perhaps but for that parrot would never have been uncorked, was now poured forth; and half an hour after. wards, when he left the house an accepted lover, he was not quite certain whether he would like to ring that parrot's neck or buy itan annuity for life. Marriage will settle the question. What puzzles George is how the parrot got hold of such a phrase. Perhaps Miss Ethel will enlighten him some day.-[Cardiff Mail-

Where There is No Afternoon, Strangers to Washington often remark the custom of addressing one at all times of the day by the uniform saluation, "good morning." sounds odd to a westerner to hear one address him with "good morning" at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. This custom is as old as the congress of the United States and the hours of executive departments. It is said to be directly due to the morning hour in congress. The standing rules of the two houses of congress provide for a "morning hour," which extends from 12 to 2 o'clock, and that provision has made it common to refer to morning business" in congress, which occurs before the "regular order." Frequently the regular order is not resumed, and the morning hour is extended until four or 5 o'clock, especially in the latter days of congress and when there is a great jam of business. In the executive department reference is made to the "morning's work" during the entire day.

This is all, of course, official parlance. The custom has grown so that it extends throughout social life and in all sorts of private business, until it is rning until all government business is at an end in Washington. When the sun goes down and twilight sets in, it is "good evening." It is never afa widow. I wish some one would ternoon at the national capital .- [Indianapolis Journal.

#### Japenese Politeness.

The Chief of Police at Fujieda, hearing of my arrival, called at the hotel with his daughter, who had learned some English at Kyoto. Of course there were no chairs. Every Japanese sits on his knees. I could not stand the pressure long, and usually put my feet straight out, The young lady imformed me it was impolite, so in deference to the 'customs of the country,' I painfully got upon my knees again. The bowing and salaaming were very tiresome to me, and I pined for the social atmosphere of America.

The chief remained an hour, evincing interest in my eating with knife, fork and spoon, and mixing sugar with the rice. In the morning he called again with two more Japanese ladies. The entire group dropped on their knees in turn, putting both hands on the floor, and bowing until their foreheads touched their hands in front of them. I thought to myself, asked the fancier. "Well, yes, I O, Lord, here's more of it! and as should," replied the young lady. soon as decency would allow I bowed "Then, miss, I cannot honestly recom- myself out, and was off for Shimada and Kanaya,- [Lenz's World Tour Awheel in Outing.

Wooden Whalers No Longer Useful. The old-fashioned whaling ships have been practically ousted from the whaling industry in the Arctic Ocean by the new steam whalers. They have been trying to hold out against very great odds, but the disastrous experience of the past two years has convinced most of the old skippers that their day is past, and the greater number of the old whalers will not fit out this season. While more whales were taken in the Arctic last season than ever before, the catch of four steamers being 217, yet eighteen sailing vessels failed to take a single whale, and nearly all were losers by the season's trip. Fifteen sail whalers will tie up at Oakland this winter, which will' throw about 500 men out of employment and cause many thousands of dollars to be unspent .- [New York Sun.

## When to Wind Your Watch.

During the night your watch is quiet, as it were—that is, it hangs in our vest without motion or touch. If you don't wind it at night the mainspring is then relaxed, instead of being in that condition during the day. By winding it in the morning the mainspring remains close and tight all day. It keeps the movement steady at a time when you are handling it, running about the city tending to your daily affairs. A relaxed mainspring at this time accounts for fine watches varying slightly. -[Industrial World.

A New Jersey boy has been discovered who sees everything upside

# THE TRADE OF A YEAR.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEP

Of the Bureau of Statistics. Imports and Exports Amounted to \$1,714,066,000.

The annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Worthington C. Ford, which has just been issued, comprises 157 printed quarto pages of statistics of the foreign commerce of the United States for the year ended June 30, 1893, and discusses at considerablelength the causes of the gold movement. The report says:

at considerablelength the causes of the gold movement. The report says:

The noticeable features of these figures are: The values of imports of merchandise attained the highest mark in the commercial bistory of the country; the exports of gold reached a higher figure than ever before attained in a single year since the foundation of the Government. In 1864 the exports of gold reached the figure \$4,00,661,634, and this has been the high water finalk of gold exports until the last year. In 1863 the net exports of gold were less than the net exports of gold were less than the net exports of 1864, being \$87,506,463, as compared with \$89,434,865 in 1864. The exports of 1864 were due to a pressure resulting from years of war and consequent derangement of commerce and industry, and to a general displacement of gold and silver from circulation by issues by bank and Government paper. An outward movement of gold of nearly the same amount, occurring in a time of peace and apparently in defiance of commercial laws, will make the year 1883 notable for this single item in its financial and commercial experience. It is true the country in 1893 was better able to lose \$87,500,000 in gold then than it was in 1864. An import and export trade of \$1,714,086,000 is good evidence of an economic standing and capacity, immensurably superior to the situation that prevailed in 1864, when the trade of the country was only one fourth as great as in 1882, viz. \$475,280,000.

"An umber of circumstances combine to make the trade of the year of 1893 an inter-

great as in 1893, viz. \$475,295,000.

"A number of circumstances combine to make the trade of the year of 1893 an interesting study in the general laws governing internal commerce. The previous two years were noteworthy through the enormous grain and cotton crops gathered in 1891 in the United States and a partial failure of the grain crops in European countries, thus giving this country a natural command over European markets. Exports were largely increased with the result that the export trade figures for 1892 were larger than have ever before been attained in the commercial experience of the country. The influence of such an exceptional year was not confined to the twelve months of that year, and made itself felt in the succeeding year, but with constantly decreasing effect."

The report then discusses the causes of the outward movement of gold, and

The report then discusses the causes of the outward movement of gold, and

with the exception of two months nam-"With the exception of two months named it is an unbroken record from January 1, 1892, until July 1893, when there was a turn in the other direction. The sales or purchases of American securities by foreigners, the investment or withdrawal of foreign capital from undertakings in the United States, the money transferred in payment of interests and dividends and remittances to Americans abroad—no one of these factors is a subject of official record. That foreign capital is required for the development of our resources is shown by the heavy investments known to have been made in almost every kind of security and adventure, and these investments were increasing yearly.

made in almost every kind of security and adventure, and these investments were increasing yearly.

"The decrease shown in 1892 is an expression of what has been the general belief of those in a position to be well informed and was continued, even aggravated, in 1893. This points to the withdrawal of large sums of foreign capital invested in this country and have sought to obtain from leading bankers, who buy and sell American securities on foreign account, some figures which may illustrate, even if they may not measure this movement. By their courtesy I am able to make the following estimate, intended to show the direction of the sales and purchases since January, 1893:

"It is estimated that between \$75,000,000 and \$100,000,000 in shares of different descriptions have been soldon foreign account in the United States from January 1 to the beginning of August. To this sum must be added from \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,000 in various kinds of bonds, chiefly currency bonds, that have been sold on European orders, coming from England, Germany, Holland and Belgium. I think it is a safe estimate to place the extent of the entire inward movement from June, 1892, to June 1803 at upward of \$200,000,000, as there is every evidence that the movement was continuous for the twelve months of the fiscal year.

"Against this return of American securities must be set the amounts purchased on foreign account, whether for speculation

"Against this return of American securities must be set the amounts purchased on foreign account, whether for speculation or actual investments. I should place the purchases for the entire year at between \$90,000,000 and \$100,000,000 as the purchases must have been larger in the last six months of 1892 than in the first six months of 1893. Thus the balance of this movement was upwards of a hundred millions on the side of imports of American securitier."

### THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Secretary Carlisle's Figures Show the

Obligations Still Grow.

The public debt statement issued on sday shows that the net increase of the debt, less cash in the treasury, during the month of December to have been \$6,-861.662. The interest bearing debt increase \$90, the debt on which interest has ceased since maturity decreased \$25,850 and the debt bearing no interest increased \$2,063,361 The reduction in the cash balance during the month was \$4,824,061. The interest bearing debt \$585,039,310, the debt on which interest has ceased since maturity is \$1,913,-530 and the debt bearing no interest is \$376,-653,077, a total debt of \$963,605,917.

891.000.
The following shows the net gold in the treasury on the Sist of December in the years named: 1889, \$190.835,052; 1899, 165.972,935; 1891.130,740,690; 1862, 121,265,692 and 1893, 80,893,600.

