Uncle Sam makes a profit of four cents on every nickel put in circulation.

There is a strong movement, intimates the Chicago Sun, to establish subsidies with steamship lines to foreign countries.

An English mining expert declares that there is just enough coal to last Great Britain 102 years, no days, hours or min-

A Buffalo (N. Y.) Judge refused to issue naturalization papers to a man on the ground that he was a common drunkard and wife beater.

Palmyra, Neb., must be short of Bibles, remarks the Chicago Times, as the local paper the other week published the ten commandments "by request."

The Japanese experiment of employing French and German army officers simultaneously has worked badly. The two races clash and trouble has arisen.

The builders in about twenty of the largest cities of the country predict teat 1889 will be a larger year than was ever experienced in building operations.

The method of monthly payments lately introduced in the United States army seems to be more and more favorable indorsed as its workings become better known.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has had fifteen different fights with the city of New York in regard to putting its wires under ground, and has won its case in every instance.

The Mexican Consul at Los Angeles, Cal., turned a nice little penny by charging from \$3 to \$4 for passports to cross the line, and scooped in many greenhorns. No passport is needed.

The Hartford (Conn.) Post has come to the conclusion that abducting children who are heirs to fortunes is a thrifty, growing business out West. No less than five such abductions occurred last

Vicomte Eugene Melchior de Vogue says, in Harper's Magazine, that there are 2500 in St. Petersburg "society." "The 2500" comprise those who are inscribed on the lists of the grand fetes of

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American declares that "President Harrison now sleeps in the same room in which his grandfather is supposed to have died, and possibly the same bed."

Copper still monopolizes the attention of financiers, and in France has become a political factor. The New York Herald declares that the year 1889 will justly claim hereafter to be known as the "copper year."

Probably not one in a thousand realizes the fact that, next to England, little Holland, is the greatest colonial power in the world, observes the New York Telegram. The Dutch colonies have an area of nearly 800,000 square miles, which include some of the finest colonial possessions in the world.

The Cherokees have in operation over one hundred common schools, with an high school for boys with an aggregate attendance of 211 students; a seminary nearing completion, with a capacity for 165 students; an orphan asylum containing 146 children, besides a number of charitable institutions.

The committee of Australian scientists. appointed to investigate the discovery of M. Pasteur for the extermination of rabbits, reports that it found that rabbits which had been inoculated with the virus of chicken cholera or which ate food which had been infected with the virus municated by one rabbit to another.

Says the Chicago News: "European musicians come to this country in droves every spring to wander through our cities and toot their woful wind instruments for small change and beer. Then they go back home late in the fall. Four hundred of them arrived at Castle Garden in one immigrant vessel the other day. Yet bituminous coal. The trade is growing some people wonder why so many thousands of Americans habitually spend their summers in Europe."

Dublin, Ireland, has had a remarkable dog case in one of its courts. Two men claimed the same dog. One, to prove his ownership, told the animal to fetch his cane. The dog obeyed. The other said that he had owned the dog in Asia, where he had heard only Hindostanee spoken. So in that language he told the dog to port of the decision of the Judge has yet affected, has been larger." been received in this country.

The Manufacturers' Record, of Baltimore, in reviewing the industrial progress of the South, says that the number of organized and projected enterprises in that region during the first three months of 1889 is 1076, against 1259 during the corresponding period of last year, there being an increase of capital from \$38,-668,000 for the first quarter of 1888 to \$58,227,000 for the first quarter in 1889. In the opinion of the Record, this promises to be the greatest year in the industrial history of the South, and it confidently predicts that the next and each succeeding year will show a corresponding rate

Mrs. Hetty Green, once one of the shrewdest operators in Wall street, is perhaps the richest woman in America, her wealth being estimated to be anywhere from forty to fifty million dollars. She inherited ten millions from her father, Edward Mott Robinson, who laid the foundation of his fortune in the whaling business, and this has grown to its present proportions through her judicious investments and careful saving. Her husband. E. H. Green, had coined money in the China trade before he married her, but his wealth is modest compared with hers. He is nearly six feet six inches tall. The couple have two children-a boy and a girl-and their place of residence is known to but few.

For once, says the New York Tribune, a fugitive criminal has succeeded in con cealing himself effectually. Allusion is made to William R. Foster, Jr., who ran away in September last, after having embezzled \$192,000 from the gratuity fund of the New York Produce Exchange. According to the annual report regarding the fund, all the efforts to trace Foster have been unavailing, in spite of an offered reward of \$5000 and the distribution of 5000 circulars describing the fugitive. Foster was one of the meanest of criminals, but against the blackness of his depravity stands forth with conspicuous brightness the act of his father in presenting to the fund \$50,000 as a partial offset to the infamy of his son.

