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Essex County Herald.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ESSEX COUNTY.

VOL. XXII. ISLAND POND, VT., FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1894. NO. 17.

Essex County Herald,

W. H. BISHOP, Publisher.

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$3,000 Fire in Biddeford.

A fire in the Marble block at Biddeford, Me., caused losses to Charles T. Tellerin, dentist; F. F. Shutes, clothier, and C. A. Dumas, dry goods dealer. The fire started in a closet adjoining the dental rooms. Shutes' clothing store, underneath, suffered the most damage, the loss being there estimated at $3,000. Dumas' dry goods store was damaged chiefly by smoke. The insurance in every case is sufficient to cover the loss. Club Cremazie occupies the third floor.

Sleepers in Front of Night Express.

An attempt was made to wreck the night express on the Maine Central road, between Newport and Pittsfield, Me. The train leaves Bar Harbor at 8.15 p. m., and Bangor at 10.50 p. m., and runs to Waterville without stopping. The engineer saw a pile of sleepers on the track, but before he could stop the train the engine struck them and threw them to one side without damage. The train did not stop. An investigation will be made. The sleepers were piled in a clumsy fashion.

Essex County Herald.

The cost of running a big ocean liner from New York to Liverpool and back is something over $90,000.

Out of 1282 answers to letters sent to Kansas farmers asking if farming paid, 1251 answered emphatically "No."

In France 148,808 families have claimed exemption from certain taxes recently voted by the Government on account of having seven or more children.

The average number of persons to a family in this country has steadily decreased since 1850. At that census there were 5.55 persons to each family; now there are 4.93. The greatest decrease has been in Maine, from 5.64 to 4.40.

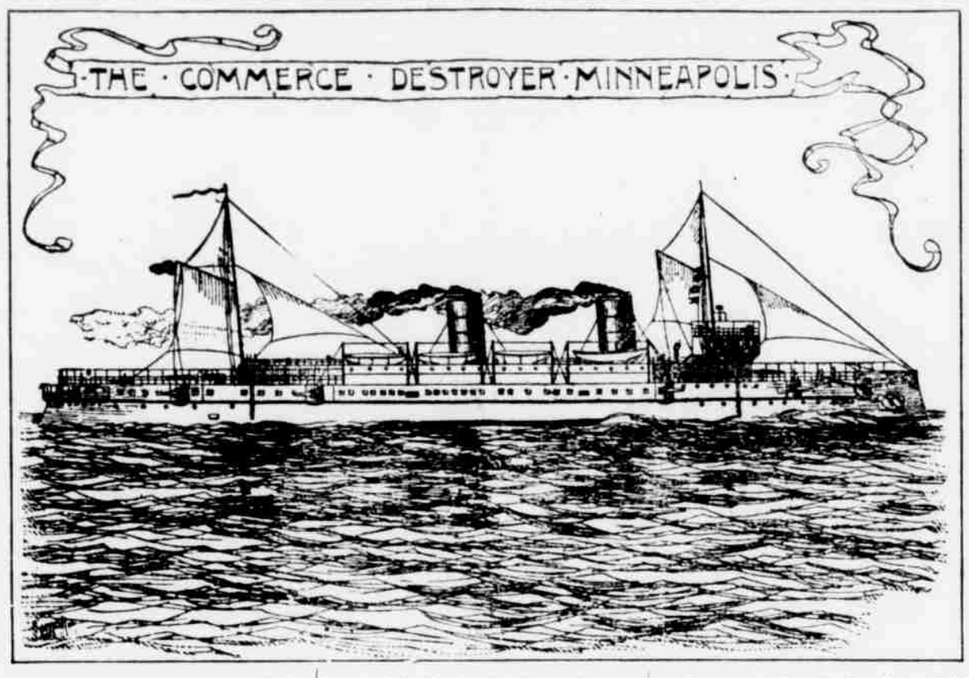
There was great joy among the vegetarians in Germany last year over the fact that a vegetarian won the annual walking match from Berlin to Friedrichsruhe. The same vegetarian pedestrian was in the race this year, and it was generally expected that he would win the match again. But he was badly beaten by a "meat-eater."

