STOESSEL HOLDS OUT

Repulses Desperate Japanese Assaults at Port Arthur.

LOSS OF LIFE IS ENORMOUS

Searchlights After Fierce Battles Show Ghastly Heaps of Dead—Attackers Recklessly Scale Parapets—Hand to Hand Fights.

Chefu, Aug. 31.—The Port Arthur Novi Kral, in its issue of Aug. 26, speaking of the incidents of the siege occurring between Aug. 22 and Aug. 26, makes no mention of any general assault during that period, but records several desperate attacks on the Russian position.

The Russian consul at Chefu says the Novi Kral relates only facts, but colors them with the intention of inspiring the garrison and inspiring the troops to the emulation of heroic deeds.

Following a grand three days' assault on the defenses of Port Arthur the Japanese rested during the day time of Aug. 23. At 11 o'clock that night they concentrated a strong force to attack the Zarodoutni fort, which is a strong position on the Russian right flank. The Japanese made clever use of the available cover, creeping forward in Indian fashion for one hour in spite of the Russian rifle fire. Midnight found them properly formed within striking distance of the fortifications. They then made a powerful rush, but were mowed down in all but one quarter.

Here a body of Japanese succeeded in entering the fort over the dead bodies of their comrades, but nearly all were bayonetted inside the fort. The remnant retreated, losing severely as they fled. After repulsing the enemy the Russian troops cheered.

Ghastly Heaps of Dead.

The Japanese searchlights showed ghastly heaps of dead, like magic lantern pictures.

The Japanese soon were re-enforced and recommenced the attack furiously, but again were repulsed. The Novi Kral soberly asserts that the Japanese troops were forced forward by their own shrapnel fire, the guns having been placed behind them to prevent a retreat.

A third attempt to capture the position also failed, and anticipating a fourth attack, the Russians were re-enforced, but the fourth attack was not made.

The Zaredoutni presented to the Japanese a high stone wall of Chinese construction, and the fact that one detachment succeeded in scaling it is recounted marvelous.

Daylight found the belligerents in that quarter engaged in an artillery duel. General Gorbatowsky personally directed the Russian fire, although he had been six days and six nights without sleep. The fort suffered considerably from the Japanese artillery, and General Gorbatowsky ordered the garrison into undamaged trenches.

The next glimpse the Russians had of the Japanese was at 10 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 24, when a mountain battery of mules was seen in motion. The Russians opened fire on this battery and dispersed it. At noon of the 24th two Japanese columns were observed, one behind Sugar Head hill and the other near the railroad bridge, but they retired when the Russian artillery made an attack on them.

A Furious Attack.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 24th the Japanese began a heavy bombardment of the Russian position with their 120 millimeter guns, and at the same time a Japanese column of infantry and cavalry appeared at Pulichuang. At 6 o'clock that afternoon the Japanese furiously attacked the entire northeastern front of the Russian defenses, but they were compelled to retire with considerable loss.

The foregoing is an account of a battle mentioned in these dispatches the other day as having occurred Aug. 26. Whether the fighting which presumably did occur on the 26th was a separate attack or whether the Chinese who reported the occurrence were inaccurate in their dates cannot be determined.

The night of Aug. 24 was quiet. On the morning of the 25th the Japanese artillery opened up along the entire eastern front, but most severely on the northern section.

During the night of the 25th Captain Stempneffsky, with a small force, made a sortie and attempted to disperse a Japanese battery located on Corner hill, but without success. This sortie was made from High hill. The Novi Kral adds the Japanese were building trenches in front of the hills from Corner hill to High hill.

Killed Child and Self.

Long Branch, N. J., Aug. 31.—After killing his two-year-old boy by giving him a dose of paris green, Theodore Hauldschmidt took his life by cutting his throat. Hauldschmidt was a gardener. His wife had left him, and it is supposed that her desertion had affected his mind and prompted him to do away with the child and himself.

REPORT FROM STOESSEL.

Up to Aug. 25 He Had Repulsed All Assaults on Port Arthur.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 31.—Direct news from Lieutenant General Stoessel, commander of the Russian military forces at Port Arthur, up to Aug. 25 and of a favorable character has been received here.

General Stoessel's report says that the Japanese attacks were repulsed till Aug. 25, with heavy loss to the attackers. He gives no details of the positions held or of the Russian losses in men, but says the officers suffered severely, especially the younger ones. Some of the larger Russian guns were placed out of action by the Japanese batteries and were replaced by field-pieces.

