OFFERS PEACE.

TERMS TO END THE GREAT STRIKE SUBMITTED.

The Railroad Managers Asked to Reinstate All Strikers Not Charged With Crime, But They Refused to Treat With Debs-Shot Down by Regulars.

The great strike at Chicago and in the territory tributary to that city of railway men in sympathy with the striking workingmen at Pullman ended in conditional surrender of the strikers. President Debs, of the American Railway Union, sent to the Board of General Manager, through Mayor Hopkins, of Chicago, an offer to declare the strike off if the manoffer to declare the strike off if the managers would agree to take back the men without prejudice, excepting those convicted of violence. The General Managers returned this letter to the Mayor unanswered on the ground that they could not recognize the American Railway Union. Mr. Debs said that the rejection of his offer would cause a renewal of the fight, and that all his resources would be devoted to its maintenance.

President Debs submitted certain terms to the Association of Railroad Managers. In

"1. That arbitration as proposed by President Cleveland be entered upon.

2. That all the striking employes, except those who had been guilty of criminal misconduct, shall be restored to their positions without prejudice by the railroad companies."

He said that the proposition was inspired

by a desire to subserve the public good, as the strike, small and unimportant in its in-ception, had extended until "It now involves or threatens not only every public interest, but the peace, security and prosperity of our common country."

This proposition was signed by Debs, Howard and Keliher, the principal officers of the American Railway Union. It was taken by them to Mayor Hopkins, who attheir request presented it to Chairman St. John, of the General Managers' Association. The association was not in ression, but after the individual members had been consulted, the paper was returned to Mayor Hopkins without answer and with the information that no communication whatever from Debs, Howard and Keliher could be received or considered by the Managers' Association.

This action of the strike leaders was taken, they assert, not because of impending de-feat, but in order that they should be in har-mony with the suggestion President Cleve-land made in announcing that he would appoint a commission to investigate the strike

The refusal of the General Managers even to consider the proposition, the acceptance of which would make necessary the dis-missal of all men engaged to fill the strikers' places and would place them again in the power of the organization which had paralyzed their lines for days, was considered by many a decided setback to the union.

Following it came the result of the two-days' deliberations of the conference of labor leaders called by Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor. The leaders of all the big organizations out-side the American Railway Union and the Knights of Labor decided not to involve the men they represent in any local or general strike. They expressed sympathy with the Pullman employes, but declared a strike at this time of general business depression an act of folly.

Strike Manager Egan declared that as far

as the roads were concerned, the strike was already at an end. If the men wished to stay out of work, that was none of the business of the General Managers. All the roads first, and the managers had nothing to say beyond the fact that they felt they had been grieviously injured and that much of their property had been wantonly destroyed, and they did not see why they

should grant favors to the people who had done them all this harm. Mayor Hopkins made a strong plea for a settlement of the whole matter He pointed out that if the General Managers refused to accept this proposition, the troops must be kept guarding the city for at least two weeks more, entailing a loss of many thousands of dollars on the State, and that there might

be more rioting and bloodshed. be more rioting and bloodsbed.

While these measures to end the strike were being taken in Chicago stirring occurrences were witnessed in the West. The killing of four members of Battery L of the Fifth Artillery, United States Army, in the train wreck at the trestle two miles from Sacramento, Cal., was in a measure averaged by regulars belonging to the same company, two men, both, however, disclaiming to be being shot. One was mortally

Shortly before 11 o'clock Division Superin-tendent Wright ordered a switch engine and flar car to clear the track along Front street contiguous to the headquarters of the strik-

Fearing that an attempt would be made to shoot the engineer and fireman, Captain Roberts and Lieutenant Skerrett of Eattery L, with a number of men, went along on th flat car. The men jeered at the soldiers, and Roberts ordered his men to charge them with bayonets.

Just then several shots were fired, but whether from the crowd or from the roof of the freight sheds, occupied by a number of men, it is not positively known. But this was just the moment the regulars had been waiting for, and they returned the fire. As the reports of their rifles rang out the crowd fell back and two men dropped to the

ground.
The news of the shooting once again threw the city into a great state of excite-ment, and the streets in the vicinity rapidly filled with people, who, however, were dis-persed by the troops with little resistance. United States Marshal Baldwin rode through the lower portion of the city with thirty cavalrymen late in the afternoon and proclaimed martial law. He ordered all people to disperse and return to their homes un-

der penalty of punishment by the law.

