

A reunion of the blue and the gray at the World's Fair is proposed.

The Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics finds that 126,000 acres of Massachusetts farms have been abandoned.

Delaware is said to have more living ex-Governors than any other State in the Union. Five of them—B. T. Biggs, John P. Cochran, James Ponder, John W. Hall and Charles F. Stokley—are still engaged in active business.

A number of manufacturers of Germany have determined to try a novel experiment. In order to procure cheap meat for their employes, they have established a number of breeding places for rabbits. The rabbits will be sold to the men at the lowest possible prices. The experiment is looked upon with favor in Germany.

"There is no annexation sentiment in this country," protests the New York Tribune. "On the contrary, if the question came up in any practical form, there would be a powerful opposition to it. And if Canada begged to be annexed, it is possible that her request would be declined with thanks. Even the million Canadians now in this country are not agitating the question of annexation. Having annexed themselves, they are not at all anxious to let others in."

Senator Higgins, of Delaware, says that the whipping-post and the pillory are still retained in his State, owing to the fact that the State lies in the neighborhood of three great cities, and that it has to adopt unusual means to protect itself from becoming the asylum of criminals from these great centres. He is himself opposed to the preservation of these forms of punishment, states the New York Tribune, although he concedes that their preservation has a tendency to make criminals give the State a wide berth. The whipping of today, adds the Tribune, is merely nominal and in no way resembles the brutal punishment of the past when the cat-o'-nine-tails as a form of punishment was first established.

There are, according to recent reports, 135 medical colleges in the United States whose diplomas are recognized by all health authorities, entitling their holders to the right to practice medicine. Chicago has eight of these institutions, St. Louis and Cincinnati seven, Louisville five, Atlanta four, and these institutions annually graduate 5000 students. The United States accordingly have one medical school to every 460,000 inhabitants; Germany, with her numerous universities, one for every 2,000,000; Great Britain one for every 3,000,000, and France one for every 6,800,000. "It will be seen from these presents," comments the St. Louis Star-Bulletin, "that American colleges, on the quantitative side of their endeavor, easily distance the institutions of effete Europe."

"It is a significant fact," says the Congregationalist, "that fifteen ministers are employed on the daily press of New York City, writing on religious topics. It does not indicate missionary zeal on the part of the newspapers, but it shows that religion is a matter of growing popular interest, and that the constituency which is most valuable to the secular press demands to know what is going on in the world of religious thought and life. It is encouraging to note that scandals concerning ministers and churches no longer monopolize the columns devoted to religious matters. Another remarkable fact is that the greatest number of books published last year in this country, next to works of fiction, were on religious subjects, while a large proportion of the novels also were written with religious aims. No subject occupies so large a place in current thought as that which concerns men's relations with God and their future destinies, and no other subject is so steadily increasing its hold on public attention."

In its career of more than seven centuries, the Corporation of London has had at its head a number of peculiar men, states the New York Times, but the present Lord Mayor, Joseph Sarsary, seems to be more kinds of an ass than is usual, even among city Aldermen. His exploit in writing a letter to the Czar about the Hebrews, which was returned unopened, and his attack upon General Booth were enough themselves to settle his status, even by the feeble intellectual standards of Mayoralty succession, but he has been caught now in a thing which covers him with ridicule. He preached the sermon to the young men at Polytechnic Sunday week, which was printed in full by a shorthand report in the course of a few days. It was then discovered that the sermon was identical with one preached by Spurgeon in 1864—No. 552 in his printed series. Sarsary then declared that he had never seen the sermon in question, whereupon the two were published in parallel columns, making the plagiarism unmistakable.

Jay Gould is quoted as saying that an advance of one mill per ton per mile in the rates would increase the net earnings of the Missouri Pacific Railroad over \$2,000,000 per annum.

Probably no town in the United States ever jumped into popularity so suddenly as did the little railroad station of Westport, Decatur County, Ind., which has been proven by the census to be the exact center of population of the Union.

The New York Herald estimates that "the tea crop this year will be short of the usual product by about 27,000,000 pounds. And in consequence of a little matter of 27,000,000 pounds shortage, the importers propose to run up the price ten cents a pound."

