

SAIL THEIR SHIPS THROUGH AIR.

UNDER PERFECT CONTROL.

Two Dirigible Machines Are Guided With Ease by Their Manager. Both Met With Success.

Two airships, seemingly tractable as water craft, accomplished in New York the first flight of dirigible aero machines in America. Dependent on their own mechanism the ships maneuvered at the will of their helmsmen. They rose, circled, obedient to the orders, set course and held them, while thousands of people craned their necks to follow the sight. Accidents of minor importance to the general results prompted the aeronauts to bring their machines to earth. Their success had been demonstrated before descent was made necessary. Rival machines made the flight. One was the Santos Dumont ship No. 6, at Brighton Beach, with Edward C. Bole in the car. After a flight in which more than two miles were probably traversed the ship settled in a meadow back of the Sheepshead Bay race track. It alighted as easily as a gull settles in the water. Leo Stevens sailed the other to the village of Sheepshead Bay, swung easily on a westward course until over Coney Island, when he turned back and eventually reached earth by way of a ladder reared against a telegraph pole, in the wires of which his anchor had become entangled. Stevens was as enthusiastic as his rival. Both ships started about 7:30. Stevens' ship was probably 3,000 feet higher in the air than the Bole machine. Because of an escape of gas Bole decided to bring his ship to earth. Because a guy rope caught in Stevens' propeller of the motor he decided that he had better descend. In descending the basket of the ship caught in the cross-arms of a telegraph pole. Some line-men working nearby brought a ladder and he climbed to the ground. The ship was uninjured and was taken to Manhattan Beach.

WASHINGTON MEETING FAILED.

Operators Refuse to Listen to Anything From Mitchell.

President Roosevelt's efforts to end the strike of the miners of the anthracite coal district of Pennsylvania failed, at least for the present. The propositions of the representatives of the coal operators and those of the men who spoke for the miners' union were so far apart that there was no middle ground. The conference proved fruitless as soon as Mr. Baer stated to the President that the operators would listen to no proposition that Mr. Mitchell might suggest. Mr. Mitchell, on behalf of the striking miners, proposed that the entire situation be referred to a board of arbitrators whom the president should select, and that both sides to the controversy pledge themselves in advance to abide implicitly by the verdict of that jury. Mr. Baer and his associates made a proposition that any miner who felt that he had a grievance might in his individual capacity apply for redress to the court of common pleas in his district and that his employer would be bound by the verdict of the jury. The attention of the mine presidents indicates they have agreed not to recognize the Miners' union or its officers. President Roosevelt has expressed himself as determined to settle the strike even if it is necessary to call an extra session of Congress to secure authority to intervene officially.

GEN. MILES SAILS.

With Many Army Officers He Departs for the Philippines.

Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles was called for the Philippines on the transport Thomas, which will call at Honolulu and Guam. With General Miles are Lieutenant Colonel M. P. Maus and Mr. Maus, A. S. Flint, stenographer, and Mrs. Bartons, messenger. Other passengers are Charles S. Holt, Frank W. Wiborg and Henry C. Rouse, president of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway, all of General Miles' party; and 20 officers of the army and navy.

TIMBER FOR THE POOR.

Residents of New Jersey Town Presented With Hardwood for Fuel.

Mayor Drake, of Lincoln, N. J., president of a real estate company, offered free of charge to the residents of Lincoln three acres of standing hardwood timber owned by his company and located on the outskirts of the village. The only condition is that the timber must be cut down, cut into cord wood lengths and stacked. Then it will be distributed to the townpeople. The offer was at once accepted, almost every family providing at least one worker. By afternoon the cutting of the trees began. There are 300 inhabitants in the village, and it is figured that there is enough wood in the tract to do them for the winter should it become necessary to keep up the consumption of it.

Undercut the Syndicates.

Bids for the construction of the battleship Louisiana were opened at the navy department. The lowest bid was that of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, of Newport News, Va., which offered to build the battleship within 41 months from date of contract for \$2,990,000.

