A REPORT IN DRIBS

Receiver Failey Gives a Few Facts About Iron Hall Finances.

Somerby's Bank Will Pay Fifty Cents on the Dollar—MacVeagh Case on Trial Before Judge Baker.

In obedience to the order of the court made on Dec. 21, 1893, respecting the filing of claims against the Iron Hall, Receiver Failey yesterday filed his report in Room 1 of the Superior Court. The receiver sets out the fact that there are a number of claims which have been presented to him for filing, but which, not being properly proved, he withholds at this time, but will present them to the court so soon as they can be properly proved. The following claims were reported on yesterday:

Warrants for final benefits: Number of claims, 2; amount claimed, $815; paid in assessments, $335.50; benefits drawn, $185.

Warrants for sick benefits: Number of claims, 18; amount of claims, $670; assessments paid in, $1,482.50; sick benefits drawn, $6.50.

Matured certificates: Number of claims, 10; amount of claims, $72.95; assessments paid in, $2,832.50; sick benefits drawn, $17.05.

Sick benefits: Number of claims filed, 100; amount claimed, $56.75; assessments paid, $8,630.50; amounts drawn, $21.10.

The receiver also submitted to the court a report on the life division of the Iron Hall, in obedience to the order of Feb. 17, 1894. He shows that the amount of funds to the credit of the life division on the books at the time of his appointment was $12,382.47. Further, that the moneys held by the supreme cashier and deposited in various banks to the credit of the supreme cashier without being designated as to whether they belonged to the benefit, reserve or life division fund, part of which said moneys were deposited in the Mutual Banking, Surety, Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia and the New Jersey Trust Company, of Camden, N. J., which have not as yet been surrendered to the receiver. Also, that it has not yet been definitely ascertained what dividend the Mutual Bank of Philadelphia will pay, nor what may be realized by the receiver out of the moneys deposited by the supreme cashier in the New Jersey Trust Company, though the receiver is advised that it will pay a dividend of about 50 per cent. Charging the life division fund with its proportion of the moneys deposited by the supreme cashier in the above-named companies, the receiver shows that there would be left to the life division about $5,538, now held by him.

The receiver shows the following claims against the life division on file and unpaid at the date of his appointment:

Beneficiaries of Helen S. Graves, member of Branch No. 806, who died April 30, 1892, $1,000.

Amos H. Hosmer, as beneficiary of F. Ross Hosmer, of Branch No. 76, who died July 13, 1892, $3,000.

Official notice of the death was filed with the Supreme Sitting prior to the appointment of the receiver and a warrant was drawn for $2,492, dated Aug. 18, 1892, but there is nothing on the records now in possession of the receiver showing that Ross Hosmer had paid life division assessment No. 14 to the supreme cashier, called July 2, 1892, and required by the laws of the Supreme Sitting to be paid in order to keep his certificate alive. The receiver also shows the claims of Catharine Hurley, beneficiary of Pat C. Hurley, member of Branch No. 389, who died July 11, 1892, for $3,000, and that of Emma Baer, beneficiary of Simon Baer, for $3,000.

It is found by the receiver that the life division is entirely separate from the benefit certificates and benefit funds, and was governed and controlled by the provisions of the constitution and laws with reference to the life division.

MAURER'S WILL SUSTAINED.

His Son Bernard Cut Off Without a Dollar.

The jury in the Maurer will case, which has been on in the Circuit Court for two weeks, brought in a verdict yesterday morning, sustaining the will. The document was contested by Bernard Maurer, who alleged that his father, Anton Maurer, had been unduly influenced in making the will. Bernard was cut off without a dollar and brought suit to break the will. The jury was out but five minutes. Property to the amount of $17,000 was involved in the suit.

HEARING THE MACVEAGH CASE.

Judge Baker Finds that Three Questions Are Presented.

Judge Baker, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, began hearing the case of Wayne MacVeagh and others against the city of Indianapolis and Beverly Porter to enjoin the collection of assessments on lots in the Catherine Bobbs addition for the improvement of Meek street. Answers filed by the respondents took out of the case all question as to the jurisdiction of the board to make the improvement, it being shown that no remonstrance had even been filed or objection made to the improvement till the present suit was brought.

Owing to the change made in the issue by the answers the day was devoted to hearing a dry routine of evidence describing how assessment rolls are made and how much gravel was on the street. The remarks of Judge Baker are said to indicate that only three quotations are presented for decision, and they are as follows: Should the declaratory resolution have described the eastern terminus of the proposed improvement as Leota or as Grant street? Was the notice as advertised prepared by Clerk Parker without specific directions from the board valid, or must the board expressly have directed the publication of a notice? Does the assessment roll in describing Catherine Bobbs as the owner of the property create a valid lien, Mrs. Bobbs being dead when the roll was prepared. The case will be concluded this morning.

Haughey Conveys His Property.