The general describes the stench from the decaying bodies between the lines as being horrible and reports that the morale of the garrison is excellent.

Finally the general recommends Generals Fock, Kondratenko, Smirnoff and others for bravery and devotion.

The navy as well as the army will share in the benefits of the imperial decree by which the term of military service for soldiers of the Port Arthur garrison is reduced so that every month served from May last until the end of the year shall count for one year of the full term of service. This is a repetition of what was done at the time of the siege of Sevastopol.

Shot Twenty Japs.

Chefu, Aug. 31.—The last issue received here of the Novi Kral, the official organ at Port Arthur, contains an article warmly praising the conduct of Captain Lebedieff, commanding the marines at Zaredoutni, who stood on top of a wall, his revolver in one hand and his sword in the other, and killed or wounded twenty odd Japanese who, mounting on the shoulders of their comrades, attempted to scale the wall. When the Japanese were repulsed Captain Lebedieff sat down, and was wiping the perspiration away from his face when a shrapnel shell tore his body to pieces.

WORE SKIRTS TWENTY YEARS

Strange Story of Man Who Was Once Roosevelt's Cook.

New York, Aug. 31.—A person giving the name of Christian Becker, arrested in New Rochelle for masquerading in woman's clothing, says that he was once a cook in the household of President Roosevelt and that he has not worn the proper attire of a man for twenty years.

"I dressed as a woman when I lived in the Roosevelt family," he asserted, "and my real sex was never suspected. That was many years ago, long before Mr. Roosevelt was elected to the presidency."

Becker is not particularly sylph-like, but he says that he has grown stout since he was the Roosevelt cook. Glimpses of his feet aroused suspicion that he was not a woman as he walked up the main street in New Rochelle, and he was taken in hand by Detective Sergeant Kelly.

Magistrate Van Anken didn't take much stock in Becker's story and sent him to the Kings county penitentiary for four months.

POPE RECEIVES MGR. GEAY.

Latter Is One of the Causes of the Break With France.

Rome, Aug. 31.—The pope has received in private audience Mgr. Geay, bishop of Laval, France, who explained that now that France has severed her diplomatic relations with the Vatican he had no more reason to abide by Premier Combes' instructions not to obey his summons to Rome and had hurried to the Vatican, wishing to demonstrate that he is a victim of calumnies and that he can prove his innocence of the charge brought against him.

The bishop was deeply moved, tears flowing from his eyes. The pope consoled and encouraged him, saying that if the charges are false he will have all the assistance necessary to prove himself innocent. Bishop Geay is one of the French bishops who were summoned to Rome by the Vatican for trial or punishment, against which the French cabinet strongly protested.

A Floating Exposition.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 31.—One of the largest steamships on the Pacific coast, the Victoria, will sail from here Nov. 15, carrying a diminutive exposition. Over $100,000 is being expended in fitting up the vessel for exhibition purposes. The ship will carry no passengers but exhibitors, and no cargo but exhibits, the object of the trip being to place the products of the United States before the orientals. The ship will visit not only Russian, Japanese, Chinese and Australian ports, but also a number in South America, the voyage lasting six months.

Wild Animal Loose In Connecticut.

Westport, Conn., Aug. 31.—A wild animal, believed to be a lion, roaming at large in the vicinity of Slepperley's Mills, is causing anxiety among the farmers here. A party is being formed for the purpose of capturing the wild beast. The animal undoubtedly escaped from a circus which showed in this vicinity recently.

Hair-Food Falling hair, thin hair, gray hair—starved hair. Feed your starving hair with a hair-food —Ayer's Hair Vigor. It renews, feeds, nourishes, restores color. Don't grow old too fast!

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

STATE EXPENSES OF VERMONT

Treasurer Bacon and Auditor Graham Give Some Interesting Figures.

DEMOCRATIC ADVERTISING AGENT EXPOSED.

The Real Truth About the Net Expenses of Vermont's Government Arranged For the Benefit of Vermont Taxpayers ---Why We Have No State Tax

A certain Democratic advertising agent has so thoroughly covered the State with assertions concerning the increased expense of Vermont's government, and inasmuch as these assertions are entirely misleading, the Republican State Committee believes that the voters and taxpayers of the State are entitled to a truthful report on the matter. Acting upon this belief the Committee requested Hon. John L. Bacon, State Treasurer, and Hon. Horace F. Graham, State Auditor, to furnish a clear and simple statement of this question that all might readily understand it. The request was as follows:

"Will you carefully examine the statement made by an advertising agent of the Democratic State Committee published in various newspapers as advertising matter, that the net expenses of the State government have increased from $255,271.47 in 1882, to $738,368.95 in 1904? If this is a correct statement please verify it; if it is untruthful and misleading correct it, and in either case kindly furnish a table showing the real increase in State expenses during the time mentioned, together with the causes therefor."

