

DEATH IN THE FLOODS.

More Than Seven Hundred Persons Perish in Mexico.

Many Cities and Towns Inundated, and 2000 Houses Swept Away.

A special despatch from the City of Mexico says: Telegraphic communication, which has been interrupted for several days by the floods, has been restored and details of the terrible disaster on the line of the Mexican Central railway, particularly at Leon and Silao, are obtained. During the past ten days the table lands between here and Zacatecas have been visited by unprecedented rains. Every mountain rivulet along the Central railway for more than two hundred miles has been converted into a destructive torrent and the valleys present the appearance of lakes. Many cities and towns have been inundated and Leon and Silao have been partially destroyed.

The first intimation received in this city of the disaster in the North was a telegram from Silao dated the 18th instant. It said: "It commenced raining heavily here yesterday afternoon and continued all night. The Silao river overflowed its banks and rushed through the streets with irresistible force. Most houses here being of adobe, as soon as they were saturated with water they began to fall. About 255 houses have been destroyed. The station buildings are occupied by homeless people, who are unable to obtain anything to eat except watermelons and fruit found floating in the water. The rain has been general, and the whole country round Silao is flooded. Several dykes have given away. It still continues raining."

On the 20th it was learned that the floods had been more destructive in Leon than in Silao. It seems that on Monday, the 18th, the river broke over its dykes, and notwithstanding all efforts to check its course, it made rapid headway and finally flooded the city. As the rain fell the river rose rapidly, its volume of water flowing into the town, gradually wearing away the foundations of buildings, until on Tuesday, the 19th, it came on. Monday night brought to that city one of the most terrible scenes ever witnessed in any country. People, believing themselves secure from the flood, went to bed in those parts of the town where the water had not found its way. The steady downfall of rain in the extensive watershed of the outlying country increased the flow of the river, and rapidly spread its channels until over half of Leon was under water. Houses tumbled in, and the water, having been worn away by the water, and the loss of life commenced. As the buildings fell the unfortunate sleepers were either crushed to death or drowned. One whole night of terror followed. Men, women and children fled to the streets in their night clothes, some to find shelter on higher ground and others to be swept away by the flood. On Tuesday morning rain was still falling, and there had been no perceptible decrease in the stream of water. A mammoth lake extended its length and breadth to all points of the compass. Its monotonous appearance was occasionally broken by half-submerged houses and high lands cropping above its surface. Where the houses had stood the night previous water was surging in its course to lower ground. Groups of people, who had been forced by impending danger to seek flight without clothes, were standing about in the rain crying and deploring their losses. All houses which the flood left intact were opened to the unfortunates, who were provided with everything that was available at the time.

All night the rain poured, until Wednesday morning saw the lake surrounding the city diminished in size, with steady rain diminishing its surface. In the afternoon, however, it ceased raining and the waters commenced to recede. The people recovered from their fright, though water was still covering a portion of the city. It is estimated that more than 700 persons perished. There is a strong stench from heaps of rubbish that once formed the houses, and it is believed that bodies are buried under them. There are also bodies still floating in the water. One hundred and eleven bodies have been recovered without moving any ruins of houses, where hundreds of bodies are supposed to be buried. The houses destroyed are estimated at 2000 and the loss at \$2,000,000.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

SARTE, the musician, composed only in darkness.

THEY are still giving "Pinafore" in San Francisco.

JULIA MARLOWE will probably play "Amy Robsart" next season.

The Russian troupe which plays on twenty-four pianos at once is going to London.

ASHLAND, Wis., is building a \$100,000 opera house on the model of the Broadway Theatre, New York.

SARAH BERNHARDT is now playing in Madrid. She is making a tour of the world and will reach America in 1890.

NILSSON'S farewell series at Albert Hall, London, began with great success. Her voice is said to be as fine as ever.

ADELINA PATTI is said to believe in the superstition of the "evil eye," and will not sing where there is a cross-eyed conductor.

MRS. JANUSCHKEK, the well-known tragedienne, is to go out next season positively for the last time, and is only to appear as Meg Merrilies.

MRS. COLUMBIA, formerly Miss Scanlan of Chicago, has made a great hit as Selika in "L'Africaine" in the Covent Garden Italian Opera, London.

PAULINE LUCCA, the great prima donna, has been engaged by Manager Amberg for twenty representations to begin at his new theatre in New York.

