

Lincoln County Leader.

J. F. STEWART, Publisher.

TOLEDO, OREGON

HE OBEYED.

The Colonel said "Join," and they were joined.

A young subaltern in India left his regiment on sick leave and put up at the best hotel, not a hundred miles from Poona, where he was immediately smitten by the attractions of a lovely maiden who was staying there. He proposed, was accepted, and the happy day was fixed. The colonel, however, disapproved of subalterns getting married, and particularly of the marriage of the sub in question. As he happened to be a friend of the young man's father, he thought to prevent the union of the fond couple by sending a peremptory telegram couched in the following words, "Join at once."

The son of Mars was in despair. He presented himself before his intended with the fatal missive in his hand and anything but a look of pleasure on his countenance, but the lady was equal to the occasion. With a blush of maidenly simplicity and virgin innocence she cast down her eyes on the ground and remarked:

"Dear me, I'm glad your colonel approves of the match, but what a hurry he is in! I don't think I can get ready so soon, but I'll do my best, best of course, to love, the commands of your colonel must be obeyed."

The young warrior looked puzzled.

"Don't you see, my darling," he said, "that this confounded telegram puts a stopper on our plans? You don't seem to understand the telegram. He says peremptorily, 'Join at once.'"

The lady's blushes redoubled, but with a look of arch simplicity she raised her lovely eyes to her fiancé and replied:

"It is you, my darling, who don't seem to understand it. Your colonel says plainly, 'Join at once,' by which he means get married immediately. What else can he possibly mean?"

A look of intelligence replaced the air of bewilderment on the young hero's classic features. He accepted the explanation and was enabled to answer the colonel's telegram in 48 hours afterward in these words: "Your orders are obeyed. We were joined at once."—Texas Siftings.

The Phenomena of the Mind.

They were talking about the phenomena of the mind. The tall man remarked how curious it was that a man could not do one thing and think of another. The short man said that he had seen people who could write two words at the same time, and the thin man added that a great many people could do one thing and think of another. But the tall man answered that these things were all special cases and exceptions and reiterated the statement that it was curious, just then the quiet young woman in etc. Just then the quiet young woman in the corner suggested that she didn't consider it curious at all. "You can't do it," said the tall man.

A Frank Lover.

"Oh, yes," said the quiet young woman. "When I was a little girl, I used to say the Lord's Prayer and think of anything else in the world."—Boston Budget.



"Why, you silly boy, you couldn't even pay my dressmaker's bills."

"I know. But I can't even pay my tailor's bill now."—Life.

Other Things Count.

"A great deal depends on penmanship, my boy—a great deal depends on penmanship," he said to his son. "It may be of inestimable value to a young man, so you can't be too particular. I notice you don't write nearly so good a hand as your brother."

"Neither do you," retorted the boy.

"Um—no, perhaps not. I didn't have the advantages."

"But yours is good at the bank, and his isn't."

"And thus ended the first lesson.—New York World.

A Guess.

"Did you find out what that woman was hollerin' about?" said Farmer Cottontail's wife when the old gentleman returned to their room in the hotel.

"I asked the clerk," he replied.

"He said it was 'Ivory Tractor.' I didn't like to show my ignorance by asking more questions. But I reckon maybe it's their snooty name for toothache."—Chicago Tribune.

It Makes a Difference.

Mrs. von Blumer—Let me congratulate you on your engagement, my dear. He is so charming that I am really beginning to regret now that my Clara felt she ought to refuse him.

Miss Twickenham—You mustn't blame her, my dear Mrs. von Blumer. She was much younger than she is now.—Brooklyn Life.

An Expert.

Darktown Merchant—You says that your son would hab the necessary qualifications for a clerk, do you? Would he bear confinement?

Mrs. Sam G. H. Johnson—Yes, sah. He hab had lots of experience in dat line. Why, sah, he staid in jail for two whole years.—Texas Siftings.

Too Cruel.

Managing Editor—Wouldn't it be well for us to get a lady journalist to run our "Women's Department?"

The Chief—Perhaps, but I hate to turn off our baseball man during this cold weather.—Puck.

The Same Thing.

Briggs—Mr. Cloaker has stopped advertising.

Griggs—I see. Retired from business.—Cloak Review.

An Apt Retort.

Said A to B, "I C U R."

Disposed to B A J."

Said B, "Your wit, my long-suffering friend, shows signs of sad B K."

Curiosity.

The curious boys investigate the danger signal when they shake, and having read the sign they go to see how the law below.

