

The rigid measures enacted by congress for the exclusion of adulterated and spurious teas will not protect the country from tea adulteration without vigilant supervision of the trade in the United States. The importation of impure tea will hereafter be very difficult. I not wholly impossible, but there is a danger of adulteration after importation. It has been found that the manufacturer of spurious coffee berries from dough baked in moulds has become an extensive business, and the inexperienced shopper may purchase as pure coffee, an article containing one-fourth part of such spurious berries. It is probable that unscrupulous dealers will resort to similar practices for the adulteration of tea. Dried leaves of various sorts and vile concoctions of indescribable character may be mixed with good tea, unless provision is made to prevent that result.

The exclusion of American pork from Germany on the pretext that it abounds in trichina, if continued, will probably lead to retaliatory legislation which may be extremely injurious to German industry. There is no more trichina in American than in German, or French, or English pork, and the object of excluding American pork from Germany is simply to protect the hog producers of that country, and if the action of the government were placed on that ground, our people would have no right to complain, as we reserve and exercise the privilege of protecting home industries. But if we should lay a duty on a leading German product, or prohibit it, as Germany has done, on the ground that it was not fit to be used, and was dangerous to the life of the people, then we would be guilty of an unfriendly and unjustifiable act. The matter is eliciting a great deal of discussion both in this country and in Germany, and will be likely to impair our hitherto cordial relations with that country.

A Vanderbilt Scheme.

The report that Vanderbilt is interesting himself in telegraphy is coupled with another to the effect that two of his friends are about starting a company with \$20,000,000 bonds, and \$10,000,000 stock. The proceeds from the bonds are to be used in constructing a complete telegraph system for the United States and Canada, and the whole is kept in the grip of the Vanderbilt family.

Work on the Washington Monument.

Work has been lately resumed on the Washington monument, and before the season closes it is expected that 100 feet will be added to the shaft, which now towers about 320 feet in the air. Careful investigation shows that the massive foundation of the monument has borne out the prediction of the engineer in charge that it would not settle perceptibly, and no fears are entertained for the ultimate success of this projected highest work of art in the civilized world.

Weakening of Gladstone.

Bradlaughism has nearly proved the undoing of the Gladstone party in parliament. The issue on the affirmation bill was simply to give the infidel a chance to take his seat in the commons on a compromise qualification, which wholly avoids the time-honored oath. The anti-Bradlaugh campaign was vigorous, and its arguments decidedly taking, while the Liberals did not undertake to wage their side of the contest with anything like seriousness or purpose. The result has been a defeat of the minister on a party which has been so victorious on all its other issues. The Gladstone ministry will not reign, although the Tories are in high glee over their victory.

The Civil Service Commission.

Randolph B. Keim having declined to send a letter of withdrawal to the civil service commission, did transmit one to the president Thursday after an extended interview. He is reported to have handed it to him with the remark: "I have brought you the death warrant of the civil service commission." Mr. Keim says he relinquishes the place with less regret because the power of the commission has been contracted to simple examination by pedagogues through the emancipation of the rules by the cabinet. Mr. Lyman, who has the place and was commissioned, is an eminent civil service advocate. It is expected that his appointment will give satisfaction.

Immigration.

During April there arrived in the several customs districts 87,245 passengers of whom 78,475 were immigrants, 4,982 citizens of the United States returned from abroad, and 3,788 aliens not intending to remain in the United States. The number of immigrants who arrived in the Minnesota district that month was 74; during April, 1882, 166; during the ten months ended April 30, 1883, 1,022; same period last year, 900. The total arrivals of immigrants in the same districts during the corresponding month last year numbered 104,274—a decrease of 27,799 arrivals; in these districts for ten months ending April 30, 417,689; same period last year, 544,601—a decrease of 126,912.

End of the Drive Well Cases.

The decision of the United States district court at Des Moines Wednesday, denying the validity of the Green patent, recalls a group of very notable cases, and ends a tedious and hotly contested litigation in Minnesota and Iowa. The Iowa case is a test for nearly 200 cases in Minnesota, and probably a larger number in Iowa, which were brought in local courts two or three years ago by the proprietors of the Green patent, to enforce their claims for royalty upon the users of drive-wells. The Iowa decision is said to carry with it all these cases, and to free all users of drive-wells from claims for royalty under the Green patent, unless reversed by the supreme court, to which it will doubtless be carried.