The reply of Mr. Bacon and Mr. Graham is as follows:

"We have examined the statements referred to by the Republican State Committee and find that it is a misstatement in so many ways and so misleading generally that it is entirely unreliable in every respect.

"As will be noted in the table which follows the net State expenses for the year 1882 were $298,800.89 instead of $255,271.47, as asserted in the statement referred to.

"With regard to the statement that the net expenses for the year 1903 were $738,368.95 we can only say that it is impossible for us to identify the figures. No such balance occurs in the State accounts, but we may not have a correct understanding of the real meaning of the assertions, as no particular fiscal year is mentioned. Not being aware of the exact time the compiler intends to cover in his statement, we have taken the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, with net expenses of $604,477.09, for purposes of comparison.

"That the matter may be clearly understood we give the following table comparing the two years mentioned and showing the apparent increase in State expenses between them:

Total net expenses for fiscal year ending July 31, '82	$298,800.89
Total net expenses for fiscal year ending June 30, '04	604,477.09
Total net increase	$305,676.20

"The following will show the principal items which make up this increase in State expenses from 1882 to 1904:

Insane—1882, $37,198.78; 1904, $147,259.68; increase, $110,060.90.

Soldiers' Home—1904, $11,287.50; increase, $11,287.50.

Pensions—1904, $240.00; increase, $240.00.

Noxious Animal Bounties—1882, $800.00; 1904, $12,744.40; increase, $11,944.40.

Cattle Com'rs and Cattle Killed—1904, $29,664.66; increase, $29,664.66.

Normal Schools—1882, $7,524.55; 1904, $19,237.80; increase, $11,713.25.

Summer schools—1904, $1,500.00; increase, $1,500.00.

University of Vermont—1904, $6,000.00; increase, $6,000.00.

Norwich University—1904, $6,000.00; increase, $6,000.00.

Middlebury College—1904, $2,400.00; increase, $2,400.00.

Libraries—1882, $1,844.86; 1904, $5,692.26; increase, $3,847.40.

Laboratory of Hygiene—1904, $10,000.00; increase, $10,000.00.

Construction and repairs at State Institutions—1904, $15,318.17; increase, $15,318.17.

Dairymen's Association—1904, $1,000.00; increase, $1,000.00.

Maple Sugar Makers' Association—1904, $500.00; increase, $500.00.

Town of Goshen, Highways—1904, $1,000.00; increase, $1,000.00.

Portrait of Admiral Dewey—1904, $2,000.00; increase, $2,000.00.

President Arthur Monument—1904, $1,018.00; increase, $1,018.00.

Other Extra Appropriations—1904, $500.00; increase, $500.00.

County Court Expenses—1882, $39,350.07; 1904, $81,987.66; increase, $42,637.59.

Total—1882, $86,718.26; 1904, $355,350.13; increase, $268,631.87.

In 1882 the expense of the insane was borne entirely by the towns except in cases of the criminal insane and those having no legal residence in any town. The State now pays the total expense of teh care of the insane.

How much of the apparent increase is accounted for above is shown by the following:

Apparent increase from 1882 to 1904	$305,676.20
Items of increase shown above	268,631.87
Increase not accounted for	$37,044.33

"The increase in expenses of the courts is a large one, but it can be accounted for in the greatly increased litigation in a few counties, and in certain changes in the method of conducting the business of the courts. In 1882 the fee system held full sway and the court expense noted for that year shows only the amount the State Treasurer was compelled to pay after the various fees had been exhausted in the different counties. Under the present law all fees are paid into the State Treasury and the court expenses are paid by orders of the State Auditor, consequently the amount paid out by the State Treasurer is much larger than under the old system, but the actual increase in expense is not so great as appears at first glance.

"The increase not specifically accounted for in the above figures consists of the natural changes in connection with State affairs. Salaries have been increased in some cases but the aggregate is not large; new commissions and boards have been established, but the expense occasioned by these is small and it may be fairly considered that their value to the people of the State is above the expenditure incurred."