Instructions With Soft Coal.

A coal dealer in Williamsburg, N. Y., who believes that more people would be willing to burn soft coal if they know how to use it without making too much smoke, has put out the following sign: "Bituminous coal \$10 a ton, with instructions how to use it."

Troops on Guard.

Troops were placed on duty guarding streets of Glens Falls, N. Y., because of rioting brought on by street railway strike.

PUNISHING THE MOROS.

The Americans Captured Three Forts. Enemy Opened Fire, but Fled When Artillery Shelled.

The Maciu Moros in Mindanao, Philippine Islands, have offered but slight resistance to the column under Captain Pershing, of the Fifteenth cavalry. After skirmishes on two days the Moros retreated into six forts on the shores of the lake. When a courier left Maciu for Camp Vicars, Captain Pershing was preparing to assault the last Moro stronghold. The American column reached the former camp at Maciu September 25. The Moros opened fire on them with a brass cannon and rifles from new forts which had been erected since Captain Pershing's first visit to the place. The battery, under Captain William S. McNair, scaled a ridge commanding the position of the Moros and shelled them out. The engineers, under Captain Jay J. Morrow, had constructed a trail over the swamp flanking the Moro position. Captain Pershing's column crossed the swamp by the trail and captured and destroyed three of the Moro forts. The Moros ran as soon as the artillery opened on them. Captain Pershing has been ordered to destroy the forts unless the Moros make peace. Twenty Moros were killed and many were wounded. There were no casualties among the Americans. The letter of General Sumner, in command in Mindanao, to the Maciu sultans has been delivered. It warns them not to make war against the Americans.

SALT TRUST BANKRUPT.

Owes More Than Its Assets and Has a Losing Contract.

Chancellor Magie at Trenton, N. J., appointed Frank P. McDermott, of Jersey City, and Nathan S. Beardice, of Warsaw, N. Y., receivers for the National Salt Company. Frank P. Slave, chairman of the executive committee, admitted that the liabilities are \$1,150,000 and assets \$350,000, and that the company stands to lose \$25,000 a month on a contract under which it was to purchase about 2,000,000 barrels of salt a year, and which will not expire until January, 1904.

FOUND STOLEN CORPSES.

Ten Bodies Found Under the Floor of Indiana Medical School.

Detectives found ten corpses buried under the floor of the Medical College of Indiana, at Indianapolis, and believe them to have been stolen from cemeteries by the negro gang arrested last week. The college officers claim that the bodies are those of subjects dissected by the students last year.

CABLE FLASHES.

Gustav Kaufmann, whose election as Second Burgomaster of Berlin, Germany, Emperor William refused to sanction, is dead.

According to the St. James Gazette, London, England, a Cardiff firm has booked a single American order for 15,000 tons of steam coal.

Andrew Carnegie has donated \$7,500 to the union for women students of St. Andrew's university, London, England, of which he is rector.

5,124 cases of cholera and 2,740 deaths from that disease were reported in the province of Iloilo, island of Panay, Philippine Islands, September 29.

THE VENTURE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Venture, London, England, corporation, promoters of the Independence mine at Cripple Creek, Col., is preparing to bring suit for \$5,000,000 damages against the estate of W. S. Stratton.

THE SENATE HAS APPROVED THE BILL PREVIOUSLY PASSED BY THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, PROVIDING FOR THE PARTICIPATION OF ECUADOR AT THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

At a cabinet council in France it was decided that Chaumie, minister of public instruction, should represent the government at the funeral of Emile Zola and deliver an oration. Dreyfus revisited the Zola residence and remained a few moments beside the coffin.

Snow has fallen at Hanover, Hildesheim, Wernigrode and in the Harz mountains, Germany, accompanied by heavy wind storms. The temperature at Hanover fell to 28 degrees Fahrenheit.

