

**LYNCHERS GOT THEM.**

**TWO BANK ROBBERS SOON PUT OUT OF THE WAY.**

Taken to the Bank Which They Attempted to Rob, Where an Improvised Scaffold Was Ready for Their Reception—"The Kid" the Nerviest Man who Ever Faced Death on the Frontier—The Old Man Weakened.

WICHITA FALLS, Texas, Feb. 28.—At 8:30 last night, a mob of several thousand persons attacked the jail here, where Foster Crawford and "The Kid" were confined. After a show of resistance on the part of the authorities, the mob battered in the jail doors and forcibly took possession of the prisoners.

The two men were taken to the bank which they attempted to rob Tuesday, and an improvised scaffold was erected. The first impulse of the mob was to burn the prisoners, but calmer counsel prevailed.

Yells of "Hang 'The Kid' first" went up. Then others, "No, hang the oldest first." "The Kid" refused to say a word, and those having him in charge yanked him onto a box. The scene was a weird one. One had on high heeled boots, black pants and a deep red flannel shirt, which added a gruesome brilliancy to the scene. In a moment the rope was about his neck and a man who, some say, looked like one of the men whose horse had been taken, fixed one end across the crossbar. All this time "The Kid" was jeering at the audience, laughing and cursing. He never quivered. He was asked to say what he wanted, and was told he would be given a hearing.

He said: "That's all right. If you are impatient, swing me up now. I ain't afraid to die, not a d—n bit of it. Pull the rope."

A voice in the audience: "You are going to die now. Tell us your name."

"The Kid": "My name is Younger Lewis, and my father and mother reside at Neosho, Mo."

"Any message?" from a voice in the crowd.

"Well, tell my father I was not scared a bit; that I died like a nerry man."

"Anything for your mother?"

"No, not a word. She will see the message to the old man. Say, you fellows go and look in that dugout and you will find \$10,000 there."

"The Kid," or Younger Lewis, as he at the last moment says he was, continued laughing and chatting with the crowd, poking fun at them and cursing for a moment, and then some one yelled: "Time is up."

"The Kid" said: "I am 20 years old, and robbed that——bank. I am dead game and ready to die. Go ahead."

In an instant he was pulled up above the throng. He never quivered or blinked. He just went up in the air and was left hanging. Men on the frontier for years and years say no gamer man ever died. He was the coolest man in all the great crowd.

All the while Crawford was a spectator of the scene. He began to weaken and confessed, giving some valuable information. He placed the responsibility for the crime on the "Kid."

The mob pulled him onto the improvised platform next to the bank he attempted to rob, and his head was about on a level with the dangling feet of his companion. He asked for Captain Burnett. The latter was a spectator in the crowd. He went to Crawford and had a long talk. Crawford had worked on Burnett's ranch for years and was a trusted man. He began stealing his employer's stock, however, and associating with territory outlaws. Crawford confessed to the bank robbery, but denied the murder. He was a small man, poorly clad, with red face and short clipped black mustache.

When they began to look for a second rope, he begged for whiskey. It was given to him. He talked and then begged for more. He again addressed the crowd in Comanche, English and Spanish. Those who understood him say his utterances were incoherent. The rope soon arrived and it was put about his neck. He fell, either in a faint or from the whiskey he had drunk. He was soon strung up along with his companion and their bodies are still dangling in mid-air.

The lynched men raided the City National bank at Wichita Falls, Texas, Tuesday afternoon, killing Cashier Frank Dorsey and wounding Bookkeeper P. P. Langford. They were captured nine miles from town, after a fight of an hour. The robbers were in a thick thicket surrounded by pursuers and surrendered only when all hope was gone. They were taken to Wichita Falls and State rangers guarded them all night. Yesterday morning a mob gathered for the purpose of lynching the two robbers, but feared to advance on the jail as long as the rangers were inside with the prisoners. Last night the rangers left and the mob soon had the men.

Chillicothe's Masonic Temple Dedicated.

CHILICOTHE, Mo., Feb. 28.—The new Masonic temple in this city was dedicated yesterday afternoon. Ten lodges from near by towns attended the services. Dr. R. Barney, district deputy grand master, presided at the opening of the grand lodge and conducted the dedicatory exercises. The address was made by James L. Davis of this place.

A \$100,000 Fire at Florence, S. C.