In his "Recollections of a Virginian," General Dabney H. Maury tells of an old lady in Fredericksburg who was reduced to taking in boarders in order to make both ends meet. On one occasion of peculiar stress the larder was so empty that the good lady took to her bed and summoned her servant. "Nancy," she said, "there's nothing in the house for my boarders to eat except mush. But give them that. If they are Christians they will accept it in resignation and thankfulness. And if they are not Christians, it is a deal too good for them."

Eugene Germain, United States Consul at Berne, Switzerland, has sent to the Department of State an account of the working of a novel enterprise. A committee of seven, made up of representatives of the labor unions, employers and the municipal government, undertake to provide employment for subscribers out of work or to maintain them while awaiting employment. A subscriber when working pays eight cents per month dues. There is also an appropriation of $1000 from the City Council, besides charitable subscriptions. Subscribers out of work for two weeks are entitled to benefits ranging from twenty to thirty cents per day, about equal in purchasing power there to our dollars here. Persons leaving their work wilfully and without just cause are debarred from benefits. Comfortable headquarters are provided, at which the unemployed report twice daily, and where they may make themselves comfortable. The consul says the system is satisfactory in its result to the authorities and to the citizens.

The battle of San Jacinto is a theme of which a Texas audience never wearies, and the State newspapers are constantly narrating the valor of Houston's little army on the field where they avenged the massacre of the Alamo. Nevertheless the preservation of the historic spot has not appealed powerfully to Texans, and it has remained, remarks the New York Post, for a society known as the Daughters of the Republic of Texas to save it from neglect. In a circular addressed to the women of the State they say that the society will hold a bazaar in November next to raise funds for the improvement of the battle-field. To this bazaar each town and city will be invited to send a table of articles to sell. "Some years ago, by personal subscription," says the circular, "a small marble shaft was erected to mark the spot where those who fell in that memorable battle were buried. Is it not a disgrace to us that we have so long permitted stock to wander at large over the graves of those who fell to make Texas free? Our chapter, named after the famous battle, has been given charge of the ten acres owned by the State. Though few in number, we have done what we could towards caring for the sacred spot, by having weeds, briers and brush cleared away, and prohibiting the use of it as a public burial ground. To fence, build a monument, and beautify the place, is our desire and aim."

THERE are forty-three thousand more women than male inhabitants in New York State, yet we venture to say there is not one superfluous woman. The only kind of woman that doesn't exist is the superfluous woman.



When the Cruiser Columbia made her world's record from Cape Ann to Cape Porpoise it was believed that the maximum speed had been attained in an armored cruiser, but the formal trial of the commerce destroyer Minneapolis has set at naught these predictions and by her magnificent burst of speed eclipsed all previous records, and succeeded to the title of mistress of the sea. Her sustained speed has never been equalled under similar conditions, but there are cases on record where a speed of 25 knots has been attained by a war vessel for a single hour. This singularly, was made by a so called unprotected cruiser attached to the Chilian navy.

The weather conditions were perfect and the sea without ripple, when the cruiser Minneapolis headed outward for her formal trial.

Once clear of Boston Light, the Minneapolis was headed for Cape Ann, Gloucester, and the only indication of her speed was the rapidity with which the tug Kate Jones was left behind.

The marking boats were strung along between Cape Ann and Cape Porpoise, a total distance of 43.97 knots. The Iwana was the first in line, and the distances between the various markers were as follows. To the New York, 2.37 knots; from the New York to the Fern, 6.66 knots; between the Ferne and the Fortune, 6.66 knots; between the Fortune and the Atlanta, 6.40 knots; between the Atlanta and the Leyden, 6.40 knots; between the Leyden and the Vesuvius, 7.74 knots; between the Vesuvius and the Dolphin, 7.74 knots.

At 9.44.08 the Minneapolis dashed across the line, and immediately the official inspectors and amateur inspectors began their calculations as to her speed. It required but six minutes and twenty-two seconds to cover the first leg of the course, thus giving her a speed of 22.74 knots, and considering the fact that she had started without a full head of steam the builders were satisfied with the result. The next leg was 6.66 knots in length, and it was covered in 18.38 minutes, or at the rate of 22.23 knots per hour. This was not quite as good, but on the third leg, which was of equal distance, the time was 16.51 minutes, or a speed of 22.75 knots. There was a drop to 22.09 knots on the leg between the Fortune and the Atlanta, and there was a little anxiety on the part of the builders, for the Minneapolis was not keeping up to the Columbia's speed.