Among Theodore P. Haughey's last acts, just prior to the failure of the Indianapolis National Bank, was to borrow $9,000 from that institution, giving his personal notes therefor, secured by mortgage on real estate. The $9,000 was borrowed in two installments, $5,000 on July 21 and $4,000 on July 24, the last day the bank was open. It was suggested to Mr. Haughey some time ago that he could save the receiver expense by conveying to the latter this real estate without litigation. He has just done this, and the total value of the real estate so conveyed is $5,400, the most valuable piece being that upon which the factory of the Indianapolis Glue Company stands.

Will Not Go to a Sanitarium.

On Wednesday Judge Winters, who is to hear the Cordes divorce case, ordered Mrs. Cordes to be taken to the sanitarium of Dr. Fletcher, in order that the exact state of her mind might be ascertained. Yesterday attorneys induced the Judge to modify the order. They held that it would not be a fair test to confine the woman where she would be brought into contact with demented people. It was agreed that Mrs. Cordes should remain at the California House, where Dr. Fletcher could visit her regularly and thus determine as to her sanity.

Asks a Lien on a Church.

William Vehling, a contracting plasterer, filed a suit yesterday to foreclose a mechanic's lien on the College-avenue Baptist Church. Vehling claims that with a promise he would receive the sum of $90 for his labor, he did some work on the church last spring, and within a period of sixty days he filed in the recorder's office a proper notice to the trustees of the church of his purpose to hold a mechanic's lien. He alleges that the amount is yet unpaid, and asks the court to give him a judgment for $150.

Ex-Indian Agent Sued.

District Attorney Burke brought suit for the government yesterday against the bondsmen of John M. Needham, formerly Indian agent for the Lehmi Agency, Idaho, to recover $80 alleged to be due from Needham in his final settlement with the government. John T. Yager, George Cutsinger, Wm. B. Jennings, Bennett Jacobs, Wm. H. Needham and John Kennedy are the bondsmen, and the amount of the bond is $10,000.

A Judgment by Default.

Judgment in default was yesterday rendered by Judge Baker in the federal court against the Greenfield iron and nail works in favor of the First National Bank of Mauch Chunk, Pa., for $5,273.

THE COURT RECORD.

Supreme Court Opinions.

16586. L., N. A. & C. Railway Company vs. Berkey. Washington C. C. Reversed. Coffey, J.—Where one claiming land occupied by a railroad for a station permitted such occupancy for six years and the construction of the depot without objection, he cannot recover possession, but his remedy is confined to recovery of damages for its use.

16648. Black vs. Thompson. Madison C. C. Affirmed. Dailey, J.—Where a warranty deed and a note given for the purchase of real estate, possession taken under the deed and a note given for the purchase money, so long as the purchaser holds the deed and such possession he cannot, for want or failure of title, defend against the payment of the note for other than nominal damages.

16704. Robinson vs. City of Valparaiso et al. Porter C. C. Affirmed. Howard, C. J.—The act of March 8, 1889, known as the Barrett law, as amended by the act of March 6, 1891, affords to dissatisfied property owners a full and complete remedy and an injunction suit to prevent a city accepting a system of sewers cannot lie.

17174. Rains vs. State. Madison C. C. Affirmed. McCabe, J.—Affidavits as to misconduct of a juror must be brought into the record by a bill of exceptions. 2. Alleged misconduct of counsel where the court was not asked to admonish the jury or reprimand the attorney and seemingly to have occurred in good faith will not be cause for reversal. 3. A felonious taking by violence or putting in fear from the presence of the person robbed may constitute the crime of robbery.

Appellate Court Opinions.

987. L. E. & St. L. C. Railroad Company vs. Berry. Dubois C. C. Rehearing denied. Lotz, J.—A party who seeks to overthrow a judgment must present all questions in the briefs originally filed and not permit new points to be made on a rehearing.

1068. Case et al. vs. Ellis. Kosciusko C. C. Affirmed. Davis, C. J.—Where a judgment is not so defective or uncertain that a judgment cannot be rendered thereon there was no error in overruling the motion for a venire de novo.

1292. State vs. Gregg Bires et al. Putnam C. C. Affirmed. Ross, J.—A party appealing to this court must present a record which on its face shows that an error has been committed otherwise there is nothing to consider.

1035. Ohio Thresher and Engine Company vs. Hensel et al. Marshall C. C. Affirmed in part, reversed in part. Reinhard, J.

VAUDEVILLE HOUSES COMBINE.

Empire, of This City, in the Pool—To Protect Patrons.

A combination was effected recently at a meeting held in Pittsburg, at which nine vaudeville theaters were represented. The combination is solely for the purpose of protecting the theaters and the public from an imposition that has been practiced upon them by vaudeville companies. The theaters represented were the Auditorium and Monumental, of Baltimore; Lyceum, Washington; Star, Cleveland; People's, Cincinnati; Empire, Indianapolis; Buckingham and Grand Opera House, Louisville; Standard, St. Louis; Academy of Music, Pittsburg. Manager Harry Williams, of the Academy of Music, said the idea was not to introduce a trust into the theatrical business. He explained that the pool will divide the profits. There is no intention of squeezing the companies or the salaries of performers. The only desire is to protect the theaters and the public from bad performances. Managers of vaudeville companies have been in the habit of dropping from their bills the best attractions and high-priced performers when they come West, leaving these in the East, where their earnings are more in proportion to their salaries.