There is some excitement in England over the discovery at Cleveland, in Yorkshire, of natural gas. The firm on whose land the well has been opened were boring for salt. When the gas was struck a column of water over a hundred feet high was thrown up and continued at that height for nearly four hours. American experts have pronounced the gas the genuine article. In the district are salt works and iron foundries which will find the gas an economic fuel, if the supply proved as abundant as is claimed for it.

That is a novel scheme proposed by a new scientific society in New York City, organized for the purpose of making more advanced investigations into mental phenomena. A confidential circular has been issued under its auspices, alleges the Chicago Post, and sent to various leading men of the country like Blaine, Cleveland, Depew, Dr. Heber Newton, Phillips Brooks and others of the same social and professional position. The request is made that the brain of the gentleman addressed shall be given to this society after his death, so that brain specialists may dissect it and its relation to a successful career and put the results on record for the public benefit. Each member of the society formally agrees to allow any scientist to handle his brain after he has departed from this mundane sphere. In short, the society is the material embodiment of a desire long entertained on the part of specialists to have the privilege of examining the brains of eminent men.

What American families have not yet achieved to any great extent, and the conditions of American life seem not to encourage, observes the New York Herald, are real country homes, from which the dwellers shall go to town for the winter, and where their principal ties and their more serious expenditures shall remain. Until very lately the city home has been the rich American's real home. When men who have retired from business make their homes in the country; when people who now live in town for pleasure learn to spend three months in town and nine in the country, instead of vice versa; when State roads and electric railroads make the country more accessible, and the expenditure in the country of money made in town makes the rural districts more interesting; when a lifetime spent in money getting in Wall street or "the Swamp" ceases to be considered "successful," there will be less difficulty than there is just now in providing that the city man's grandson may have such a share of real country life that his grandson when it comes his turn to come to town may have something worth fetching.

Welshmen are looking forward with peculiar interest, notes the New York Observer, to the census of 1891, because, for the first time, a clause has been inserted directing an enumeration of all persons who speak Welsh and English in Wales and Monmouthshire, and of all Welsh-speaking persons in England as well. It is generally maintained that there are more Welsh speaking people in existence at the present moment than there were ever before. That there are more periodicals, newspapers, pamphlets and books published in the Welsh language, and, therefore, more Welsh readers now than at any period heretofore is very certain, and admitted on all hands. The other assertion is neither so improbable as it might appear at first sight, when we consider the number of Welshmen settled in the principal English towns, in America, and in the colonies and various other parts of the world. It is computed that of the 1,600,000 inhabitants of Wales 1,000,000 speak Welsh; that there are at least 30,000 Welsh-speaking natives of the principality in London alone, where there are twenty-eight Welsh chapels, and more than 130,000 in Liverpool (which has seventy-four Welsh chapels), Manchester (with twenty-nine Welsh chapels), and other large centres of population, besides the great numbers who have crossed the Atlantic and are thickly scattered all over the mining districts, and forming a few agricultural settlements in the New World.

FIVE HUNDRED DROWNED.

A Ship Load of Emigrants Finds a Watery Grave.

Awful Scenes Aboard the Sinking Utopia in Gibraltar Bay.

The British steamer Utopia, from Italian ports bound to New York, with 700 Italian emigrants aboard, collided with the British iron-clad Rodney, anchored in Gibraltar Bay a few days ago, and sank soon after a collision with the Rodney.

On entering the bay the Utopia, before colliding with the Rodney, ran into the British iron-clad Anson. The Utopia sank within a few minutes. Boats were immediately lowered from the British iron-clads and also from the Swedish man-of-war. Of the 880 persons, passengers and crew, on the steamer Utopia 311 had been saved, leaving 569 as drowned or missing. In addition to this, two of the rescuing party were drowned, making the probable loss of life by the accident 571.

The Utopia, after pulling clear of the iron-clad, drifted about before wind and sea. The rapid influx of water through the rent in her side caused her to settle down in five minutes from the time of the first impact. On shore the news of the disaster spread quickly. A large crowd soon gathered on the Parade, and great excitement prevailed. Little could be seen, however, save the looming hulls of the men-of-war and the white rays of the search-lights falling upon the crests of the waves. The shrieks of the Utopia's passengers and crew could be plainly heard above the roaring of the gale.