But between the Atlanta and the Leyden the cruiser showed a fine burst of speed, covering the 6.40 knots in 15.52 minutes, or at a speed of 24.20 knots. Then came a big drop in the 21.09 knots speed between the Leyden and the Vesuvius, but the last leg of the first half of the course was covered at a 24.05 gait, making the average speed for the 43.97 nautical miles 22.90 knots, or .02 knots lower than the Columbia's record for the same course.

Everything depended upon this homeward run. She was very close to the Columbia's speed for the first half. That vessel had covered the distance in one hour, 55 minutes and 7 seconds. It took the Minneapolis 1 hour, 55 minutes and 18 seconds, a record of 22.90 knots as against 22.92 knots for the Columbia.

The line was crossed in front of the Dolphin on the homeward run, at 11.58 o'clock. The big cruiser's machinery throbbed, and all on board knew that she was speeding as no vessel had ever before done. When the Vesuvius was passed a little figuring showed that the speed had been 25.20 knots. It was the best record shown.

The next leg was covered in 22.40 knots, as against 21.09 knots on the first attempt. This was an improvement, and the next stretch showed continued gain in 24.40 knots as against 24.20 on the first half of the run.

The prospects for a new record looked bright, but were dimmed temporarily by the report that the speed between the Atlanta and the Fortune was only 21.80, as against 22.09 on the first trip. But the engines began to throb with renewed vigor, and the remaining legs of the course were covered in 22.86, 22.07 and 23.22 knots respectively, making the elapsed time for the homeward trip only 1h. 53m. 42s. and the average speed 23.20 knots, or an average of 23.05 knots for the whole course.

Wild cheers followed the announcement of the new world's record, and the hoisting of bronze to each masthead informed the people on the yachts and steamers swarming around the finish line that the Minneapolis was the fleetest ship in the world.

The builder's bonus will amount to $402,500. Tidal corrections may slightly increase this sum.

CONDENSED NEWS OF THE DAY.

Domestic News in Brief.

The town of New Berlin, Ill., was nearly wiped out by fire.

The Memramcook gold mine at Dorchester, N. H., has closed down.

The Business portion of the city of Odin, Ill., was destroyed by fire.

Richard Pierce was hanged at Cape May, N. J., for the murder of his wife.

Prendergast, the murderer of Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago was hanged.

Receivers have been appointed in Philadelphia for the Order of the Provident Shield.

A ten million dollar electrical railway company has been incorporated in New Jersey.

The house committee on Pacific railroads practically agreed on a fifty-year funding bill.

The date of the taking effect of the tarriff bill may have to be postponed until September 1.

Andrew D. White, minister to Russia, notified President Cleveland that he wishes to resign.

Friends of the Nicaraguan canal bill expect to push it through the House within the next ten days.

The French societies throughout the country celebrated the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille.

James Kelly, ex-politician, who was indicted by the New York grand jury is said to be in Ireland.

Fisherman Robert Harding was picked up on the Newfoundland banks, after being without food or sleep for four days.

A regular soldier in Nebraska has been sentenced to imprisonment for disobeying an order to practice target-shooting on Sunday.

Tom and Calvin Coley, white men and brothers, were hanged at Louisburg, N. C., for killing Charles Tucker in Franklin, N. C.

Mr. Springer introduced into the house of representatives an arbitration bill, following the suggestions in the president's message of 1886.

George R. Graham, the founder of Graham's Magazine, died at Orange, N. J. Mr. Graham's Magazine was the first one published in America to attain any literary prominence.

Robert Logan, of Lovelock, Nev., seeing his wife on a stage coach, shot the driver and a strange passenger dead, and was preparing to murder her when she seized a pistol from one of the corpses and killed her insanely jealous husband.

At Wickes, Mont., an express wagon of the Great Northern Express Company was held up by several robbers, who took the whole outfit. A package of money containing $11,600 shipped by Bach, Carey & Co., wholesale grocers was among the booty.

General James B. Fry, who died at Newport, R. I., was buried at Philadelphia in the family lot in St. James the Less churchyard. In deference to the wishes of Mrs. Fry only about a dozen persons, relatives and friends of the deceased, were present.