The New York express train on the Big
Four, westbound, was wrecked at Fontanet, Ind., a large mining settlement, and the engineer and fireman were killed and two ongineer and freman were killed and two
postal clerks were injured. No passenger
was hurt. The train was running at
high speed when it struck a misplaced switch. The engine, baggage,
postal and express cars and a coach were
piled in a ditch. All day the company met with serious obstructions. The freight blockade had been lifted and freight trains made up by new switchmen and with non-mion firemen were sent out for the first time in a week. Some of the miners at Fontanet stopped the first of these trains by flagging it and then drove the firemen and brakemen away. Though there was no evidence that the miners threw the switch causing the wreck, it was generally believed that they

EXPLOSION KILLED SEVEN.

Dynamite the Cause and Portsmouth the Scene of the Disaster.

A terrible accident, resulting in the death of seven men, occurred at Portsmouth, England. A Trinity House boat, having a crew of seven trained wreckers on board, was

engaged in blowing up the wreck of the yacht Azalia, in the Solent, as the wreck was dangerous to navigation.

In some manner, which will never be known, a dynamite cartridge exploded, killed the seven men and shattered the

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

VICTORIA has been on the British throne

THE German Emperor is now titular commander of seventeen regiments. No English sovereign before Queen Victoria ever lived to see a great-gran tchild.

Mns. U. S. Grant visited Mrs. Jefferson Davis at Narragansett Pier, R. I., one day recently. Edison, the inventor, has never carried a watch in his life. He says he has never

wanted to know the time. MRS. MARTIN G. KIMBALL, who lately died in Philadelphia, was the first person to suggest the observance of a national Decoration

The Duke of Devonshire owns 200,000 acres in England alone, and his revenue is enormous. His father died worth \$7,500,000

The son of President Tyler, who acted as the latter's private secretary at the White House, is now seventy-five years old and a resident of Georgetown.

of personalty.

Some one who has been reading up the perrage says that the Prince of Wales has seventeen brothers-in-law, fifty-seven cousins and fifty-eight nephews and neices GENERALS JAMES LONGSTEET, John B. Gordon, Wade Hampton and Joseph Wheeler are the only survivors of the nineteen Lieuten-

Generals of the Confederate Army. M. CASIMIR-PERIER, President of France, is a genial, shrewd, kindly man of agreeable manners and polite address, has a fine phy-sique, enjoys excellent health and a calm

One woman has been nominated for Representative in the next Congress, Mrs. Caroline Woodward having been made the Prohibition candidate in the Fourth District of Nebraska.

The late Earl of Charlemont, prior to 1866, was a great admirer of Mr. Giadstone, but after the distinguished statesman's change in his Irish policy, the noble lord had his statue at Roxborough Castle painted black to mark his disapprobation of the change.

George R. GRAHAM, who died in New York the other day at the age of eighty-one, was the first man who ever employed Edgar A. Poe as the editor of a magazine, Graham made a fortune, lost it, and in late years has lived on the voluntary contributions of liter-

When it comes to costly toys the latest present to the boy king of Spain may be said to cap the climax. It is nothing less than an Infant Regiment, comprising 400 warriors, ranging in age from five to eight years. This is indeed teaching the young idea how

A PRETTY incident occurred to Mrs. Cleveand while driving to the postofflee at Buz-zard's Bay. Mass. Miss Derby, of Boston, who is deaf, dumb and blind, was introduced to her by touch signs, and the President's wife finally showed her womanliness by giv ing the young lady a sound kiss on the

M. DUPUY. President of the French Chamber of Deputies, has just been elected Hon-orary Corporal of the regiment of Soudanese Sharpshooters, one of the crack corps of France's African army. This honor was conferred in recognition of his bravery in restoring order in the Chamber when Vaillant's bomb was exploded there.

THE Emperor William of Germany is reto his court. After sneezing violently one day, the Emperor remarked to those with him: "Well, you don't trouble yourself at all about one!" The hint was taken, and since then court etiquette prescribes the words, "Health, Your Majesty," when, and as often as, the Kaiser sneezes

COLONEL CHILL W. HAZZARD, the new Supreme Regent of the Royal Arcanum, a beneficial Order with a membership of near-ly 155,000, is editor of the Monongaheia (Penn.) Daily Republican. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar, a Past Department Commander of the G. A. R. and Secretary of the Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia Elitorial Association.

ARTILLERYMEN KILLED.

Terrible Scene Caused by the Explosion of a Caisson.