Boston Excited by a Crank.

On Monday, in Boston, Mr. Wade, chief of district police in Pemberton,

right shoulder by Richard Brennan, a crank recently discharged from the city correctional institution. Brennan was arrested. Wade's wounds are severe, but not dangerous. The excitement over the shooting was tremendous. Crowds gathered in front of newspaper offices, and nothing else is talked of. The wound in the arm is now worse and surgeons do not deem it prudent to attempt to extract the ball. There has been great loss of blood and the bullet lies dangerously near an artery in the elbow. Brennan was a member of the Thirteenth Massachusetts regiment, and is now on three months' leave of absence from the Soldiers' home at Togus Springs, Me.

New York Opium Dens.

On Monday the Catholic Young Men's association of New York held its monthly meeting and adopted resolutions denouncing the locality selected, No. 20 Mott street, in the very heart of the Chinese colony. The president said that one of the priests of the church was struck and grossly insulted by an abandoned girl last night. He called attention to the wholesale ruin of young girls by Chinamen in the neighborhood. The Rev. Father Barry said: "I know as a priest of this parish that in the neighborhood, of a hundred little girls have been ruined in the Mott street opium dens within a year. The girls are induced to visit the opium shops, and once in the dens are coaxed into trying a pipe or two of opium. The girls soon become victims of the opium habit, and they become regular habitués of the house, and ruin is the natural result. Some of the incidents were horrible beyond description."

Damages for a Damaged Heart.

Referee John Croak, in the suit of Bernard Barwick for \$1000 damages for breach of promise of marriage, was decided immediately in favor of Miss McLean, the defendant in the case. Counsel said that the decision had been received too late to take action upon it immediately, but he should at once apply to the referee for a certificate to the effect that he should have an extra allowance of 5 per cent. on the \$1,000 damages. This, he thought, would probably bring the total cost that Barwick would have to pay up to \$1000. In case the plaintiff would not be able to pay the \$1,000, execution would issue against his body, and he would be sent to jail. "Thus, you see, there is some difficulty in getting damages for a broken heart."

The Great Earthquake in Persia.

Tabriz, the city lately destroyed by an earthquake, with the loss of several hundred lives, is the capital of the Persian province of Azerbaijan, and is a walled city near the river Aji, with a population of 120,000. It is situated on a wide plain, 4,644 feet above the sea. The streets are narrow and tortuous, the houses low and flat. The most remarkable structures are the citadel, a lofty building of brick, the blue mosque, built in the seventeenth century by Abbas the Great, and the villa of the heir apparent to the Persian throne, who resides there as governor of the province. It is one of the most important commercial cities of Persia, and is on the caravan route between the interior and Tebriz and Tiflis. It has been frequently captured by the Turks, and several times nearly destroyed by earthquakes. At present it contains less than 100 European inhabitants.

Parting Shot at Vanderbilt.

The New York Sun's Wall Street article, speaking of Mr. Vanderbilt's departure, says: He is reported to have been in excellent spirits when he sailed on Saturday. No wonder. He has beaten everybody. He sold out more of his stocks and bought bonds. He has no Nickel Plate or Omaha stocks. But he has the bonds of these concerns. He did not sell a share of his interest in the Wagner cars, in the Merchants' Dispatch, or in any of the soft things he owns. He peddled out, and peddled very adroitly, only what he considered to be worth little or nothing, leaving it to the d-d public to hold the bag, and after having accomplished that, he cynically remarks in his speech at the meeting of the directors of his roads, that he owed it as a duty to himself, to the corporations and to those upon whom the chief management would devolve, to retire from the presidency. All this is undoubtedly very smart, but is it honest, patriotic as civil?

The Logging Season.

A Superior Lumber company have started their mill, the largest in the country, for the season. The company has 27,000,000 feet of lumber cut. At Ontonagon, a fine rain has given a fresh impetus to the lumber drives on the river, and will add millions of feet to the receipts of the season. About 60,000,000 feet are now rafted at the Beef Slough boom, and they are turning out not less than 4,000,000 feet per day, and the consignments are about the same. As high as 5,000,000 feet per day will be rafted, providing the owners of logs will take away as fast as rafted. One-half of the logs now rafted are new logs, barked during the winter of 1882-83. There are about 490 men at work now on the slough, say from Round Hill to the mouth of the slough. There was not less than 900,000,000 feet barked on the Chippewa river and tributaries last winter, probably 500,000,000 of which will be manufactured on the Mississippi river, and the rest on the Chippewa and tributaries.