PERSONAL AND SOCIETY.

Mrs. Peter Studebaker, of Chicago, is the guest of Miss Sarah Kinder on Lockerbie street.

The Silent Whist Club was entertained Wednesday evening by Mrs. Stahl on East Michigan street.

Mrs. Rose C. Anderson, of Crawfordsville, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Albert Baker, on North Pennsylvania street.

Miss Jessie Hughes has gone to Canton, O., to spend several weeks with Mrs. Robert A. Miller, formerly of this city.

The next play of the Dramatic Club will be given March 30 at the Propylaeum. The play selected is "In Honor Bound." Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Sharpe, jr., have charge of the play.

Mrs. William C. Dickson and Mrs. William MacCurdy have sent out invitations for a euchre party Feb. 28, and a coffee March 1, at their residence, No. 474 North Pennsylvania street.

Mrs. V. E. Andrew is visiting her mother, Mrs. Schmidlap, No. 184 Bellefontaine street. Mrs. Schmidlap and Mrs. Andrew will be at home informally this afternoon to their friends. There are no invitations.

Invitations have been issued by Mrs. L. Struby, Mrs. Henry Kothe, Mrs. Otto Lieber and Miss Anna Lieber for a card party at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and a kaffee at 3 o'clock, March 3, at the new German clubhouse on East Michigan street.

The marriage of Mr. John W. Smith and Miss Carrie Wallick was celebrated Tuesday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Smith left at 4 o'clock for a wedding trip. They will reside at No. 23 South State street, where they will be at home to their friends after March 1.

A musicale will be given by the Tabernacle Y. P. S. C. E. this evening, at 7:45. The young people will be assisted by Misses Beck, Whittier, Carman, Bremmerman, Herron, Messrs. Smith and Nell and a mandolin club.

Mr. Earl Brown, of Greenfield, who was the guest of Colonel and Mrs. James B. Black, returned home yesterday. Mr. Brown has completed his musical course in Germany and passed so successful an examination that he has been engaged as one of the teachers in the conservatory at Dresden for six years and will return to Germany in time to take the position at the beginning of the next season. Mr. Brown has been invited to assist in the miscellaneous day programme of the Matinee Musicale, the 28th of March.

THE CHILDREN'S PLAY.

There was a novel and delightful play given yesterday afternoon and last evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Adams, on North Alabama street. One of the organizations of the North Side is a club of little girls, who have the club title of "Gen. Lew Wallace Chapter of Harper's Young People's Round Table." There are twelve members in the society and each season they have some kind of an entertainment, the proceeds of which go for some charitable object. The entertainment for Washington's birthday was the presentation of "The Enchanted Statue," a play written entirely by one of the members of the society, Miss Myla Closser. The play deals with a boy who goes with his father to an art gallery. He afterward goes to the Tower of London, and by some accident the boy is left in the tower. He falls asleep and sees the statues, among them one with which he falls in love. The remainder of the play is somewhat similar to "Pygmalion and Galatea." The characters and those who took part were: Mrs. Chester, Stella Adams; Roland, Nora Taggart; Sir Francis Chester, Rene Tucker; the statue Passion, Lillian Krauss; the Dutch girl (a statue), Edith Adams, Patient Griselda, Ann Hurty; the Mad Ophella, Bessie Peck; statues, Alberta Von Hake and Bessie Byers; Dr. Aldrich, Helen Rockwood; Roland, twelve years later, Muriel Hitt; fairy, Myla Closser. The stage was at one end of the drawing room, and there were curtains and footlights and all the accessories and appropriate scenery and costumes. The girls did remarkably well, and the audience, composed not only of their young friends, but many of the adult members and friends, applauded generously. Both performances were well attended. The proceeds will be given to a school in Maine.

Let All Stand on an Equality.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Your correspondent is not a lawyer, but a small depositor in the Indianapolis National Bank, and, as such, thinks he has a right to express the opinion that the rulings of courts in permitting special depositors to absorb the assets of the bank may be criticised. If there be any justice in the decision of the court, or any logic to sustain it, I fail to comprehend it. My deposits were made without interest or claim of any benefits other than to keep the money until called for, which might be a few hours or for a longer time. The bank funds were claimed as security, and the president of the bank, as manager of the funds, in whose honor and honesty I had confidence, caused me to make my deposits. Did not the railway agent make his deposits with the president because he was president and had control of the money in the bank to make the deposits safe? Was it not a bank transaction, otherwise? Why were the papers pertaining to the transaction found with the business papers of the bank? If the transaction was with President Haughey as an individual, and not as a bank officer, why not go to Mr. Haughey for payment, and not to the assets of the bank? If the money was mingled with the funds of the bank it was just in the condition my deposits were, and subject to the same risks. If it was never mingled with the bank funds it should not be paid from the assets. Let us all have an equal chance to receive what remains as assets. J. W. HENRY.