The sea was so heavy that the boats of the rescuers could not with safety approach the wreck; so they were compelled to lie to leeward, where they picked up the people as they were swept from the decks. The Utopia's bows settled, a terrible scene was witnessed from the boats. Those still on board the sinking steamer made a sudden rush to the rigging, forerigging, struggling for their lives and vainly seeking places of refuge. Twenty minutes later the fore-castle was submerged, and a large number of persons gathered there, who had not dared to leave the deck with the hope of being rescued by the boats, who had failed in their efforts to ascend the rigging, were carried away by the waves.

The rescuers, blinded by the wind and rain, saw nothing but a confused, struggling mass of human beings entangled with wreckage. A steam pinnace rescued all those who had taken refuge in the mast, and the last of the men were not taken off until eleven o'clock. They were so exhausted that they could do nothing for themselves, so it was necessary to haul them into the boats by the brave blue-jackets who were rigging, who clambered into the shrouds and passed the helpless people to the rescuers in the boats. Both the British and Swedish sailors did plucky and vigorous work. While a steam pinnace belonging to the British iron-clad Immortalitee was engaged in the work of rescue, her crew fouled and she became helpless and drifted on the rocks. In trying to save themselves, two of the sailors aboard the pinnace were drowned. The remainder were rescued.

Peterson, a Swedish Quartermaster, who had been steering the Utopia a short time before the collision, says that the commander of the Utopia, Captain McKean, was on the steamship's bridge until the last moment. Peterson adds that as the Utopia was crushed by the Anson's ram, he clambered up the davits of one of the steamship's boats and cut the ropes holding it. He had no time, however, to lower the boat away, as the bows of the Utopia had passed beneath the war ship, and it was evident that the passenger steamer was rapidly sinking. Soon after, the bows of the Anson having been promptly lowered, one of the men-of-war's cutters ran alongside the Utopia and Peterson managed to jump into her.

He says that while on board the Utopia after the collision he was surrounded by a terrible mass of human beings fighting their way desperately and savagely, regardless of sex or rank. He saw men, women, children, men, women and children tumbling over each other in the horrible fight for a chance of escape from drowning. One poor woman who was rescued by the Anson's blue-jackets went raving mad when she was convinced that her children were drowned.

An officer of the Utopia says: "We were slowing our engines, preparing to anchor, when, before we realized our danger, we found ourselves on the bows of the Anson. There was a shout from the decks, which was instantly followed by the Anson's ram tearing into the Utopia. We were about a quarter of a mile from shore at the time.

The officers say they will never forget the scene that followed the collision. The Italian vessel was thrown into a state of complete and cowardly panic. They yelled frantically and fought madly to reach the fore-castle. A few of the married men dragged their wives and children into the boats. Men, women and children were headless of the women and children. The fore-castle and rigging were soon crowded and the vessel began to settle down. Presently an explosion, with a deafening report, occurred in the fore-castle, killing many and throwing others into the sea. Luckily the masts held and remained some yards above the water as the vessel touched bottom. From forty to fifty persons were rescued from the wreck.

The only instances of manliness occurred among the people in the rigging. Many men and nearly every woman clasped children to their breasts, but they were gradually overcome by shock, exhaustion and cold and were compelled to drop their burdens and often follow themselves. Those on the lower rigging who were exposed to the full force of the waves were swept away before the first of the men's boats was lowered. Some of the men had tied to themselves his wife or child, hoping to be able to float until they were saved. Several bodies so tied together were washed ashore dead. The majority of Italian men, however, behaved more like beasts than reasoning men.

Divers who made an examination of the wreck of the Utopia report that there are hundreds of bodies in the stowage and between the decks. During the course of the day the bodies of twenty-eight men and one woman were recovered at Gibraltar, while at various other points along the coast the bodies of six men, eighteen women, seven boys and one girl were washed ashore. One of the women, when her body was taken upon the water, was found to have her arms firmly locked around the corpse of her child. The remains of the unfortunate people were taken to a cemetery in the Spanish lines, where an inquest was held. The authorities of Gibraltar are furnishing the rescued people with lodgings, food and clothing.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Parisian Killed His Wife, Child and Mother-in-Law.

M. Herbolot, of the Boulevard Courcelles, Paris, France, believing his wife to be unfaithful, at a late hour at night cut her throat and strangled the child which was sleeping by her side. He then went to the chamber of his wife's mother, and after a struggle, during which the poor woman begged piteously for life, stabbed her to the heart. He then instantly ran into the Boulevard, half clothed, and surrendered himself to the gendarmes, avowing the murders and declaring he was glad his victims were dead.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

A TERRIFIC mine explosion occurred near Ashland, Penn. Two men were blown to atoms, another fatally injured and others seriously hurt.

