

FOR DECORATION DAY.

ANNUAL REMEMBRANCE OF THE NATION'S DEAD.

Origin of the Custom of Decorating Soldiers' Graves—Famous Orations Called Out by the Memories of the War on This Anniversary—The G. A. R.

DECORATION DAY, 1893.
"The heart so full and the hand of steel
Are paled as you for strife,
But the noble deed and the patriot's meed
Are left of the hero's life.
The bugle call and the battle ball
Again shall rouse him never.
He fought and fell, he served us well,
His furrow lasts forever."

In the most impressive Decoration Day address ever delivered these words were uttered: "When the war was over, in the South, where under warmer skies and with more poetic temperaments symbols and emblems are better understood than in the practical North, the widows, mothers and children of the Confederate dead went out and strewed their graves with flowers; at many places the women scattered them impartially also over the unknown and unmarked resting places of the Union soldiers. As the news of this touching tribute flashed over the North it roused, as nothing else could have done, National amity and love and allayed sectional animosity and passion. It thrilled every household where there was a vacant chair by the fireside and an aching void in the heart for a lost hero whose remains had never been found; old wounds broke out afresh, and in a mingled tempest of grief and joy the family cried, 'Maybe it was our darling.' Thus out of sorrow common to North and South came this beautiful custom. But Decoration Day no longer belongs to those who mourn. It is the common privilege of us all, and will be celebrated as long as gratitude exists and flowers bloom.

Thus Chauncey M. Depew, in his Decoration Day address in 1875, told briefly of the origin of the custom of strewing graves with flowers, and John S. Wise, in a speech some years ago, declared that the tenderest and most touching legacy of the war was the sentiment of common pity and humanity to which the women gave expression in a Southern cemetery when they decked the graves of Confederate and of Federal soldiers with impartial hands.

The custom was first rather slow in taking root, and not until the Grand Army posts throughout the Union, by common consent, fixed upon the 30th day of May, the time of the blossoming of the flowers, was set apart as a day when they would strew the graves of their lost comrades by strewing their graves with flowers. The custom met with such popular approval that the Legislatures of the States set apart the day legally for such observance.

The suggestion that on the battlefields of the South should be plots of ground consecrated as burial places for soldiers who fell on those fields, seems to have been spontaneous. It was a popular demand recognized by Congress, and legislation was procured early, as a result of which a National cemetery lies contiguous to every battlefield of importance. Appropriations are made by the Government every year for the maintenance of these cemeteries, and visitors see in the thousands and thousands of marble headstones at Fredericksburg, in the Chickamauga region, at Chickamauga, at Arlington, at Gettysburg, the visible evidence of the terrible mortality which the stupendous contest involved.

The two most interesting cemeteries are at Gettysburg and Arlington. The Gettysburg battlefield is, probably, the best defined of any of the world's great fields of battle. By voluntary action many of the regiments and brigades have located by monuments the precise position which they held at the most critical moments of three momentous days. When General Lee quitted his beautiful home at Arlington he accepted the commission tendered him by his native State, Virginia, the Government to hold the army of the Potomac the more tenderly because it was hallowed with memories of Washington. Lee never saw it again until two or three years after the close of the war, and when his eyes rested upon it he saw the lovely park land which surrounded the colonial mansion, and more than 8000 little white monuments, most of them marking the grave of some unknown soldier. The sight affected the General greatly. Shortly before he had visited the Confederate cemetery in Richmond, and he spoke touching the most of that day, the pine boards, many of them rotted, marked thousands of graves, and instead of well-kept mounds the graves were sunken as though there had been speedy burial beneath, and yet the tender remembrances and love of those who held the graves near were made manifest because here and there over the sunken graves were flowers, some withered and some fresh. It was said to the writer on the occasion of his visit to that cemetery that Union men, some of whom had fought in the Chickamauga, felt it a pleasure to go occasionally to that cemetery and scatter flowers here and there that they might thus bestow their tribute of respect for the heroism displayed by the men who fought for that proved to be a losing cause.

It was reported to one of the Congressional Committees a few years ago that the number of visitors to the National cemeteries increases constantly, and that the most pathetic sight witnessed by those who have charge of them is when some one, advanced in years, come to the cemetery, wander around among the nameless graves, frequently with the tears rolling down their cheeks, because they know that beneath some one of the mounds rest the remains of some one who was dear to them, and who perished in the unconquered, but was buried among the unrecognized. Another pathetic sight is when a man, with streaks of gray in his hair and beard, comes to the cemetery with his children and tells them that those who he buried there were comrades who fell in the battle in which he was spared.