An Army Paymaster Defaults.

San Antonio (Tex.) telegram: Quite a sensation was created recently, by the confession of Maj. Wasson, paymaster, alleged to have been robbed of \$24,000, on a train near Fort Worth, that the whole transaction is a fraud to cover his short accounts with the government. Wasson is now here at headquarters under arrest, having failed to obtain a cue of the robbers. Wasson was ordered to turn over the balance of the funds in his hands to Chief Paymaster Terrell and settle accounts. An examination by Col. Terrell exhibited shortages of about \$5,500. Wasson confessed the same, but claimed to have made up the amount, and been robbed of \$24,000. Further questions, he made a clean breast of the whole affair, that he had put up the job to cover his evil do-

ing at headquarters, with scanty supplies of necessities and heavily guarded by soldiers. It is said that his low bondsman's good for the indebtedness to the government, \$5,500. He has designated the hiding place of the remaining \$10,500 and officers went for it.

A Minnesota Man Shadowed by British Detectives.

New York Special: John Devoy, of the Irish Nation, said recently that it appeared at one time that every Irishman out of employment in New York had the impression that he could make \$20 or \$25 by coming to the British consul's office and making a statement regarding some Irish conspiracy. "I have personal knowledge of the fact," said he, "that Mr. Edwards has been fooled by men who knew nothing whatever of Irish revolutionary movements. There was one instance where a well-known Irishman of St. Paul, Minn., who keeps a store there, recently had occasion to come to New York on business. He stopped over in Chicago, remained a few days in this city, went on to Boston, came back to New York, and then returned home. As soon as he started from St. Paul a detective there notified the consul here that this gentleman was about to start to Ireland with a cargo of arms. The fact that he got his beard clipped in Chicago and his hair cut in New York seemed to give color to the report that he was disguising himself. The hotels he staid at were watched, and a large corps of detectives followed him everywhere, under the impression that he had charge of a large consignment of arms for the south of Ireland. As a matter of fact, this man never saw a single member of the revolutionary party. Many of Mr. Edwards' detectives have come to the revolutionists and offered to sell the consul. They said he was ready to swallow any story. Some of the papers that passed between informers and the consul are now in the hands of the revolutionists, and afford proof of English interference with the private rights of American citizens."

Murder in Wisconsin.

Chippewa Falls, special: An inmate of the county poor house, named Hogan, escaped last week, and making his way to Big Bend, where his former wife, who had obtained a divorce, was married to a man by the name of DeCota, he proceeded to brain DeCota with a club. At the first blow he severed an ear, and at the second he crushed in his skull. The murderer is in custody.

Texan Defaulting Paymaster.

No definite information has yet been received at the war department regarding the defalcation of paymaster James R. Watson, in Texas. It is supposed that the shortage in his accounts will amount to about \$5,500, as shown by Col. Ferrell's examination and Watson's confession. He has been placed under arrest, but no court martial will be ordered until the department is fully and officially informed of all the circumstances. He was appointed from Iowa and commissioned paymaster, with the rank of major, Sept. 14, 1876. He was, at the close of the war, a private in Company B, Thirty-fourth Iowa cavalry. His bondsman live in Iowa.

Dynamite Mezeroff.

Prof. Mezeroff, the alleged instructor of the dynamite school, in New York said, addressing a meeting: In all there are over 10,000,000 soldiers who are supported by laboring men of the old world, yet when I propose to use a bomb costing \$2,000 in place of a Krupp gun costing \$1,000,000, I am called a fiend. If we want to kill each other let us do it on principle. Gunpowder fires at the rate of 1,200 feet a minute; dynamite at 200,000. If you use my explosive you can defend yourself against all the armies of the world. I have the same right to educate men in chemistry that Chandler has, and I won't stop until every workman in Europe and America knows how to use explosives against autocratic governments and grasping monopolists.

Down on Commissioner Loring.