PIERCE PIRE IN TOLERO

The Loss is Estimated at \$750,000. Several of the largest building blocks in Toledo, O., were burned Thursday night, causing a loss estimated as high as \$750,000. The fire commenced on the fiver front of F. M. Quale's elevator about 6 o'clock, and

was probably caused by an explosion of dust. A general slarm was turned in and the 18 fire companies of the city responded. Capt. Fanzer, of Company No. 1, took four of his men to the top of the elevator. The flames spread forlously through the lower part of the building and it was soon seen that the building could not be saved. Three explosions of dust followed soon after and the burning building fell a mass of ruins.

limbers were thrown in all directions and dozens of people were struck by them many of them being badly injured.

The terrific wind that was blowing carried the flames right into the heart of the city, and it was three hours before they could be checked. About 200 business firms and offices were burned out.

cageged. Apout 250 business firms and offices were burned out.

The largest losses are as follows: T. P. Brown, chamber of commerce building, \$200,000, insurance \$100,000; F. M. Quate, grain and elevator \$200,000, fully insured; Frank I. King, grain and elevator \$100,000, \$118,000 insurance, Totedo Press club \$2:00, no insurance, C. L. Luce, estate building, \$50,000; Wonderland theatre owned by Moore and others of Buffalo, \$50,000; Semular of Buffalo, \$50,000; West & Trinax wholesale drugs \$75,000; insurance \$45,000; Mrs. E. Bullock, Cincinnati, Anderson block, \$10,000; Second national bank, office fixures etc., \$25,000; William Baker, Hartford block \$10,000. In the vault whick lies in the ruins is more than \$200,000. It cannot now be told whether this is destroyed or not. Spitzer & Co., bankers and bond brokers, office fixures \$20,000, besides a large sum of money in the vault; Westerg Union Telegraph about \$20,000; American District Telephone \$40,000, Bacon & Huber, architects \$40,000; E. O. Fallin, architect, \$30,000; A. B. Sturges, architect \$25,000; Union Central Life insurance, \$15,000; Cead's saloon, \$10,000; John Pong, estate building, \$15,000; Robinson Street Railway company, general offices, about \$10,000.

#### EUROPE'S BLIZZARD.

Coldest Weather of a Century in England. The Thames Frozen Over.

A dispatch from London says: The Thames, from Windsor to Teddington, frozen over. A number of trading vessels

are fast in the ice.

A vessel went ashore near the strait of Dover Friday night. Warning of the wreck was given by the firing of guns from the lightship. It was impossible because of the heavy sea running to launch a lifeboat. At daylight the wreck had disappeared, having probably been pounded to pieces, and without doubt all of her crew were instantly drowned.

drowned.

A piece of wood, having the name Christina painted on it, a seaman's chest similarly marked and a qantity of other wreckage floated ashore. It is believed that the lost vessel was a Swedish bark.

At Dover the thermometer registered 16 degrees above zero is reported. A heavy snow storm prevailed on Friday.

In Lincolnshire two men were found frozen to death. Nany of the roads are covered with snowdrifts 10 feet high. In several parts of England trains have been imbedded in the snow for hours.

On the Isle of Wight the weather is reported to be the coidest of the century.

Reports from Spain show that the most intense cold also prevails there. At Zoritis the thermometer registered 10 degrees above zero and at Hurgos several people were frozen to death.

At Madrid a wounded guard fell from his horse and died from the cold. Snow is still falling and the cold seems to be on the crease.

At Moscow 26 degrees below zero was

At Moscow 26 degrees below zero was

At Moscow 20 degrees below zero was registered.

At Nijni Novgorod the thermometer registered 36 below.

At Berlin two men, a woman and a child were found dead in the street. They were all victims of the cold weather. The English mails have not arrived owing to the severity of the storms.

Five children fell through the ice at Lottbus, in the province of Brandonburg and were drowned.

### FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Summarized Proceedings of Our Law-

SENATE—Congress reassmbled on Wednesday after the Christinas holiday recess. The session of the Senate lasted but little over an hour, and half of the time was given to the consideration of executiv piven to the consideration of executive our iness, nothing of any public interest taking place in the open session except the offering of a resolution on the Hawaiian question by Mr. Frye, Republican, of Maine, a member of the Committee on Foreign Re-lations, which is now investigating that

lations, which is now investigating that subject.

Hotse—The only business accomplished by the house was to swear in Mr. Adams as successor to the late Representative O'Neil of Fennsylvania, and to act on the resignation of Representatives Fellows and Fitch of New York. Contrary to expectation the tariff bill was not called up, although Mr. Wilson sat patiently waiting his opportunity, the whole time being spent in filibustering on the Hawaiian matter,

SIXTEENTH DAY.

ering on the Hawaiian matter,

SENATE—Mr. Hoar renewed the fight on
the administration's Hawaiian policy in the
Senate today and offered a resolution calling
on Secretary Carlisle for a statement of the
money paid Commissioner Blount and the
orders and law under which the payment
were made. On objection from Mr.Gorman
the resolution went over. The Senate then
went into executive session and at 1:20
adjourned until Monday.

House—The entire session of the House
was taken up in filibustering on Mr. Boutelle's Hawaiian resolution, but no final
action was had. At 1:00 p. m.. on motion
of Prof. Wilson, the House adjourned.

SEVENTRENTH DAY,

of Prof. Wilson, the House adjourned.

SEVENTEENTH DAY,

SENATE—Not in session.

House—The entire session was consumed in filibustering on the Hawaiian resolution of Mr. Houtelle and delaying the consideration of the Wilson tariff bill. When adjournment was had no final action had occurred. EIGHTEENTH DAY.

SENATE.—Not in session.

House.—To-day the house witnessed a repetition of the scenes of the three pre-teding days. The Democratic leaders tried in vain to get the Wilson tariff bill up, but failed for the old reason, failure to get a

#### Much Longer. Little children sometimes find it

hard to understand that any one has had an existence before they, the little ones, were in the world. Two girls, each 7 years old, were swinging on the gate before the house

of one of them. "We've lived in our house," said the little girl who was the visitor, "ever since before I was born." "That's nothing," answered the

little girl wh . was at home: lived in this house fifteen years!"

Ir is a consolation when another man is in trouble to think that it will prove a valuable lesson to him.

#### OUR MINING RESOURCES.

Natural Gas and Petroleum Falling Off

but Coal Booming.

The report on the mining resources of the country for 1892 prepared by Chief Day of the geological survey, was made public: It shows that the high water mark in mining productions was reached in 1892, both in this and every other country. The total value of all the mineral products of that year was \$684 778,768. This is \$20,000

that year was \$634 778,708. This is \$20,000 greater than the amount for any previous year and \$28,174,070 more than the amount for the census year of 1890.

Among the large gains was that of \$77,-130 tons in pig iron with an aggressie product of 9,157,000 tons valued at \$12,1,-161,039. Gold shows a slight loss and the year's product, valued at \$33,000,009. was 1,598,375 ounces. The new metal, aluminum, almost doubled in quantity, being 259,885 pounds, value \$172,824. Tin from the mines in California amounted to 160,000 pounds. The aggregate was 162,000 pounds valued at \$32,400. Bituminous coal increase, ed 8,000,000 tons, attaining a total of 113,237,845 tons, valued at \$125,105,139. Penny sylvania anthracite increased 1,613,483 tons amounting to 40,830 450 tons, valued at \$22,400. The value increased \$8,000,000. Petroleum is declining rapidly. In 1864 there were 54,000,000 barrels produced, but only 50,000,136, valued at \$24,004,195 in 1892. Natural gas is also falling off both in quantity and value. Its highest water mark was reached in 1888 when the product was valued at \$22,009,875.

The total value of metallic minerals was

reached in 1888 when the product was valued at \$22,029.875.

The total value of metallic minerals was \$305,775,629: non metallic, \$371,033,109, and unspecified minerals, \$16,000,000. The report views in detall the use of aluminum and states that the principal use of the new metal in the near future will be in cookin utensils. The total production of silver was \$8,000,000 ounces, with a valuation of \$74.50 ounces for the year. The increased valuation of the product was \$2,823,051.