Just when people have come to the conclusion that there will be no more wars, muses the Atlanta Constitution, some great conflict always breaks out. Buckle once said that there would not be another great war in Europe. He was led into this mistake by the fact, on which he laid great emphasis, that the only war which had broken the peace of Europe since the days of the first Napoleon was one which grew out of the animosities of Russia and Turkey, two essentially barbarous nations, as he characterizes them. But hardly had his prediction that there would be no great wars between civilized powers been uttered than the tremendous conflict between France and Germany emphasized the truth that there is enough of the barbaric element in civilization to engender strife between two of its representative

Most remarkable statements are those made by Professor Rein, a scientist, who has been investigating the material rescources of Japan. They reveal a national frugality and economy of a marvelous type. The area of Japan is less than that of California. Its cultivated land is less than one-tenth of its total acreage, yet its products support 38,000-000. The United States has about 60,-000,000 population. In Japan 2500 persons subsist from each square mile of tilled land. A people exsisting under such circumstances must from necessity aggregate attendance of 4059 pupils; a of preservation be provident, painstaking, hard-working, ingenious and frugal. The Japs appear to deserve all these adjectives. Agriculture with them is literally market-gardening, because the soil is required to produce more than any other place in the world.

Mr. Frederick A. Saward, editor of the Coal Trade Journal, who is the acknowledged authority on all questions concerning coal production, prices, transportation, etc., in his interview of the trade for 1888 says: "The annual production of coal-in the countries for which dedied, but that the disease was not come tails are at command—is now set down at 430,000,000 tons; of this quantity the countries furnishing the larger portion are the United States, Germany and Great Britain. In the United States there was a total output in the past year of over 130,000,000 tons, the State of Pennsylvania furnishing about fifty-five per cent. of this grand total-38,000,000 tons of hard coal and 33,000,000 tons of soft wherever a line of railway exists, though the increase is greater in what one might term the older States; there is more coal used in Pennsylvania, New York and New England, both for industrial and domestic purposes, yet the growth in the past year in the interior and the Southern States has been remarkable; this will be seen from due study of the statistics. In spite of the inroads made in some portions of the country by the use of natural gas as fuel the output in the States, fetch his hat. The dog obeyed. No re- which would naturally be most keenly

THE PROMISED LAND.

Wild Race for Homestead; in Oklahoma.

The Signal Sounded and 30,000 Pioneers Cross the Borders.

The gates of Oklahoma were swung open at noon on the day appointed by President Harrison, and resistless torrents of humanity began to pour upon its soil. From the Cherokee strip came the great fleet of prairie schooners across the Canadian; from the Chickasaw Nation came troop after troop of sturdy ponies, each one carrying a boomer; from the Arapahoe and Cheyenne reservations on the west came a yelling mob of horsemen, who fired volley after volley to celebrate their final victors. their final victory.

The Kiowa of the Southwest and the Cher-

the Klowa of the Southwest and the Cherokes and Creek Nations on the east, also furnished their contingent of boomers.

Punctually at noon the trumpeter of Troop D. 5th Cavalry, at a sign from Lieutenant Waite, sounded the "dinner call." It was the signal agreed upon for the start. Immediately there went up shouts and cheering the signal agreed upon for the start. Immediately there went up shouts and cheers. A hundred pistols discharging their contents into the air but faintly echoed the joy, the enthusiasm, the feeling of relief on the part of the crowd that the supreme moment had arrived at last. Away dashed the horsemen in mad gallop, lashing their horses as if life depended upon reaching the top of the hill yonder. They were followed closely by buggies, buckboards, and road wagons, and the rear was brought up by the heavy drays, all lashing up that steep incline.

At the starting signal they moved all together, great waves of cheering breaking upon the air.

The wagons continued on over the level green plain until they were about half-way across the northern tier of claims, and then upward of a hundred of them were brought to a standstill. The others rolled on to the lower tiers.

lower tiers.