"A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM" is to be played in open air on the grounds of Mr. and Mrs. Schoffel's cottage at Manchester-by-the-Sea, on the 30th of July.

PAUL FECHTER, a son of Fechter, the actor, was fencing in Paris with his brother-in-law, and the button of his antagonist's foil chanced to be forced into his eye through the brain, killing him.

REALISM attains its climax in Mr. Henry Irving's performance of Robert Macaire in London. Real water is now an old feature, but Irving jumps through a window of real glass. The fifty or sixty small panes have to be reset every night.

It is said that since the comedians, Robson and Crane, have been in partnership—a period of thirteen years—their net profits have never fallen below \$30,000 a year. This season they have made \$11,900 out of "The Henrietta" without counting the profits of their Chicago engagement.

The catfish trade at West Melville, on the Atchafalaya River, Louisiana, has grown to be an immense business. There are three or four business-houses there that make a specialty of shipments of fresh catfish on ice, sending them to the prairie sections of Texas, and reaping a handsome profit. Last year a business of upward of \$50,000 was done at West Melville, one house doing a business of \$16,000.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Its Full Text as Adopted by the Chicago National Convention.

The Republicans of the United States assembled by their delegates in National Convention pause on the threshold of their proceedings to honor the memory of their first great leader, the immortal champion of liberty and the rights of the people—Abraham Lincoln—and to cover also with wreaths of imperishable remembrance and gratitude the heroic names of our later leaders who have more recently been called away from our councils—Grant, Garfield, Arthur, Logan, Conkling. May their memories be faithfully cherished! We also recall, with our greetings and with prayer for his safe recovery, the name of one of our living heroes whose memory will be treasured in the history both of Republicans and of the Republic—the name of that noble soldier and favorite child of victory, Philip H. Sheridan.

In the spirit of those great leaders, and of our own devotion to human liberty, and with that hostility to all forms of despotism and oppression which is the fundamental idea of the Republican party, we send fraternal congratulations to our fellow-Americans of Brazil upon their great act of emancipation, which completed the abolition of slavery throughout the two American continents. We earnestly hope that we may soon congratulate our fellow-citizens of Irish birth upon the peaceful recovery of home rule for Ireland.

We reaffirm our unswerving devotion to the national Constitution and to the indissoluble union of the States; to the autonomy reserved to the States under the Constitution, to the personal rights and liberties of citizens of the States and Territories in the Union, and especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast one free ballot in public elections, and to have that ballot duly counted. We hold the free and honest popular ballot, and the just and equal representation of all the people to be the foundation of our Republican Government, and demand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of elections which are the fountains of all public authority. We charge that the present Administration and the Democratic majority in Congress, owe their existence to the suppression of the ballot by a criminal nullification of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection; we protest against its destruction as proposed by the President and his party. They serve the interests of Europe; we will support the interests of America. We accept the issue, and confidently appeal to the people for their judgment. The protective system must be maintained. Its abandonment has always been followed by general disaster to all interests except those of the Treasurer and the Sheriff. We denounce the Mills bill as destructive to the general business production and the farming interests of the country, and we heartily endorse the consistent and patriotic action of the Republican representatives in Congress in opposing its passage.

We condemn the proposition of the Democratic party to place wool on the free list, and we insist that the duties thereon shall be just and maintained as a means of full and adequate protection to that industry. The Republican party would effect all needed reduction of the national revenue, by repealing the taxes upon tobacco, which are an annoyance and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes, and by such revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our labor, and release from import duties those articles of foreign production (except luxuries) the like of which cannot be produced at home. If there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the Government, we favor the entire repeal of internal taxes, rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system at the joint behest of the whisky trusts and the agents of foreign manufacturers.

We declare our hostility to the introduction into this country of foreign contract labor, and of Chinese labor, alien to our civilization and our Constitution; and we demand the rigid enforcement of the existing laws against it, and favor such immediate legislation as will exclude such labor from our shores.

We declare our opposition to all combinations of capital, organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens, and we recommend to Congress and the State Legislatures in their respective jurisdictions such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies, or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market. We approve the legislation by Congress to prevent alike unjust burdens and unfair discrimination between the States.