Washington Special:—President Williams of the National New York Cane Growers' association, has written a letter protesting against Dr. Collier's removal, and requesting his reinstatement and the removal of Commissioner Loring. The present importance and the prospective magnitude and value of the sorghum industry are set forth. President Williams then goes on to complain of Commissioner Loring's inefficiency and to declare that he has done nothing worthy of approbation since he became the head of the department. He has attempted to crush the sorghum industry, etc. The president is therefore asked to remove him. Commissioner Loring does not appear in the least disturbed by the accusations against him or the strong opposition shown to his administration of the department.

Senator Fair in Self-Defense.

Senator Fair in conversation with a press representative regretted bitterly and keenly the notoriety given matters so exclusively concerning himself and wife. He said: "I am the man, and I am willing to bear all the odium which the public, in ignorance of the real facts, may choose to cast upon me; but my regret is for my wife, whose name should be associated and incorporated in dispatches transmitted all over the country. Now, as always, my desire has been to do that which would contribute to the happiness of my wife and children. If my wife thinks separation will contribute to her further happiness, then her mind and mine are alike. I have done nothing to merit the obloquy cast upon me. God has blessed me with wealth. I have never used it for any mean or unmanly purpose. My heart and hand have always been open to those in distress, and will continue to be to those who seek or require my help. I will shield my wife's name by every means in my power."

Suicide of a Cleveland Millionaire.

The people of Cleveland, Ohio, were startled Friday evening by the announcement that Amasa Stone, the well-known railroad man, capitalist and philanthropist, had shot himself. Since last November, Mr. Stone has been afflicted by insomnia, brought about by indigestion, and of late his condition has been so much worse that he was unable to obtain more than an hour or two of sleep in a night. He did not leave his bed Friday morning, and at noon complained that he was feeling more depressed than usual. At 2 o'clock he was consulted by his secretary on a matter of business, conversing at that time in a perfectly rational manner. About 2:30 o'clock Mrs. Stone, who had been in her husband's room all day, went away for a short time, as he had expressed a desire to sleep. About 4 o'clock she had again visited the room and discovered that Mr. Stone had arisen from his bed. She went to the bathroom, but found the door locked. A servant climbed up through the transoms and discovered Mr. Stone already dead, and partly dressed. It is supposed that after bathing he was seized with a sudden impulse and fired a bullet through his heart with accurate aim. Death must have been instantaneous. He leaves a widow and two daughters, one the wife of Col. John Hay, recently assistant secretary of state, and the other the wife of Samuel Lather. Col. and Mrs. Hay sailed Thursday from Liverpool after a protracted absence abroad.

A Sensation Promised in Masonic Circles.

A special telegram from Milwaukee says: An unusual stir has been observed for several days among the inner circles of the Masonic fraternity here. On inquiry the correspondent was informed that the stir resulted from a promise of important and somewhat sensational disclosures in connection with the affairs in the office of grand secretary of the Masonic Grand Lodge at the annual convention June 27, at Des Moines.

Gibraltar, England even undertook to decide the real accusation against them was political, though the recorded charges were murder or some other common crime, for which was extradition provided.

The Supreme Court of the United States Decides Very Important Case and Gives the Railroads a Severe Knockdown.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, May 7.—The supreme court to-day decided the case of The State of Illinois vs. The Illinois Central and The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy roads. The case arose out of the facts below set forth: On the 18th of March, 1873, Morgan A. Lewis, a passenger on a train of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, tendered Neal Suggs, a conductor of that company, 15 cents as fare for his transportation from Cuda to Napoleon, a distance of six miles. This was a maximum rate of 3 cents per mile, as prescribed by the statute of Illinois in force then. The conductor demanded 15 cents, which was the fare fixed by the railroad company. Lewis refused to pay more than 15 cents, and the conductor thereupon arrested him for the fare. For this act the conductor was prosecuted before a justice of the peace upon the charge of assault and battery and fined \$10 and costs. The case was then carried up through the State courts by successive appeals, the railroad company joining the suit, and raising the question of the right of the State to interfere with its business by fixing a rate of fare and transportation. A decision for the railroad in favor of the State by its highest court. The railroad company thereupon appealed to the supreme court of the United States upon the ground that the act of the general assembly of Illinois of April 15 and 17 fixing the maximum rate of fare and transportation of passengers on the railroad in the State was unconstitutional and void because it implied an obligation of the contract contained in the charters of the various roads which were merged into the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company by the consolidation. This court holds: The right of the State to regulate the general government contract are never to be presumed. On the contrary, the presumptions are the other way, and the exemption is clearly established; the legislature is free to act on these subjects within its general jurisdiction as to public interests, and is not required to limit the amount of its power. The State may regulate the amount of its power, and the amount of its power is not limited by the contract. The State may regulate the amount of its power, and the amount of its power is not limited by the contract. The State may regulate the amount of its power, and the amount of its power is not limited by the contract.