The explosion of a Second Artillery caisson and the bursting of shot and shell caused frightful carnage among soldiers, civilians, and horses, during a drill of regulars on Grand Boulevard, one of Chicago's finest

driveways.
Four United States soldiers were instantly willed and the bodies of the unfortunate men were burled a considerable distance. Two of the wounded soldiers were not ex-pected to live. Eight more were burned and struck with leaden and wooden missiles and half a dozen civilians were injured.

and half a dozen civilians were injured.

The list of killed was: Jeremiah Donovan, cannoneer Second Light Artillery, Battery F, blown from seat alongside Doyle, Edward Doyle, cannoneer Second Light Artillery, Battery F, from Fort Riley, Kansas, blown from caisson or ammunition chest: Joseph Galler, farrier, Troop B, Seventh Cavalry, Fort Sheridan, body riddled and torn by shot and pieces of gun carriage: Fred Lotz, wheel horse driver, Battery F, Second Artillery, body pierced by shot and wood, died at Michael Rees Hospital at 8 p. m.

The mortally wounded were; Martin O'Donnell, cannoneer, Battery F, Second Artillery, body pierced by fragments of wood, burned by powder; taken to Mercy Hospital, Sergeant Lider, same battery, injuries similar to O'Donnell's; taken to Mercy Hospital, Besides thesa, eight troopers and five civilians were badly hurt.

At least \$25,000 worth of damage was done The list of killed was : Jeremiah Donovan,

At least \$25,000 worth of damage was done At least \$25,000 worth of damage was done to the property of the residents on both sides of Grand Boulevard for half a block north of Oakwood Boulevard. Houses in adjoining streets were also damaged, principally by broken windows and door glass.

The body of troops were proceeding south from the Lake Front along Grand Boulevard at a trot. Having no rioters to quell or railroad property to protect, the soldiers were out for drill and exercise. When with-in 100 feet of Oakwood Boulevardthere came a crash like thunder, followed in an instant by a succession of sharp explosions. Men, horses, wheels and caisson rose in the air. The artillerymen received the brunt of the explosion, being directly in the rear of the

missiles and powder.

Donovan was blown through the air over trees fifty feet high a distance of 500 feet across a vacant lot, dropping on the Union Stock Yard's railroad tracks. Part of one leg was torn off. Doyle was huried 300 feet across the intersection of Cakwood Boules. across the intersection of Oakwood Boulevard, on the opposite side of Grand Boulev

Galler, the farrier of the Seventh Cavalry Troop, was riding in the second column be-hind the artillery. The shell which killed him entered his head over the heads of the troopers in the front ranks. Part of the load took off half of Kane's ear and tore a big

hole in his hat.

Steel and wood pierced the body of Fred Lotz, the wheel-horse driver nearest the exploding ammunition, and killed the animal.

All the eight artillery horses are dead. The four which pulled the first gun were huried in front of the exploding powder and shells to a grassy part of the boulevard, 100 feet away. Three were killed outright, being shot through and through.

The foruth had to be put out of his misery The four horses drawing the second gun were huried to one side of the boulevard on the grass, and all instantly killed. Galler's horse was shot from under him, and his life had to be taken. hole in his hat.

ARCHBISHOP SATOLLI has, on appeal, sustained a decision given by Bishop Watterson, of Ohio, suspending from Church privileges every Catholic society having a liquor dealer at its head or among its officers.

FASTEST OF WARSHIPS.

THE CRUISER MINNEAPOLIS BREAKS ALL RECORDS.

She Attained to a Maximum Speed of 25.20 Knots on Her Formal Trial Trip-A Sustained Speed of 23.05 Knots-A Premium of \$402,500 Earned for Her Builders.

By making a run off Boston of 89.94 miles in three hours, forty-nine minutes and two seconds, the latest addition to the United States Navy, the Minneapolis proved herself. the fastest seagoing cruiser. Her speed has never been approached except by the Columbia, which over the same course last Movember covered the same distance in three hours, fifty-one minutes and iwenty-four seconds. The Columbia's average speed was 22.80 an hour, which has been the record for large cruisers until the Minneapolis raised the figures a quarter of a knot, and now holds the record with an average speed over the forty-four mile. average speed over the forty-four mile course of 23.05 knots.

course of 23.05 knots.

The Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by the official Trial Board, Commodore Self-ridge, President, and about 100 invited guests, reached the Minneapolis in a tug boat at eight o'clock a. m.