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS OF RUSSIA ARRIVED AT CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY, ON THE RUSSIAN IRONCLAD GEORGI POKHODNOSSETZ, WHICH, OWING TO THE INSISTENCE OF RUSSIA, WAS PERMITTED AT THE LAST MOMENT TO PASS THE FORTS.

The remains of Emile Zola will be interred in Montmartre cemetery. The funeral will be a civil ceremony, though the body will be accorded military honors, to which the deceased is entitled as an officer of the Legion of Honor.

A cable from England says the demand for war goods on American account remains as keen as ever, in spite of the rise in the bank's rate of discount, the firmness of sterling exchange and Secretary of the Treasury Shaw's "relief measures."

FIFTY PROMINENT GERMANS FROM VARIOUS CITIES OF THE EMPIRE AND SOME AMERICAN RESIDENTS IN BERLIN WERE INITIATED INTO THE DEUTSCH-AMERIKANISCHER KLUB, AT BERLIN. THE OBJECT OF THE CLUB IS TO ENCOURAGE PLEASANT RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY.

Hungary and Austria have failed to agree on all the points of the proposed renewal of the agreement as to the cost each is to bear for the administration of their common affairs. The Austrian ministers are expected at Budapest, when, it is hoped, an agreement will be reached.

A Guthrie, of St. Paul, Minn., a contractor of the Great Northern railway; John Henry and J. J. Jaffrey, of Vancouver, British Columbia, have bought the Victoria Terminal railway and its franchises, which, it is understood, will give the Great Northern railway an entrance to Victoria and Vancouver.

BALDWIN BLAMES ALL ON CAPTAIN

300 MESSAGES SENT.

Says Sailing Master Tried to Boss Ice Pilot at Wrong Time. Compares Results.

Evelyn B. Baldwin, the Arctic explorer, has arrived in New York. He at first refused to talk about the alleged controversies which had taken place between him and Captain Johannsen, of the America, but after hearing that it had been reported that the expedition had been short of food and supplies, Baldwin made the following statement: "There is not a word of truth in the report of our not having sufficient supplies. It is easy to explain the trouble between myself and Captain Johannsen. He wanted to be the whole thing. That is how the row began. I, of course, took the side of the pilot, and saw that he was kept in command while we were in the ice. The expedition went away with 42 persons on board and we brought back the same number. The Fram drifted around in the ice for four years, while in one year we did almost as much and established an outpost. I have learned one good lesson, though never take a Swede and a Norwegian together along with you if you want to avoid trouble. The ice pilot was a Norwegian and the sailing master was when we were coming back and were caught in the pack ice. The ship's propeller frame was broken and the rudder and screw bent. We were sending balloons and buoys adrift, containing messages, continually. Altogether we sent over 300 messages. Fifteen balloons were sent up, but they never reached their destinations. The meteorological observations taken and the dredging will be of great interest to science. I still believe that when the pole is reached it will be found to be surrounded by ice."

HIS PRICE \$1,000,000.

Young Stratton Demands That Sum for Withdrawing His Contest.

L. Harry Stratton, at Colorado Springs, said that he had been approached by one of the executors of his father's will with the proposition to compromise the contest, and answered that he would withdraw his suit if given \$1,000,000. The matter was taken out of the county court and transferred to the district court on a writ of certiorari issued by Judge Cunningham, of the district court. The action of the county court is set aside, and the case now stands as it did before the appointment of administrators by Judge Orr, and the appointment of the administrators is practically annulled. It is victory for the executors, who are defending the dead millionaire's will.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

The President's wound will not permit him to review the G. A. R. parade.

Frederick C. Jackson, captain and assistant surgeon, United States army, is dead of morphine poisoning.

Ernest L. Squires, alias Edward Somers, was captured in Washington after an 18 months' chase by the New York police force.

The naval estimates for 1904 call for a total of \$82,426,028, and are remarkable for their liberality to all branches of equipment of the warships.