When General Arthur was President he went occasionally to the little cemetery at the north of Washington, and chatted with the keeper, a veteran, who witnessed the skirmish on the plains on that hot July morning in 1864 when General Early's army appeared in the woods back of Montgomery Blair's country home; and the veteran delighted to tell the President of the exciting adventures of that day, how the sharpshooters in the trees or bushes under picked out men on the Union skirmish line. "Two are buried in those two graves," he told the President, and then he narrated how, standing on the ramparts of the fort, wearing a long linen duster which made him conspicuous, President Lincoln exposed himself to the sharpshooters, and how he was prevailed upon to step down from that place of danger when the officer in command of the fort temporarily ordered him to quit it. Afterward General Bledsoe's Sixth Corps came on the double quick, raising a tremendous cloud of dust along the highway, and the soldiers of Early retired. A detachment went out and gathered up the dead—not more than two score of them—and hastily buried them in the plot which became the Little National cemetery, on Decoration Day of 1862. President Arthur, without the knowledge of any one except the gardener, caused to be sent to the cemetery the most beautiful tribute of flowers probably ever strewn upon soldiers' graves.

Decoration Day Speeches.
One of the most notable of Decoration Day addresses was delivered by Chauncey M. Depew in the Metropolitan Opera House on May 29, 1875. Depew had a magnificent audience. He had accepted the invitation rather reluctantly, but as he began preparing his address he became fas-

inated with his subject. Many of those who have heard Depew are of opinion that it was the finest oration ever delivered by him. It differed entirely from the address of Ingersoll, which was really a prose poem. Depew's address was the speech of a man inspired by lofty and solemn sentiments through the contemplation of the heroes whose achievements he was to celebrate. Colonel Ingersoll, who heard the address, pronounced it one of the finest specimens of eloquence ever delivered by an American.

Perhaps one of the most noteworthy of Decoration Day addresses was delivered by General Garfield at Arlington. Many of those who heard it were familiar with a state of affairs. He was singularly felicitous when speaking on a subject involving the higher order of sentiment, and in the Arlington address he reached probably his finest oratorical achievement, at least on a subject not political.

After all, bearing in mind the great orations that have been delivered on Decoration Day or on the occasions of the dedications of Federal cemeteries, no effort can be compared with the brief address delivered by Lincoln at Northampton, and if possible to inspire those who were fighting for the Union with new hopes and firmer purposes. For that reason President Lincoln consented to go to Gettysburg and, as he said, say something appropriate to the occasion. The orator of the day was Edward Everett, one of the greatest of American orators. Mr. Everett prepared his oration with greater care than had been accorded to bestow on his previous address the composition of his speeches or more particularly drilled himself with respect to the elocution and oratorical graces that should embellish delivery. Mr. Everett believed that the Gettysburg address was to be the oration of his life, and the one, perhaps, by which he would be best known to posterity.

Mr. Everett, while chatting with Mr. Edward McPherson, was told something of the manner in which Mr. Lincoln prepared his address. McPherson, as a member of Congress, representing the Gettysburg district, was in Washington at the time. The President seemed to be in one of his moods of sorrow when they entered the cars, and McPherson, who was familiar with Mr. Lincoln's varying moods, was struck by the fact that the President was burdened that day with a sense of mighty responsibilities, and was saddened by the reflection that the struggle to maintain the Union had cost hundreds of thousands of lives. After leaving Baltimore, Mr. Lincoln rode to Gettysburg, and he took from his pocket two or three sheets of commercial note paper, on which had been written with lead pencil what seemed to be some fragmentary comments. Mr. Lincoln took out his glasses, read the memoranda, and made one or two trifling corrections. He said that he had jotted down a few things which had occurred to him to say, because it was expected, he believed, that he would say something. He was inclined to think that Mr. Everett's oration would be the best of the day, but it has been forgotten practically. Nearly a month passed before the country realized that a gem of oratory Mr. Lincoln's address was. It was so short that less than ten minutes were required for its delivery, and, being short, was published in almost every newspaper in the country. Men recognized its extraordinary merits. James Russell Lowell pronounced it in its sublimity of thought, appropriateness of ideas, solemnity of sentiment, and variety of style the finest specimen of oratory, English or American, and that view was reiterated by the English critics. It furnished the ideas for thousands of Decoration Day addresses which have since been delivered, and it has been imitated by the professors of oratory in schools and colleges. Mr. Lincoln was astonished when he learned the opinion of the ablest men regarding the oration, and he could only explain the excited view taken of it by saying that he had spoken as he felt.