There were in the party, besides Messrs. Edwin S., Charles H. and Henry W. Cramp, ex-Secretary Tracy, Admiral Belknap. Senator Hawley, of Connecticut; Senator Washburn, of Minnesota; Congressmen Cummings, of New York; Cogswell, of Massachusetts; Hulke, of Ohio, and Money, of Mississippi, and Chief Engineer Melville.

At 9.44.08 the Minneapolis dashed across the line, and immediately the official inspec-

the line, and immediately the official inspec-tors and the amateur inspectors began their calculations as to her speed. It required but six minutes and twenty-two seconds to cover the first leg of the course, thus giving her a speed of 22.74 knots, and considering the fact that she had started without a full head of steam the builders were satisfied with the result.

With her engines still working at high speed the Minneapolis made a detour of about seven miles and then headed once more in a straight line for the course. Everything depended upon this homeward run. She was very close to the Columbia's speed for the first half. That vessel had covered the distance in one hour, 55 minutes and 7 seconds. It took the Minneapolis 1 hour. 55 minutes and 18 seconds, a record of 22.90 knots as against 22.92 knots for the

The line was crossed in front of the Dolphic, on the homeward run, 11.58 o'clock. The firemen were as busy as beavers downin, the vessel, and the forced draught lifted big chunks of einders out of the long smoke stacks. The big cruiser's machinery throbbed, and all on board knew that she was speeding as no vessel had ever before done. When the Vesuvins was passed a little figuring showed that the speed had been 25,20 knots. It was the best record shown.

the best record shown.

The prospects for a new record looked bright, but were dimmed temporarily by the report that the speed between the Atlanta and the Fortune was only 21.80, as against 22.09 on the first trip. But the engines began to throb with renewed vigor, and the remaining legs of the course were covered in 22.80, 22.07 and 23.22 knots respectively, making the elapsed time for the homeward trip only 1h. 53m. 42s, and the average speed 23.23 knots, or an average of 23.05 knots for the whole course.

the whole course.
Wild cheers followed the announcement of the new world's record, and the hoisting of brooms to each masthead informed the people on the yachts and steamers swarming around the finish line that the Minneapolis

was the fleetest ship in the world.

As the brooms went up, Edwin S. Cramp jumped down from the bridge into the arms of Commodors. Melville who sained has about the waist and swung him off his feet, Then Secretary Herbert shook hands with and congratulated him. Ex-Secretary Tracy followed suit, and then all the naval officers who had been watching the cruiser's per-formance crowded around the Cramps to add their cor gratulations.

It was not to be wondered at that when this result was known it spread through the ship with marvelous rapidity, and that the news was greeted everywhere with cheers. The off watch of firemen on deck cheered the figures, the Secretary of the Navy, the Messrs. Cramp and Engineer-in-Chief Moiville in rapid succession

Secretary Herbert, at the suggestion of Engineer-in-Chief Melville, went to the lower deck, where the men were sorubbing themselves in their wash rooms, and was re-ceived with applause and cheering as he congratulated them on their splendid work. In making this astonishing speed the engines were kept under an average pressure of 160 pounds of steam, 165 pounds being the maximum. The total horse-power was 21,000. The average revolutions of the screws were 132.5 per minute, the maximum being 137 on the port side. The big fire boxes consumed twenty tons of carefully se-

lected coal per hour.

The builders of the Minneapolis are enstied to \$50,000 for every quarter knot of
speed she makes over twenty-one knots, and this will entitle them to a premium of about

As soon as Charles H. Cramp, the builder, reached Boston he wired this telegram to President Cleveland: To the President, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C. :

The cruiser Minneapolis has made twentsthree knots an hour, surpassing all records. We are pleased to inform the Commander in-Chief of the Army and Navy of this peer-less addition to the national defenses. CHABLES H. CRAMP.

The Minneapolis is a triple screw protected cruiser, intended to be a commerce destroyer, capable of long distance cruising with a speed greater than that of any other cruiser or any merchant steamer now affort, Her displacement is 7350 tons; indicated horse power, about 21,000; length, 412 feet; beam, fifty-eight feet; draught, twenty-two and a half feet. Her coal supply will be fully 2600 half feet. Her coal supply will be fully 2000 tons, with which she can steam about 15,000 miles without recoaling, although her theoretical cruising rauge is 26,000 miles. Her battery will be one 8-inch and two 6-inch breech loading rifles, eight 4-inch rapid fire guns, and twelve 6-pounder rapid fire guns. She is nearly a twin of the cruiser Columbia, except in having a somewhat better boiler canacity and two smokestaks instead of capacity and two smokestacks instead of

FUN COST TWO LIVES.