FLORENCE, S. C., Feb. 28.—The entire business portion of this town was destroyed by a fire which broke out at 4 o'clock this morning. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$50,000. George Williams, a printer, was cremated.

The Grant Monument.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The trustees of the Grant Monument association met yesterday. The funds on hand will be sufficient to complete the monument. The granite work will be finished in June next. The marble lining in the main structure and crypt, the stairways, interior decorations, carving and the sarcophagus will be completed in about a year and if no extraordinary and unforeseen delays occur the structure will be finished and ready to receive the body of General Grant and to be dedicated upon the anniversary of his birth, April 27, 1857.

**GOOD NEWS FOR CUBANS.**

**House Committee Reports Belligerent Resolutions.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The House committee on foreign affairs, after a session of two hours, adopted a concurrent resolution declaring it to be the sense of Congress that a state of war existed in Cuba, and that the insurgents should be given the rights of belligerents, and that it was the sense of Congress that the government of the United States should use its influence to stop the war if necessary by intervention and pledging the support of Congress.

The resolutions were greeted with cheers when read, and Mr. Sulzer, Democrat of New York, asked unanimous consent that the resolutions be made a special order for Tuesday.

Mr. Meredith of Virginia suggested that they be passed immediately. More cheers and loud applause greeted this suggestion. Mr. Hitt, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, said that the committee would ask the earliest possible consideration of the resolutions. All but two members of the committee who were present voted for them. The ayes were: Hitt, chairman; Smith of Michigan; Cousins of Iowa; Heatwole of Minnesota; Quigg of New York; Pearson of North Carolina; Adams of Pennsylvania; Republican; Newlands, silverite, of Nevada; and Dinsmore of Arkansas, McCreary of Kentucky, Democrats.

The nays were: Draper of Massachusetts; Republican, and Tucker, Democrat, of Virginia. The absentees were Taft of Ohio, Republican, and Price of Louisiana, Democrat.

**RIPE FOR REVOLUTION.**

**The Nicaragua Outbreak a Spark for Other South American Countries.**

PANAMA, Feb. 28.—The leaders in the revolution against the government of President Zelaya of Nicaragua are General Ruben Alonzo, ex-minister of war; Jose M. Chavarri, military governor of Leon; Francisco Baca, ex-minister of the interior, and General Gouyo and others. The uprising has spread over the west provinces, including Chinandega and Chichigalpa. The port of Corinto has been closed and Mr. Zevrich, the general agent of the Pacific Mail company, has been notified. Steamers will not be allowed to touch at that port. The port on San Juan del Sur is still open. More than 500 tons of cargo for Corinto are now awaiting shipment here.

A private cable dispatch reports that fighting has taken place between rebels and government forces near Momotombo, on Lake Managua. It is said the rebels captured two lake steamers. Telegraphic communication has been interrupted between Corinto and Leon with Managua, the capital. The Pacific mail steamer Barracouta is unloading freight here which was destined for Corinto.

There are signs that the revolution in Northern Nicaragua may spread over Central America. It has a distinctly religious cast, and the Leonites say they can count on aid, not only in this republic, but in the other four republics as well.

The Liberals have no confidence in the ostentatious display of sympathy for Zelaya by leading Conservatives in this city. It is believed that it is a device to lull apprehensions and give the revolution time to grow. President Zelaya cannot hope for aid from the Conservatives, the richest, most influential people in the country. The influence of the highest social classes is against Zelaya.

Guatemala is ripe for revolution, owing to the deep seated dissatisfaction of the intelligent portion of the people with the military rule of Barrios, whose humble extraction and record for cruelty have turned the upper class against him.

**HIS FATHER A CONVICT.**

**Younger Lewis, Lynched in Texas, Inherited His Criminal Tendency.**

NEOSHO, Mo., Feb. 28.—Younger Lewis, "the Kid," lynched at Wichita Falls, Tex., for the murder of Cashier Dorsey of the City National bank, is the son of Jim Lewis of Neosho. The boy, who would have been 20 years old next month, left here last fall in company with a cousin. His father has served a term in the state penitentiary for complicity in the raid of Seneca. He said he knew nothing of his son's conduct until he received a telegram stating that he had been hanged.