All bids for the interior work on the public building in Chicago have been rejected for the reason that none are within the appropriation available.

There will be 14,000 rural free delivery postal routes in operation July 1 next, and the estimate for appropriations for the next fiscal year provides for 12,000 more.

Colonels Chambers McKibben, of Pennsylvania, Hood, of Ohio, and Kimball, of New York, were promoted to brigadier general rank and all will retire almost immediately.

The navy department is informed that Rear Admiral Evans, of the Helena, left Hankow, China, for Legation to investigate the threatened uprising against the foreign element.

Minister Conger's dispatches to the state department show that Yuan-Shi-Kai, the viceroy of Chih-Li, is in earnest in his expressed determination to crush the Boxers in his section of China.

The navy department received a cablegram from Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, second in command on the Asiatic station, announcing his departure from Kulsang for Hankow to investigate the "boxer" disturbances.

Secretary Shaw designated Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasurer Roberts and Mr. Ridgely, controller of the currency, as a committee to examine and report on the character of bonds offered by banks as security for public deposits.

The estimates of appropriations required for the department of agriculture for the next fiscal year, as completed by Secretary Wilson, aggregate almost \$5,000,000. The appropriations for the current year amount to \$4,503,950.

First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne has issued a circular letter to the postmasters of all rural free delivery postoffices instructing them that postmasters and rural free delivery carriers are not permitted to condemn the letter boxes used by patrons.

According to the annual report of the paymaster general, army expenditures decreased during the past fiscal year \$918,919, as compared with the preceding year, partly owing to decrease in the pay of the army.

ADMIRAL CASEY'S ORDER.

Salazar Refuses to Accept His Interpretation of Treaty—May Endanger the Great Canal.

After the conference held between General Salazar, Governor General of Panama and commander of the Colombian forces on the isthmus, and Commander McLean, of the United States cruiser Cincinnati, no further difficulties were feared for it was believed that General Salazar was satisfied that the landing of the American marines on the isthmus had for its only object the maintenance of free railroad transit between Panama and Colon. The arrival at Panama of Rear Admiral Casey on board the battleship Wisconsin has altered the situation. Instructions brought by Admiral Casey may result in serious complications. General Salazar received a communication from Acting United States Consul Ehrman saying that Admiral Casey would not permit the transportation of armed or unarmed military employees of the government, or of war material of any kind by the railroad. General Salazar held a conference with Admiral Casey on board the Wisconsin. At this meeting General Salazar said that the United States, according to the convention of 1846, had contracted two inseparable obligations, namely, to guarantee positively and efficaciously free transit across the isthmus and to guarantee in the same manner the rights of sovereignty and property which Colombia possesses over the Isthmian territory, and said that if the Colombian government is not allowed to transport its troops and war material by rail over the isthmus not only does the United States not fulfill its second obligation, but it attacks Colombia's rights of sovereignty and violates all principles of morality and justice; that he, as the representative of the nation and government, could not accept such an interpretation of the convention against which he energetically protests. To General Salazar Admiral Casey answered that he was complying with instructions. He said he regretted he had been compelled to take these measures, but he considered them necessary to the protection of free transit across the isthmus. Admiral Casey said that he would consult with Washington and see what could be done in the matter.

PROSPERITY SHINES ON CUBA.

Treasury Filled and Sugar Prices Increased.

The customs receipts of Cuba during September amounted to \$1,307,102. The receipts from the postoffice, money order department, internal revenue and sundries and reimbursements, etc., bring the total receipts for the month up to \$1,596,401. The cash on hand on August 31 was \$1,029,247, which makes a grand total of \$2,625,648, and there was a balance in the treasury on September 30 of \$1,406,726. There was an increase in the customs receipts for September of this year of \$264,490 over those of September, 1901. The customs receipts are keeping up with those collected during the period of intervention. The increase in the price of sugar and reports that the next sugar crop will be larger than that of last year, are bringing about a restoration of confidence.

MAY BE THE WESTINGHOUSE.