We reaffirm the policy of appropriating the public lands of the United States to be homesteads for American citizens and settlers, not aliens, which the Republican party established in 1820 against the persistent opposition of the Democrats in Congress, and which has brought our great Western domain into such magnificent development. The restoration of unearned railroad land grants to the public domain for the use of actual settlers, which was begun under the Administration of President Arthur should be continued. We deny that the Democratic party has ever restored one acre to the people, but declare that by the joint action of Republicans and Democrats about 50,000,000 acres of unearned lands originally granted for the construction of railroads have been restored to the public domain, in pursuance of the conditions inserted by the Republican party in the original grants. We charge the Democratic Administration with failure to execute the laws securing to settlers titles to their homesteads, and with using appropriations made for that purpose to serve corrupt and wicked purposes with spies and prosecutions under the false pretense of exposing frauds and vindictive law.

The government by Congress of the Territories is based upon necessity only, to the end that they become States in the Union; therefore, whenever the conditions of population, material resources, public intelligence and morality are such as to insure a stable local government therein, the people of such Territories should be permitted, as a right inherent in them, the right to form for themselves constitutions and State Governments and be admitted into the Union. Pending the preparation for Statehood, all officers thereof should be selected from the bona fide residents and citizens of the Territory wherein they are to serve. South Dakota should of right be immediately admitted as a State in the Union, under the Constitution framed and adopted by her people, and we heartily endorse the action of the Republican Senate in twice passing bills for her admission. The refusal of the Democratic House of Representatives, for partisan purposes, to favorably consider these bills, is a wilful violation of the sacred American principle of local self-government and merits the condemnation of all just men. The pending bills in the Senate for acts to enable the people of Washington, North Dakota, and Montana Territories to form constitutions and establish State Governments, should be passed without unnecessary delay. The Republican party pledges itself to do all in its power to facilitate the admission of the Territories of New Mexico, Wyoming, Idaho,

and Arizona to the enjoyment of self-government as States, such of them as are now qualified, as soon as possible, and the others as soon as they may become so.

The political power of the Mormon Church in the Territories, as exercised in the past, is a menace to free institutions, a danger no longer to be suffered. Therefore we pledge the Republican party to appropriate legislation asserting the sovereignty of the nation in all Territories where the same is questioned, and in furtherance of that end to place upon the statute books legislation stringent enough to divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power, and thus stamp out the attendant wickedness of polygamy.

The Republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and condemns the policy of the Democratic Administration in its efforts to demonetize silver.

We demand the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce.

In a republic like ours, where the citizen is the sovereign and the official the servant, where no power is exercised except by the will of the people, it is certain that the sovereign—the people—should possess intelligence. The free school is the promoter of that intelligence which is to preserve us a free nation; therefore the State or nation, or both combined, should support free institutions of learning sufficient to afford to every child growing up in the land the opportunity of a good common-school education.

We earnestly recommend that prompt action be taken by Congress in the enactment of such legislation as will best secure the rehabilitation of our American merchant marine, and we protest against the passage by Congress of a Free-ship bill, as calculated to work injustice to labor by lessening the wages of those engaged in preparing materials as well as those directly employed in our ship-yards. We demand appropriations for the early rebuilding of our navy; for the construction of coast fortifications and modern ordnance, and other approved means of defence for the protection of our defenceless harbors and cities; for the payment of just pensions to our soldiers; for necessary works of national importance in the improvement of harbors and the channels of internal, coastwise and foreign commerce; the encouragement of the shipping interests of the Atlantic Gulf, and Pacific States, as well as for the payment of the maturing public debt. This policy will give employment to our labor, add to our various industries, increase the security of our country, promote trade, open new and direct markets for our produce, and cheapen the cost of transportation. We affirm this to be far better for our country than the Democratic policy of loaning the Government's money without interest to "pet banks."

The conduct of foreign affairs by the present Administration has been distinguished by its inefficiency and its cowardice. Having withdrawn from the Senate all pending treaties for the removal of foreign burdens and restrictions upon our commerce, and for its extension into better markets, it has neither effected nor proposed any others in their stead. Professing adherence to the Monroe doctrine, it has seen with idle complacency the extension of foreign influences into Central America, and of foreign trade everywhere among our neighbors. It has refused to charter, sanction, or encourage any American organization for constructing the Nicaragua Canal, a work of vital importance to the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, and of our national influence in Central and South America, and necessary for the development of trade with our Pacific territory, with South America, and with the islands and further coasts of the Pacific Ocean.