Men, women and children poured from the

stationary schooners, and in an incredibly short time the foundations for the pioneer homes of Oklahoma had been laid by willing hands. Every farm had more than one claimant,

all ready to swear that they crossed the border first, and that theirs was the first im-So it is all over the Territory and especially on the sections adjoining Guthrie and Okla-

Between 20,000 and 30,000 people were dumped at Guthrie, Indian Territory, by the Santa Fe road, which ran twenty immense trains from Arkansas City. The trains moved across the Cherokee Strip and arrived there

across the Cherokee Strip and arrived there scarcely more than five minutes apart.

At the last station outside of the Oklahoma Territory there was a great crowd of boomers who had forsaken their teams and hoped to get in quicker by rail. There being no room inside, they climbed to the top of the coaches, and the entire train from one end to the other was lined with them.

In this way the line was reached about 12:05 o'clock. Before the late dead line was reached and passed, however, the creat

reached and passed, however, the great transformation scene had begun and was plainly visible to the watchers from the train. First came in view the white-topped wagons in groups in the level prairie or in the little valleys which diversify the face of the country. It was at once noticeable that the teams were not to be seen in any of these camps, and it was plain they had been taken out of the harness to be rode across the border by hard riders, who were to locate claims. A little further on and this conclusion was proven to be correct, for the entire face of the country, as far as the best field glass could carry the sight, was overrun with horsemen galloping to the southward. Their fleetest horses had evidently been picked for the work, and they were carrying their riders rapidly to the longed-for goal.

Out of the dust which arose toward the east could be seen, after the train had reached a high ridge, a wagon caravan fully two miles in length, and which was driven to the utmost speed of its horses. These caravans were plainly out-distanced by the horseback riders, and, after sev-eral miles of the territory had been traversed, it was seen that the best riders were winning the best prizes. One h steader who had secured a magnifi quarter section of rolling land, had dug a ole two or three feet deep at the corner of it where the surveyors' section was located

It was a curious sight to watch the boomers after they had got fairly on foot. The ma-jority of them seemed to be dazed by the vastness of their surroundings. Many of them gazed stupidly to the north, south, east and west and then moved like men who were

Despite the orders relating to town site associations, there were already indications of bad blood among those speculators who have been dreaming of wealth to be gained in cities founded by them.

In Purcell rival companies for the same site across the river, known by one company as Lexington, and by the other as East Puras Lexington, and by the other as East Pur-cell, issued incendiary dodgers headed: "De-fend your rights with rifles if necessary." Soon afterward a little bill addressed to mem-bers of the Oklahoma League was posted up-warning the members, "by order of the league," to prepare to hold against all comers the claims and town sites selected and staked

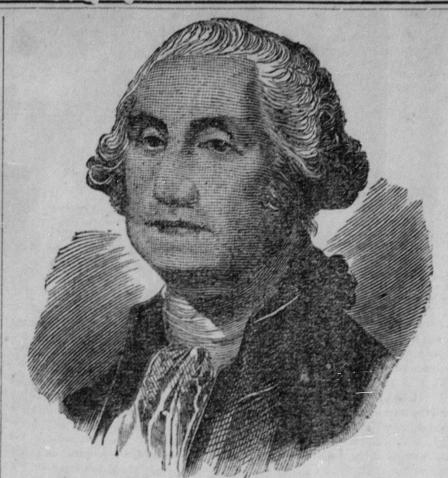
out by them.

A disturbance took place there between rival land speculators and their adherents, in which revolvers and Winchesters were fired freely, however, without any serious result. Tom Myers was shot in the head, Joe Martin in the arm, one Simpkins, colored, was struck in the leg. At daylight the fighting ceased. Two troops of cavalry arrived at Purceil and will probably prevent any actual outbreak. The streets and hillsides of that town were covered with men, four-fifths of whom were speculators, determined to enrich themselves.

OKLAHOMA'S METROPOLIS.

Boomers Suffering at Guthrie for Want of Food and Water.