The signboard post doth penetrate.

—Detroit Tribune.

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS.

The bill extending the jurisdiction of the State of Wyoming over the Yellowstone Park has passed the House.

An old case has just been decided, which gives Norah Simpson a quarter section of land near Astoria. The case has been in litigation many years.

Secretary Carlisle has appointed Ellis C. Johnson of the State of Washington a chief of division of the internal revenue of the Treasury Department.

The President's Behring Sea proclamation has been issued. After reciting the act of Congress it declares that it is proclaimed to the end that its provisions may be known and observed. Every person found guilty of violation of provisions of said act will be arrested and punished as therein provided, and all vessels so employed, their tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo will be seized and forfeited.

The Secretary of the Interior has laid before the Senate an elaborate report from the Superintendent of the census, giving a list of sugar refineries that refused to furnish statistics to the census agents, chief among which appear those of Harrison Frasier & Co. of Philadelphia and the Havemeyer of New York. It appears that legal proceedings were directed to be commenced, but that in view of the completion of the statistics before such proceedings could be conducted to a finish the Department of Justice was notified not to proceed.

Pendleton of Texas has introduced in the House a proposed amendment to the rules providing for a count of the members present and not voting when a roll call has developed the absence of a voting quorum. The rule is to be surrounded with the necessary safeguard to prevent the counting of members from not present on the question was put or caused in at some time during the pending roll call. The rule is not applicable to motions that may be determined by a vote less than a quorum.

Naval ordnance officers fired two shots from the big thirteen-inch gun at Indian Head proving grounds the other day, which proved to their complete satisfaction that the gun is probably unusable for all practical purposes. The object of firing the great rifle was to test the nickel steel projectiles, each weighing more than half a ton. The target was a twelve-inch steel plate, and both shells went entirely through it, one of them breaking to pieces and the other remaining intact after it had cleared the plate. The Carpenter shell was unhurt by the operation of rushing its half-ton mass through a foot of solid steel, which is exactly what the ordnance officials have been looking for as a means of testing the seventeen-inch armor for battle ships. These tests were therefore only preliminary to the trials for the acceptance or condemnation of the heaviest armorplates yet made in this country.

The Secretary of the Interior has addressed a letter to the Attorney-General recommending that the contemplated cancellation of patents issued many years ago for the San Fernando private land grant in California be abandoned. An examination of the abstract of title to the grant reveals the fact that these lands have passed by various means of conveyance into other hands than those of the original grantee. What the equities in this case may be, they are equal. In regard to the policy to be pursued by the government in attacking this and other Mexican grants in California the Secretary says he does not believe that any general policy could be formulated. The government will of necessity have to be controlled by the facts involved in each case; besides a due regard for the sacredness of our treaty obligations should invoke caution before proceeding to take steps to cancel so solemn an instrument as a patent of the government.

Honore Brewster, a resident of the United States, but whose postoffice address is London, B. C., has camped for some time now upon the lighthouse reserve on Point Roberts, which bit of land in American waters the Canadian government would like very much to regain. Mr. Brewster thinks this government, having never made any use of the land and not evincing disposition to do so now, ought to give him the land on which he has squatted in return for the improvements and cultivation which he has put upon it.

An interview with Hon. Daniel Lamont, Secretary of War, makes it possible to assure not only Mr. Brewster, but the Canadian government likewise, that the United States proposes to hold this little piece of land which juts out into the Sound from the mainland of British Columbia, regarding it as a very important strategic point and one that might be great advantage in time of war. In the meantime there is no particular objection to settlers going upon this land, so long as they do no damage, but it might be well for all such to remember that while on that land they are subject to all the stringent Federal laws that have been enacted to protect property and preserve order upon military and civil reservations of the United States.

General Wade Hampton, Commissioner of Railroads, has submitted to the House Committee having supervision of the matter sundry memoranda on the various pending bills for a settlement of the sinking fund and the amount of the Pacific railroad bonds. It appears that the Commissioner is opposed to the foreclosure of the lien on the roads and the management thereof by Congress, as proposed by one bill, but is favorably disposed to the maintenance of the sinking fund and the payment into it of a larger proportion of the earnings. He says that on the maturity of the debts of these roads these forms of settlement with the committee will be presented, from which a choice must be made, viz.: first, foreclosure; second, the sinking fund; third, refund the debt; a larger percentage of net earnings be paid into it; third, refund the debt. He discusses the question of foreclosure, saying: "A foreclosure of the lien, it is admitted, will not satisfy the debt, and the sale of the subsidized roads under decree of the court would not realize more than enough to cancel the amount of the first mortgage bonds, in which case the United States would be required to lose its claim or buy in the liens and pay off the first mortgage indebtedness. Railway management by Congress, besides being opposed to the settled policy, would not be a doubtful, but a dangerous experiment. It could not well be diverted from politics, associated as the latter is with the attendant danger of a corruption of the civil service. This alternative therefore should be rejected."