The Grand Army of the Republic.
The Grand Army of the Republic is something more than a mere charitable organization, something more than a society for the perpetuation of a sentiment; it is really a band of brothers. They may differ in many points of political and religious belief, but they are bound by the ties of friendship wrought out of the experience of danger and sorrow through which they have passed. Before the Grand Army of the Republic was organized officially there were doubtless bands of Union soldiers who, before their terms of service expired, had been held together through the fraternal feelings and memories that they had grown out of the war. There were secret societies among the Union prisoners for mutual protection, and for aid in escape. They had their passwords and a peculiar secret ritual, which is said to have been the germ of the original master in the peculiar to the early days of the Grand Army.

But the man who has been called justly the father of this gigantic organization was Dr. Benjamin Franklin Stephenson, Surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry. He suggested the idea of an organization of the veterans of the Union Army, and at the outset he was assisted in the development of his idea by the chaplain of the regiment, W. J. Rutledge. In the spring of 1866 the two men went to Springfield, Ill., and organized the plans for carrying out their project. In the meantime Dr. Stephenson had endeavored to interest in the scheme his former associates, had procured copies of the ritual of other military organizations, and had outlined a ritual for the new order.

By the merest accident in the world the first post, instead of being organized in Springfield, where the projectors had met, was started at Deatur, Ill. The new ritual of the order which was secret, was sent to the Tribune office in the latter city to be printed, for the reason that the printers there were veterans of the Union Army, and the work could be more safely entrusted to them. The idea of the organization was so attractive to the printers that a dozen of them, on April 6, 1866, organized a post at Deatur, called Post 1, District of Macon, Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic. Dr. Stephenson's name, by a slight and permissive fiction, appears on the official records as Commander-in-Chief of the department. Dr. Stephenson, who was born in Illinois in 1822, served as Surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Regiment from April 7, 1862, to June 24, 1864. He died at Rocky Creek, August 30, 1871.

Three years ago, at the National encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, it was resolved to establish at the city of Deatur, in recognition of its being the birthplace of the order, a Soldiers' National Memorial Hall, in which it is proposed to store the records of the official records, the emblems, departments and posts, and the trophies of the war which belong to organizations and individuals. Originally it was intended that the fund for the erection and endowment of this structure should be raised by increasing the number of the members twenty-five cents per annum for three years; but a committee ap-

pointed to consider the subject was opposed to that scheme, and suggested voluntary subscriptions for the erection of the building. In the early days of our organization it had not only National and State departments, but district and county organizations, with separate officers for each division. The ritual was very long and wearisome. Instead of all members being called, and standing on the simple benches of the military military music preserved—Generals, Colonels, etc. Later on the district and county divisions were dropped, the ritual was simplified, and members were not recognized by their military titles. The original declaration of principles of the G. A. R. bound its members to the preservation of kind and fraternal feelings; encouraged them to works of kindness, and the giving of material aid and assistance to those in need; made provision for the support, education, and care of soldiers' orphans, and the maintenance of widows of deceased soldiers; gave protection and assistance to disabled soldiers, and encouraged allegiance to the United States, and the protection and defense of its military and political institutions. Posts were organized rapidly in the different States, as follows: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio, Minnesota, Kansas, Missouri, Tennessee, Maryland, Washington, D. C., Texas, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Vermont, New Jersey, New York, Michigan, Louisiana, Kentucky, Nebraska, Arkansas, Colorado, Virginia, New Mexico, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, California, Rhode Island, Connecticut, West Virginia, Florida, Oregon, 1869; Washington, 1877; Utah, 1878; Arizona, 1881; Dakota, Idaho, 1882; Georgia, Alabama, 1889. The State of Mississippi is attached to the department of Louisiana. (General Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Hayes, Harrison, Alger, Slocum, Logan—in fact, nearly all the prominent military leaders of the war, joined the organization in the early days of its history, and all took an active part in the work of the order. In 1877 the total G. A. R. numbers more than 7000 posts, with nearly half a million members. The progressive growth in membership may be illustrated in the yearly gains from 1870 to 1889 inclusive. In 1870 the total was 290,187; 1871, 379,137; 1872, 458,821; 1873, 522,222; 1874, 584,845; 1875, 645,183; 1876, 704,572; 1877, 768,219; 1878, 836,254; 1879, 904,188; 1880, 976,444; 1881, 1,048,251; 1882, 1,120,187; 1883, 1,192,187; 1884, 1,264,187; 1885, 1,336,187; 1886, 1,408,187; 1887, 1,480,187; 1888, 1,552,187; 1889, 1,624,187.