Epitome of Foreign Events.

Japanese and Chinese troops in Corea camped near each other.

The anniversary of the fall of Bastille was celebrated throughout France without disorder.

Prince Bismarck has recovered from his illness, it is announced, but he seems feeble and is disinclined to take exercise.

Vigilant's sail area has been so reduced she will have to allow Britannia only 70 seconds instead of three minutes in a 50-mile race.

John R. Rogers has sued Sir William Rose in London, for alienating the affections of Mrs. Rogers, known to the stage as Minnie Palmer.

Uruguayan Rebels Organizing.

Advices from Santo, Uraguay, state that rebels are organizing forces there to invade the republic of Argentine. There has been a breach between the supreme court and the president. The dignity of the court has been wounded by the failure of the executive to display proper etiquette toward the court. Congress has denied the petition of the chief of police to be allowed to hold that office while retaining his seat in the legislature. The report that forces from the east have started to invde Salto are declared to be without foundation.

PRENDERGAST DIED GAME.

Protested to the Last That He Did Not Premeditate Murder.

Prendergast, the murderer of Carter H. Harrison, died "game" at Chicago, as he said he would, without a whimper.

The march to the gallows began at 11.42. A few moments later Sheriff Gilbert and Jailer Morris appeared at the right of the scaffold. The prisoner walked behind them. He stood without apparent nervousness, though a trifle weak and unsteady. He looked calmly out on the assembled crowd below him.

The white shroud was next placed upon him. Jailer Morris placed the rope about his neck, the white cap over his head and Prendergast had taken his last look of earth. An instant later his body shot downward. At 11.57, nine minutes after the trigger was sprung, Prendergast was pronounced dead.

On Oct. 29, 1893, Carter Harrison, mayor of Chicago, was assassinated in his own house by Patrick Eugene John Prendergast. It seems that Prendergast had worked in a very

EUGENE PRENDERGAST.

humble way for Mr. Harrison's election, and the expectation that he would be rewarded with office grew in his mind until he fancied that the mayor had promised him a position in the city government.

His failure to receive an office was looked on in his imagination as a result of a breach of faith on the part of Mayor Harrison, and this disappointment led to the assassination.

Prendergast was promptly arrested, and after trial was found guilty of murder, with punishment fixed at death. There was an appeal and a protracted legal fight, which finally resulted after delays and respites, in the question of his sanity being brought before a jury.

July 3 the jury returned a verdict declaring Prendergast "not insane or lunatic." His attorneys tried to find a loophole for the escope of their client by alleging that Juror Steinke, who hanged himself, was insane at the time of Prendergast's trial. The application for habeas corpus was transferred to the United States courts, and Mr. Darrow went to Springfield to ask Governor Altgeld for a commutation of sentence.

Prendergast received the news that there was nothing more to look forward to but death with almost indifference, and relapsed into his usual silent mood, except to reiterate that he had not committed murder with malice aforethought and would die an innocent man.

Murderer Confessed When Dying.

All Parsonfield, Me., is telling now of the situation of the mystery attending the mysterious death of Isaac Welch, who disappeared from Effingham, N. H., near this place, in August, 1876. Welch was a prosperous farmer, and at the time of his disappearance he was living in the house of Oliver Cluff. After Welch disappeared the authorities made a thorough investigation, and finally his body was discovered in a well. Recently a dispatch of inquiry was received at Cornish, Me., asking if there had ever been a mysterious disappearance in that place. It was stated that Cluff had died, and that on his deathbed he had admitted that he had committed the crime nearly 20 years ago.

NEW ENGLAND NEWS NOTES.

Prince Gregoire Gelitzin is at Bar Harbor Me.

A fishing schooner brought an 800 pound sea turtle in at Portland, Me.

The Tremont and Suffolk mills at Lowell will not resume work until July 30.

Fox will case at Hartford, Conn., must be tried again on the issue of undue influence.

Alick Wilkins of Whitinsville was struck by a train near Providence, R. I. and fatally injured.

Rev. D. D. Knowles, D.D., has been nominated for governor by the New Hampshire prohibitionists.

Lowell carpet weavers have been promised 10 per cent. advance in wages when the tariff bill becomes a law.