A cattle train, carrying 200 men in the caboose, which left Guthrie at 6 P. M. arrived at Arkansas City, Kan., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the following day. It was the afternoon of the following day. It was the first train that reached that point from the South after Oklahoma was opened, a distance of only eighty-five miles. The road was almost completely blocked. There was as yet no difficulty in getting into the Territory of Oklahoma, but it was more than doubtful when one could get out. People were represented as vainly attempting to leave Guthrie by train, and as suffering greatly for want of food and drink. No wells had been driven yet in the town. The only water that could be obtained was got at a muddy creek about a mile below the depot. It sold at \$1 to bucket or ten cents a drink, and required an excellent set of teeth and a good digestion to swallow and enjoy it. Food was scarce. Sandwiches were worth twenty-five cents apiece. Any kind of a meal was worth all the way from \$1 to \$5. The hotel tents were doing an immense business, notwithstanding the way from \$1 to \$5. The hotel tents were doing an immense business, notwithstanding the prices they charged. The water tank of the railroad was guarded by soldiers, under orders to shoot any one who attempted to obtain water. The order seemed a cruel one, but it was necessary to preserve the property of the railroad and to insure the running of trains. One engine was laid up for several hours for want of water. The prices of lots in the town, excepting a very few choice locations, tumbled with as startling rapidity as they rose. One man offered three lots for five dollars and could find no takers. Some lots could not be given away. The only building in town was the land office. It was a frame structure, containing only one room; all other shelter consisted of tents. Thousands slept in the open air every night.



GEORGE WASHINGTON.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE Edison General Electric Company, with \$12,000,000 capital, has been incorpo-rated in New York city. The company's ob-ject is the purchase and sale of electrical ma-

RETURNS from all cities and towns in Massachusetts show that the majority against the prohibition amendment is 44,469. JOHN W. BROCKIE, ex-Postmaster of Mount

Carmel, Penn., has been arrested on the charge of issuing about \$4000 of fradulent

John Wade and wife, an aged couple, living at Appleton, Md., and John M. Linderman, a boy of Wilmington, Del., were instantly killed by an express frainat Newport, Del. They were in a carriage, and were driving across the railroad track when struck

THE wife of ex-President Cleveland has leased the cottage of Rev. Percy Browne, at Marion, Mass., for the coming season. The house is located on Bartlett's Hill, next north of the summer home of R. W. Gilder, the sditor of the Century Magazine.

A PREIGHT train ran into a burning bridge at Cattawissi, Penn., and broke through into the ravine, making a terribie wreck and kill-ing Engineer Bonsines, Fireman Jonas Rus-sell and Brakeman James Indine. The loss was about \$70,000.

A GUSHER oil well was discovered at Legronville, Penn. It threw oil 115 feet in the air, and was running at the rate of 700 bar-THE plant of the Harlem (N. Y.) Electric

Lighting Company was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of nearly \$150,000. Forest fires swept an area of about 2000 acres surrounding Millville, N. J., destroying barns, crops and much valuable timber. The loss was estimated at \$50,000.

OLIVER PERRY LEWIS, aged twenty-one years, of New York city, drowned himself while clad in his dress suit in Central Park reservoir. He had recently undertaken the and distress at his failure are thought to have been his motive. Before drowning himself he had fixed the day and hour of his funeral,

South and West.

and sent out notices to friends asking them to

'AHE Simpson dry dock at Newport News, Va., the largest in the United States, was formally opened in the presence of a party of distinguished visitors.

At Grigsby's Precinct, W. Va., during an ection on the liquor license question, a fficulty occurred between William Porter and Swin Howell. Porter was shot three times, and expired in a few minutes. While trying to quell the disturbances Joe Sar-gent and Martin Johnson were mortally

A TREMENDOUS storm of rain and hail broke over Atlanta, Ga. The walk of the Jackson building, which was gutted by fire fell, killing two firemen and injuring several

James Conner and James Harris were killed near Homer, Mich., by a premature explosion of dynamite while blasting stumps GEORGE M. McNeil, formerly of Iowa, employed on the Oak Levee, at Baton Rouge, La., and two colored women, Colly Norton and Frankie Romero, were drowned by the upsetting of a skiff in which they were attempting to cross the river.

A COLLISION occurred between two freight trains a mile south of Glen Mary, Tenn. Brakeman Taylor, Conductor Hineline and Engineer Rusk were crushed to death Two others were slightly injured.

THE Secretary of State is informed that tussia will send delegates to the Marine Con-16th of October next.

THE Postmaster-General made the following important appointments: W. B. Cooley, of Pennsylvania, to be Chief of the Money Order Department; Frank M. Smith, of Maryland, and S. G. Sullivan, of Ohio, to be Superintendent of Mails at Baltimore and Chairmant teachers and Chairman. Cincinnati, respectively; John A. Chapman, of Illinois, to be Chief of the Inspection Division; Edward G. Carlin, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service.

COMMISSIONER TANNER has discharged twenty traveling pension examiners because the appropriation for their pay was exhausted. THE Secretary of the Treasury has ap-pointed Daniel A. Grosvenor, of Ohio, to be chief of a division of the First Comptroller's office. He is a brother of Representative

Ex-GOVERNOR WILLIAM M. STONE, of Iowa, has been appointed Assistant Commis-sioner of the General Land Office.