CHINESE EXCLUSION LAW.

THE SUPREME COURT SAYS IT IS CONSTITUTIONAL.

Three of the Eight Justices Read Dissenting Opinions—Justice Field Denounces the Law as Brutal—It Will Cost \$6,000,000 to Deport the Unregistered Mongolians.

The Supreme Court of the United States of Washington has affirmed the constitutionality of the Geary Chinese Exclusion and Registration act. The opinion was announced by Justice Gray, Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Field and Brewer dissenting. The announcement that a decision in the case was expected attracted a large attendance of spectators, and the fact that it was the last day of the term accounted for the unusually large number of attorneys within the bar, including Attorney-General Olney, Solicitor-General Aldrich, and Senators Pugh, Dolph, and Cook, Ex-Justice Strong and several members of the Diplomatic Corps were present. In announcing the judgment of the court, said that the power of this Nation to restrict or prohibit the immigration of any aliens into the country, or to require such aliens already in the country to remove therefrom, was well settled principle of international law, and was confirmed by an unbroken line of decisions in this court. The legislative power of the Government had not transcended any of its constitutional limitations in the act under consideration. It was within its power to determine the regulations under which these aliens should be permitted to remain in the United States, or, failing to observe these regulations, they should be required to leave the country. The provisions of section 6 of the act, which are the part of the law particularly at issue, were not inconsistent with the relations and duties of the legislative and judicial departments of the Government. The mode of proceeding set forth in the act, and which in other well-established proceedings, such as the habeas corpus and naturalization, fixing the requirements of citizenship and the like, in which the judicial branch of the Government accepted the determination of the Executive in the questions involved, was not in violation of the requirements of the Constitution. As to the requirements that the Chinese established to remain in this country should establish that right by the evidence of one credible white witness. Justice Gray said that it was within the power of the Legislature to determine the character of evidence that might be received in a case at law and what force should be given to the testimony so offered. Not discussing the wisdom nor the justice of the act in question, which was beyond the province of the judicial branch of the Government, it remained only to say that the judgment of the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York in refusing to grant writs of habeas corpus to the several petitioners was affirmed. Mr. Justice Gray said that it was impossible, in the brief time elapsed since the hearing of the argument upon the petitions, to prepare in writing the opinion of the court. It would be filed as soon as it was possible.

WORLD'S FAIR PRICES.

It Will Cost \$18.10 to See Everything at the Big Show.

The following is a full list of prices of all the side shows at the World's Fair:
Constantinople street scene, Turkish theatre (two performances daily), admission 50 cents; Persian tent, admission 25 cents; panorama, Syrian photos, admission 25 cents; Turkish restaurant, native music performances, table of Delouins, admission 25 cents.
Cairo street—Egyptian amusements, admission 25 cents; reserved seats 25 cents; Egyptian temple, 25 cents.
Dutch East India village—Two theatres (one on each side street), native bands, jugglers, snake charmers, dancers (male and female), 25 cents.
German village and town of medieval times—German and Bavarian bands, 25 cents; natatorium, with use of baths, 50 cents.
Esquimaux village, 25 cents.
Moorish palace—cave in connection—25 cents.
Panorama of Bernese Alps, 50 cents.
Panorama of Monte Kilimanjaro, 50 cents.
Algerian village, 25 cents.
Hungarian concert pavilion and cafe, 25 cents.
Grecian glassware and mosaic, 25 cents.
Chinese village theatre, joshouse and tea garden, 25 cents.
Japanese tea house, light lunches and samples of high-priced teas, 10 cents, 25 cents and 50 cents.
Residential building, 50 cents.
Ruins of the cliff dwellers, 25 cents.
Costumed natives of forty countries, 25 cents.
Typical Irish village with native inhabitants, 25 cents.
Hotel of St. Peter's Church, Rome, 25 cents.
Hagenbreck's zoological arena, 25 cents, seats, 25 cents to \$1.
Model Eiffel Tower, 25 cents.
Constantinople street scene, 25 cents.
Electric scenic theatre, 25 cents.
Festival hall, entertainments by famous artists, \$1.
Captive balloon, 25 cents (strip in balloon, \$2).
Barre sailing school, 10 cents.
Constantinople street scenes, sedan chairs, native carriers, \$1 an hour.
Cairo street scenes, donkey and camel rides, 50 cents an hour.
World's Fair Steamship Company, 25 cents.
Electric Infrasonic Railway, 10 cents.
Electric Infrasonic Railway, 10 cents.
Electrical launches, 25 cents.
Wheel chairs, 75 cents an hour.
Venetian gondolas and barges, 50 cents.
Elevators in Transportation Building, 50 cents.
Elevator to the roof of the Manufacturers' Building, 50 cents.
Vertical revolving wheel, 50 cents.
Movable sidewalk, long pier, 5 cents.