The Markets.

Flour—Dull and unchanged. Quotations: Patent, 65c; extra, 60c; first, 55c; second, 50c; third, 45c; fourth, 40c; fifth, 35c; sixth, 30c; seventh, 25c; eighth, 20c; ninth, 15c; tenth, 10c; eleventh, 5c; twelfth, 0c. Wheat—Dull and unchanged. Quotations: No. 1, 1.15; No. 2, 1.10; No. 3, 1.05; No. 4, 1.00; No. 5, 95c; No. 6, 90c; No. 7, 85c; No. 8, 80c; No. 9, 75c; No. 10, 70c; No. 11, 65c; No. 12, 60c. Corn—Dull and unchanged. Quotations: No. 1, 45c; No. 2, 40c; No. 3, 35c; No. 4, 30c; No. 5, 25c; No. 6, 20c; No. 7, 15c; No. 8, 10c; No. 9, 5c; No. 10, 0c. Cotton—Dull and unchanged. Quotations: No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 14c; No. 3, 13c; No. 4, 12c; No. 5, 11c; No. 6, 10c; No. 7, 9c; No. 8, 8c; No. 9, 7c; No. 10, 6c; No. 11, 5c; No. 12, 4c. Sugar—Dull and unchanged. Quotations: No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 11c; No. 3, 10c; No. 4, 9c; No. 5, 8c; No. 6, 7c; No. 7, 6c; No. 8, 5c; No. 9, 4c; No. 10, 3c; No. 11, 2c; No. 12, 1c. Coffee—Dull and unchanged. Quotations: No. 1, 25c; No. 2, 24c; No. 3, 23c; No. 4, 22c; No. 5, 21c; No. 6, 20c; No. 7, 19c; No. 8, 18c; No. 9, 17c; No. 10, 16c; No. 11, 15c; No. 12, 14c. Tea—Dull and unchanged. Quotations: No. 1, 50c; No. 2, 45c; No. 3, 40c; No. 4, 35c; No. 5, 30c; No. 6, 25c; No. 7, 20c; No. 8, 15c; No. 9, 10c; No. 10, 5c; No. 11, 0c; No. 12, 0c. Gold—Dull and unchanged. Quotations: No. 1, 100; No. 2, 95; No. 3, 90; No. 4, 85; No. 5, 80; No. 6, 75; No. 7, 70; No. 8, 65; No. 9, 60; No. 10, 55; No. 11, 50; No. 12, 45. Silver—Dull and unchanged. Quotations: No. 1, 1.25; No. 2, 1.20; No. 3, 1.15; No. 4, 1.10; No. 5, 1.05; No. 6, 1.00; No. 7, 95; No. 8, 90; No. 9, 85; No. 10, 80; No. 11, 75; No. 12, 70. Iron—Dull and unchanged. Quotations: No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 95; No. 3, 90; No. 4, 85; No. 5, 80; No. 6, 75; No. 7, 70; No. 8, 65; No. 9, 60; No. 10, 55; No. 11, 50; No. 12, 45. Steel—Dull and unchanged. Quotations: No. 1, 1.50; No. 2, 1.45; No. 3, 1.40; No. 4, 1.35; No. 5, 1.30; No. 6, 1.25; No. 7, 1.20; No. 8, 1.15; No. 9, 1.10; No. 10, 1.05; No. 11, 1.00; No. 12, 95. Lead—Dull and unchanged. Quotations: No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 95; No. 3, 90; No. 4, 85; No. 5, 80; No. 6, 75; No. 7, 70; No. 8, 65; No. 9, 60; No. 10, 55; No. 11, 50; No. 12, 45. Tin—Dull and unchanged. Quotations: No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 95; No. 3, 90; No. 4, 85; No. 5, 80; No. 6, 75; No. 7, 70; No. 8, 65; No. 9, 60; No. 10, 55; No. 11, 50; No. 12, 45. Zinc—Dull and unchanged. Quotations: No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 95; No. 3, 90; No. 4, 85; No. 5, 80; No. 6, 75; No. 7, 70; No. 8, 65; No. 9, 60; No. 10, 55; No. 11, 50; No. 12, 45. Copper—Dull and unchanged. Quotations: No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 95; No. 3, 90; No. 4, 85; No. 5, 80; No. 6, 75; No. 7, 70; No. 8, 65; No. 9, 60; No. 10, 55; No. 11, 50; No. 12, 45. Hides—Dull and unchanged. Quotations: No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 95; No. 3, 90; No. 4, 85; No. 5, 80; No. 6, 75; No. 7, 70; No. 8, 65; No. 9, 60; No. 10, 55; No. 11, 50; No. 12, 