Indianapolis, Feb. 21.

NOW IT'S KERN'S TURN

Another Elegant Spread of Irony Before the Supreme Court.

Official Statement of Judge Elliott Cited—Sewer System Case from Valparaiso Is Decided.

The war of briefs being waged in the Supreme Court by John W. Kern and Eli F. Ritter over the famous Stehlin saloon case goes merrily on. Yesterday Mr. Kern, who represents John H. Stehlin and George Heidt, owners of the saloon involved, filed their supplemental brief on a petition for rehearing. This brief, which explains itself fully, is as follows:

"Counsel for applicants, with simulated earnestness, insists that we are mistaken in the assertion that the only question presented on the original hearing was that of the constitutionality of the statute licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors. He emphatically denies that he so stated either in his brief or on the occasion of the oral argument, and in a lawyerlike way appeals to notes taken by nameless bystanders. The issue of veracity thus tendered is not to be thus settled. We appeal to the record. The very first sentences of the opinion pronounced by Judge Elliott are as follows:

"'One question and only one is here presented; all others are excluded by the statements of counsel and the record. That question is: Is the statute of March 17, 1875, regulating the liquor traffic, requiring license and imposing a tax upon dealers in the form of a license fee, constitutional?'

"This decision was concurred in by all the judges and settles two propositions for which we contend in our petition: First, that 'one question and only one' was presented for consideration in the original hearing, namely, the constitutionality of the act in question, and second, that 'all others were excluded by the statements of counsel and the record.' These facts thus announced by the unanimous voice of the court ought perhaps to have equal weight with the copious notes taken by bystanders.

"In this issue of veracity, so sharply defined here, we might confidently rest upon the corroboration of that learned jurist and honorable man, Byron K. Elliott, backed by the other judges of this court then on the bench, but we will go further. Referring to the original brief written and filed in this court by Eli F. Ritter we find the following language:

"'The point at issue here is the validity of the act so far as the license features are concerned. If the law in that respect is valid then the defense as set up in the respective answers is complete.'

"We have not only the official statement of Judge Elliott expressing the judgment of the court, but the solemn declaration of Mr. Ritter in his printed argument that the sufficiency of the answers depended solely upon the validity of the law. Yet with these facts in the record and his own words in cold type staring him in the face he has the brazen audacity to stand before this court and deny them. Counsel for appellants charges us with ignorance of the law and commiserates our clients for their unfortunate selection of counsel. The writer is willing to concede for all the purposes of this case that he is not so great a lawyer as the opposing counsel, and that he is but illy versed in the practice of this court. He does not claim superiority in any regard.

"He has, however, some old-fashioned opinions on various subjects, and one of them is that falsehood and deceit are as reprehensible and hateful in a great Christian reformer as in the ordinary everyday sinner, and in most cases are as easily detected and exposed. It is quite agreeable to us to be sustained in this issue of veracity by Byron K. Elliott and the court, while our antagonist is, out of his own mouth, condemned. This court will scarcely be entertained by criminations and recriminations of counsel. It will look to the record and the law. The former we have quoted, and there should be no difficulty as to the latter. * * *

"We insist that this is a question of the highest importance to the bar of Indiana, as well as to trial courts, whose judgments may, as here, be approved, and at the same time reversed. For it is conceded that Judge Brown, of the Marion Circuit Court, committed no error. He decided correctly the question presented to him for decision, namely: the validity of the statute in question.

"It is also conceded that the opinion rendered by Judge Elliott was a correct exposition of the law. The court, as at present constituted, warmly indorses the opinions of both those judges, and yet reverses their decisions, and this anomalous condition of things grows out of the fact that the question now decided was never presented to either of them, and the further fact that this bench has been imposed upon by counsel for appellants. He seeks to construe our criticisms of his conduct as an attack upon the court. If by this he refers to the court as at present constituted, we deny it. If he seeks to drag into his company one or more gentlemen not now on the bench, we have nothing to say, having no desire to revive any of the political scandals of 1892. We only plead here for fair play in the courts of justice, for an enforcement of consistent and honorable conduct on the part of those who deal with the courts. We protest against this court rendering judgment against our client for the costs of the appeal, after deciding that on the only question litigated he was right.

"If the counsel desires to litigate the question as to whether the business conducted by John H. Stehlin is a nuisance, let him bring an action to test that question, and follow in the way marked out by law. It is a broad and open pathway, easy of access. The light of truth with which it is illuminated at every step may be dazzling and bewildering to unaccustomed eyes, but counsel for appellants will be delighted with it after traveling it for a little while."