Scarlet fever has broken out in Colebrook, Canton and Torrington, Conn., and infected houses are quarantined.

Miss Mary Keenan, aged 24 years of age, committed suicide at New Haven, Ct., by taking "rough on rats."

Edith Robertshaw, aged 7 years, of Newton, lost a leg by being run over by a coal car at Lowell, Mass.

George Poland, against whom there are 21 indictments for larceny, has been caught and taken to jail at Auburn, Me.

William P. Kelley, formerly principal of Worcester academy, has been engaged as principal of the union schools at St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Fred Boulais of Central Falls, R. I., six years old, wds drowned in Quinebaug river at Danielsonville, Conn. He fell in while picking berries.

The farm and outbuildings on Clementis Hill, at Contocook, N. H., owned by Mrs. Mark G. Dustin, were burned. Loss, $1,500; insured for $1,000.

Pilot boat Ezra Nye, No. 11, of New York, which ran aground on Rose Island, at Newport, R. I., was floated at high tide by aid of a tug, and was uninjured.

Timothy Driscoll, a workman at the new Haynes block at Haverhill, was struck on the head by a falling brick. His scull was fractured and he cannot recover.

To avoid arrest for the larceny of a bicycle, Joe Laskey, about 24 years old, whose parents live in Castleton, Vt., and was prominent in athletic sports there, committed suicide.

The republican caucus at Lewiston, Me., nominated Mayor Frank L. Noble, Charles P. Wheeler, George W. Furbush and Edwin Woodside as candidates for representatives to the legislature.

Matt Young, employed in the pulp mills of the Fall Mountain Paper Company, Bellows Falls, Vt., had his legs caught between some logs and the machinery and the flesh was stripped off from knee to ankle.

The Nantucket, Mass., electric light plant was sold at mortgage sale by the International Trust Company of Boston, trustees to W. A. Clarke, Jr., who represented the bonded debt, for $20,000. The plant will continue under the management of J. R. Bacon. An electric railway between Nantucket and Siasconset is contemplated.

Hermon, aged 8 years, son of Edgar Phelps, was drowned in the Connecticut river at Bellows Falls, Vt. With companions he was riding on floating logs just above the falls, when the logs were drawn into the rapid water. The other boys dropped off, getting ashore in safety. Hermon went through the wildest part of the falls.

Grandmother and Child Burned to Death.

Mrs. Joseph Nahadil, fifty years old, and her grandchild, Clifford, two years old, were burned to death, and Joseph Nahadil, the husband and grandfather, was severely burned at Collinsburg, Pa. The grandmother undertook to start a fire to prepare supper and used the oil can with the usual result. She had the child in her arms at the time. Their home was saved from destruction by the neighbors.

Chinese Smuggling Cases.

Captain George W. Burleson, in charge of the custom house at St. Albans, Vt., has been ordered by Secretary Carlisle to appear before the district attorney in New York, to give evidence in the Chinese smuggling cases. St. Albans is the largest port in Collector Bradley B. Smalley's district. Many chinese have been admitted to the United States through that port, and Captain Burleson's testimony will undoubtedly throw some light on the affair.

WHAT IT COST.

The Big Strike's Money Loss.

Believed to be Melting Out, but Debs Says No.

Rioters caused trouble in the Belt line yards at Eighty-first and Wallace streets, Chicago. They threw switches leading from the Western Indiana main tracks, into the yards, and two freight trains went from the main track into the sidings before the engineers discovered their error. No damage was done, but the track was blocked for some time. Afterwards, switches at several points in the yards were thrown and for several hours the road was tied up.

Chief Deputy United States Marshal Donnelly and twenty-five deputies were on reserve at the Government building, but no call for their services was received. Chairman Egan of the General Managers' Association made a requisition for ten men for service at the yards of the Chicago & Western Indiana road at Forty-seventh street and for six men at the Erie yards.

Reports were received from the men that they had been required to protect dead freight in its movement eastward and that the work has been accomplished without trouble.

A big crowd assembled at each of the yards, but no attempt was made to attack the marshals or to interfere with the dispatch of trains.