Younger Lewis is a cousin of J. T. McElhaney, one of Neosho's leading citizens, and though connected with reputable people he was always prone to be a worthless fellow.

**BLACKBURN MUST RETIRE.**

**Sound Money Democrats Are Weary of Supporting a Hopeless Fight.**

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 28.—A resolution has been prepared by the gold standard Democrats who have been supporting Senator J. C. S. Blackburn for reelection to the United States Senate, asking his withdrawal. A caucus will be held Monday and some other candidate selected. The gold men have assurance from Judge Petrie and two other Republicans that they would join the Democrats at any time in an effort to elect a gold standard Democrat, and the call on Senator Blackburn's personal followers to unite with them in an effort to induce Senator Blackburn to withdraw from the race. If Senator Blackburn refuses to withdraw, a pronunciamento will be issued next week and twenty-five Democrats will vote for some other Democrat.

The thirty-five ballot resulted: Blackburn 62, Hunter 62, Carlisle 3, Holt 3, Colson 1, Bate 1.

**A Massacre Instead of a Spanish Victory.**

HAVANA, Feb. 28.—Refugees from Punta Brava and Guatao, arriving at Havana, say that a reign of terror exists in their locality in consequence of troops having massacred peaceable people. The official government report issued Sunday states that the fight near Punta Brava resulted in a glorious victory for the Spanish arms, twenty insurgents having been killed and fifteen prisoners taken. Residents of Guatao have identified eighteen of the dead as peaceable citizens. One of the prisoners claims American citizenship.

**FOR A TARIFF BILL.**

**POPULISTS FAVOR ONE ON SILVER CONDITIONS.**

If There Is No Free White Metal Then There Will Be No Increased Revenue—Senator Allen of Nebraska Makes the Populist Proposition—He Sharply Criticizes Action of Republicans in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Mr. Quay reported the army appropriation bill in the Senate to-day and gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow.

Mr. Allen of Nebraska returned to the tariff question by referring to the statements of Mr. Morrill, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Platt during the exciting debate yesterday. Mr. Allen said he had believed that it was the honest purpose of the Republican party to enact a law placing gold and silver on equal terms. But the debate of yesterday developed that the Republican leaders, under no circumstances, would accept a free coinage measure. Under the circumstances, he would submit a distinct proposition to the chairman of the finance committee, namely that he (Allen) would assure sufficient Populist votes to give a majority of the Senate, if the passage of the tariff bill was accompanied by the adoption of a free silver amendment.

Mr. Morrill remained in his seat without responding, but Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts made the point that the discussion was out of order.

Unanimous consent was given, however, to Mr. Allen to proceed. He criticized the financial record of Mr. Sherman. The Republican party could not escape, said Mr. Allen, from the attitude of declining to remonetize silver. "The Populist senators are ready to swallow your nauseating and unjust tariff measure," said Mr. Allen, "if you will place silver on equal terms with gold; but you will not do it."

Mr. Allen then turned his attention to Mr. McKinley and had read from the desk a speech said to have been delivered by the ex-Governor of Ohio. Mr. Allen referred to Mr. McKinley as the chief apostle of protection, and the speech purported to give Mr. McKinley's severe criticism of the demonetization of silver. In conclusion Mr. Allen held up a bill, exclaiming: "Now, to test your integrity and good faith, I offer this bill. It is your tariff bill, without a 'U' uncrossed or an 'I' undotted, except in the title. And I say to you that if you are ready to show the good faith of your assertions for silver and link it with the tariff bill, we pledge you six Populist votes."

Mr. Allen's bill was read, it being the tariff bill and a free silver bill combined.

Mr. Baker of Kansas asked if Mr. Allen would agree to deliver the six Kansas votes for a tariff bill with an amendment restricting the silver product to American mines.

"I have not consulted my colleagues on that," responded Mr. Allen. "And I do not undertake to direct the Populist vote beyond this specific proposition. Personally I would not agree to it."

There was some discussion as to the merits of Mr. Baker's suggestion.

The Allen compromise bill went to the table temporarily.

Mr. Lindsay of Kentucky offered an amendment to the tariff resolution of Mr. Carter, directing the finance committee to report back a repeal of the one-eighth differential on sugar.

**KILLED BY BANK ROBBERS.**

Cashier Dorsey Shot Down for Refusing to Yield Funds.