Under the second form of settlement he says the sinking fund may be maintained and a larger proportion of net earnings be required to be paid into it, so that not only current interest may be met, but the principal of the bonds gradually diminished. This proposition, he says, has already been recommended for adoption in the form of a proposed bill which was submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for transmission to the committee. Concerning the question of refunding the debt the Commissioner points out that the Frye Senate bill introduced in December, 1891, is the same as the bill introduced in the House at this session of Congress, which provides for the refunding of the debt.

BRUTAL GERMANS.

Outrages Committed Upon African Prisoners.

A NOTORIOUS MARQUIS DEAD.

King Kabba Regas Devastates Immense Tracts of Country in Africa, But Is Defeated by the British.

LONDON.—Advices received from Uganda under date of December 7 say that the British East Africa Company's forces met those of Kabba Regas, the most powerful chief of the district, and defeated them. The fight lasted three hours, after which the enemy fled, leaving fifty dead on the field. The British forces in Uganda recently declared war against Kabba Regas, King of Nyoro. King Kabba Regas was considered a vassal of King Mwanga of Uganda. He refused to acknowledge this or pay tribute. The power of King Regas at one time was great, but tyranny and cruelty have weakened his hold on the natives. He is a noted slave dealer. His native hordes, equipped with firearms obtained from the Arabs, have devastated vast tracts of country, driving the peaceful people into the mountains and forests and killing and making slaves of them. As Kabba Regas is said to have many natives in slavery, a march into his territory by British forces is deemed to be one of the probabilities of the near future, the plea being apparently that Kabba Regas' capital is a place where the Arab slave trade has an asylum and headquarters. Thus it is apparently safe to presume that the kingdom of Nyoro ruled by Kabba Regas will soon form part of the territory of Uganda, over which the British government is assuming a protectorate.

DEATH OF A PEER.

The Notorious Marquis of Aylesbury Dies in London.

LONDON.—The Marquis of Aylesbury is dead. He owed £1,250,000. He married Dolly Lester, the music hall singer. His title falls to Lord Henry Augustus Brundell Bruno. The Aylesbury estates are entailed, and therefore the uncle who is the next heir succeeds to the estates, including Savernak Forest. It is said Sam Lewis, the money lender, loses heavily by the death of the Marquis, as he holds policies amounting to £500,000 on the life of the deceased nobleman. The Marquis of Aylesbury was one of the most notorious men in the British peerage. His family are the direct descendants of Robert Bruce, and own the celebrated Severan estate. He chiefly distinguished himself in his younger days by driving down Cheap-side dressed as a coster-monger with a donkey, and in England on account of this. Later he tried to sell the estate to a rich brewer for £700,000, but through the efforts of his family the sale fell through.

War in Baity Isles.

AUCKLAND.—Advices from Samoa under date of March 28 say that since early in March there has been bloody contention between rival native tribes, and already over thirty natives have been killed and fifty cruelly maimed. It had been hoped that there might be a peaceful settlement of the intertribal differences, and it was with that end in view that the warring factions submitted their chiefs to a trial before Chief Justice Ide. This peaceful method, however, came to naught. The 10th instant the two factions came together in actual warfare. On that day a detachment from the Aana or rebel party ambushed a number of natives of Fiasaleaga, Salvaia, who are understood to be supporters of the government. Several were killed. News of the outbreak was received here during the progress of a consular visit between the President, Chief Justice and Consular representatives.

New Atlantic Cable.

LONDON.—The steamer Faraday has left here with a portion of the new cable of the Commercial Cable Company, which is to be laid from Waterville on Ballinskelligs Bay, coast of Ireland, to Nova Scotia. The Faraday is not large enough to stow the entire cable, which will be about 2,000 miles long, and the process of laying will involve the dropping of about 400 miles of cable on the side of the Atlantic, then the placing of another 100 miles on the other side and finally the splicing of both portions with the main part. The new cable was made by Siemens Bros. & Co. (limited) of London. The 10th instant the Commercial Cable Company that the one will afford 33 1/2 per cent improvement in speed over any cable the company now has in use. This means that thirty words a minute may be sent.