While James Pollock and son were riding in a carriage from Dallas, Penn., they were overtaken by a whirlwind, and the men and carriage were lifted from the ground and thrown against the trees. Each of the men weighed more than 300 pounds. They were badly injured.

The remains of the late Major-General John C. Fremont were removed to Sparkkill, Rockland County, N. Y., where they were buried.

An explosion at the Crescent Steel Works Pittsburg, Penn., killed one man and fatally injured four.

GENERAL PETER J. CLARSEN, convicted of embezzling the funds of the Sixth National Bank, was sentenced by Judge Benedict in New York City, to six years in the Erie County Penitentiary.

The Elizabethport Cordage Works, the second largest industry of the city of Elizabeth, N. J., were completely destroyed by fire, throwing 600 operatives out of work, and entailing a loss of over \$900,000 on the National Cordage Company, which owned the plant.

MARY CRYAN, aged sixty, and Peter Cryan, aged fifty, sister and brother, were burned to death in a tenement house fire in New York City.

While working at a ledge in Rochester, Mass., Thomas McDonald accidentally caused the explosion of a dynamite cartridge. McDonald was instantly killed. McCormick Gowan was fatally and Martin Norton was slightly injured.

JUSTICE G. A. BINGHAM, of the New Hampshire Supreme Court, has resigned.

The old Government receiving ship Vermont, while lying in the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, was run down by the steam collier Wilkesbarre and badly damaged.

The New Jersey Legislature adjourned without day.

ITALIANS held a mass-meeting in Cooper Union, New York City, to protest against the lynching in New Orleans.

The Keystone National Bank of Philadelphia, Penn., closed its doors by order of the Comptroller of the Treasury. The bank had a capital of \$500,000; deposits, \$1,075,000. It held about \$200,000 on the active account of the city of Philadelphia and for the State about \$150,000.

REV. FREDERICK UPHAM, the oldest Methodist clergyman in America, died at his home in Fairhaven, Mass. "Father" Upham, as he was called, was born October 4, 1790, in Malden, Mass. He began to preach as a local preacher in 1826.

FOUR THOUSAND people in Pittsburg and Allegheny City are down with the grippe.

LAWRENCE BARRETT, the well-known actor, died at the Windsor Hotel, in New York City, from an attack of the grip. He was born in Paterson, N. J., April 4, 1838, of Irish parentage, the family name being Branigan.

South and West.

M. H. DEYOUGHE'S name was withdrawn from the California Senatorship contest.

The town of North Washington, Iowa, was almost totally destroyed by fire, the loss is estimated at \$60,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries.

The wholesale boot and shoe firm of J. & A. Simpson Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, made an assignment. The liabilities are \$400,000.

A BLAST was fired on the side of Lockout Mountain, in Tennessee, which displaced 100,000 tons of rock. One hundred kegs of powder was the charge, and a ledge of rock was broken up and thousands of tons rolled down the mountain side. The railroad track was destroyed for 300 yards.

At Chattanooga, Tenn., Judge Joseph Dobbs, of the Ninth Judicial District, shot and killed his dissipated son-in-law, Bud Gossett while he was insulting his wife, the Judge's daughter.

WILLIAM H. HERRIXON, Abraham Lincoln's law partner and author of a "Life of Lincoln," died at his home near Springfield, Ill., of the grip. He was seventy-two years old. His youngest son, William, died six hours before him from the same disease.

JOSEPH TUCKER was shot and killed by Myrick Ennis, at Milledgeville, Ga. The men were both influential citizens and had married sisters.

GEORGE SCHWARTZ & Co., private bankers of Louisville, Ky., failed and had a million dollars' worth of property sold to pay the wall the Union Tobacco Works. Schwartz was the resident German Consul.

T. JACOBS, living near Waterloo, Iowa, has received a telegram stating that his twelve-year-old son, who was visiting in Nebraska, had been captured by a band of Indians. A party of men started in pursuit, and as they approached the Redskins the latter split the boy open with a tomahawk, scalped him and then escaped.

JOSEPH FERRELL, a wealthy Detroit (Mich.) miller, was lured from home by a forged note, and \$15,000 was demanded by his captors for his release. He is now held in a prison near Springfield, Iowa, and under the ministrations of two female "Christian Science healers," who were forced to flee.