We arraign the present Democratic Administration for its weak and unpatriotic treatment of the fisheries question, and its pusillanimous surrender of the essential privileges to which our fishing vessels are entitled in Canadian ports under the Treaty of 1818, the reciprocal maritime legislation of 1830, and the comity of nations, and which Canadian fishing vessels receive in the ports of the United States. We condemn the policy of the present Administration and the Democratic majority in Congress toward our fisheries as unfriendly and conspicuously unpatriotic, and as tending to destroy a valuable national industry and an indispensable resource of defence against a foreign enemy.

The name of American applies alike to all citizens of the republic, and imposes upon all alike the same obligation of obedience to the laws of the same time and citizenship, and must be the equally and safeguard of him who wears it and protect him whether high or low, rich or poor, in all his civil rights, it should and must afford him protection at home and follow and protect him abroad in whatever land he may be on a lawful errand.

The men who abandoned the Republican party in 1854 and continue to adhere to the Democratic party have deserted not only the cause of honest government, of equal rights, of freedom of party or of the ballot, but especially have deserted the cause of reform in the civil service. We will not fail to keep our pledges because they have broken theirs or because their candidate has broken his. We therefore repeat our declaration of 1854, to wit: "The reform of the civil service auspiciously begun under the Republican Administration should be completed by the further extension of the reform system already established by law to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the object of existing reform legislation should be repealed, to the end that the dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided.

The gratitude of the nation to the defenders of the Union cannot be measured by laws. The legislation of Congress should conform to the pledge made by a loyal people, and be so enlarged and extended as to provide against the possibility that any man who honorably wore the Federal uniform shall become an inmate of an almshouse or dependent upon private charity. In the presence of an overflowing treasury it would be a public scandal to do less for those whose valorous service preserved the Government. We denounce the hostile spirit shown by President Cleveland in his numerous vetoes of measures for pension relief, and the action of the Democratic House of Representatives in refusing even a consideration of general pension legislation.

In support of the principles herewith enunciated, we invited the co-operation of patriotic men of all parties, and especially of all workingmen, whose prosperity is seriously threatened by the fiscal policy of the present Administration.

OUR POWDER SUPPLY

The First Appropriation for Saltpetre Made Since the War.

The \$30,000 recently voted by the House for firing morning and evening salutes to the flag brought out a curious fact. The powder left over from the war lasted exactly twenty-three years. The last barrel was used on April 1. Since then no salutes have been fired at any military posts except West Point, Fort Monroe, and Fort Riley. No appropriation had ever been asked for the purpose before, and none of the Senators who were present when the powder for these salutes came from. However, when the matter was explained, the House very willingly agreed to give the \$30,000.

LATER NEWS.

The cigar manufactory of Foster & Hilson, in New York, was destroyed by fire. The loss was estimated at \$400,000.

CHARLES A. PITCHER, teller of the Union Bank of Providence, R. I., has fled to parts unknown, taking with him the entire funds of the institution, some \$500,000.

CHARLES GROSS, a wealthy farmer of Belaski county, Mo., was dragged from his house and whipped to death by members of an organization whose secrets he had divulged. The victim was actually flayed alive.

JUDGE TRUNKY, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, died on Sunday in London of fever.

DR. BENJAMIN KING, one of the oldest officers on the retired lists of the United States Army, died recently at his country residence in Anne Arundel County, Md., age ninety-two. He was a graduate of West Point in the class of 1807, and served through the War of 1812, the Seminole War and the Mexican War.

JOHN F. PHILLIPS, of St. Louis, has been nominated for Judge of the United States Court for the Western District of Missouri.

A THIEF entered the Crown Prince of Sweden's apartments in the hotel at Franzensbad, Germany, and secured jewelry worth \$100,000, with which he escaped.

The German Reichstag has been opened by Emperor Wilhelm with great pomp and ceremony. His address was of a peaceful nature. While reading his speech he was supported on either side by the King of Saxony and the Prince Regent of Bavaria.

DURING the voyage of the bark Don Enrique from Italy to Quebec, Canada, the carpenter put all his tools together, tied the bag around his neck, and committed suicide by jumping into the sea.

A RAILROAD wreck at Cable City, Penn., resulted in the death of six men and the fatal injury of five others. The names of the victims will never be known as they all were Hungarian laborers who were designated only by numbers.

A JEALOUS hall-boy in a New York hotel shot to death a cook who had refused to marry him, and then killed himself.