A Cruel Leader.

BERLIN.—Extracts from the diary of a resident of the Cameroons were published here recently. The writer charges Assessor Schlan, the Governor's substitute and leader of the Baco expedition, with ordering the throats of old female prisoners be cut. Three of his prisoners are said to have died of hunger. Twelve others were bound to the railings of the ship for days without drink, completely exposed to the tropical heat and with worms breeding in their wounded legs and arms. When half dead they were shot. It is reported that Herr Leist, Chancellor of the Cameroons, who is answerable for the recent floggings; Major Brochom, the acting Governor of East Africa, and Major Francois, commanding in Southwest Africa, will be recalled.

The Army is Ready.

LONDON.—A special dispatch from Vienna to the Daily News says that General Baron von Schoenfeld, commander of the Second Army Corps, speaking at a banquet given by the Mayor, took occasion to threaten the Socialists in a manner which provoked a sensation among his hearers. He said among other things: "You may be ashamed of our assistance when the battle begins for the existence of society and the preservation of property. When the bourgeoisie stand in the front row resist the attacks of the lawless the soldiers will come to their rescue." In view of the fact that he is in the confidence of the Emperor the effect of his speech is greater than otherwise.

Silver Conference.

BERLIN.—The recent speech in the Reichstag by Count Posadowski is regarded by the German bimetalists as indicating the intention of the government to call a conference to discuss a plan for the fixing of the price of silver by treaty agreement between the countries interested and the issuance of international silver certificates.

THE PORTLAND MARKET.

WHEAT—Valley, 85c; Walla Walla, 75c; 70c per cental.

LIVE AND DRESSED MEATS.

BEEF—Top steers, \$2.50 to \$2.75; fair to good steers, \$2.00 to \$2.25; cows, \$1.75 to \$2.25; dressed beef, 4c per pound.

MUTTON—Best sheep, \$2.25; ewes, \$2.00.

PORKS—Choice hams, \$4.00; light and feeders, \$3.75; dressed, 6c per pound.

VEAL—Small choice, 5c; large, 3c per pound.

PROVISIONS.

EASTERN SMOKED MEATS AND LARD—Hams, medium, 12c; 12 1/2c per pound; hams, large, 11c; 12c; hams, picnic, 11c; 12c; breakfast bacon, 13c; short clear sides, 9c; 11c; dry salt sides, 9c; 10c; dried beef hams, 12c; 13c; lard, compound, in tins, 8c; 10c per pound; pure, in tins, 10c; 11c; pigs' feet, 8c; 10c; 15c; pigs' feet, 4c; 5c; 10c; 15c; kits, 1c; 2c.

HOPS, WOOL AND HIDES.

HOPS—90s, choice, 12c; 13c per pound; medium, 10c; 12c; poor, neglected.

WOOL—Valley, 10c; 10 1/2c per pound; Umpqua, 10c; 10 1/2c; Eastern, 9c; 10c; Valley, 10c; 10 1/2c; shrunken, 10c; 10 1/2c.

HIDES—Dry selected prime, 5c; green, salted, 6c; sheep pelts, shearings, 10c; 15c; medium, 20c; 35c; long wool, 30c; 60c; tallow, good to choice, 3c; 3 1/2c per pound.

FLOUR, FEED, ETC.

FLOUR—Portland, \$2.55; Salem, \$2.55; Cascadia, \$2.55; Dayton, \$2.55; Walla Walla, \$2.50; Snowflake, \$2.55; Corvallis, \$2.55; Pendleton, \$2.55; Graham, \$2.40; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel.

FEED—Wheat, 32c; 33c; per bushel; gray, 30c; 32c; rolled, in bags, \$5.75; 6.00; barrels, \$6.00 to \$6.25; in cases, \$5.75.

MILKSTUFFS—Bran, \$13c; shorts, \$15c; 16c; ground barley, \$16c; 18c; shorts, \$15c; 16c; whole feed barley, 60c; 70c per cental; middlings, \$23c; 28c per cental; chicken wheat, 65c; \$1.15 per cental.

HAY—Good, \$10c to 12c per ton.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUTTER—Oregon fancy creamery, 20c; 22c; fancy dairy, 15c; 17c; fair to good, 12c; 14c; common, 10c per pound; Capatini, 10c; 12c.

CHEESE—Young America, 12c; 15c; California flat, 14c; 15c; Swiss, imported, 30c; 32c; domestic, 16c; 18c per pound.