Foreign.

W. F. DULMAGE, Crown Timber Inspector at Rat Portage, Manitoba, left town sud-denly a few days ago, \$20,000 short in his ac-An explosion has occurred in the Brance-peth Colliery at Durham, England. Five persons were killed.

THE street car strike in Vienna has been ended in favor of the men who have re-

A BRITISH expedition has destroyed the chief town of the Wendeb tribe, on the Sulymah River, Africa, and released 3000 slaves. A BRIDGE on the Aroya Railroad, in Peru, alued at \$500,000, has been swept away by a

GENERAL BOULANGER, Henri Rochefort and other members of the General's party left Belgium for England, and arrived in London after an extremely rough passage across the channel and established head-quarters at the Bristol Hotel.

Sin Edward Maler, the British Ambas-dor at Berlin; Mr. Scott, the British linister at Berne, and Mr. Crows, the com-

mercial attache of the British Embassy at Paris, have been appointed Royal Commis-sioners to represent England at the Samoan

MR. PENDLETON, the United States Minister to Germany, will take no part in the con-ference in Samoan affairs. He presented his letters of recall to the Emperor William, and immediately left Berlin.

MESSIS. KASSON, Bates and Phelps, the American Commissioners to the Samoan Conference left London for Berlin.

King Charles of Roumania officially an-nounced that his nephew, Prince Ferdinand-had been selected as heir to the throne of

LATER NEWS.

THE Legislatures of Rhode Island and Delaware have adjourned sine die.

FELIX KLEZ, age fourteen, son of Adolph Klee, a prominent dry goods merchant of Paterson, N. J., was found dead from a pistol shot in his father's woodshed. The boy was chastised by his parents and afterward shot

THE earth over the Boston mine at Plymouth, Penn., covering an area of one acre, caved in. Surface water poured into the nines and submerged all the workings. It will take six weeks to pump the water out. In the mean time 600 employes will be idle.

CHARLES E. WOODEUFF, of New Britain, Conn., City Clerk, has uttered forged papers to the extent of \$40,000. His victims are the First National and Mechanics' Banks of that city, the three leading banks of Middletown, and banks in New Haven and Meridan, Woodruff has practised forgery for nearly six years according to his own confession, during which time he has forged notes to the extent of \$500,000.

A FIRE broke out in Sparks & Co.'s hemp warehouse at Lexington, Ky., and burned all day and night. One of the walls fellkilling two colored men and a white boy named Willie Dineen.

Engineer J. S. Binns and James Merriam, fireman, were killed by a train run-

ning into a washout near Richmond. Va. CESAR FRAZER, alias Berkley, was hanged at Charleston, S. C., for the murder of Mr.

Oldenberg, an aged German. A STORM raged throughout Maryland, the worst for years. At Chestertown there was a hurricane. The high wind blew down hun-

dreds of fruit trees. The rivers and creeks

were all swollen. A portion of Salisbury was A TRAIN pulling a private car, containing Vice-President Morton, Governor Foraker and staff, General Schofield and staff, and some ladies, collided at Baltimore with a fast express train, and the entire party received a

severe shaking up. Four train men were in-An attempt to hold an election for Mayor in Guthrie, Oklahoma, was defeated by a violent storm. Excitement was caused by the discovery that the brackish river water is poisonous. A smallpox epidemic threatened Guthrie and other towns in the new Territory. A man named Joseph Ellsworth was taken with smallpox on his return from Guthrie to Arkansas City. Hundreds of disappointed people are returning to their

omes in Kansas and other States. A half-

breed named Holbert was killed at Oklahoma

City by a white man named Noland in a dispute over a claim. FURTHER important appointments by the President: Dr. Daniel Dorchester, of Boston, Mass., to be Superintendent of Indian Schools; Warren Truitt, of Dallas, Ore., to be Register of the Land Office at Lakeview, Ore.; Thomas B. Baldwin, of Folsom, New Mexico, to be Register of the Land Office at Folsom, New Mexico; James B. McGonigal, of Colby, Kan., to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Oberlin, Kan.

A DESPATCH from Auckland says that the United States steamer Nipsic was again disabled while being towed in Apla Harbor, Samoa. Mataafa has returned to Apia.