WICHITA FALLS, Tex., Feb. 27.—Two robbers entered the City National bank, of this city, at 2:45 p. m., and demanded the money of Cashier Dorsey, who resisted them. Shooting began, resulting in the death of Cashier Frank Dorsey and the wounding of Bookkeeper P. P. Langford. Langford's wounds are not serious, being light flesh wounds.

The robbers secured only a few hundred dollars in silver. They then mounted their horses and made a run for their lives.

By this time many of the citizens had armed themselves and a small battle took place. One of the robbers' horses was shot from under him and it is believed the robber was wounded. He mounted behind his partner and, about one mile from town met a farmer in a buggy. They took his horses and made a break for the hills.

In the meantime, citizens had secured horses and started in pursuit of the robbers. Captain McDonald and his rangers came in on the 4 o'clock trail and took the trail at once. Late last night word was received that the robbers are corralled in a large thicket in the middle of a pasture nine miles from town. The thicket is surrounded by twenty-five or thirty determined men, who are fully armed, and escape is almost impossible. They have sent in for twenty-five additional men, who have just started. Foster Crawford, one of the robbers, who killed Cashier Dorsey, is said to be a noted desperado. It is also reported that one of the famous Christian gang was the other man.

It is believed a hanging bee will take place when the robbers are caught. A reward of \$1,000 is offered by the Panhandle and City National banks for their capture, dead or alive.

**Five Hundred Miners Return to Work.**

HILLSBORO, Ill., Feb. 27.—The 500 miners at the Consolidated Coal Company's mines at Staunton and Mount Olive, who have been out on a strike, have returned to work. They failed to force a raise in the scale of wages.

**Fargo Odd Fellows to Disband.**

FARGO, N. D., Feb. 27.—The North-ern lodge, I. O. F., held its last meeting last night, and its charter will be turned over to Grand Master McConville. This action arises out of the order of the Supreme lodge to pay back \$11,000 alleged to have been illegally used from the funds contributed after the big fire of 1893 by Odd Fellows all over the United States. The Supreme lodge demanded payment of \$1,800 this year and security for the balance. The lodge offered to pay ten per cent annually, which offer was refused.

**He Found Thompson Ready.**

DEXTER, Mo., Feb. 27.—Thomas A. Thompson, a saloonkeeper at Puxico, twenty miles northwest of Dexter, yesterday shot and instantly killed Lon Rodney. The killing took place in Thompson's saloon. On last Christmas, Rodney went to Thompson's saloon and raised a racket with Thompson, which resulted in an exchange of pistol shots without injury. Rodney has since threatened Thompson, and yesterday afternoon, got a Winchester and went to the saloon to kill him, but was himself killed. Thompson gave himself up to the authorities.

**GEN. SHELBY'S ANSWER.**

**A Blue and Gray Military Parade on July 4 Would Be Incongruous.**

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 27.—Jo O. Shelby, commanding the United States Confederate veterans of Missouri, yesterday received an inquiry from a New York paper asking for an expression of his views on the action of Commander-in-Chief Walker of the G. A. R. in declining to sanction the proposed marching of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic in uniform and the Confederate veterans in uniform at the Fourth of July demonstration next summer in New York city. Replying to the query, General Shelby sent the following telegram:

When General Lee furled the flag and stacked arms at Appomatox, then and there the colors and uniform of the Confederacy were buried for all time. The idol of brave men lay shattered as the stars and stripes faded again in its old time place. Heroes wept at the burial, but raised their faces to salute the flag of an undivided and indivisible country. And we, who still stand 'this side of the weary door of death,' enjoying the freedom and protection vouchsafed to us by our common country and that flag, realize that there is but one flag and one uniform, one symbol and one army, for our common country. Citizenship is broader than sentiment and duty greater than tender recollections. But above all, true Americanism is chief of this trinity of virtues.

And so the ex-soldier, whether of the North or of the South, should maintain that spirit of duty, citizenship and Americanism which will banish sectionalism, bitterness and prejudice, and tie us together with a fourfold bond of respect, esteem, affection and patriotism.