Washington.

ORDERS have been sent to the various receiving ships of the Navy to discontinue all enlistments, because the legal limit of 825 men and boys has been nearly reached.

It is now impossible to give the vessels of the United States Navy in commission their full complement of men. The new cruiser Newark is about 100 men short, and there is scarcely a vessel in the Navy with its full complement of men.

The Bureau of the American Republics has information that overtures recently made by the Government of Canada to the Government of British Guiana for a reciprocity treaty were rejected by the latter, on the ground that an arrangement of this character with the United States was preferred.

The work of constructing guns for the vessels is progressing rapidly at Washington Navy Yard. There are now seventy-two guns in various stages of construction. The two ten-inch guns for the armored cruiser Maine at New York are almost completed, and the two twelve-inch guns for the coast defence vessel will be finished in three months.

MR. GANNON, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, made a statement of the appropriations of the Fifty-first Congress.

The Government has a difficult task to handle just now in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where all the paper money and internal revenue stamps are manufactured, and a great outcry is raised by internal revenue collectors all over the country over the scarcity of stamps.

The text of a treaty of extradition between the United States of America and the Republic of Colombia has been made public by Presidential proclamation. The treaty was ratified by the Senate on March 20, 1889. It covers the usual list of extradition crimes.

This question of excluding German products in retaliation for the prohibition of American hog products by Germany was considered by President Harrison and the Cabinet. ELABORATE arrangements have been made to celebrate the beginning of the second century of the American patent system at Washington on April 9 and 10. All of the railroads leading into the national capital have reduced their rates and a great crowd is expected. President Harrison will open the celebration.

Foreign.

DANIEL McLEAN, wholesale leather merchant, of Toronto, Canada, has made an assignment. His liabilities amount to about \$300,000.

HON. W. E. GLADSTONE made two speeches at Hastings, England, declaring that the Liberal party would never support Parnell.

The Queen of Hawaii, being upheld by the Supreme Court, has announced a Cabinet, with Samuel Parker as Minister of the Interior.

PRINCE NAPOLEON died at Rome, Italy. Napoleon Joseph Charles Bonaparte, popularly known as Pion Pion, was the second son of Jerome Bonaparte by the latter's second wife, Princess Catharine, of Wurtemberg, and was born at Trieste, Italy, September 9, 1822. On the same day his Princess Marianne Bonaparte died at Ajaccio, Corsica.

NAZIF EFFENDI has been appointed Turkish Minister of Finance in place of Agop Pasha, who has resigned.

The Wilkes Linn Works at Kirriemuir, Scotland, were partially destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at about \$250,000.

CHANCELLOR VON CAPHRY, of Germany, has resumed the embargo on American cattle landed at Hamburg.

The Norwegian bark Imperator, Captain Hoie, was totally wrecked on March 16 to the eastward of Boavista, the easternmost of the Cape Verde Islands. Twelve of the crew were drowned.

TORRENTEAL rains have prevailed in the southeast of France. Large districts have been inundated.

The Bonapartist leaders will recognize Prince Victor as heir to the throne of France; funeral services over Prince Jerome Napoleon were held in Rome.

THE HOUSE of a number of Bonapartists were raided by the Paris police, who seized many revolutionary documents and made some arrests.

PRINCE NAPOLEON was buried at Turin, Italy; by his will he designates Prince Louis, his second son, as head of the house of Bonaparte.

OFFICIAL advices from Chili say that the insurgents now occupy only Talca, Iquique and Valparaiso, and that the remainder of the country is quiet. These advices also state that the Government is concentrating its troops on the borders of the northern province of Tarapaca.

THE LABOR WORLD.

CHICAGO plasterers want \$4.

IOWA railroaders will federate.

OMAHA fights convict labor goods.

BOSTON has an Electrical Exchange.

A TEXTILE NATIONAL UNION is coming.

In Chicago thousands of laborers are idle.

NEW YORK has an Italian Tailors' Union.

The International Bricklayers have \$4000.

A SECRET society of cooks has been organized.

NEW YORK will hold an eight-hour conference.

JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, N. J., has a workmen's free school.

CARRIAGEMAKERS and wheelwrights will form a national body.

The Greensburg (Penn.) coke strike in ten days cost a half million.