THE CAPTAIN REMOVED.

Too Tardy in Going to Sea With the Cruiser Atlanta.

The failure of Captain Higginson promptly to sail from New York with the United States cruiser Atlanta for Nicaragua when ordered to do so by Secretary Herbert has been followed by the summary detachment of that officer from his command. The effect of this action of the Navy Department is an official censure of Captain Higginson's want of zeal in an emergency when the greatest promptness and fullest obedience were expected. The presence of a ship at Greytown to protect American interests was urgently demanded.

The official promulgated naval orders contain the following announcement: "Captain John R. Bartlett has been detached from command of the Minnesota, and ordered to command the Atlanta, relieving Captain F. J. Higginson, who is detached and ordered home and placed on waiting orders." On the 24th of May the Navy Department telegraphed Admiral Gherardi to send the Atlanta to Greytown immediately in order to protect American interests there. On the morning of the 10th a reply was received from Admiral Gherardi stating that the Atlanta would be ready to sail. The department telegraphed the commandant of the New York Navy Yard to furnish the vessel with coal with the utmost dispatch, also telegraphing to Admiral Gherardi that he had sailed immediately and to have her sail as soon as possible. At 4:30 o'clock on the evening of the 10th a message was received from Admiral Gherardi stating that tubes for the Atlanta's boilers were needed immediately.

Early on the morning of the 11th the department telegraphed Admiral Gherardi: "The Atlanta has eight boilers, six in perfect condition and two defective. All can be used. She can go around the world with two. Spare tubes for boilers have not been delivered. Supply anything needed by the Atlanta from ships under your command at once. She must not delay on account of tubes. Send her to sea immediately." At 4:30 p. m. on the 11th Captain Higginson sent the following dispatch to Commodore Meade: "Please do not let the Atlanta sail without putting boiler tubes on board. We have two boilers out of action by leaky tubes." This telegram, in the face of instructions telegraphed Admiral Gherardi, showed Captain Higginson's desire to delay his departure. The Department's decision to delay the request for the vessel on the 8th, but she did not get away until the evening of the 12th.

THE LABOR WORLD.

OMAHA HAS 6000 UNEMPLOYED MEN.

OMAHA (Cal.) cooks have organized. FRANCE boasts of 4,000,000 trades unionists. SWITZERLAND has 4500 union watchmakers. THERE are 100,000 unemployed in Belgium. OMAHA, Neb., has an elevator boys' union. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., has 1500 union carpenters. BOSTON agitates a State employment bureau. AKRON (Ohio) union bricklayers will erect a hall. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., has Chinese shoemakers. DAYTON, Ohio, reports a scarcity of metal polishers. TYNE-WITTERS employ 18,000 persons in New York City. BROTHERHOOD firemen received \$57,000 in benefits in March. TORONTO (Canada) girls will establish a co-operative glove factory. COUNTY officials at Seattle, Washington, must work nine hours a day. THE International Machinists have made Indianapolis their headquarters. IT is claimed that strikes have "cost" workingmen \$22,000,000 in six years. THE Monongahela Valley coal miners decided to join the United Mine Workers Association. BY 100,000 (Minn.) unions are to gather \$100,000 for a board of legal protection for workingmen. CHICAGO marble cutters went their demands and hereafter will not be compelled to work on convict cut marble. CARNEGIE workmen at Duquesne, Pittsburg, Penn., accepted a cut in wages from twenty to forty per cent. OVER one thousand miners were thrown out of work by the shutting down of the Schuylkill, Elmwood and St. Nicholas collieries. TEN national and international organizations, with a gross membership of about 180,000, are included in the "American Railway Union," the new federation of railroad employes. AT the recent convention in Boston of the Eastern International Protective Union, it was decided that the working hours of the trade in the United States and Canada should be reduced after October 1 to nine a day. TWELVE weavers in 1843 agreed to pay two cents a week, and in 1844 the Rochdale Equitable Pioneers' Association, with twenty-eight members, was established, with a capital of \$140. In 1880 the association cleared \$175,000 for one year. THE recent recommendation of Acting Register Smith, of the United States Treasury, for the destruction of \$152,000,000 of unissued registered 4 1/2 per cent bonds of the funded loan of 1891 has been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the bonds will be destroyed in accordance with the recommendation, specimens of the same being retained after cancellation.