American Company Gets a Huge Contract for Electric Power Plant.

A contract to the value of \$2,500,000 was awarded in London, England, to an American corporation, presumably the Westinghouse Company, for the equipment of two generating stations in the Clyde valley, of Scotland, intended to supply electrical power for industrial purposes over an area of 755 square miles.

GREAT LETTER WRITER.

Accused of Using His Gift to Win Half a Million by Fraud.

The arrest of C. W. Norton of South Wallingford, Vt., by a Boston post-office inspector on the charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes has brought to light what is alleged to be one of the biggest swindles known in New England in many years. The offenses charged against Norton cover several years, and involve more than \$500,000. Norton was an adept letter writer. He is accused of getting extensive consignments from wholesale houses on the pretext that he was an owner of a large department store.

EXIT UNDER GUARD.

Non-Union Negroes Sent From Lebanon to Avoid Trouble.

The American Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company at Lebanon, Pa., sent away in a special train the 300 negroes who had been employed in its works as strike breakers. The negroes were loaded on the train in the works, at the eastern end of the city, under guard of two companies of the Twelfth regiment, and the train dashed westward through the city at top speed, avoiding conflict with the strikers.

Terrorize Nebraska Townsmen.

The safe in the bank at Norman, eight miles southeast of Minden, Neb., was blown open by four robbers, who secured about \$1,000 in cash and terrorized the town. Part of the building was blown away by the force of the explosion. The robbers escaped.

Coal for Reading Men.

The Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company notified those of its employees in Harrisburg who are heads of families that they will be supplied with one ton of anthracite coal each, at \$4.25 per ton, in less than 10 days.

Strike May Close Business.

The retail merchants at New Orleans, La., resolved that unless the strike of the street car men is called off they will close their establishments indefinitely, throwing out of employment about 5,000 clerks.

PRESIDENT MITCHELL IS SILENT.

INCREASE RELIEF FUND.

Strikers Strengthening their Lines Preparatory to Continuing the Struggle—Find Ammunition.

The administration regards the coal famine as something with which Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania, has full authority to deal. President Roosevelt hopes he will be able to demonstrate whether the claims of the operators are true that they can run their mines full of men who are willing to go to work are given protection. The administration still has no plan, definite or indefinite, for attempting to do anything under United States authority. Governor Stone will not discuss the strike situation or the failure of the Washington conference. Neither will he indicate whether or not he has had any communication directly or indirectly with President Roosevelt on the subject. If the governor has any plans to subject the strike, he is keeping it to himself.

John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, at Wilkes-Barre, when asked Sunday whether he had heard from President Roosevelt since Friday's conference with the operators, said: "Why do you ask? What have you heard?" He was informed that the President and his Cabinet had held a long conference on the coal strike, and he was asked if he had heard from the President's Cabinet. His answer this time was: "I have not heard from the Cabinet." "Have you heard directly or indirectly from Commissioner Wright?" "I don't care to say anything."

Walter E. Weyle, who has done considerable work for the United States Commissioner of Labor Carroll D. Wright in the anthracite fields, spent about three hours with President Mitchell Sunday. Mr. Weyle being so closely identified with Mr. Wright, it was surmised that he may have carried some message to Mr. Mitchell from Washington, but both gentlemen denied that the visit had any significance. The conference between the President, the operators and the representatives of the mine workers having been without result, the strike leaders are engaged in tightening up their lines and preparing themselves to combat any movement by the operators to break the ranks of the strikers. The first step in this direction was taken when W. R. Russell, president of district No. 12 of the Miners' union, which comprises the entire State of Illinois, came to Wilkes-Barre in direction of President Mitchell for the purpose of discussing relief measures. After the conference it was announced that steps would immediately be taken to carry out a plan by which the relief fund from Illinois, at least, will be increased. What the plan is both Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Russell declined to say. The 35,000 mine workers in Illinois are now contributing to the Pennsylvania strike about the extent of every ton of coal mined by them. The boys employed in that State, too, are giving 10 cents a day. In addition to this tax the Illinois miners are paying one cent per ton into their own general defense fund.