NEW YORK Government laborers recently struck against nine hours.

The Operative Painters' Union, of New York, was organized in 1842.

The First Glass Workers' Union has 7000 members and \$90,000 in bank.

For the loss of an eye by a shuttle \$1051 was awarded at Dover, N. H.

PITTSBURGH's builders' society talks of working with the men's unions.

A BILL preventing the employment of persons under fourteen years passed in Ohio.

The Lehigh (Penn.) Iron Company has reduced the wages of its employees ten per cent.

A BILL before the Massachusetts Legislature fixes the number of cars for each brakeman.

The Knights of Labor decided to send \$75,000 to the 25,000 locked out clothing workers at Rochester.

The strikers in the coke region of Pennsylvania have been defeated, after sacrificing nearly \$1,000,000 in wages.

The Lords of the Admiralty have granted an increase of wages to employes in the Government dock yards in England.

In England, the average annual production of each employe is \$490, of which the laborer receives \$296 and capital \$300.

Over 200,000 miners, metal workers, and other organized workmen will strike in Belgium on May 1 to gain the eight-hour working day.

THERE are about six hundred woman typesetters in New York. They are employed chiefly in the publishing houses and on the afternoon papers.

FIFTEEN conductors on the Michigan Central Road have lost their places by showing sympathy for penniless workmen, who turned out to be "spotters."

Is a suit for wages tried before a Justice at South Bethlehem, Penn., the fact was brought out that a carpenter was receiving \$5 a month and board, and a blacksmith \$10 a month and board, and that their hours of labor were from 5 o'clock in the morning on to 11 o'clock at night for the carpenter, and from the same hour in the morning until 7 o'clock in the evening for the blacksmith, for every day in the year.

THE GRIPPE'S GRASP.

The Epidemic Has Got the Upper Hand of Things in Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., is in the grasp of the grippe. The disease seems to be more prevalent than at any time last year. It strikes all classes of society. Five hundred men employed on the West Side street car system are laid off with the epidemic, and the company is badly handicapped for help. The South Side Company has 125 men on the sick list. The North Side Company has about seventy-five men out, while many of those at work are suffering from the disease in a mild form. The large downtown stores are having a Mixed Western epidemic. One store employing 150 clerks, forty are sick. Ten per cent of the police force is laid up, and fifty men in the Fire Department are off. Fifty out of 180 mail carriers in the Postoffice are suffering. All of the hospitals are over-crowded. About fifty sufferers applied for admission to the county hospital on a recent day, and nearly as many the day before. This institution is full, and many of the patients are compelled to accept accommodations on the floor. There is scarcely a boarding house in the city but has from one to five persons laid up with the disease. It has invaded the hotels, and fully one-third of the guests are ill. To make matters worse for them, many of the managers and hotel employes are also suffering from the epidemic. It is also spreading among the guests, by their own request, have been sent to the hospitals. There are large numbers of sufferers in private houses all over the city, and the doctors are kept busy night and day.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK. Beeves..... 3 50 @ 5 50 Milk Cows, com. to good..... 2 00 @ 4 50 Calfves, common to prime..... 2 00 @ 7 50 Sheep..... 5 00 @ 6 25 Lambs..... 4 00 @ 5 50 Hogs—Live..... 4 10 @ 4 15 Dressed..... 4 40 @ 6 54 Flour—City Mill Extra..... 5 10 @ 5 25 "Patents..... 5 15 @ 5 75 Wheat—No. 3 Red..... 1 1 1/4 @ 1 1 1/2 Rye—State..... 90 @ 92 Corn—Two-rowed State..... 80 @ 80 "Ungraded Mixed..... 73 @ 75 Oats—No. 1 White..... 60 @ 60 "Mixed Western..... 56 @ 56 1/2 Hay—Fair to Good..... 18 @ 25 Straw—Long Rye..... 80 @ 85 Lard—City Steam..... 6 @ 6 00 Butter—State Creamery..... 30 @ 31 "Dairy, fair to good..... 23 @ 30 "Western..... 28 @ 28 Factory..... 14 @ 15 Cheese—State Factory..... 9 @ 11 1/2 "Skims—Light..... 9 1/2 @ 10 "Western..... 8 @ 11 Eggs—State and Penn..... 19 1/2 @ 20 BUFFALO. Steers—Western..... 2 25 @ 4 00 Sheep—Medium to Good..... 4 25 @ 5 50 Lambs—Fair to Good..... 6 35 @ 6 90 Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks 4 20 @ 4 25 "Fair to Choice..... 5 00 @ 5 10 Wheat—No. 1 Northern..... 1 14 @ 1 14 1/2 "No. 2 Yellow..... — @ 68 1/2 "No. 3 White..... — @ 58 "No. 2 Canada..... 90 @ 91 BOSTON. Egg—Near-by..... — @ 36 Seeds—Timothy, Northern..... 2 20 @ 2 50 Clover, Northern..... 10 @ 11 Hay—Fair..... 11 00 @ 12 00 Straw—Good to Prime..... 17 00 @ 17 50 Butter—Firsts..... 28 @ 32