Practical Joker and Another Man Drowned in Colorado.

T. A. Hawley, a practical joker, took up a loose plank in a bridge at Edwards, Col., and when Minnie and Clarence Fleick and Cu William Burnison drove upon the bridge Hawley said 'You cannot cross here."
The horse became frightened and backed offthe bridge. Hawley jumpel into the river and rescued the girl. He went back for the brother and both were drownd. Burnison swam out.

CARNOT IN THE PANTHEON.

Interment of the Remains of the Late French President.

The interment of the remains of the late President Carnot, of France, took place at the Pantheon, Paris, where they have been resting temporarily in a vault.

The remains of the murdered President were placed beside those of his grandfather, Lazare Carnot, known as the "organizer of

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate. 151st Day.—Mr. Hale's resolution of inquiry as to what had become of the Tariff bill was discussed.—The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was passed.

152b Day.—The Senate adjourned for lack of a querum, without acting on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

of a duorum, without acting on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

1530 Day.—The Legislative, Executive and Judicial and District of Columbia Appropriation bills were passed. 154rn Day.—The Agricultural Appropria-tion bill was passed, with an amendment ordering the expenditure of \$1,000,000 to exterminate the Bussian thistle.—Mr. Peffer introduced a petition asking Congress to order Attorney-General Olney to enforce the

Sherman law against the Eastern Railroad 155TH DAY.—The day was occupied with the consideration of the Indian Appropria-156TH DAY.-The Indian Appropriation bill

was passed.—The report of the tariff conference was presented and referred. The House.

173D DAY .- Only routine business was 1747H DAY.—The House spent the day considering the Revenue Cutter Service bill

without acting upon it.
175TH DAY.—The House discussed the Bailey Bankruptcy bill. — The House adopted a strong resolution approving the Prostdent's course in the strike. It was passed without division, the minority not being strong enough to get the yeas and nays.

176TH DAY.—The House, after passing the Bailey Bankruptcy bill by a vote of 127 to Bailey Bankruptcy bill by a vote of 127 to 81, devoted the rest of the day to the consideration of bilis reported by the Committee

177TH DAY. -Routine business only was transacted 178rn Day.—Chairman Wilson, in reporting the disagreement of the Tariff Conference Committee, read a letter from the President, urging the House not to adopt the Senate amendments; Mr. Reed also spoke. The House then voted to disagree, and the old conferees were reappointed.

Excland has had copious rains, which have brought on the grass rapidly, thereby reducing the demand for hay. The latter has, therefore, sold for lower prices and the future demand is likely to be considerably

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK AND CREAM. Greatly decreased receipts and warmer weather caused a brisk and active market during the past week. Platform surplus sold

	change price, 2c. per quart.	10 qu	arts	Ex-
	Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals Condensed milk, gals Cream, gals	1,490,261 12,630 49,960		
á	BUTTER.			
	Creamery - Penn., extras \$ Western, extras Western, firsts. Western, thirds to seconds State - Extra Pirsts. Seconds. Western Im Creamery, firsts. Seconds. Western Factory, fresh, extras Seconds to firsts. Thirds Summer make. Rolls, fresh	17 17 153 13 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	99999 99999999	17% 16 15 17 16% 14 14% 12% — 14 10 —
	CHEESE,			
	State—Full cream, white, fancy Full cream, good to prime. State Factory—Part skims, choice. Part skims, com. to prime.	23	999 99	934 834 514 434 2
	Fall skims	*7	2 00	
	State & Penn-Fresh	12 	99999	1234 14 11 —
	BEANS AND PEAS			
	Beans-Marrow, 1893, choice. Medium, 1893, choice	2 85	@	2 90

State & Penn-Fresh Jerser-Fancy	12	6	123
Western-Fresh, best	-	(6)	11
Duck eggs-South & West	-	0	-
Goose eggs		0	
BEANS AND PEA	1,		
Beans-Marrow, 1893, choice.	2.85	@	2 90
Medium, 1893, choice	-	(0)	2 00
Pea, 1893, choice	Median	60	1 95
Red kidney, 1893, choice	2 50	6	2 60
White Kidney, 1893, choice	2 35	6	2 45
Black turtle soup. 1893	1 95	(6)	2 00
Lima, Cal., 1893, 7 60 lbs	-	10	2 55
Green peas, bbls, 7 bush	4100	0	1 073
FRUITS AND BERRIES-	-FRES	H.	
Blackberries, Jersey, & qt.	5	6	9
Strawberries, # qt	4	(m)	9
Watermelons, each	10	60	25
Cherries, \$16	4	60	8
Peaches, ? basket	75	(4)	1 50
Huckleberries, Jersey, 7 qt.	6	(4)	10
Muskmelons, & bbl	2 50	(4)	3 00
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	1777 TO 1884	The second	- AV

