

"Stateswomen" is the correct thing to call the female Australian politician.

The Japs will before long be a formidable factor among the world's naval powers, predicts the St. Louis Star-Sayings.

In France it is decided that the makers of bicycles are responsible for damages when an accident occurs through a structural fault in a machine.

During the last two months of 1894 the number of serious crimes reported in Egypt was 234, as compared with 484 during the same period in 1893. This is regarded as very satisfactory.

It is estimated by some that the present average value of gold bullion is about forty per cent. of its market value. The remaining sixty per cent. is the value given it by demand for use in the arts.

The Secretary of the North Carolina Board of Health cites numerous cases where neighborhoods almost uninhabitable on account of malaria became healthy when artesian water was substituted for that from streams or surface wells.

The Southern States are dotted with gold properties from one end to the other, avers the Atlanta Constitution. The Virginia-Maryland gold runs in a southerly direction through the middle sections of those States and continues its course into North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama into Mexico.

This belt covers at least twenty counties in Virginia, and quartz veins exist of immense size in Fauquier, Goochland, Louisa and other counties, quartz taken from veins at different sections showing by fire assay from \$10 to \$1000 gold to the ton. Two years ago six hundred pounds of ore were taken from a vein near Montgomery County, Maryland, near the Virginia border, which yielded \$30,000 gold, this being a pocket. The ore of this vein averaged \$50 to the ton at a total expense not exceeding \$3.

The sod houses in which many of the farmers of Western Kansas brave the blizzards are admirably adapted to the purpose. It should also be said that they are the coolest of dwellings during the heated term. The manner of construction is as follows: "The farmer cuts the slabs of sod for building purposes just as sod is cut for transplanting grass. The buffalo grass indigenous to the Western Kansas country grows like a thick mat of tough herbage. The slabs of this sod, about fifteen by twenty-four inches and four inches thick, hold together with the consistency of felt. They are laid in courses like building stone, and pressed closely together, and the roof is made of timbers and frequently thatched. The inside is then smoothed with the native lime, which makes an excellent plaster. This coat of lime is sometimes applied outside also, but usually these sod houses present a natural dun color like the winter prairie. In some cases the floor is made by excavating a few feet and tramping the ground solid with horses; otherwise a regular wood floor is laid. The window and door frames are fitted as in building stone house. The sod house contains frequently only one room, but some have two and even three rooms." The sod house lasts about five years.

The students of sociology, and particularly that branch which relates to our foreign immigration, will be interested in a table compiled by William E. Curtis, of the Chicago Record, which shows the proportion of foreign-born citizens of the United States who own the homes in which they live, and the percentage of those homes that are free from incumbrance. The following gives the percentages in fifty-eight cities of more than 50,000 population:

Table with 3 columns: Nationality, Percentage owners, Percentage free homes. Rows include German, Scandinavian, Irish, Scotch, French, English and Welsh, Austrians and Hungarians, English Canadians, Russians and Poles, Canadian French, Italian.

The average of ownership for the whole population of the fifty-eight cities is 24.88 per cent., and 61.64 per cent. are free of incumbrance. The average home ownership for natives of the United States in these cities is 23.41 per cent., and 61.86 per cent. are free of incumbrance. It will be noticed that the Frenchmen are least given to mortgages, and that the Italian, although he seldom buys a home, is accustomed to pay for it.

The Scotch banks have reduced the rate of interest on deposits to one per cent., the lowest rate known.

There are 46,000 professional tramps in the country, and it costs the people \$9,000,000 annually to support them in idleness.

According to the St. Louis Star-Sayings, "detrolleyed" is the new word New York has coined to describe Brooklyn's condition during the street car strike.

Statistics are quoted to show that in New York City last year 347 fires were caused by coal oil, 230 by gas, 273 by matches and only forty-eight by the use of electric light and power.

The copper production of the world last year was 330,500 tons, and with the increasing use of electricity there is a possibility, thinks the Washington Star, of an almost unlimited increase in the demand for it.

"New York society is on needles and pins over the rumor that William Waldorf Astor is going to forsake England and re-establish himself as a citizen of the United States," said George Spencer, of the metropolis, to a Washington Star reporter. "The reason given for his proposed change of plans is his desire to educate his children in the United States, but those who know him well are thoroughly convinced that his motive lies deeper. Mr. Astor will never forgive the slight put upon his dead wife recently by the members of his immediate family, who gave a ball while her body was on the way from Europe, and who did not attend her funeral. If he does return it will be to get recompense for his injured feelings, and he will fight his family in social and business life to the bitter end. So it is not surprising that the 400 is agitated and eagerly looking forward to a possible big row in the richest family on earth."