MUST PAY FOR SEWERS.

Supreme Court Passes on Points Also Involved in the MacVeagh Case.

The city of Valparaiso won its sewer system case in the Supreme Court yesterday. James J. Robinson and eighty-four other owners of lots abutting the system of sewers complained of, sued the city to enjoin it from accepting and paying for these sewers by assessment or otherwise, alleging defective construction by the contractors. They were defeated in the Porter Circuit Court and appealed to the Supreme Court, where the lower court's finding was yesterday affirmed. The dissatisfied property owners claimed the work had not been done according to contract, and is so defective as to be worthless and to constitute a nuisance. In appealing they assigned but one error, and that was the sustaining by the lower court of demurrers to the amended complaint.

Chief Justice Howard wrote this opinion, and holds that an amended act under which the city contracted for the work, and which was brought into question in the suit, was in full force throughout the entire process of the work, and was binding alike in all its parts upon the city, the contractors and the property owners. The act referred to is one of 1889, which was amended in certain sections by the act of 1891.

"In any event," concludes the opinion, "the appellants, who have stood by until the work is done and now seek to enjoin payment, are in no position to complain of the act of 1891, which, without adding any burden, enlarges their remedy, both as to injunction before the work is begun and as to appeal after it is completed. The judgment is affirmed."

Evangelist E. Payson Hammond.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

E. Payson Hammond is holding evangelistic meetings in this city, the congregations of several churches joining forces in these services, including the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant, Grand-avenue Baptist Church, the People's Church and several others. For the past six weeks the meetings have been daily crowded. The meetings opened in the People's Church, and the audiences were largely made up of nonchurch-goers. Among these have been some of the most remarkable conversions ever witnessed. Many gamblers, prize-fighters, saloon men and all classes of sinners have been reached, and large numbers have been hopefully converted. Mr. Hammond has also held successful children's meetings. Altogether about twelve hundred have professed conversion, and the work is still goin on. Mr. Hammond at one of his meetings paid a very high compliment to the Christians and church workers of Indianapolis who helped him in those meetings twenty years ago in your city, mentioning by name Mr. J. B. Brandt, pastor of one of our city churches here, and formerly secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Indianapolis, Rev. Edson, Gen. T. A. Morris and others. J. W. W.

St. Louis, Feb. 21.

Major Taylor Loses a $225 Horse.

A horse owned by Major Taylor, valued at $225, fell in the alley in the rear of H. P. Wasson & Co.'s store, yesterday afternoon, and broke a leg. Patrolmen Duty and Tieban killed the animal.

The Indianapolis Commission Co
BROKERS.
Grain, Provisions and Stocks. Quick trades. Immediate settlements. Commercial Club Building.
Branch—Denison Hotel. Tel. 1375.

COMMERCIAL RECORD

Yesterday being a legal holiday, there was no session of the local Board of Trade, and with the business houses generally it was made a semi-holiday. Freight depots were closed, no local freight trains being run, and in all lines traffic was partially suspended. The same is true of other cities.

Wheat—No. 2 red, 53c; No. 3 red, 50c; rejected, 40@50c; wagon, 52c.

Corn—No. 1 white, 35c; No. 2 white, 35c; No. 3 white, 34½c for one color, 34¾c for grade; No. 2 white mixed, 34½c; No. 3 white mixed, 34c; No. 4 white mixed, 30c; No. 2 yellow, 34¼c; No. 3 yellow, 34c; No. 4 yellow, 30c; No. 2 mixed, 34½c; No. 3 mixed, 34¼c; No. 4 mixed, 30c; ear corn, 35c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3 white, 30½c; No. 2 mixed, 30c; No. 3 mixed, 28c; rejected, 23@25c.

Hay—Choice timothy, $11.50; No. 1, $11; No. 2, $8; No. 1 prairie, $6.50; mixed, $8; clover, $7@7.50 per ton.

Rye—No. 2, 45c for car lots; 40c for wagon rye.

Bran, $13.

Poultry and Other Produce.

(Prices Paid by Shippers.)

Poultry—Hens, 7c per lb; young chickens, 7c per lb; turkeys, old toms, 4c per lb; hens, 7½c per lb; fancy fat young toms, turkeys, 5c; poor, 4c; ducks, 6½c per lb; geese, $4.20@4.80 per doz for choice.

Eggs—Shippers paying 14c.

Butter—Extra, 12@14c; mixed, 8@10c.

Honey—New, 16@18c.

Feathers—Prime geese, 40c per lb; mixed duck, 20c per lb.

Beeswax—20c for yellow; 15c for dark.

Wool—Unwashed medium wool, 15c; unwashed coarse or braid, 13@15c; unwashed fine merino, 10@13c; tub-washed, 18@20c; burry and cotted wool, 5c to 10c less than above prices.

RAW FURS.