I ontonos, p ones, c	6	100	10
Huckleberries, Jersey, # qt.			
Muskmelons, w bbl 2	90		3 00
Raspberries, & cup	- 3	100	6
	50	(0)	3 00
	00		5 00
Grapes, P case	50	(0)	2 00
Currants, & qt	4	0	7
ROPS.			
State-1893, choice, 7 15		100	13
1893, common to good	R	100	12
	13	10	14
Pacific Coast, choice	8	6	125
Common to prime		6	7
Old odds		187	
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay-Good to choice ₹ 100 fb	person.	@	85
Clover mixed	-	6	2100
Straw-Long rye	50	6	65
Short rye	40	0	45
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, # tb	-	a	11
	12	0	14
Spring chickens, # tb		6	7
Roosters, old, F B	_	6	10
Turkeys, Plb	50	6	75
Ducks, P pair			1 25
Geese, & pair	90	0	30
Pigeons, # pair	20	@	90
DRESSED POPLIER			

	FOWIS, P ID		700	
	Spring chickens, # tb 1	2	0	14
		-	6	7
1			0	10
	Ducks, P pair 5	0	10	75
	The state of the s		-	1 25
1	decompose a businesses as a contract and a contract	0		30
	Pigeons, # pair 2	*	-	-
	DRESSED POULTRY.			
1	Turkeys, # tb	7		9
1	Chickens, Phila, broilers 1	8	œ	20
١	China and a many a ma	6	100	17
1			6	State .
1	Sernole to mineral services		ë	1436
1	# 45 ca and 2 and 1 and 2 and	_	6	13
1	Artalianing or missages and a construction			
١	The territory of the second se	2	@	1234
1	Squabs, 7 doz 1 2	э		2 25
1	VEGETABLES.			
1	Potatoes, L. L. & bbl 13	7	6	1 50
1	Sweets, No. 1, 2 bbl 40		60	2 75
	Cabbage, # 100 20		ä	4 60
١	Onlons-Virginia, ? crate 7	5	6	1 00
1	Carried Annual Control of the Contro			2 50
١	Excellence y, v min.		2	75
1	The property reserved to the contract of the			1 00
1				1 25
	Beets, # 100 bunches 1 0	2		
	Asparagus, P doz 7			1 00
	String beans, & basket 7.			1 00
	Green peas, # basket 17		0	2 03
	Green corn. 7 100 7		0	1 25
	Tomatoes, Jersey, 2 box 30	0	100	2 50

reen corn, 7 100	75	60 1
	3 00 50	000
GRAIN, ETC.		
our-Winter Patents	3 00	@ :
Spring Patents	3 65	6 :
heat, No. 2 Red	-	6
May	-	6
rn-No. 2	-	0
sts-No. 2 White	-	
Track mixed	-	160
re-State	44	0
rley-Ungraded Western	68	ret.
eds-Clover, ₹ 100	8 00	@1
Timothy, ₩ 100	4 50	
-A Clien Obnom		-

593%

48 50

634 Lard-City Steam LIVE STOCK. Beeves, city dressed 6 9 8)4

Milch Cows, com. to good — 6 8)4

Calves, city dressed 6 8 8)4

Country dressed 5 6 7)5

Sheep, \$\Pm\$ 100 lbs 275 6 350

Lambs, \$\Pm\$ 100 lbs 5 60

Dressed 6 8 8)4

PRENDERGAST HANGED.

Execution Accomplished Without a



EUGENE PRENDERGAST

Eugene Prendergast was hanged in the county jail at Chicago, for the murder of Mayor Carter H. Harrison last October. The drop fell at 11.40 a. m. He did not break down at the last as his keepers had expected. down at the last as his keepers had expected. Between six and seven o'clock a. m. he partook heartily of a breakfast, and at about aine o'clock sent work to the jailer that he was again hungry, and was served with another hearty meal. He talked freely with his spiritual advisers. As the hour for his execution came nearer, he showed some signs of nervousness, but on the whole was remarkably calm.