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THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Cotton Produce Quoted in New York.

Beans and Peas	
Bourne-Marrow, 1892, choice	6 @ 2.45
Medium, 1892, choice	1.50 @ 1.25
Pos, 1892, choice	1.85 @ 1.90
Red kidney, 1892, choice	2.00 @ 2.75
White kidney, 1892, choice	2.00 @ 2.20
Lima, Cal., 1/2 bush	2.10 @ 2.15
Green peas, 1892, 1/2 bush	1.85 @ 1.90
BUTTER.	
Creamery—St. & Penn, extra	24 1/2 @ 25
St. & Penn, first	23 @ 23 1/2
Western, first	22 @ 22 1/2
Western, second	21 @ 21 1/2
Western, third	20 @ 20 1/2
State dairy—half tubs and pails, extra	23 @ 24
Half tubs and pails, first	22 @ 22 1/2
Half tubs and pails, second	21 @ 21 1/2
Welsh tubs, extra	22 @ 22 1/2
Welsh tubs, first	21 @ 21 1/2
Welsh tubs, second	20 @ 20 1/2
Western—In creamery, first	22 @ 23
W. In creamery, second	21 @ 22
Western, factory, thirds	18 @ 19
W. In creamery, thirds	18 @ 19
Western, factory, firsts	21 @ 22
W. Factory, second	18 @ 20
W. Factory and dairy, thirds	18 @ 20
NEW CHEESE.	
State Factory—Full cream, white, fancy	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Full cream, colored, fancy	10 @ 10
Full cream, good to prime	9 @ 9 1/2
Part skims, choice	7 @ 7
Part skims, good to prime	6 @ 6 1/2
Part skims, common	5 @ 5
Full skims	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
EGGS.	
State and Penn—Fresh	15 @ 15
Western—Fresh, fancy	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Duck eggs	16 @ 21
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.	
Apples—King, 1/2 bush	6 @ 6
Baldwin, 1/2 bush	2.50 @ 2.50
Russet, 1/2 bush	3.00 @ 3.00
Grapes, up river, Del., 5 bush	6 @ 6
Florida oranges, 1/2 box	2.00 @ 2.50
Strawberries, Md., quart	14 @ 25
HOPS.	
State—1892, choice	21 @ 21 1/2
1892, prime	20 @ 21 1/2
1892, common to good	18 @ 19 1/2
Old odds	5 @ 10
LIVE POULTRY.	
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn	12 @ 12 1/2
Western, 1/2 bush	12 @ 12 1/2
Chickens, local, 1/2 bush	12 @ 12 1/2
Eastern, 1/2 bush	12 @ 12 1/2
Roosters, old, 1/2 bush	7 1/2 @ 8
Ducks—N. Y., N. Y., Penn.	12 @ 13
1/2 pair	70 @ 10
Western, 1/2 pair	100 @ 130
Geese, Western, 1/2 pair	1.00 @ 1.50
Pigeons, 1/2 pair	40 @ 50
DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.	
Turkeys, 1/2 bush	10 @ 14
Chickens, Phila., 1/2 bush	50 @ 55
Western, 1/2 bush	10 @ 15
Fowls—St. and West, 1/2 bush	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Ducks—Fair to fancy, 1/2 bush	10 @ 12
Eastern, 1/2 bush	10 @ 12
Spring, L. I., 1/2 bush	10 @ 12
Geese—Western, 1/2 bush	1.75 @ 2.00
Squabs—Dark 1/2 doz.	1.75 @ 2.00
White, 1/2 doz.	1.50 @ 1.75
VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes—State, 1/2 bush	2.50 @ 2.75
Jersey, prime, 1/2 bush	2.25 @ 2.50
Jersey, inferior, 1/2 bush	1.75 @ 2.00
L. I. in bulk, 1/2 bush	1.50 @ 1.75
Calabaz, Savannah, 1/2 crate	1.25 @ 1.50
Onions—Eastern, yellow, 1/2 bush	1.00 @ 1.10
Bermuda, 1/2 crate	1.00 @ 1.10
State, 1/2 bush	1.00 @ 1.10
Squash—Marrow, 1/2 bush	1.00 @ 1.10
Swiss potatoes, Va., 1/2 bush	1.00 @ 1.10
South Jersey, 1/2 bush	1.00 @ 1.10
Asparagus, doz. bunches	1.25 @ 2.25
GRAIN, ETC.	
Flour—City Mill extra	4.35 @ 4.50
Patents	4.35 @ 4.50
Wheat, No. 2 Red	60 @ 62
Rye—Standard	60 @ 62
Barley—1/2 bush	60 @ 62
Corn—Ungraded White	80 @ 81 1/2
Ons—No. 2 White	60 @ 62
Mixed Western	60 @ 62
Hay—Good to choice	75 @ 80
Straw—Long Bay	65 @ 75
Lard—City Steam	10.95 @ 10.50
LIVE STOCK.	
Beaves, City dressed	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Milk Cows, cows to good	25.00 @ 30.00
Calves, City dressed	7 @ 11
Sheep, 1/2 bush	6.00 @ 6.25
Lamb, 1/2 bush	8 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Hogs—Live, 1/2 bush	9 @ 10 1/2
Dressed	9 @ 10 1/2