Believing, therefore, as I do, that in the parade as proposed in your city July 4 next, of the Grand Army of the Republic in National uniform, and the ex-Confederates in grey uniform with stars and bars, would be incongruous and mar the harmony of that occasion, I endorse cordially and commend the action of General Walker, commander-in-chief, in the course he has taken. Our griefs are private—the Sunny Southland all billowed over with the graves of our dead from the sea to the gulf, invites our love and claims our tenderest care. And it is no part of our duty or patriotism to obtrude ourselves or our private sorrows into the marching columns of the Grand Army.

**Chinese Troops Mutiny.**

LONDON, Feb. 27.—A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai says that Anhui troops at Kiang Yin, ninety-five miles from Shanghai, have mutined. By the explosion of the main powder magazine at that point, 300 persons were killed and many wounded. One captain has been killed by the troops and the general has been made prisoner and is awaiting death. The foreign instructors of the troops are safe and are being protected by the Hunan troops.

**Miss Flagler's Sentence.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Miss Elizabeth Flagler, daughter of General Elizabeth Flagler, chief of ordnance, U. S. A., who last spring shot a colored boy named Green, was arraigned in court yesterday. She pleaded guilty to involuntary manslaughter and was sentenced to three hours in jail and to pay a fine of \$500. General Flagler paid the fine and the young lady was conducted to jail and served the three hours in the matron's reception room.

**Bourgeois' Downfall Appears Certain.**

PARIS, Feb. 27.—It is believed that the coming debate on the proposed income tax will determine the fate of the government. The outlook is not very bright for M. Bourgeois and his fellow ministers.

**LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.**

Quotations from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Elsewhere.

OMAHA.		
Butter—Creamery separator, 18 @	18 1/2	
Butter—Fair to good country, 13 @	14	
Eggs—Fresh, 99 @	10	
Chickens—Dressed, per lb., 7 1/2 @	8	
Ducks—Per lb., 10 @	11	
Turkeys—Per lb., 12 @	14	
Geese—Per lb., 8 @	9	
Lemons—Choice Messina, 3 @	4 1/2	
Oranges—Per box, 2 1/2 @	3 1/2	
Honey—Fancy white, per lb., 14 @	15	
Apples—Per bbl., 2 1/2 @	3 1/2	
Crabapples—Per bbl., 2 1/2 @	3 1/2	
Sweet potatoes—Good, per bbl., 2 @	3 1/2	
Potatoes—Per bu., 30 @	35	
Beans—Navy, hand-picked, lb., 1 @	1 1/2	
Cranberries—Per bbl., 3 1/2 @	4 1/2	
Hay—Upland, per ton, 5 @	5 1/2	
Onions—Per bu., 35 @	40	
Broom Corn—Green, per bu., 2 @	3 1/2	
Lemons—Choice Messina, 3 @	4 1/2	
Hogs—Heavy Weights, 3 1/2 @	3 3/4	
Bees—Stockers and feeders, 2 1/2 @	3 1/2	
Cattle—Native beefs, 2 1/2 @	3 1/2	
Bulls, 2 1/2 @	3 1/2	
Milkers, 2 1/2 @	3 1/2	
Stags, 2 1/2 @	3 1/2	
Heifers, 2 1/2 @	3 1/2	
Oxen, 1 1/2 @	3 1/2	
Cows, 1 1/2 @	3 1/2	
Wool—Western, 3 1/2 @	3 1/2	
Sheep—Lambs, 4 @	4 1/2	

CHICAGO.		
Wheat—No. 2, spring, 65 @	65 1/2	
Corn—Per bu., 29 @	29 1/2	
Oats—Per bu., 20 @	20 1/2	
Pork, 9 1/2 @	10 1/2	
Lard, 5 1/2 @	5 1/2	
Cattle—Native beefs, 2 1/2 @	3 1/2	
Hogs—Averages, 3 1/2 @	4 1/2	
Sheep—Lambs, 4 @	4 1/2	
Sheep—Wool, 3 1/2 @	3 1/2	
Sheep—Natives, 3 @	3 1/2	

NEW YORK.		
Wheat—No. 2, red winter, 75 @	75 1/2	
Corn No. 2, 29 @	29 1/2	
Oats, 20 @	20 1/2	
Pork, 10 1/2 @	11 1/2	
Lard, 5 @	5 1/2	

ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2, red, cash, 71 @	71 1/2	
Corn—Per bu., 27 1/2 @	28 1/2	
Oats—Per bu., 19 @	19 1/2	
Hogs—Mixed packing, 3 1/2 @	3 3/4	
Cattle—Native beefs, 2 1/2 @	3 1/2	
Sheep—Natives, 3 1/2 @	4 1/2	
Lambs, 3 1/2 @	4 1/2	

KANSAS CITY.		
Wheat—No. 2, hard, 49 @	50	
Corn—No. 2, 29 @	29 1/2	
Oats—No. 2, 20 @	20 1/2	
Hogs—Mixed packing, 3 1/2 @	3 3/4	
Cattle—Stockers and feeders, 2 1/2 @	3 1/2	
Hogs—Mixed packers, 3 1/2 @	3 3/4	
Sheep—Lambs, 3 1/2 @	4 1/2	

**THOSE CHEAP PRICES.**

**PROMISES OF 1892 CONTRASTED WITH FACTS OF 1896.**

Prices to Consumers Advancing All Along the Line—The Cry of "Cheap Prices" a Regular Democratic Fraud—Only Wages Made Cheaper.



The effort of congress will be to reduce the burdens of the people, not increase them; to cheapen living, not to render it more costly.—New York World, Nov. 14, 1892.

This is a sample of the democratic promises in 1892. Every paper and every politician that favored free trade was, at that time, spreading broadcast the wildest statements as to the wonderful cheapness of goods that would follow their success in the national elections. We have shown, from facts compiled by Dun's Review, that prices in cotton goods, woollens, silks, iron manufactures, boots and shoes were all higher at the end of 1895 than at the opening of that year. But Bradstreet's has examined this subject of "cheaper prices" even more extensively and, in its issue of Jan. 11, 1896, gave such in-

**CAPTURING THE MARKETS OF THE WORLD.**

McKinley Reciprocity  
Cars and Carriages made in the United States  
and Marketed in Brazil

during the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1894 and 1895

\$291,250

Scale: 400,000 Dollars, 800,000 Dollars, 1,200,000 Dollars.

teresting facts that we quote them more fully because they give the lie direct to every free-trader's promise of "cheapness."

Among food products which are higher than on April 1, 1895, are wheat, eggs, butter, milk, molasses, mackerel, sugar, peas, apples, peanuts and raisins; as compared with six months ago the list is found to be smaller, consisting of eggs, butter, cheese, mackerel, milk, molasses, sugar, peas, raisins and currants, while as compared with quotations for Oct. 1, 1895, higher prices for food products include those for wheat, flour, beefs, sheep, mutton, eggs, butter, cheese, molasses, mackerel, sugar, rice, peas, apples, cranberries, peanuts, raisins and currants, indicating a much more extensive advance in quotations for staple food commodities during the past three months than has been presumed from some market reports.

This list comprises pretty nearly every commodity that the average family needs for its daily existence. A "much more extensive advance in quotations for staple food commodities" is not quite the same as the promise of "cheaper prices." But let us look at the clothing list:

Quotations for textiles, raw and manufactured, which are higher than they were on April 1 last, include cotton, wool, hemp, silk, flax, print cloths, eastern sheetings, ginghams and southern sheetings, and the list is practically the same for those higher to-day than on July 1 last, the exception being southern sheetings.

Besides the advance in the prices of articles of food, there has also been a "much more extensive advance in quotations of wearing apparel and household articles. Now for the products of the mines:

Quotations to-day as contrasted with July 1, 1895, show advances for iron ore, No. 2 southern pig iron and lead, and as compared with prices on April 1, 1895, present quotations show advances for iron ore, eastern anthracite, No. 2 southern pig, Bessemer pig, steel billets, rails and beams, copper, lead and quick-silver.

More money has to be paid, too, for articles made of iron, lead, steel and copper. Fire and light, as well, are more expensive, as the following shows: Circular prices for bituminous coal, southern and Connellsville coke are higher to-day than on Oct. 1 last, and as compared with July 1 last, when an advance for anthracite coal must be added. The like is true when prices are compared with quotations on April

1, 1895. Crude and refined petroleum, castor oil and turpentine are all higher to-day than they were on Oct. 1, but as compared with July 1 the list for those which are higher to-day includes refined petroleum, cottonseed oil, castor oil and turpentine, and as contrasted with prices on April 1, 1895, higher prices to-day are those for crude and refined petroleum, naphtha, castor oil and rosin.