JUSTICE GRAY, of the United States Supreme Court, whose marriage with Miss Jeannette Matthews, daughter of the late Justice Stanley Matthews, is announced as about to take place, was received into the Episcopal Communion by Bishop Parrett in St. John's Church, Washington. Miss Matthews was confirmed in the same church about a week before,

A STORM has destroyed all the crops in the Goerlitzen district of Silesia. Five persons were killed by lightning.

THE Spanish Government will soon sell at suction \$40,000,000 worth of State woodland, in order to cover the financial deficit to build railroads, canals and highways and to establish rural loan banks.

THE Weldon Extradition bill, aimed at American boodlers, has been passed by the Canadian Parliament.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Boston is disappointed in Ray. The Washington Club is complete. THE Memphis Club has reorganized. BATES will pitch for Havard College, BARKLEY has signed with Kansas City. CLEVELAND is the League baby this year. RULAND is to Captain the Havard College

BOSTONIANS begin to think their outfield is

THE four ball rule makes the pitchers PHENOMENAL SMITH is suing the Baltimore Club for \$750.

CARROLL has been appointed Captain of THE Columbus (Ohio) Club is in need of a

PRESIDENT HARRISON thoroughly enjoays

ELMER SMITH, of Cincinnati, is styled the dead arm pitcher

O'BRIEN, of the Brooklyns, made the first three-bagger of the year.

THE Pittsfield (Mass.) High School girls have organized a ball team.

Ladies are to be admitted free at all the games in Louisville this season.

QUINN is said to be the best thrower and the most active man on the Baltimore team. THE Minneapolis team is to have a hand-some street uniform of gray for use on trips.

NEVER before this season has the Baltimore Club opened the championship season with a

The first man to make two home runs in a single game this senson was Duffee, of St. Louis.

THE Pittsburg Club has put its rules in book form for the players to carry about BALTIMORE has the honor of being the

first club in the race of 1889 to shut out

THE largest and finest baseball grand stand in the country is the one at the Philadelphia baseball grounds.

NINETEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS were divided among the New York players as a result of the Brooklyn series. HUTCHINSON, Chicago's new pitcher, is in finer form than be ever was in his life, and

his speed is simply terrific. THE salaries and traveling expenses of this year's Kansas City team will cost the management about \$40,000.

Caoss, of the St. Louis Browns, is the most agile catcher in the business. He is perfectly cat-like and quick as lightning.

It is predicted that the largest leather failure in Chicago this year will be the failure of the Chicago team to hit the ball.

WILLIAMS, of last year's Buffalo (N. Y.) team, is beyond doubt the smallest catcher who ever played in a professional team. ED. WILLIAMSON, the famous shortstop of the Chicago Club, who was injured during the game in Spain, has returned to America.

A MAN who contributed \$1000 to the stock of the New Yorks when the club was organ-ized has since drawn \$10,000 dividends three

A PURSE is to be presented to John Morrill upon his first appearance with the Washington Club at the "Hub" by his Boston friends as a token of appreciation.

THE League magnates are quite unanimous in their intention of passing a resolution not to engage ball players who are in the liquor business during the winter. PRESIDENT SPALDING, of Chicago, is op-posed to the three-strike and four-ball rule. He favors last year's rule with the pitcher

MANAGER HART, of the Bostons, has taken charge of the team. He will control the players on and off the field and will be helf

solely responsible for their doings. THE defeat of Louisville and Baltimore by the Kansas City and Columbus teams, re ctively indicates that the weak clubs it the Association intend to have a say in the

THE Chicagos and All-Americas broke even in the ten games played in this country Altogether the teams played 53 games. Al America won 28, Chicago won 22 and

games were tied. OWEN WILLIAMS, the young player who played right field for Canton, Ohio, last season, and whose sale to Lima for one dollar has gone down into history in the company with the Kelly \$10,000 deal, has signed to play centre field for Hamilton, Ohio.

GOVERNOA HILL vetoed the bill which would have enabled the New Yorks to play another season on the famous Polo Grounds. This compelled the New Yorks to play their opening game of the League season in Jersey City, N. J.

CAPTAIN HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS, who was at the wheel of the Merrimac during the Confederate ram's encounter with the Monitor, died recently in Norfolk, Va., aged seventy-

The Southern cadets, of Macon, Ga., were awarded the first prize of \$1000 offered for the best drilled company by the sub-Tropical Exception osition managers.

In Italy there are 12,943 persons who have received licenses to beg, and who are, there-fore, unchallenged by the police.

THE MARKETS

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