45. Wool—Dull and unchanged. Quotations: No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 95; No. 3, 90; No. 4, 85; No. 5, 80; No. 6, 75; No. 7, 70; No. 8, 65; No. 9, 60; No. 10, 55; No. 11, 50; No. 12, 45. Lard—Dull and unchanged. Quotations: No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 95; No. 3, 90; No. 4, 85; No. 5, 80; No. 6, 75; No. 7, 70; No. 8, 65; No. 9, 60; No. 10, 55; No. 11, 50; No. 12, 45. Tallow—Dull and unchanged. Quotations: No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 95; No. 3, 90; No. 4, 85; No. 5, 80; No. 6, 75; No. 7, 70; No. 8, 65; No. 9, 60; No. 10, 55; No. 11, 50; No. 12, 45. Soap—Dull and unchanged. Quotations: No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 95; No. 3, 90; No. 4, 85; No. 5, 80; No. 6, 75; No. 7, 70; No. 8, 65; No. 9, 60; No. 10, 55; No. 11, 50; No. 12, 45. Paper—Dull and unchanged. Quotations: No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 95; No. 3, 90; No. 4, 85; No. 5, 80; No. 6, 75; No. 7, 70; No. 8, 65; No. 9, 60; No. 10, 55; No. 11, 50; No. 12, 45. Glass—Dull and unchanged. Quotations: No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 95; No. 3, 90; No. 4, 85; No. 5, 80; No. 6, 75; No. 7, 70; No. 8, 65; No. 9, 60; No. 10, 55; No. 11, 50; No. 12, 45. Brick—Dull and unchanged. Quotations: No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 95; No. 3, 90; No. 4, 85; No. 5, 80; No. 6, 75; No. 7, 70; No. 8, 65; No. 9, 60; No. 10, 55; No. 11, 50; No. 12, 45. Stone—Dull and unchanged. Quotations: No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 95; No. 3, 90; No. 4, 85; No. 5, 80; No. 6, 75; No. 7, 70; No. 8, 65; No. 9, 60; No. 10, 55; No. 11, 50; No. 12, 45. Lime—Dull and unchanged. Quotations: No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 95; No. 3, 90; No. 4, 85; No. 5, 80; No. 6, 75; No. 7, 70; No. 8, 65; No. 9, 60; No. 10, 55; No. 11, 50; No. 12, 45. Cement—Dull and unchanged. Quotations: No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 95; No. 3, 90; No. 4, 85; No. 5, 80; No. 6, 75; No. 7, 70; No. 8, 65; No. 9, 60; No. 10, 55; No. 11, 50; No. 12, 45. Oil—Dull and unchanged. Quotations: No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 95; No. 3, 90; No. 4, 85; No. 5, 80; No. 6, 75; No. 7, 70; No. 8, 65; No. 9, 60; No. 10, 55; No. 11, 50; No. 12, 45. Gas—Dull and unchanged. Quotations: No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 95; No. 3, 90; No. 4, 85; No. 5, 80; No. 6, 75; No. 7, 70; No. 8, 65; No. 9, 60; No. 10, 55; No. 11, 50; No. 12, 45. Coal—Dull and unchanged. Quotations: No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 95; No. 3, 90; No. 4, 85; No. 5, 80; No. 6, 75; No. 7, 70; No. 8, 65; No. 9, 60; No. 10, 55; No. 11, 50; No. 12, 45. Charcoal—Dull and unchanged. Quotations: No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 95; No. 3, 90; No. 4, 85; No. 5, 80; No. 6, 75; No. 7, 70; No. 8, 65; No. 9, 60; No. 10, 55; No. 11, 50; No. 12, 45. Potatoes—Dull and unchanged. Quotations: No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 95; No. 3, 90; No. 4, 85; No. 5, 80; No. 6, 75; No. 7, 70; No. 8, 65; No. 9, 60; No. 10, 55; No. 11, 50; No. 12, 45. Apples—Dull and