EGGS—Oregon, 10c; 11c per dozen.

POULTRY—Chickens, mixed, quoted at \$4.00 per dozen; ducks, \$4.00 to \$5.00; geese, \$4.00 to \$5.00; turkeys, live, 12c; 13c per pound; dressed, 14c; 15c.

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.

VEGETABLES—California cabbage, 1 1/2c per pound; potatoes, Oregon (buying price), 40c; 45c per sack; Early Rose, per sack, 80c; 90c; onions (buying price), \$1.75 to \$2.00 per sack; plums, \$2.75 to \$3.00 per box; California red alder, 85c; artichokes, 50c per dozen; Oregon lettuce, 25c per dozen; Oregon house lettuce, 35c; 50c; cauliflower, \$2.75 per crate, \$1.00 per dozen; parsley, 25c per dozen; string beans, 30c per pound; rhubarb, 14c; 15c; peas, 6c; 7c; cucumbers, \$1.50 per dozen.

FRUITS—California fancy lemons, \$3.25 to \$4.00; common, \$2.00 to \$3.00; Sicily, \$5.00 to \$5.50 per box; bananas, \$1.75 to \$2.50 per bunch; Honolulu, \$3.00 to \$3.50; California seedling oranges, \$2.50 to \$3.25 per box; seedling, \$1.75 to \$2.00; Valencia, \$2.75 to \$3.00; Malta blood, \$3.00; apples (buying price), green, \$1.00 to \$1.25; red, \$1.25 to \$1.75 per box.

CANNED GOODS—Table fruits, assorted,

\$1.75 to \$2.00; peaches, \$1.75 to \$2.00; Bartlett pears, \$1.75 to \$2.00; apples, \$1.37 to \$1.50; strawberries, \$2.25 to \$2.45; cherries, \$2.25 to \$2.40; blackberries, \$1.85 to \$2.00; raspberries, \$2.40; pineapples, \$2.25 to \$2.40; apricots, \$1.65. Pie fruits, assorted, \$1.20; peaches, \$1.25 to \$1.40; plums, \$1.00 to \$1.20; apples, \$1.25 to \$1.40 per pound. Pie fruits, \$2.00 to \$2.25; cherries, \$3.15 to \$3.50; peaches, \$3.50 to \$4.00; apricots, \$3.50 to \$4.00; plums, \$2.75 to \$3.00; blackberries, \$4.25 to \$4.50; tomatoes, \$1.10 to \$1.20.

MEATS—Corned beef, 1c; 1 1/2c; 2c; 2 1/2c; 3c; 4c; 5c; 6c; 7c; 8c; 9c; 10c; 11c; 12c; 13c; 14c; 15c; 16c; 17c; 18c; 19c; 20c; 21c; 22c; 23c; 24c; 25c; 26c; 27c; 28c; 29c; 30c; 31c; 32c; 33c; 34c; 35c; 36c; 37c; 38c; 39c; 40c; 41c; 42c; 43c; 44c; 45c; 46c; 47c; 48c; 49c; 50c; 51c; 52c; 53c; 54c; 55c; 56c; 57c; 58c; 59c; 60c; 61c; 62c; 63c; 64c; 65c; 66c; 67c; 68c; 69c; 70c; 71c; 72c; 73c; 74c; 75c; 76c; 77c; 78c; 79c; 80c; 81c; 82c; 83c; 84c; 85c; 86c; 87c; 88c; 89c; 90c; 91c; 92c; 93c; 94c; 95c; 96c; 97c; 98c; 99c; 100c.

STAPLE GROCERIES.

COFFEES—Costa Rica, 23c; 22c; 23c; Salvador, 22c; Mocha, 25c; 26c; 27c; 28c; 29c; 30c; 31c; 32c; 33c; 34c; 35c; 36c; 37c; 38c; 39c; 40c; 41c; 42c; 43c; 44c; 45c; 46c; 47c; 48c; 49c; 50c; 51c; 52c; 53c; 54c; 55c; 56c; 57c; 58c; 59c; 60c; 61c; 62c; 63c; 64c; 65c; 66c; 67c; 68c; 69c; 70c; 71c; 72c; 73c; 74c; 75c; 76c; 77c; 78c; 79c; 80c; 81c; 82c; 83c; 84c; 85c; 86c; 87c; 88c; 89c; 90c; 91c; 92c; 93c; 94c; 95c; 96c; 97c; 98c; 99c; 100c.