Following is the price list for central and northern Indiana and Ohio for prime skins: Extra coon, $1@2; large coon, 80c; medium coon, 60c; small coon, 40c; large mink, $1.10; medium mink, 80c; small mink, 60c; black skunk, $1.30; half stripe skunk, 80c; narrow stripe skunk, 40c; broad stripe skunk, 20c; opossum, 5@25c; rat, 3@13c; red fox, 50@$1.25; grey fox, 40@65c; otter, $3@8; Kentucky skins, 10@20 per cent. lower than prices quoted above.

HIDES, TALLOW, ETC.

Hides—No. 1 green hides, 2½c; No. 1 G. S. hides, 3½c; No. 2 G. S. hides, 2½c; No. 1 calf hides, 5c; No. 2 calf hides, 3½c.

Tallow—No. 1 tallow, 4½c; No. 2 tallow, 4c.

Grease — White, 4½c; yellow, 3¼c; brown, 3c.

Bones—Dry, $12@13 per ton.

THE JOBBING TRADE.

(The quotations given below are the selling prices of wholesale dealers.)

Canned Goods.

Peaches—Standard, 3-pound, $1.85@2; 3-pound seconds, $1.30@1.40; 2-pound pie, 90@95c; California standard, $2.25@2.50; California seconds, $1.85@2. Miscellaneous—Blackberries, 2-pound, 90@95c; raspberries, 2-pound, $1.20@1.25; pineapple standard, 2-pound, $1.25@1.35; choice, $2@2.25; cove oysters, 1-pound, full weight, 95c@$1; light, 65@70c; 2-pound full, $1.80@1.90; light, $1.10@1.20; string beans, 85@95c; Lima beans, $1.10@1.30; peas, marrowfat, $1.10@1.20; early June, $1.25@1.50; lobsters, $1.85@2; red cherries, $1.20@1.25; strawberries, $1.20@1.30; salmon (lbs), $1.45@2.20; 3-pound tomatoes, $1.15@1.20.

Candies and Nuts.

Candies—Stick, 6½c per lb; common mixed, 6½c; G. A. R. mixed, 7½c; Banner mixed, 10c; cream mixed, 10c; old-time mixed, 7½c.

Nuts—Soft-shelled almonds, 18c; English walnuts, 15c; Brazil nuts, 12c; filberts, 11c; peanuts, roasted, 7@8c; mixed nuts, 14c.

Coal and Coke.

Anthracite coal, all sizes, $7.50 per ton; Pittsburg and Raymond City, $4.25 per ton; Jackson, $4.25; block, $3.25; Island City, $3; Blossburg and English cannel, $5. All nut coals 50c below above quotations.

Coke — Connellsville, $3.75 per load; crushed, $3.25 per load; lump, $3 per load.

Dried Fruits.

Figs—Layer, 14@15c per lb.

Peaches—Common sun-dried, 6½@7c per lb; common evaporated, 10@11c; California, choice, 11½@12c; California fancy, 12½@13c.

Apricots—Evaporated, 16@18c.

Prunes—California, 7@12c per lb.

Currants—3½@4c per lb.

Raisins—Loose Muscatel, $1.25@1.35 per box; London layer, $1.35@1.45 per box; Valencia, 8@8½c per lb; layer, 9@10c.

Drugs.

Alcohol, $2.20@2.40; asafetida, 34c; alum, 4@5c; camphor, 60@65c; cochineal, 50@55c; chloroform, 60@65c; copperas, bris, 85c@$1; cream tartar, pure, 26@28c; indigo, 80@90c; licorice, Calab., genuine, 30@45c; magnesia, carb., 2-oz, 25@35c; morphine, P. & W., per oz, $2.45; madder, 16@18c; oil, castor, per gal, $1.28@1.30; oil, bergamot, per lb $3.25; opium, $2.90; quinine, P. & W., per oz, 32@37c; balsam copaiba, 60@65c; soap, castile, Fr., 12@15c; soda, bicarb., 4½@6c; salts, Epsom, 4@5c; sulphur, flour, 5@6c; saltpeter, 8@20c; turpentine, 35@40c; glycerine, 16@20c; iodide potassium, $3@3.10; bromide potassium, 40@45c; chlorate potash, 20c; borax, 12@14c; cinchonidia, 12@15c; carbolic acid, 22@26c.

Oils—Linseed, 49@52c per gal; coal oil, legal test, 7@14c; bank, 9c; best straits, 50c; Labrador, 60c; West Virginia lubricating, 20@30c; miners', 45c. Lard oils—Winter strained in barrels, 75c per gal; in half barrels, 3c per gal extra.

Dry Goods.