WHICH DO YOU BELIEVE?

The above fair and candid statement of trusted officials will hardly be disputed even by political opponents, and it is in striking contrast with the bald and unqualified assertion made by the Democratic advertising agent. The observing voter can judge for himself which bears the ear marks of honesty, and which the despicable odor of misrepresentation.

A MATTER THE AGENT EVADED

In his evasive attack on the administration of the Republican party in Vermont, the Democratic advertising agent entirely avoided some facts concerning State expenses and their relation to State taxes which are of real interest to the voters of Vermont, and which show that the Republicans have continually striven to lift the burden of taxation from the people with conspicuous success. Let us look at the years 1882 and 1904 from another standpoint and judge just why the Democratic advertising agent did not call the attention of Vermont voters to this particular matter.

During the two years' term ending July 31, 1882, THE EXCESS OF EXPENSES OVER RECEIPTS WAS THE ENORMOUS AMOUNT OF $567,181.42 and after the people had PAID A DIRECT STATE TAX OF $464,953,79, or about $1.50 FOR EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE STATE, there was still a SHORTAGE OF $102,427.63.

During the two years' term ending June 30, 1904, there was a technical deficit of a very few thousand dollars, and NOT A SINGLE CENT WAS PAID into the treasury in the shape of a DIRECT STATE TAX upon the people, AND NO STATE TAXES WILL BE REQUIRED FOR THE NEXT TWO YEARS. What matters it to the taxpayers of Vermont if State expenses do increase as the State advances, if the Republican party can and has legislated the burden of taxation from the shoulders of the people to the shoulders of the corporations where it belongs. This is a feat in the management of State affairs that cannot but receive the praise of every ordinary taxpayer, be he Republican, Democrat, Prohibitionist, or Socialist, and according to the Democratic advertising agent the Republican party is entirely responsible for it, because he says they have been in absolute control during the period mentioned.

WHAT WILL YOU CUT OUT?

The voters of Vermont are sure of one thing at least, and that is, the Legislature will always enact the will of the people if such a course is right and honorable in every way. In fact this is particularly true of the General Assembly of Vermont, because the men who compose it are direct from the people and no legislators in the world are so closely in touch with their constituents as they. This being the fact the voters of Vermont can strike from the above list, representing increased expenses, any or all the items they choose, for the legislators will obey them in all honorable requests.

Keeping in mind that the administration of Vermont's government does not cost the taxpayers a single cent in direct taxes, what shall we strike out of the list?

As before noted the increase in the cost of caring for the insane is entirely due to the fact that whereas in 1882 the various towns cared for their insane at home or in Brattleboro as they could with least expense, in 1904 the entire burden was carried by the State WITHOUT A STATE TAX.

It would be idle to assert that any voter in Vermont will advocate going back to the town system in caring for the insane. An example of a single town will illustrate the folly of such a course. In 1882 Chelsea maintained two insane people at Brattleboro at a cost of about $500. In 1904 Chelsea had ten insane persons being cared for by the State free of expense to the town WITHOUT A STATE TAX.

In 1882 Vermont let her veterans of the Civil war care for themselves so far as the State was concerned. In 1904 the State paid $11,287.50 as her share of maintaining the Soldiers' Home at Bennington. Is there a Democrat in the State who will openly say this item of expense is a part of the Republican system of robbery, inasmuch as it is maintained entirely WITHOUT A STATE TAX?

The various school appropriations might be cut to the old-time figure and the wheels of progress turned back or stopped, but who will be the first to advise it, especially as the bill is paid, WITHOUT A STATE TAX.

We might go on through the whole list, and perhaps it may be well to put the knife to some of the appropriations mentioned. (The Republican platform has a plank upon which this can and will be done if it is for the best interests of the State). Some of the increases mentioned above originated with Democrats, some with Republicans, none were strictly party measures, and all were paid WITHOUT A STATE TAX.

Finally it may be said that the expenses of a commonwealth in these latter days are bound to increase. The trend of civil government in Vermont in particular is in the direction of the State assuming the burden of the towns, especially the smaller ones, and this in all probability will continue, for what town in Vermont will raise an objection so long as it is done WITHOUT A STATE TAX.

The advertising agent of Vermont's Democracy would doubtless attempt to explain all this away by saying that a tax is a tax, and that the people in reality pay the bills no matter whether State expenses are paid by means of corporation taxes (as at present) or by means of a direct State tax (as in the past). Is there a man in Vermont who believes he could ride, or have his freight carried on a railroad more cheaply if the State expenses were paid directly out of his pocket instead of by the railroads, as at present? We wonder who will answer.