It was ascertained at the United States marshal's office that the total number of deputies to whom the oath had been administered since the beginning of the trouble is 3402. Of this number, 2000 were railroad men, watchmen and others sworn in as special deputies at the request of the various railroad companies, and on whose account no per diem will be charged to the government. This leaves about 1400 men to be paid at the rate of $2.50 per day and expenses, and for terms of service ranging from six to seventeen days.

The total cost of the service rendered from the marshal's office has not yet been calculated. It was learned that quite a number of deputies were sworn in at the request of agents of steamship docks, sky-scraping buildings and big wholesale and retail establishments. This indicates the existence, during the thick of the troubles, of an undercurrent of alarm on the part of local capitalists and business men that was not permitted to appear on the surface at the time.

There is no truth in the report that the American Railway Union is bankrupt, and from present indications there is no probability of such a thing occurring.

A prominent officer of the A. R. U. made an estimate of the running expenses of the office for each week. The largest telegraph bill for one day was $500, and the association has been accumulating money for over a year. For June the receipts at headquarters for dues alone were over $10,000.

One day's receipts for the dues this month footed up nearly $1,000. As the local lodges cover the incidental expenses, and the general assessment is coming in at the rate of $5,000 a week, the officers of the order say they are in a better condition financially than ever to proceed with the strike.

The cost of the strike is told in the following table:

Men on strike	69,000
Lives lost by authorities and troops	7
Lives lost by strikers	20
Amount lost in wages by strikers	$2,000,000
Amount lost in railroad property destroyed	3,000,000
Amount lost in earnings	4,000,000
Amount lost by other trades affected	2,000,000
Cost of maintaining troops in Chicago	250,000

CROKER AS A WITNESS.

The Big Ex-Chief Is Likely to be Called by the Lexow Committee.

Senator Edmund O'Connor of Binghamton, N. Y., when asked for an interview on the probable doings of the Lexow committee, he said much could not be said at present. "I am going to Albany," added the Senator, "for the purpose of helping to investigate Gov. Flower. He is the next man to be put on the rack. There have been complaints made about the way appointments have been made in the civil service, and the commissioners have been summoned to tell what they know about these appointments. What the result of the investigation will be I cannot say."

"How about the Lexow committee?"

"That committee will not meet until September 10 in New York. Then the work of investigating the doings of the New York city government will be continued."

"Will the form of procedure be varied any?"

"That I cannot say."

"Will Richard Welsted Croker be called as a witness when the committee meets?"

"It is quite likely that a great many prominent persons will be called. What I will say further is, that any man who wants to be vindicated will have all the opportunity he wants to receive that vindication."

HAND AND VOICE SHOOK.

Allen's Nerve Equal to a Denial of Maltby Hotel Scandal.

Senator Allen of Nebraska, with his hand trembling and his voice shaking from the effects of his week's exciting experience, rose in the senate and entered a denial of the report that he had assaulted a barkeeper in a saloon near the Capitol and had gone to Senator Hawley's room at the Maltby for the purpose of thrashing the redoubtable Connecticut statesman. His denial was not couched in the vehement language which usually accompanies such performances in the senate, and he did not indulge in the lurid rhetoric adopted by Senator Call a few days ago, but he did take occasion to declare that the disseminators of such reports ought to be severely dealt with.

The trouble with Allen's denial, as with that of Senator Call, is that in each case it is a denial of the truth. Both statesmen were guilty of the offenses charged against them, and they know it, and they know that everybody in Washington knows it, but for home consumption they persist in trying to discredit those who accurately described their performances.

MANOLA-MASON ARRESTED.

She and Her Husband Accused of Fraud by a Diamond Merchant.

Warrants were issued by Judge Burke in the Boston Municipal Court for John Mason and Mrs. Marion Manola-Mason, on the instigation of Mr. Isaac H. Weinberg, a diamond merchant of 35 Maiden lane, New York, charging them, as the warrants read, with "conveying personal property, purchased of said Weinberg, on conditional bill of sale, value of said property said to be $1,555."

The story is that Mr. Weinberg advanced $1,000 on some of Mrs. Mason's jewelry. A short time after, so it is alleged, Mr. Weinberg allowed Mrs. Mason to have the jewels on the condition that she would pay him from time to time a certain amount on the money loaned until the debt was obliterated. It was also agreed that Mrs. Mason was to do nothing with the property until the debt to Mr. Weinberg was discharged. Shortly afterward, Mr. Weinberg alleges, the jewels were pledged.