Bleached Sheetings—Androscoggin L, 6c; Berkeley, No. 60, 9c; Cabot, 6½c; Capital, 6c; Cumberland, 7¼c; Dwight Anchor, 7¾c; Fruit of Loom, 7½c; Farwell, 7c; Fitchville, 6c; Full Width, 5½c; Gilt Edge, 5½c; Gilded Age, 7c; Hill, 7c; Hope, 6½c; Linwood, 7½c; Lonsdale, 7½c; Lonsdale Lambric, 10c; Masonville, 7½c; Peabody, 5¾c; Pride of the West, 11½c; Quinebaugh, 6½c; Star of the Nation, 6c; Ten Strike, 5½c; Pepperell, 9-4, 18c; Pepperell 10-4, 20c; Androscoggin, 9-4, 20½c; Androscoggin, 10-4, 22½c.

Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 6½c; Argyle, 6c; Boott C, 4¾c; Buck's Head, 6½c; Clifton CCC, 5½c; Constitution, 40-inch, 7½c; Carlisle, 40-inch, 7c; Dwight Star, 7½c; Great Falls E, 6c; Great Falls J, 5c; Hill Fine, 7c; Indian Head, 6½c; Lawrence LL, 4¾c; Lockwood B, 5½c; Pepperell R, 5¾c; Pepperell E, 6¼c; Pepperell, 9-4, 16c; Pepperell, 10-4, 18c; Androscoggin, 9-4, 18½c; Androscoggin, 10-4, 20½c.

Prints—Allen dress styles, 4½c; Allen's staples, 4¾c; Allen TR, 5c; Allen robes, 5½c; American indigo, 4½c; Arnold LLC, 7½c; Arnold LCB, 8½c; Arnold Gold Seal, 9½c; Cocheco fancy, 5c; Cocheco madders, 4¾c; Hamilton fancy, 5½c; Manchester fancy, 5½c; Merrimac fancy, 5½c; Merrimac pinks and purples, 6c; Pacific fancy, 5½c; Pacific robes, 6c; Pacific mourning, 5½c; Simpson Eddystone, 5½c; Simpson Berlin solids, 5½c; Simpson's oil finish, 6c; Simpson's grays, 5½c; Simpson's mournings, 5½c.

Ginghams—Amoskeag staples, 5c; Amoskeag Persian Dress, 6½c; Bates Warwick Dress, 6½c; Johnson BF Francies, 8½c; Lancaster, 5c; Lancaster Normandies, 6½c; Carrolton, 4¾c; Renfrew Dress, 7½c; Whittenton Heather, 6½c; Calcutta Dress Styles, 5½c.

Kidfinished Cambrics—Edwards, 4c; Warren, 3¾c; Slater, 3¾c; Genesee, 3¾c.

Tickings—Amoskeag, ACA, 12½c; Conestoga, BF, 13½c; Cordis, 140, 13½c; Cordis, FT, 12½c; Cordis, ACE, 12½c; Hamilton, awning, 10c; Kimono Fancy, 17c; Lenox Fancy, 10½c; Metheun, AA, 12c; Oakland, AF, 7c; Portsmouth, 11½c; Susquehanna, 13½c; Shetucket SW, 7½c, Shetucket F, 8c; Swift River, 5½c.

Grain Bags—Amoskeag, $13.50; American, $13.50; Franklinville, $16.50; Harmony, $13.50; Stark, $17.50.

Groceries.

Sugars—Hard sugars, 4⅝@5¼c; confectioners' A, 4½@4⅝c; off A, 4⅜@4¾c; A, 4¼@4⅜c; extra C, 4@4¼c; yellow C, 3½@3¾c; dark yellow, 3¼@3½c.

Coffee—Good, 20½@21c; prime, 22@23c; strictly prime, 24@26c; fancy green and yellow, 26@27c; ordinary Java, 29@30c; old government Java, 32@33c; roasted, 1-pound packages, 23¾c.

Molasses and Syrups—New Orleans molasses, fair to prime, 30@40c; choice, 40@45c; syrups, 20@25c.

Rice — Louisiana, 4@5¼c; Carolina, 4¾@6¾c.

Honey—New York stock, 1-pound sections, 16@18c per lb.

Beans—Choice hand-picked navy, $2@2.10 per bu; medium hand-picked, $1.90@2; limas, California, 4c per lb.

Spices—Pepper, 16@18c; allspice, 12@15c; cloves, 20@25c; cassia, 10@12c; nutmegs, 70@80c per lb.

Twine—Hemp, 12@18c per lb; wool, 8@10c; flax, 20@30c; paper, 15c; jute, 12@15c; cotton, 16@25c.

Salt—In car lots, 80@85c; small lots, 90@95c.

Shot—$1.30@1.35 per bag for drop.

Lead—7@7½c for pressed bars.

Wooden Dishes—No. 1, per 1,000, $2.20; No. 2, $2.50; No. 3, $2.80; No. 5, $3.50.

Flour Sacks (paper)—Plain, 1-32 brl, per 1,000, $3.50; 1-16 brl, $5; ⅛ brl, $8; ¼ brl, $16; No. 2 drab, plain 1-32 brl, per 1,000, $4.25; 1-16, $6.50; ⅛, $10; ¼, $20; No. 1 cream, plain, 1-32, per 1,000, $7; 1-16, $8.75; ⅛, $14.50; ¼, $28.50. Extra charge for printing.