Vermont Republicans have guided the government of Vermont for half a century and after a long and hard struggle with financial problems of magnitude they have reached the long sought for goal, and today the people are seeing the entire machinery of the State managed carefully and honestly and WITHOUT A STATE TAX.

TWO WAYS OF SEEING IT

Democratic Advertising Agent Fixes Great Burdens on Vermont Families.

"JIM DUMPS," BUT NEVER "SUNNY JIM."

These Burdens Are In Fact Merely Hot Air, For the Republican Party Has Removed Them---How Vermont Families Now Pay Nothing For State Expenses

The Democratic Advertising Agent is still in the "Jim Dumps" stage and there is nothing to indicate that he will ever become a "Sunny Jim," which isn't remarkable when the quality of the goods he is obliged to advertise is taken into consideration.

One of the products of the brain of this agent deals with the burden of State expenses as distributed among families in Vermont. According to this agent the various families in the State paid the small sum of $3.76½ each for State expenses in the sunny year of 1882, while in the dark and gloomy year of 1903 each and every family paid $10.52 2-3 for the same purpose.

The agent reckons on the basis of four and nine-tenths persons for every family in the state. So far as the Republicans are concerned there is no desire to mutilate the families of the State either physically or statistically and for the purpose in view five persons will be counted an average Vermont family, computed on the census figures of the census preceding the date.

We have not examined the figures in the Democratic agent's statement concerning this alleged great family burden and the increase therein, but it may be presumed they are right—from the agent's standpoint at least. What we desire to call the voters' attention to are some simple statistics which the agent apparently overlooked in his search, but which he cannot deny the accuracy of.

To more fully show the trend of the Republican administration of Vermont affairs we will go back to the biennial term ending in 1872 and demonstrate how the burden of State expenses has been removed from the people until now not a vestige remains.

Biennial Term.	Families in State.	State Tax.	Family's Share.
1871-72	66,110	$1,066,827.82	$16.13
1881-82	66,457	464,753.79	6.99
1901-02	68,728	268,522.49	3.91
1903-04	68,728	none	none

If this is not an example of good government in State affairs where can such an example be found? The Republican party from the very beginning of its reign of power in Vermont has always worked for the best interests of the State and the people. Vermont has today a State government that would be absolutely impossible in almost any other State in the Union, a government with keen students of political economy look upon with admiration and wonder. But it is not necessary to cite outside theorists, when every voter in Vermont who has honestly looked into conditions in other States knows it in all the country or in all the world there is no better and cleaner government than exists and has existed in his own mountain commonwealth.

Why this is may be attributed to several causes but the chief cause is that the men who have made our laws and executed them have been and are thoroughly best and devoted to the welfare of the State and people. That is also why the Republican party has such a hold upon Vermont, and that is the only reason.

Boodleism and graft, those twin demons of political corruption which go with the rule of the Democratic party just as surely as night follows sunset or the buzzard follows where carrion abounds, have never brought disgrace to Vermont, and just so long as Vermonters remain true to the honesty which now permeates the political life of the State, long may they be proud of their Green Mountain home.

If the Democratic advertising agent, who has been giving the voters of the State so excellent an example of what Democratic "honesty" really is, knows the most part facts concerning the history of government by his party in other states and cities, he knows that the story is one of corruption without limit and greed without restriction. If he is ordinary intelligent, which may be gravely doubted when some of his utterances in this campaign are considered, he knows just why the very great majority of Vermonters are Republicans. He knows that their governors have been honest and able; that their legislators have been clean and above suspicion, and he also knows that as a people Vermonters admire civic decency and that the Democratic record as it has been studied and observed by the people of the State is so void of the things that the thoughtful voter turns from it as a song bird would flee from a slimy serpent. In brief, Mr. Democratic Advertising Agent, the voters of Vermont know by experience that the Republican party in the State is able and honest and they trust it; they also know that the Democratic party where it has been in power in other States has generally proven dishonest and incapable and they will not, and do not trust it.

INCONCLUSION.

Do not Vermont Republicans desire to resent the impeachment of their party by the Democratic State Committee through his advertising agent?

Do not Vermont Republicans wish to vindicate the party and men who have worked long, hard and successfully to give the State a good clean government without burdening the people?