A BROKEN rope in a coal mine at Belleville, Ill., precipitated three men eighty feet, killing them instantly.

DANIEL LYONS, who killed James Quinn, and Chiari Cignarali, the Italian woman who murdered her husband, have been sentenced to be hung in the New York Tombs on August 17.

GRANT JOHNSON, a boy eight years old, deliberately murdered his twin brother, Garfield, at Fredericksburg, Va.

INDIANAPOLIS, the home of General Harrison, was bedecked in flags and bunting in honor of his nomination for President.

MRS. FOLSOM, mother of the President's wife, has arrived in New York from Europe and was met at the steamer by Mrs. Cleveland.

GENERAL SHERIDAN has approached convalescence so near that he has been removed to his summer cottage at Nanquid, Buzzard's Bay, on the southeastern coast of Massachusetts.

The motion of the Gladstone party censuring the British Government for its administration of the Irish Crimes Act was rejected in Parliament by a vote of 336 to 273.

TELLER PITCHER, who robbed the Providence (R. I.) Bank of \$500,000 and fled, has been captured in Montreal, Canada. The stolen funds were recovered.

The towns of Sundsvall and Umea, on the Gulf of Bothnia, the centre of the timber trade of Sweden, have been almost destroyed by fire. The damage will reach \$5,000,000. Immense tracts of forest land have been burned over.

WHILE service was being held in a church at Brezeze, Austria, the building was struck by lightning and almost entirely destroyed. Three persons were killed and one hundred injured.

A VESSEL supposed to have been an emigrant ship foundered in a storm off the Cape of Good Hope. All hands were lost.

SIX DROWNED.

One Young Man and Five Young Ladies Lost by a Boat's Capsizing.

Six persons, five of them young women, were drowned by the capsizing of a steam launch on the Passaic River at Newark, N. J. The party consisted of fourteen men and seven girls, all of Newark. The launch had passed the Central Railroad bridge, near the mouth of the Passaic, when a tug and tow bore down upon it. The pilot of the tug sounded a whistle, and the engineer of the launch responded. The tug and tow concealed beneath a foot of water. The next moment the keel of the launch grated on the dike, and the launch came to a standstill and lurched over a little. Engineer Rothe and Charles Sommer got overboard to push the launch off.

As the keel slid from the stone dyke it again tilted and the girls became panic-stricken. They sprang from their seats with screams and plunged to the upper side of the launch. In an instant the boat was turned completely over and sank. All the party were thrown out. Several life preservers floated on the water, but they did no good. The girls were thrown in a heap and seized each other about the neck and sank. Engineer Rothe saved Julia Smith by getting her on the dike, and Mary Stecker was saved by Charles Sommer. All the other girls sank and were not seen again. Louis Graff, who was a good swimmer, also disappeared, and it was thought he was dragged down by one of the drowning girls.

The lost are: Louis Graff, age twenty; Gussie Soatz, age twenty; Gussie Weber, age nineteen; Lizzie Zilliox, age fifteen; Annie Frick, age seventeen, and Minnie Burger, age eighteen.

MRS. SARAH GELDEN MITCHELL, who has just died at Corpus Christi, Texas, aged 91 years, was in youth Fulton's guest on his first steamboat, and among the dancers at the ball and banquet where-with De Witt Clinton, then Governor of New York, celebrated the completion of the Erie Canal.

THE LABOR WORLD.

The Detroit unions are pushing an investigation of child labor in that city.

A St. Louis firm has turned out 6505 carriages and buggies since May, 1887.

J. JOSEPH HODGES, a compositor on the Savannah (Ga.) Independent, has been sixty-two years at the case.

A CONTOCOOK (Me.) man has invented a machine that makes twenty paper boxes in a minute.

PITTSBURGH iron manufacturers have cut down wages ten per cent, and their workmen have accepted it.

The glass manufacturers of the United States have closed their works for an indefinite suspension.

The largest flour mill in the world will be established at Duluth, Minn. The capacity will be 6000 barrels a day.

LONDON has eight homes for poor working girls, where they can get three tolerable meals a day for \$1 a week.

A WILMINGTON (Del.) firm has made a 24,000 pound shearing machine which is to cut 92 1/2 inch flat iron.

The Industrial Society of Hoboken, N. J., composed of working girls, owns the house in which are its headquarters.

The Cooper Institute (New York) teachers think that designing wall papers is a good business for young women.