The liberty of the Masons has not been interfered with, as they immediately secured bondsmen.

BOSTON WHOLESALE MARKETS.

[To make the following quotations of value to buyer and seller alike, it will be necessary to carefully note the prefatory remarks which precede all articles quoted. In a market of this character it is impossible to give prices for every day of the week, but noting the general tendency of trade, those given will be found sufficiently close to enable dealers to base their transactions thereon.]

Not only is there no improvement in trade, but the past week has seen a strong backward turn on account of the interruption of commerce throughout the country by reason of strike interference with the business of common carriers, making it almost impossible to obtain food supplies from the West. This of course has added to the prices in certain lines to jobber and consumer alike. Raw sugars are strong, with the demand good. The New York market shows raws ruling strong, with refiners still willing to take all offerings. The molasses market is quiet, and yet there is some business doing. Perhaps as much as could reasonably be expected in the hot weather, and considering the greatly disturbed state of affairs in the West. The rice market is quiet; there is very little doing in domestic for the reason that it is coming along very slowly. Some foreign is being received and sold. Spice continues dull with quotations easy. Starch is steady. Flour is quiet with prices about the same. Butter, cheese and eggs are quiet, but higher. The same may be said of new potatoes. Fresh meats generally are scarce in quantity and high. Berries are in fair supply, with prices steady. Refined sugar unchanged. Meat products have been the most seriously affected by the railroad strike, and there has been a marked upward tendency in beef, mutton and pork during the progress of the trouble.

BUTTER.—Fresh creamery, 19@20c; fair to good, 18@19c; fresh dairies, 16@17c; imitation, 14@15c; ladle, 13c.

BEANS.—$2@2 10 for pea, $1 90@1 95 for medium; yellow eyes, $2 50; red kidneys, $2 65@2 70; foreign, $1 75@1 85; Cal., $2@2 20.

BEEF.—Plate and extra $9@11.50 per bbl; family and extra family, $10 50@11. Fresh, 8@10c; for steerships, 10@13c; fores, 6@7c.

CHEESE.—New, 8½@8¾c for best Northern, 7½@8c for Western.

COFFEE.—Rio, low ordinary, 18½@18½c; good, 21½@21c; prime and fancy washed, nominal; Santos, 19@23; Java Timor, 25@27c; Maracaibo, 23@23½c; Jamaica, 20@23c; Costa Rica, 24@25c; Mexican, 21@24c; Guatemala, 23@24c; Mocha, 25½@26.

EGGS.—Fancy, 18@20c; best Eastern, 16c; Western choice, 14@14½c; Michigan, 15c; Southern, 12c.

GRAIN.—Steamer yellow and No. 2 yellow corn on spot, 52½c; to ship, No. 3 yellow, 52½@53c; No. 2 yellow, 52¾c. Oats, 58@59c for spot clipped; fancy, 60c; No. 2 white, 57@58c; No. 3 white, 56@57c; No. 2 mixed, 55c; clipped to ship, 56@58c; No. 2 white, 55c; No. 3 white, 54¾c; mixed, 52½c. Milfeed to ship, $15 50@15 75 for spring, and $17 25 for winter bran; $16@18 for middlings. Cottonseed meal, $24@24 25 to ship; $24 50 for spot. Gluten meal to arrive, $18 50@20. Rye, 58@60c.

FLOUR.—$3.75@4.15 for spring patents, special brands higher; $3.25@3.75 for winter patents; $2.80@3.40 clear and straights; low grades, $2@3. Cornmeal, —98@$1.00 per bag, and $2.15@2.20 per bbl. Oatmeal, —$5.50@6.15 for rolled and ground; cut, $6.35@6.50. Rye flour, —$2.90@3.30.

FRUIT.—Foreign fruits—Oranges, 200 counts, $3@3.50; higher counts, $4@4.25; hf. boxes, $1.50@2; lemons, $2@3.25; fancy, $3.50@4; Cuba pineapples, 5@8c; extra, 9@10c; bananas, No. 1's, $1.75@1.85; eight hands, $1.50@1.60; No. 2's, $1@1.25; evaporated apples, 13@14c; sun dried, 7@9c.