unchanged. Quotations: No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 95; No. 3, 90; No. 4, 85; No. 5, 80; No. 6, 75; No. 7, 70; No. 8, 65; No. 9, 60; No. 10, 55; No. 11, 50; No. 12, 45. Oranges—Dull and unchanged. Quotations: No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 95; No. 3, 90; No. 4, 85; No. 5, 80; No. 6, 75; No. 7, 70; No. 8, 65; No. 9, 60; No. 10, 55; No. 11, 50; No. 12, 45. Lemons—Dull and unchanged. Quotations: No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 95; No. 3, 90; No. 4, 85; No. 5, 80; No. 6, 75; No. 7, 70; No. 8, 65; No. 9, 60; No. 10, 55; No. 11, 50; No. 12, 45. Peaches—Dull and unchanged. Quotations: No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 95; No. 3, 90; No. 4, 85; No. 5, 80; No. 6, 75; No. 7, 70; No. 8, 65; No. 9, 60; No. 10, 55; No. 11, 50; No. 12, 45. Plums—Dull and unchanged. Quotations: No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 95; No. 3, 90; No. 4, 85; No. 5, 80; No. 6, 75; No. 7, 70; No. 8, 65; No. 9, 60; No. 10, 55; No. 11, 50; No. 12, 45. Cherries—Dull and unchanged. Quotations: No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 95; No. 3, 90; No. 4, 85; No. 5, 80; No. 6, 75; No. 7, 70; No. 8, 65; No. 9, 60; No. 10, 55; No. 11, 50; No. 12, 45. Strawberries—Dull and unchanged. Quotations: No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 95; No. 3, 90; No. 4, 85; No. 5, 80; No. 6, 75; No. 7, 70; No. 8, 65; No. 9, 60; No. 10, 55; No. 11, 50; No. 12, 45. Raspberries—Dull and unchanged. Quotations: No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 95; No. 3, 90; No. 4, 85; No. 5, 80; No. 6, 75; No. 7, 70; No. 8, 65; No. 9, 60; No. 10, 55; No. 11, 50; No. 12, 45. Blackberries—Dull and unchanged. Quotations: No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 95; No. 3, 90; No. 4, 85; No. 5, 80; No. 6, 75; No. 7, 70; No. 8, 65; No. 9, 60; No. 10, 55; No. 11, 50; No. 12, 45. Currants—Dull and unchanged. Quotations: No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 95; No. 3, 90; No. 4, 85; No. 5, 80; No. 6, 75; No. 7, 70; No. 8, 65; No. 9, 60; No. 10, 55; No. 11, 50; No. 12, 45. Gooseberries—Dull and unchanged. Quotations: No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 95; No. 3, 90; No. 4, 85; No. 5, 80; No. 6, 75; No. 7, 70; No. 8, 65; No. 9, 60; No. 10, 55; No. 11, 50; No. 12, 45. Elderberries—Dull and unchanged. Quotations: No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 95; No. 3, 90; No. 4, 85; No. 5, 80; No. 6, 75; No. 7, 70; No. 8, 65; No. 9, 60; No. 10, 55; No. 11, 50; No. 12, 45. Mulberries—Dull and unchanged. Quotations: No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 95; No. 3, 90; No. 4, 85; No. 5, 80; No. 6, 75; No. 7, 70; No. 8, 65; No. 9, 60; No. 10, 55; No. 11, 50; No. 12, 45. Raspberries—Dull and unchanged. Quotations: No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 95; No. 3, 90; No. 4, 85; No. 5, 80; No. 6, 75; No. 7, 70; No. 8, 65; No. 9, 60; No. 10, 55; No. 11, 50; No. 12, 45. Blackberries—Dull and unchanged. Quotations: No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 95; No. 3, 90; No. 4, 85; No. 5, 80; No. 6, 75; No. 7, 70; No. 8, 65; No. 9, 60; No. 10, 5