A TRADE school for tailors has been started in Baltimore. This is the second establishment of the sort in the United States.

The St. Louis K. of L. have established a co-operative mattrass mill. Coopers' Union, No. 1, of New York, will start a co-operative shop.

A BRITISH consul reports that female labor is the secret of the great success which the Germans have attained in the ready-made clothing trade.

THERE are forty-nine less blast furnaces in the United States now than in May, last year, and the weekly production has decreased 16,000 tons.

In the newest of fashionable hair-dressing there is a similarity in the shading of the brows and in the height of the pile at the rear. The outlines produced are apt to harmonize well with nearly all faces, and in that respect they are an improvement over those of several seasons past. The hair is brushed up from the nape of the neck and massed on the crown of the head. Bows of ribbons are the usual adornment, instead of the fanciful pins and combs formerly in use. The Psyche knot is an exaggeration that has already been dismissed from favor. It was affected principally by actresses, who began with the close imitation of the twist of hair seen on the classic statues of Venus, Minerva and other Grecian goddesses. Very soon they began to magnify and elongate this protuberance, until it achieved a positively comical aspect.

EPHRAIM BLAINE, the great-grandfather of James G. Blaine, was Commissary General of the Continental army for three years, including the period of the cantonment at Valley Forge. He was a man of large fortune for that day, and the records showed that during that long and trying winter, with the aid of personal friends, he made an advance of \$600,000 for the support of the patriot army. Millions of dollars of Government money passed through his hands without a suspicion of his purity or disinterestedness.

A BRIDGE across the British Channel from Dover to Calais is projected. It is to be twenty miles long and 100 feet above the level of the sea. It will carry four lines of railway track, and the cost is estimated at \$160,000,000. A company is being formed in London to execute the plan.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
25 Beef, City Dressed.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Calves, common to prime...	8 @ 9 1/2
Lamb.....	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Hogs—Live.....	5 7/8 @ 5 9/8
Dressed.....	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
Flour—City Mill Extra.....	4 3/4 @ 4 6/8
West. good to choice.....	4 5/8 @ 5 3/8
Wheat—No. 2 Red.....	83 1/2 @ 91 1/2
State.....	56 @ 58
Barley—State.....	82 @ 87
Corn—Ungraded Mixed.....	53 1/2 @ 56 1/2
Oats—White State.....	40 @ 41 1/2
Mixed Western.....	34 @ 38
Hay—Choice Timothy.....	95 @ 1 00
Straw—Long Rye.....	1 05 @ 1 10
Lard—City Steam.....	8 00 @ 8 15
Butter—State Creamery.....	20 @ 20 1/2
Dairy.....	17 @ 19
West. Im. Creamery.....	14 @ 16 1/2
Factory.....	15 @ 17
Cheese—State Factory.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Skins.....	2 @ 6 1/2
Western.....	7 @ 8 1/2
Eggs—State and Penn.....	10 1/2 @ 17
BUFFALO.	
Steers—Western.....	4 00 @ 4 75
Sheep—Good to Choice.....	5 00 @ 6 00
Lamb—Western.....	6 50 @ 8 25
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks.....	5 85 @ 5 95
Flour—Family.....	4 85 @ 5 25
Wheat—No. 1.....	87 @ 87
Corn—No. 2, Mixed.....	57 @ 57 1/2
Oats—No. 2, Mixed.....	35 1/2 @ 36
Barley—State.....	88 @ 91
BOSTON.	
Beef—Good to choice.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Hogs—Live.....	5 1/2 @ 6
Northern Dressed.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Flour—Spring Wheat pat's.....	5 25 @ 5 65
Corn—Steamer Yellow.....	68 @ 69
Oats—White.....	47 1/2 @ 48 1/2
Rye—State.....	60 @ 65 1/2
WATERBURY (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.	
Beef—Dressed weight.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Sheep—Live weight.....	4 @ 5 1/2
Lamb.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Hogs—Northern.....	— @ 5 1/2
PHILADELPHIA.	
Flour—Penn. extra family.....	3 00 @ 3 25
Wheat—No. 2, Red.....	91 1/2 @ 91 1/2
Corn—No. 2, Mixed.....	58 @ 59
Oats—Mixed.....	— @ 42
Rye—No. 2.....	— @ 78
Butter—Creamery Extra.....	18 @ 19
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream.....	9 @ 9 1/2