The jury of physicians at 11.10 inspected the scaffold and appurtenances. Fifty deputy sheriffs were ranged around the sides of the corridor and after a short wait the

march to the scaffold was begun.
Sheriff Gilbert and Jailer Morris appeared at the right of the scaffold, and the prisoner walked behind them. He stood without apparent nervousness as his arms were being pinioned, and seemed determined to die game. A white shroud was placed about him, and the jailor placed the rope around his neck and the white cap over his head. An instant later he shot downward. His neck was apparently broken. He hung sur-rounded by the jury of physicians for nine minutes and was then pronounced dead. The body was then lowered, placed in a coffin, and taken into the outer court for delivery to his relatives after the customary formali-

Prendergast made no audible sound from the time he left his cell. He was dissuaded by Sheriff Gilbert from his determination ex pressed earlier in the day to make a speech. The crime which Patrick Eugene Prender-gast expatiated with his life was the murder of Mayor Garter Harrison, of Chicago, on the night of October 28, 1893. The assassin called at the Mayor's residence and said he was a city official. He walked past the servant and found Mr. Harrison. A few minutes later the crack of a revolver was heard, and Prendergast rushed out of the front door. The Mayor died in a very short time. About 9 o'clock of the same evening the assassin gave himself up to the police

Prendergast was indicted by the Grand Jury October 30, two days after the commis-sion of the crime. The trial resulted in a verdict of guilty four days after Christmas, and the execution was set for March 23.

The defense claimed that Prendergast was insane, and, as the law of Illinois forbids the execution of a prisoner while insane, a stay was secured and an insanity trial or-dered.

The arguments and postponements were long, but a decision that the accused was sane was finally reached, and the date of execution set for July 13.

KILLED IN THE MINE. Two Hundred Sticks of Dynamite

Explode in a Shaft. At No. 8 Stockton mine, Hazleton, Penn., 200 sticks of dynamite exploded among a gang of men who were preparing to go to their day's work, Eight men were killed. The explosion occurred about 7 o'clock a.m. The men were descending the slope at the time and distributing themselves in the various chambers and gangway where they are em-ployed at the bottom of the slope, Charles O'Donnell, who looked after the explosives and supplies for the loaders and other com-pany workmen, was busy dealing out dynanite and caps to the leaders and the starters. The latter came to him in groups, and be-tween eight and ten of these workmen were standing about him at the time of the ex-

The place was filled with dust and flying debris. All lights were extinguished. The men were demoralized for the time and did not know which way to turn. Although the explosion took place 300 yards below the surface the shock was felt over an area of surface extending to the face extending to the lumber yard three miles south and in the adjoining mine, No. 2

From the latter mine a rescuing party rushed through subterranean passageways to No. 8. As these men approached the bot-tom of the slope where the accident occurred they came up with the drivers and other laborers groping about in the darkness. Pushing toward the bottom they found huge timbers twisted and torn and scattered about. Not one of the bodies of the victims

was in a condition to permit identity.

It was 10 o'clock before the workmen got the remains of the victims sufficiently gether to arrange for hoisting them to the surface. Eight rough boxes were taken down the slope. From the mouth of the opening a high trestle work extends to the tower of the breaker. As the remains were too mutilated for the friends of the men to recognize them, it was decided to hoist the boxes to the top of the tower and carry them from there to the railroad, thus keeping them away from the crowd. It was it o'clock before the first box was holded on. before the first box was hoisted up. The other followed quickly, and as they emerged from the darkness a loud wall from the throng of relatives arose. The scene was heartrending in the extreme. It was re-peated until the last of the victims was taken out at noon. The undertakers took charge of the bodies,

Charles O'Donnell was the only one who could be recognized. To learn the names of the others it was necessary to find the living men, as it was not known how many stood around the rupply house when the experience accounts.

plosion occurred. The names of the victims, as furnished by the mine foreman, are: Charles O'Donnell, aged twenty-five, married; Andrew Sabol, aged thirty-eight, married; John Primbone, aged twenty-two, single; John Keohled, aged twenty-three, single; Anthony Moscavitz, aged twenty-five, married; John Krinock, aged twenty-five, married; John Maetofski, aged forty-four, married; John Brizzon, aged twenty-five, single.

THREE WERE DROWNED.

Father, Son and Uncle Lost at Burlington, Iowa.

M. S. Walker, a young lawyer, S. M. Walker, his father, and T. H. Walker, his uncle, were drowned in the river near Bur-

lington, Iows.