The English apple crop was a very good one this season and apples have been so plentiful that the farmers have fed them to their cows. The method pursued was to grind the apples to pulp and mix them with straw chaff.

An eight-foot ledge of silver and gold quartz assaying \$151 in silver and \$27 in gold per ton has been discovered in the heart of the city of Tacoma, Wash., by a workman digging a cellar.

WHILE at breakfast Miss Louisa Hollen-berg, aged thirty, of Terre Haute, Ind., was strangled to death by a piece of bread that lodged in her throat.

## MARKETS.

PITTSBURG. TRAIN PLOUD AND PER

GRAIN, FLOCK AND FEE	D.		
WHEAT-No. 1 Red	64 6	4 5	
No. 2 Red	62	100	63
CORN-No. 2 Yellow ear	44		45
High Mixed ear	43		44
No. 2 Yellow Shelled	40		44
Shelled Mixed	89		40
OATS-No. 1 White	35		35
No. 2 White	334		35
No. 3 White	33		33
Mixed	31		82
RYE-No. 1	56	*/	57
No. 2 Western, New	53		54
	00	4	54 25
Fancy Spring patents	00	- 4	2
Fancy Straight winter	3 30	8	55
XXX Bakers	3 25	3	50
	25	- 8	M
Buck wheat flour,	24		73
HAY-Baled No. 1 Tim'y 13		14	00
Baled No. 2 Timothy 13		13	
Mixed Clover 10	50	11	
Timothy from country 16		18	
FEED-No. 1 Wh Md P T 17		18	00
No. 2 White Middlings 16		17	
	50	16	
	75	16	
BTRAW-Wheat	5 50	6	
			71
	1 50	- 63	177

BUTTER—Elgin Creamery
Fancy Creamery
Fancy country roll.
Low grade & cooking.
CHEESE—Ohio, new.
New York, new.
Wisconsin Swiss.
Limburger (New make)... 31 26 20 10 111 121 15 131 APPLES—Fancy, y bbl... 4 50 Fair to choice, y bbl... 2 25 5 00 3 50 BEANS—
NY & M(new)Beans ₽bbi 1 75
Lima Beans, 3}
FOTATOES— 63
Sweet, per bbl 2 00
CABBAGE—per hundred. 5 00
ONIONS—YeltowGlobe ₽bu 50
Mixed Country 40
Spanish, per crate 90

1 00 TURNIPS—purple tops.... TURNIPS—purple tops...

POULTRY ETC.

Live chickens & pr...

Live Ducks & pr...

Live Ducks & pr...

Live Turkeys & b...

Dressed chickens & ib...

Dressed ducks & b...

Dressed turkeys & b...

Dressed turkeys & b...

Extra live Geese & b...

No 1 Extra live geese & b...

Mixed...

MISCELLANIOUS. 50 60 1 10 9 10 12 12 12 9 24 45 1 00 11 23 80 1

MISCRELLANIOUS. 7 15 1 2 05 1 70 TALLOW-Country, Plb ... 7 00 2 00 1 40 City...

EEEDS—Clover...
Timothy prime
Blue grass
RAGS—Country mixed...
HONEY—White clover...
Buckwheat...
MAPLE SYRUP, new crop.
CIDER—country sweet with

CINCINNATI. FLOUR— CINCINSAII.
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....
RYE—No. 2
CORN—Mixed T8 ..... BUTTER ....

PHILADELPHIA
WHEAT—No. 2 Red....
CORN—No. 2 Mixed...
OATS—No. 2 White
BUTTER—Creamery Extra.
EGGS—Pa. Firsts... PHILADELPHIA 81 90@\$5 75 65 654 42 344 30 26 41 34 24 25 4 35 664 52. 442 334 26 21

FLOUR—Patents...
WHEAT—No 2 Red...
RYE—Western...
CORN—No. 2...
OATS—Mixed Western...
BUTTER—Creamery...
EGGS—State and Penn...

LIVE-STOCK REPORT. EAST LIBERTY, PITTEBURY STOCK YARDS. Per 100 ibs.

Fresh cows, per head..... 

Good mixed Common 70 to 75 to sheep... Choice Lambs...