Do not Vermont Republicans want to continue to hold the important place in the politics of the nation they now hold as an indicator in Presidential elections?

And finally do not Vermont Republicans want to have their share in electing Theodore Roosevelt, the honest, able, and fearless leader, and in defeating Alton B. Parker, the colorless and unknown automaton chosen by a deservingly disrupted party which was compelled to bring an entire stranger forward as its candidate because the party did not dare to trust any of the known Democrats in a contest before the people?

If Vermont Republicans agree with these propositions there is a very simple and effective way in which they can help mightily. All they need do is to go to the polls on Tuesday, September 6, remind others of this duty, and

VOTE FOR BELL AND STEARNS.

General Markets.

New York, Aug. 30.

BUTTER—Creamery, extras, per pound, 19 19½c.; firsts, 17a18½c.; seconds, 14a16½c.; thirds, 13a13½c.; state dairy, tubs extras, 17½a18c.; firsts, 15a16c.; seconds, 14a14½c.; thirds, 12a13c.

CHEESE—State, full cream, colored, small, fancy, 8¾c.; fair to good, 8a8½c.; white, small, fancy, 8⅝c.; fair to good, 8a8¼c.; small, poor, 6½a7½c.; large, colored, fancy, 8¼c.; white, fancy, 8⅛c.; large, colored and white, fair to good, 7½a8c.; poor, 6½a7¼c.; light skims, choice, 7c.; prime, 6a6¼c.; part skims, prime, 5½a5⅞c.; good, 4¾a5c.; common to fair, 3½a4c.; full skims, 1½a2c.

EGGS—State, Pennsylvania and nearby, selected, white, extra fancy, 25a28c.; prime to choice, 23a24c.; mixed, extra, 22a23c.; firsts, 19½a20½c.; dirties, 12a16c.; checks, 9a12½c.

FRESH FRUITS—Apples, Alexander, hand picked, per double head barrel, $1.50a2; Gravenstein, Wealthy and Duchess of Oldenburg, $1.50a1.75; Twenty Ounce, $1.50a2; Codling and Malden Blush, $1.25a1.50; Fall Pippin, $1.25a1.75; Nyack Pippin, $1.25a1.50; Orange Pippin, $1.25; open heads, $1a1.50; windfalls and common, 50c.a$1; pears, Bartlett, per barrel, $3a4.50; Clapp's Favorite, $3a4.50; Flemish Beauty, $1.50c.a2; cooking sorts, $1a2; plums, copper and table varieties, per 8 pound basket, 20a25c.; egg and green gage, 16a20c.; Lombard, 14a16c.; common green and Burbank, 10a15c.; peaches, Jersey, per basket, 25a50c.; grapes, Champion, up river, per 6-till carrier, 50a65c.; Moore's Early, 65a85; Worden, 65a75c.; Niagara and Delaware, $1a1.25; blackberries, per quart, 7a10c.; huckleberries, per quart, 5a9c.; muskmelons, per basket, 50a75c.

LIVE POULTRY—Spring chickens, per pound, 13a16c.; fowls, per pound, 13c.; roosters, per pound, 9c.; turkeys, per pound, 12c.; pigeons, per pair, 20a25c.

DRESSED POULTRY—Turkeys, spring, dry picked, plump breasted hens, 3 to 4 pounds each, per pound, 30a32c.; toms, 5 to 6 pounds, 25a30c.; average best run, 22a25c.; spring chickens, Philadelphia, 4 to 5 pounds to pair, 32a35c.; mixed sizes, 17a19c.; other Pennsylvania, 4 to 5 pounds, 18a19c.; state and Pennsylvania, mixed sizes, 15a17c.; Pennsylvania, under 4 pounds to pair, 13a16c.; old cocks, per pound, 9c.; spring ducks, per pound, 15a15½c.; spring geese, eastern, white, per pound, 16a17c.; dark, 14a15c.; squabs, prime, large, white, per dozen, $2.50; mixed, $2; dark, $1.50.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, Long Island, in bulk, per 180 pounds, $1.50a1.62; Jersey, $1.37a1.50; Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, round, per barrel or bag, $1.25a1.40; Jersey, long (Giants), $1.12a1.25; southern, per barrel, $1.12a1.25; common, 75c.a$1; sweet potatoes, per barrel, $2a2.50; carrots, per barrel, 75c.a$1; cabbages, per 100, $3a3.50; cauliflowers, per bushel basket, $2; cucumbers, per bushel basket, 25a75c.