THE CAPTAIN REMOVED.

Too Tardy in Going to Sea With the Cruiser Atlanta.

The failure of Captain Higginson promptly to sail from New York with the United States cruiser Atlanta for Nicaragua when ordered to do so by Secretary Herbert has been followed by the summary detachment of that officer from his command. The effect of this action of the Navy Department is an official censure of Captain Higginson's want of zeal in an emergency when the greatest promptness and fullest obedience were expected. The presence of a ship at Greytown to protect American interests was urgently demanded.

The official promulgated naval orders contain the following announcement: "Captain John R. Bartlett has been detached from command of the Minnesota, and ordered to command the Atlanta, relieving Captain F. J. Higginson, who is detached and ordered home and placed on waiting orders." On the 24th of May the Navy Department telegraphed Admiral Gherardi to send the Atlanta to Greytown immediately in order to protect American interests there. On the morning of the 10th a reply was received from Admiral Gherardi stating that the Atlanta would be ready to sail. The department telegraphed the commandant of the New York Navy Yard to furnish the vessel with coal with the utmost dispatch, also telegraphing to Admiral Gherardi that he had sailed immediately and to have her sail as soon as possible. At 4:30 o'clock on the evening of the 10th a message was received from Admiral Gherardi stating that tubes for the Atlanta's boilers were needed immediately.

Early on the morning of the 11th the department telegraphed Admiral Gherardi: "The Atlanta has eight boilers, six in perfect condition and two defective. All can be used. She can go around the world with two. Spare tubes for boilers have not been delivered. Supply anything needed by the Atlanta from ships under your command at once. She must not delay on account of tubes. Send her to sea immediately." At 4:30 p. m. on the 11th Captain Higginson sent the following dispatch to Commodore Meade: "Please do not let the Atlanta sail without putting boiler tubes on board. We have two boilers out of action by leaky tubes." This telegram, in the face of instructions telegraphed Admiral Gherardi, showed Captain Higginson's desire to delay his departure. The Department's decision to delay the request for the vessel on the 8th, but she did not get away until the evening of the 12th.

THE LABOR WORLD.

OMAHA HAS 6000 UNEMPLOYED MEN.

OMAHA (Cal.) cooks have organized. FRANCE boasts of 4,000,000 trades unionists. SWITZERLAND has 4500 union watchmakers. THERE are 100,000 unemployed in Belgium. OMAHA, Neb., has an elevator boys' union. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., has 1500 union carpenters. BOSTON agitates a State employment bureau. AKRON (Ohio) union bricklayers will erect a hall. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., has Chinese shoemakers. DAYTON, Ohio, reports a scarcity of metal polishers. TYNE-WITTERS employ 18,000 persons in New York City. BROTHERHOOD firemen received \$57,000 in benefits in March. TORONTO (Canada) girls will establish a co-operative glove factory