Just before daybreak Sunday morning a squad of Thirteenth regiment men, stationed near the Grassy Island colliery, at Scranton, came across an Italian striker named Papiello protesting about the outpost with a shotgun. He fired in the direction in which the soldiers were approaching. Colonel Watres had received information that Papiello was receiving arms and ammunition, and a detachment of two companies was sent to his house. The soldiers found there 1,200 pounds of cartridges. No arms, however, were found. Twice during Saturday night sentries about Thirteenth's camp were stoned, and in the evening a train bearing troops from Olyphant to Birdseye encountered a pile of rocks and a felled tree across the tracks.

HE DRAWS A SHARP LINE.

Postmaster General Issues Circular to Postoffice Employees.

Postmaster General Payne has addressed a circular letter to all officers and employees of the postoffice department and others concerned regarding the extent of the prohibition by the department on political activity among postoffice employees, in which he says: "As to political activity, a sharp line is drawn between those in the classified and those in the unclassified service. Postmasters or others holding unclassified positions are merely prohibited from using their offices to control political movements, from neglecting their duties, or from causing public scandal by political activity. A person in the classified service has an entire right to vote as he pleases, and to express privately his opinions on all political subjects, but he should take no active part in political management or in political campaigns."

Anthracite Coming From Scotland.

It is reported in Glasgow, Scotland, that the Scotch coal masters have secured large contracts for anthracite coal to go to the United States.

Burke's \$4,000,000 for Charity.

A deed was filed for record at Marshall, Minn., whereby John M. Burke conveys to the Windfall Masterson Burke Relief foundation \$4,000,000 worth of real and personal property as an endowment for a hospital for convalescents.

Glass Scale Arranged.

The Window Glass Workers' association, L. A. 300, Knights of Labor, and the American and Federation Co-operative Window Glass Companies reached a settlement.

LATEST NEWS NOTES.

Arctic Explorer Baldwin has arrived in New York.

Indian uprising feared among Apaches in Arizona.

Sir Marcus Samuel was elected lord mayor of London for the ensuing year.

Since July 15 the cholera record of Egypt is 35,658 cases and 30,953 deaths.

The business section of Tulare, California, was burned, causing a loss of \$150,000.

Illinois citizens want the President to have receivers appointed for coal companies.

United Steel Company orders \$1,500,000 ore handling plant for furnaces at Donora, Pa.

President Roosevelt wants miners to return to work and let Congress act for them.

Sons of striking miners quit school because sons of non-union men are allowed to attend.

J. P. Morgan says the President's call for a strike conference was an admirable thing.

Ex-Congressman Uthoff has implicated Ed Butler and John Scullin in St. Louis bribery case.

Paul Dorchester, of Pittsburg, was elected treasurer of the junior class of Boston university.

Sir Michael Herbert, British ambassador to the United States, has arrived in this country.

Engineer J. S. Perdue and Firearm E. S. Keys were killed in a collision of engines at Washington.

Arthur McCormick, of Unlontown, Pa., was killed while exercising a yearling colt at Lexington, Ky.

Gen. Chaffee and Vice Gov. Wright have sailed from Manila on the transport Summer for San Francisco.

The metallurgical works at Kursh Russia, have failed for \$8,000,000 throwing 5,000 men out of work.

A tornado struck Indianola, Tenn. A number of people were injured, and many houses destroyed.

Benjamin O. Crane and Miss Frances Horling were killed by the fall of an elevator in a factory at Lynn, Mass.

B. H. Howells Son & Co., and Arthur buckle Bros., of New York, have received all refined grades of sugar five points.

The steeple of the church of San Stefano, Venice, which was built 80 years ago, shows further signs of collapsing.

The jury at Milwaukee has returned a verdict convicting ex-Chief of Police Frederick W. Ames of receiving a bribe.