WATERBURY (MASH) CATTLE MARKET. Beef—Dressed weight..... 4 @ 6 1/2 Sheep—Live weight..... 5 1/2 @ 6 1/2 Lambs..... — @ 6 1/2 Hogs—Northern..... 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2

PHILADELPHIA. Flour—Penn. family..... 4 33 @ 4 83 Wheat—No. 3 Red, Mar..... 1 07 @ 1 07 1/2 Corn—No. 2 Mixed, Mar..... 71 1/2 @ 71 1/2 Oats—Ungraded White..... — @ 57 1/2 Potatoes..... 1 05 @ 1 15 Butter—Creamery Extra..... — @ 33 Cheese—Part skims..... 6 @ 8

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Topics of Interest Transmitted by the Cables.

Cruel Massacre of Wounded Soldiers by Chilean Rebels.

A dispatch from Santiago gives an official version of the recent battle in Chili. From this it appears that Colonel Robles, who commanded the Government troops being short of provisions, rashly abandoned a strong position on Mount Retastopol, and, with 1200 infantry, twenty-five cavalry and a few guns, attacked a force of 2600 rebels. At a critical moment the enemy, by a decoy tactic for a parley, opened a fearful fire at close quarters, killing or wounding two-thirds of the Government troops. Colonel Robles was shot in the foot early in the battle. He secured another mount after the bullet had penetrated his side, and, but he was again wounded, in the side, and was placed in an ambulance. The rebels captured the ambulance, and their leader threatened to shoot all who were with the wounded man unless Colonel Robles was indicated to him. The ambulance pointed out Colonel Robles, whereupon the Colonel was fired at by the rebels, being riddled with eleven balls, besides being hacked with bayonets and indiscriminately mutilated.

A general massacre of wounded officers ensued. Of the wounded men, 364 were allowed to proceed to Valparaiso, but permission was refused to send the body of Colonel Robles there. The loss of the insurgents is estimated at 300 killed and 400 wounded. Their account of the battle cannot be procured at present.

President Balmaceda admits the gravity of the disaster, which places the province of Tarapaca entirely in the hands of the insurgents. The President says, however, that the Government has \$1,000,000 at its disposal. The Government also has an ample supply of funds. The future scene of operations will probably be nearer Valparaiso.

The French Government has acceded to the recent request of the Chilean revolutionists, who asked that the Chilean revolutionists, who completed at Toulon and destined for the service of President Balmaceda should not be allowed to depart.

A Double Tragedy. A tragedy has been enacted at Topolitz, Austria, which has caused a profound sensation among the aristocratic sojourners at that famous watering place. Lieutenant Reinisch, an officer of high standing in the Austrian army, had successfully wooed the young Baroness Schomberg, for some reason the parents of the lady refused to give their consent to the match. The Lieutenant urged his fiancée to marry him clandestinely, but she declined. The officer called upon the Baroness and in a final interview renewed his plea for an abandonment of her respect for parental mandates greater than her desire to accede to his wishes, the Lieutenant, mad with disappointment and grief, drew a revolver and shot the Baroness through the heart. The mother of the unfortunate lady, hearing the shot rushed into the room just as the Lieutenant fired a second shot into his own breast and fell dead beside the body of his victim.

Twenty-Two Sailors Drowned. The steamer Roxburgh Castle was in collision with the British ship British Peer 123 miles southwest of the Scilly Islands. The Roxburgh Castle sank immediately and of the twenty-four men aboard twenty-two were drowned. Captain Tyrer and one seaman, the only one rescued, have been landed at Falmouth. The British Peer, which was bound from Calcutta to London, was greatly