M. S. Walker was seleed with cramps, and the other two were dragged down while trying to rescue him.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

ECONOMICAL PROSTING. The whites of two eggs will make frosting for two large cakes if proverly managed. Beat them up will a little sugar until quite light, then put a tablespoonful of cold water into the dish, mix it slightly with the egg and sugar already there and add more sugar. This may be repeated until nearly half a cupful of water has been added. The frosting must be well beaten, and may have any flavoring preferred. Made in this way, it sets quickly and retains its moist and delicate qualities much longer than when made with egg alone .- New York Ledger.

TO BOIL AND SERVE SWEET CORN.

Half the sweet corn is spoiled in cooking. The ears should not be broken before cooking unless it is impossible to get them into the kettle. Have the water boiling. Throw in a tablespoonful of salt to every quart of water. The corn, if not hard and very full, should be cooked in from twelve to twenty minutes. When the corn is done a silver fork thrust into a kernel should break open the skin and release the inner kernel. Don't let the corn stand after it is done in the water in which it has been cooked. Place it in a double steamer.

A good plan is to boil more ears than are wanted for dinner and cut off the remainder to be heated up for breakfast with milk, butter, pepper and salt. These ears should be left in the hot water until ready to be

scraped. The ears which are to be served should be broken into two or three pieces, as they can then be eaten without disturbing the comfort of the rest of the table and making every one who tries the corn on the cob appear like hogs while eating. The pieces

of the fingers. Corn tastes best and looks best if brought to the table in a corn doily, or wrapped in a plain napkin.-New York Journal.

should be small enough to be held

with one hand without soiling the tips

TASTEFUL VEGETABLES.

Mashed carrots are quite as palatable as mashed turnips. They should be cooked, passed through a sieve and put into a stewpan with a piece of butter, a spoonful of cream, a drop or two of tarragon vinegar, whisked up and seasoned with pepper and salt, arranged in the form of a mould and sprinkled with a little chopped pars-

Cucumbers are seldom used except raw, and yet they are both delicious and digestible when cooked. The peel should be removed and the cucumber should be boiled until tender, then drained and sliced and simmered in good brown gravy, to which a very little Chile vinegar has been added, for seven or eight minutes. Radishes, like cucumbers, can be served hot as well as in salads. They should be tied in bunches and boiled for eighteen or twenty minutes, then placed on toast and covered with white sauce. Peas, French beans and sprouts are greatly improved by being tossed for a few minutes previous to sending to table in a saucepan containing a lump of fresh butter, a tablespoonful of cream, a pinch of caster sugar and seasoning of pepper and salt. A rather more simple way of treating French beans is a la Francaise. They are put into a pan with a piece of butter, the juice of half a lemon and a little pepper and

A ragout of peas needs but to be eaten to be appreciated. Put three ounces of butter into a saucepan with a teaspoon of minced onion, a few leaves of fresh mint, pepper and salt. When these ingredients have simmered for a few minutes-take care that they do not acquire the least color-add a quart of green peas, and shake the pan to prevent their burning; after five minutes add half a pint of water, avery little borax and half a teaspoon of powdered sugar. Cover the pan closely and draw it to the side of the fire and let the contents cook slowly for about three-quarfers of an hour; if allowed to boil the water will soon be absorbed, and unless more is added at once the pear, instead of being large and tender, will be shriveled and hard .- New York Advertiser.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A bag filled with salt and heated is a great relief to any one suffering from neuralgia. Baking is one of the cheapest and

most convenient modes of preparing a meal in small families. In roasting meat turn with a spoon, instead of a fork, as the latter pierces

the meat and lets the juice out. One teaspoonful of cornstarch to a cup of table salt will keep it from getting hard in the salt shakers.

To tell good eggs, put them in water; if the large ends turn up they are not fresh. This is an infallible rule to distinguish a good egg from a bad one.

Never bite or pass sewing silk through the lips, as lead poisoning has been known to result from such a habit, as it is soaked in acctate of lead to make it weigh heavier.

When mattresses are stained, take starch wet into a paste with cold water. Spread this on the stains, first putting the mattress in the sun. In an hour or two rub this off, and if not clean, repeat the process.

An English way to cover flower pots is to paste the narrow ends of the tissue paper sheet together and cut it of the right height, making the top edge tulip pointed. Crimp the paper together in the same way as the lamp shade; this will bring it about the right size to fit an ordinary flower pot. Finish with a ribbon of the