The New York detective bureau has been advised that a bank in France has been robbed of \$150,000 in French government bonds.

Rev. Charles T. Olmstead was consecrated in Utica, N. Y., bishop coadjutor of the Episcopal diocese of Central New York.

Victims of Sheridan, Pa., naphtha explosion bring suit against the Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company.

Mayor Capdevielle, of New Orleans notified the railways company that if it must operate its cars or its franchises will be revoked by the city.

Henry Phipps, who gave \$100,000 to the Boer relief fund, arrived in New York from Europe on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

An explosion of firedamp occurred in the fourth level of the Lawson mine, Washington, badly wrecking the mine and killing 12 miners.

The steamer Bostonian, towed into St. Johns, Newfoundland, the steamers Pallanza, from Hamburg for New York, which was disabled at sea.

George McAllister, of Baltimore was granted a hearing by the post office department on his scheme to make every street car a mail collector.

Thomas Stewart, a negro barber killed W. D. Barringer in Grand Rapids, Mich., with a blow on the jaw, after accusing him of insulting Mrs. Stewart.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

Wheat—No. 2 red	\$ 67	00
Rye—No. 2	52	00
Corn—No. 2 yellow, ear	75	75
Do, 2 yellow, shelled	67	00
Mixed seed	69	70
Oats—No. 2 white	56	00
Do, 2 white	54	00
Flour—Winter patent	4 1/4	00
Fancy straight winter	3 3/4	00
Hoop No. 1 Timothy	15	00
Clover No. 1	10	00
Brn No 1 white mid. ton	15	00
Brn middlings	17	00
Brn. hulls	10	00
Straw—Wheat	7	50
Do, Oat	5	50

Dairy Products.

Butter—Eggs creamery	\$ 25	00
Old creamery	22	00
Fancy country roll	17	00
Chese—No. 1, and Ohio	12	00
New York—new	12	00

Poultry, Etc.

Hens—per lb.	\$ 11	12
Chickens—dressed	19	12
Eggs—No. 1, and Ohio	25	00

Fruits and Vegetables.

Green Beans—per bush	\$1 00	1 25
Potatoes—Fancy white per bush	50	00
Cabbage—per bush	30	00
Onions—per barrel	2	50

BALTIMORE.

Flour—Winter Patent

Flour—Winter Patent	\$3 75	00
Wheat—No. 2 red	62	00
Corn—No. 2 mixed	69	00
Oats—No. 2	52	00
Butter—Creamery, extra	23	00
Eggs—Pennsylvania firsts	25	00

NEW YORK.

Flour—Patents

Flour—Patents	\$3 85	00
Wheat—No. 2 red	71	00
Corn—No. 2 mixed	69	00
Oats—No. 2	52	00
Butter—Creamery	22	00
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania	25	00

LIVE STOCK.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty, Pa.

Cattle		
Prime heavy, 1200 to 1600 lbs.	\$ 6 80	7 00
Prime, 1200 to 1400 lbs.	6 00	6 50
Medium, 1200 to 1400 lbs.	5 00	5 50
Common, 1200 to 1400 lbs.	4 50	5 00
Butcher, 800 to 1000 lbs.	4 50	5 00
Common to fair	3 75	4 25
Oxen, common to fat	3 00	4 00
Common to good fat bulls and cows	2 00	3 00
Milk cows, each	2 00	3 00
Extra milk cows, each	4 00	5 00

Hogs.

Prime heavy hogs	\$ 7 50	7 75
Prime heavy hogs	7 00	7 25
Best heavy Yorkers and medium	7 00	7 25
Tops to choice packers	7 25	7 50
Good sized and fat Yorkers	6 50	7 00
Pigs, common to good	6 00	6 75
Common to fair	5 00	5 75
Bonhags	4 50	5 25
Stags	5 00	5 25

Sheep.

Extra, medium wethers	\$
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