DRYED FRUITS—1893 pack, Petite

prunes, 6c; 8c; silver, 10c; 12c; Italian, 8c; 10c; German, 6c; 8c; plums, 6c; 8c; 10c; 12c; 14c; 16c; 18c; 20c; 22c; 24c; 26c; 28c; 30c; 32c; 34c; 36c; 38c; 40c; 42c; 44c; 46c; 48c; 50c; 52c; 54c; 56c; 58c; 60c; 62c; 64c; 66c; 68c; 70c; 72c; 74c; 76c; 78c; 80c; 82c; 84c; 86c; 88c; 90c; 92c; 94c; 96c; 98c; 100c.

SALT—Liverpool, 20c; 25c; 50c; 100c;

\$16.00; 50s; 10c; 15c; stock, \$15.50 to \$16.00.

SUGAR—Eastern, in barrels, 40c; 45c; in half barrels, 42c; 47c; in cases, 35c; 40c; 45c; 50c; 55c; 60c; 65c; 70c; 75c; 80c; 85c; 90c; 95c; 100c; 105c; 110c; 115c; 120c; 125c; 130c; 135c; 140c; 145c; 150c; 155c; 160c; 165c; 170c; 175c; 180c; 185c; 190c; 195c; 200c.

SPICES—Dried, Golden C, 5c; extra

C, 5 1/2c; confectioners' A, 5c; dry granulated, 5c; cube, crushed and powdered, 5c; 5 1/2c per pound; 1c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; mace, 10c; nutmeg, 8c; 10c; 12c; 14c; 16c; 18c; 20c; 22c; 24c; 26c; 28c; 30c; 32c; 34c; 36c; 38c; 40c; 42c; 44c; 46c; 48c; 50c; 52c; 54c; 56c; 58c; 60c; 62c; 64c; 66c; 68c; 70c; 72c; 74c; 76c; 78c; 80c; 82c; 84c; 86c; 88c; 90c; 92c; 94c; 96c; 98c; 100c.

BEANS—Small white, 1c; 1 1/2c; 2c;

2 1/2c; large white, 3c; 3 1/2c; 4c; 4 1/2c; pink, 3c; bayon, 3c; butter, 3c; Lima, 4c per pound.

PEAS—No. 1, 28c; No. 2, 28c; No. 3, 28c; No. 4, 28c; No. 5, 28c; No. 6, 28c; No. 7, 28c; No. 8, 28c; No. 9, 28c; No. 10, 28c; No. 11, 28c; No. 12, 28c; No. 13, 28c; No. 14, 28c; No. 15, 28c; No. 16, 28c; No. 17, 28c; No. 18, 28c; No. 19, 28c; No. 20, 28c; No. 21, 28c; No. 22, 28c; No. 23, 28c; No. 24, 28c; No. 25, 28c; No. 26, 28c; No. 27, 28c; No. 28, 28c; No. 29, 28c; No. 30, 28c; No. 31, 28c; No. 32, 28c; No. 33, 28c; No. 34, 28c; No. 35, 28c; No. 36, 28c; No. 37, 28c; No. 38, 28c; No. 39, 28c; No. 40, 28c; No. 41, 28c; No. 42, 28c; No. 43, 28c; No. 44, 28c; No. 45, 28c; No. 46, 28c; No. 47, 28c; No. 48, 28c; No. 49, 28c; No. 50, 28c; No. 51, 28c; No. 52, 28c; No. 53, 28c; No. 54, 28c; No. 55, 28c; No. 56, 28c; No. 57, 28c; No. 58, 28c; No. 59, 28c; No. 60, 28c; No. 61, 28c; No. 62, 28c; No. 63, 28c; No. 64, 28c; No. 65, 28c; No. 66, 28c; No. 67, 28c; No. 68, 28c; No. 69, 28c; No. 70, 28c; No. 71, 28c; No. 72, 28c; No. 73, 28c; No. 74, 28c; No. 75, 28c; No. 76, 28c; No. 77, 28c; No. 78, 28c; No. 79, 28c; No. 80, 28c; No. 81, 28c; No. 82, 28c; No. 83, 28c; No. 84, 28c; No. 85, 28c; No. 86, 28c; No. 87, 28c; No. 88, 28c; No. 89, 28c; No. 90, 28c; No. 91, 28c; No. 92, 28c; No. 93, 28c; No. 94, 28c; No. 95, 28c; No. 96, 28c; No. 97, 28c; No. 98, 28c; No. 99, 28c; No. 100, 28c.

RAISINS—London layers, boxes, \$1.75