Woodenware—No. 1 tubs, $6.50@7; No. 2 tubs, $5.50@6; No. 3 tubs, $4.50@5; 3-hoop palls, $1.60@1.65; 2-hoop palls, $1.35@1.40; double washboards, $2.25@2.75; common washboards, $1.50@1.85; clothes pins, 50@85c per box.

Leather.

Leather—Oak sole, 28@33c; hemlock sole, 22@28c; harness, 26@33c; skirting, 31@32c; single strap, 41c; black bridle, per doz, $60@95; fair bridle, $60@78 per doz; city kip, 55@75c; French kip, 85c@$1.10; city calfskins, 85c@$1; French calfskins, $1@1.80.

Flour.

Straight grades, $2.50@2.75; fancy grades, $2.75@3; patent flour, $3.25@3.75; low grades, $1.50@2.

Iron and Steel.

Bar iron, 1.70@1.80c; horseshoe bar, 2¾@3c; nail rod, 6c; plow slabs, 3c; American cast steel, 9c; tire steel, 2¾@3c; spring steel, 4½@5c.

Nails and Horseshoes.

Steel cut nails, $1.30; wire nails, $1.60 rates; horseshoes, per keg, $4; mule shoes, per keg, $5; horse nails, $4@5.

Oil Cake.

Oil cake, $25.25 per ton; oil meal, $25.25.

Produce, Fruits and Vegetables.

Apples—Northern Spies, $7; Baldwins and Greenings, No. 1, $6@6.50; No. 2, $4.25@4.50 per brl.

Brocoli or Kale—90c@$1 per brl.

Cranberries—Cape Cod, $6.50@7.50 per brl; Jersey, $5.50@6 per brl.

Cabbage—$1.75@2 per brl, according to quality.

Sweet Potatoes—Eastern Jerseys, $3.75@4; Cobden, $3.50.

Onions—75@85c per bu or $2 per brl.

Grapes—Malaga, $5@6 per keg, according to quality.

Potatoes—$1.75@2 per brl; from car, 55@60c; from store, 60@65c.

Florida Pineapples—Medium, $1@1.50 per doz; extra size, $3.

Bananas—$1.25@1.75 per bunch according to size and quality.

Lemons—Choice, $3.50 per box, fancy, $4.50.

Cheese—New York full cream, 12@14c; skims, 5@7c per lb.

Florida Oranges—$2.25@2.75 per box, according to size and quality; California navel, $2.50@3 per box.

Cider—Duffy brand, 32-gal brl, $5; 16-gal brl, $3.

Sauer Kraut—$5@5.50 per brl; $3 per half brl.

Onion Sets—White, $4.50; red and yellow, $3.50 per bu.

Provisions.

Bacon—Clear sides, 50 lbs average, 8¾@9c; 30 to 40 lbs average, 9¼@9½c; 20 to 30 lbs average, 10¼c; clear bellies, 18 to 20 lbs average, 8¾@9c; 16lbs average, 9½c; 12 lbs average, 10½c; clear backs, 20 to 25 lbs average, 8¾@9¼c; 12 to 20 lbs average, 9¼@9¾c; light, 9 lbs average, 9¾c.

Shoulders—English cured, 12 lbs average, 8¾@9½c; 16 lbs average, 8½@8¾c.

Hams—Sugar-cured, 18 to 20 lbs average, 10@10¾c; 15 lbs average, 10¾@11¼c; 12½ lbs average, 11¾c; 10 lbs average, 11¾@12¼c; block hams, 10@10¾c.

California Hams—Sugar-cured, 10 to 12 lbs average, 8½c.

Boneless Hams—Sugar-cured, 9c.

Pickled Pork—Bean pork, clear, per brl, 200 lbs, $18; family pork, $16; rump pork, $14 per brl.

Breakfast Bacon—Clear, English-cured, 12@13½c.

Lard—Kettle-rendered, in tierces, 9@9½c; Indiana, 8½c.

Seeds.

Clover—Choice recleaned, 60-lb bu, $4.75@5; prime, $4.50@4.75; English choice, $4.75@5; prime, $4.50@5; Alsike, choice, $7.50@8; Alfalfa, choice, $5.10@5.35. Timothy—45-lb bu, choice, $2@2.15; strictly prime, 1.85@2. Bluegrass—Fancy, 14-lb bu, $1.15@1.20; extra clean, 85@90c. Orchard grass—Extra, $1.65@1.75. Red top—Choice, 50@60c; extra clean, 38@40c. English bluegrass, 24-lb bu, $2.40@2.50.

Tinners' Supplies.

Best brand charcoal tin IC, 10x14, 14x20, 12x12, $7@7.50; IX, 10x14, 14x20 and 12x12, $9@9.50; IC, 14x20, roofing tin, $6@6.50;