MUTTON.—Lambs, 12@15c for good to choice; mutton, 9@10c; yearlings, 7@8c; veal, 7@11c.

MOLASSES.—New Orleans fancy new, 34@35c; choice, 28@32c; centrifugal, 12@18c; new fancy Ponce, 28@30c; choice to fancy, 25@27c; Mayaguez, 23@29c; Barbadoes, 23@25c; St. Kitts, 21@22c; boiling, nominal, 14c.

POTATOES.—New, choice $1.75@2 bbl; fair to good $1.50.

POULTRY.—Northern spring chickens, 25c; fowls, 14@15c; Western turkeys, frozen, 10@11c; Western chickens, frozen, 12½@14c; iced broilers, 20@24c; fowls, frozen, 10@11c; iced, 12½@13c.

PORK.—$16.50 for long and short cuts and heavy backs; light backs, $15.50; lean ends, $17. Fresh ribs, 11½c.; sausages, 8½c.; sausage meat, 10½c.; hams, 13@13½c.; smoked shoulders, 10½c.; corned shoulders, 9½c.; bacon, 10½c. Tierce lard, 7¾c.; pails, 8¼@9c.; city dressed hogs, 7½c.; country, 7.

RICE.—Patna rice is quoted at 4½c; Japan, 4½@4¾c.

SUGAR.—Extra quality, granulated, 4c.; fine, 4.06c.; cut loaf and crushed, 5c.; cubes, 4½c.; soft white, 3¾@3½c.; extra C, 3½@3¾c.; yellows, 3@3½c.

SPICES.—Black pepper, 8@9c; white pepper, 10@13c; red pepper, 6@19c; cloves, Amboyna, 18@19c; Zanzibar, 11@13c; cassia, 8@10c; Saigon, 30@35c; ginger, 14@16c; Cochin ginger, 14@17; Jamaica ginger, 19@22c; nutmegs, 55@65c; mace, 56@60c. Cream of tartar continues unchanged. Crystals 20@21c; ground and packed, for trade, 21@22c. Starch, potato 3½@3¾c; corn, 2@2¼c; wheat, 5½@6c.

SEED.—$2 15@2 30 for timothy, $2 20@2 60 for red top, with recleaned at 9@9½c; clover, 10@11½c. Peas, $1.10@1.20 for best Canada, $1.05 for Northern green, and $1.15 for Western green. Hay, $16 50@17.50 for the best; lower grades, $12@15. Straw, $14.50@15 for rye, $8 50@9 for oat.

TEAS.—Japan teas, low grade, 12@14c; choice, 23@24c; low grade Amoy, 12@15c; good to medium, 16@20c; good medium, 21@23c; fine, 24@27c; finest, 28@32c; 13@15c; for common; good, 16@17c; superior, 17@20c; Formosa, common, 16@22c; good; 23@25c; superior, 27@29c; fine, 33@38c, finest, 42@48c; choice, 48@52c; choicest, 55@60c.

TRUCK.—Cabbage, $1@1.25; green and wax beans, $1.25 per bu; tomatoes, $1.25@1.50 per six-basket crate; native peas, 50@75 per bu; marrow squash, $1 per bbl; native cucumbers $1.50@2 per 100 count.

TWO GIRLS DROWNED.

Brother of One Tries to Rescue Them and Narrowly Escapes.

Rosa Berger, the 18-year-old daughter of Frederick Berger; Anna Priest, the 15-year-old daughter of Daniel B. Priest; a young woman friend of both girls, and Miss Priest's brother George, of Glassboro, were strolling along the bank of Whitney's pond, Vineland, N. J., when one of the party proposed a bath. The rest assented, and, after procuring suits at a bathhouse, all entered the water.

Suddenly Miss Priest and Miss Berger, more venturesome than their companions, got beyond their depth, and in another instant both began to scream for assistance.

George Priest immediately struck out for the sinking girls, reaching them, and, grasping each by the hair, attempted to swim with them to the bank. They, however, seized him by the neck and pulled him beneath the surface of the water. It was only after a terrific struggle that he broke from them and reached the shore. He fainted from exhaustion upon gaining the land.

The bodies of the girls were recovered an hour later.