There are 1,800,000 boys in the public schools of the United States under eighteen years of age, and the New Orleans Picayune believes that if the plans of Lafayette Papp, G. A. R., of New York, Henry H. Adams, commander, are carried to a successful issue, every one of these boys, before the end of the year, will be skilled in military knowledge and the use of arms. "It is an idea of magnificent dimensions that the Grand Army post has conceived, and the men selected to put it into active operation are going about the herculean task in a sensible, business-like manner that promises speedy success. Should the project be developed into a fact it will give the United States the greatest force of citizen soldiery on earth. Almost from the time the boys of the Nation are taught the first elements of the three R's they will be given military instruction—first, in primary stages, and later on, the more advanced courses, as the student increases in age. Under this system, when the average boy leaves school he will be in better physical condition than is the case at present, by reason of the active exercise attendant upon military instruction, and in event of emergency will be ready to serve his country capably and efficiently without months of training."

The New York Press prints this rhapsody: All heroes do not wear uniforms, and some of the bravest of them are too young to vote. That twelve-year-old West Virginia school-boy who was found frozen to death with his arms clasped about his ten-year-old sister was a hero of the truest sort. For he had taken his own coat off and wrapped his sister in it in the vain effort to save her life at the expense of his own. No Spartan at Thermopylae, no grizzled veteran of Napoleon's Old Guard, no man who joined in Pickett's charge at Gettysburg, or who stood unflinchingly under the Stars and Stripes against that memorable onset, ever won the title of hero more worthily than this nameless lad. His conduct had in it all the highest elements of heroism. It was not inspired by love of glory or hope of reward. It was born of instinctive chivalry and inspired by dauntless courage. To die in the blaze of battle, with nerves quivering with excitement, under the eyes of cheering comrades, is far less difficult than to perish by inches, after having deliberately sacrificed the last chance of safety in order to save another. There could be no sterner trial of heroism than this. Yet this West Virginia boy stood the test, and the Nation that has lost him has reason for pride as well as regret. He was made of the right stuff for American citizenship. While our country produces lads of this type, there can be no fear for the Republic.

SILVER PARTY LAUNCHED

The Bimetallic League Issues an Address to the People.

A CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

Joseph C. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, Recommended by the League—Signers of the Address Represent Sixteen States—A National Organization to Be Formed, With Representatives in Every State.

General A. J. Warner, President of the American Bimetallic League, announces that the league has prepared an address to the people, outlining plans for a new bimetallic party. The address is signed by three former Congressmen and others representing sixteen States and two Territories: R. P. Bland (Mo.), W. J. Bryan (Neb.), H. A. Coffey (Wyo.), George W. Fithian (Ill.), J. W. Cookrell (Tex.), John L. McLaurin (S. C.), James G. Maguire (Cal.), George P. Hirt (O.), Justin B. Whiting (Mich.), H. C. Snodgrass (Tenn.), George F. Richardson (Mich.), M. A. Smith (Ariz.), A. W. Ogden (La.), J. Coehart (W. Va.), H. L. Moore (Kan.), H. D. Money (Miss.), R. W. Fyran (Mo.), B. F. Grady (N. C.), Charles H. Morrill (Vt.), W. H. Bowser (N. D.), Antonio (Ill.), D. D. Donovan (O.), A. C. Latimer (S. C.), Marshall Arnold (Mo.), W. H. Denson (Ala.), W. J. Talbert (S. C.), John S. Williams (Miss.), T. J. Strait (S. C.), A. J. Campbell (N. D.), W. H. Bowser (N. D.), Antonio Joseph (N. M.), E. P. Howell, of the Atlanta Constitution; J. Floyd King, ex-member of Congress, Louisiana.

The signers of the address demand the immediate return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver by the restoration by this Government independently of any foreign power, of the unrestricted coinage of both silver and gold into standard money, at the ratio of 16 to 1, and upon terms exact equality, the silver coin to be a full legal tender equally with gold for all debts and dues, public and private. Further they say:

"We hold that the power to control and regulate the currency is inseparable from the power to coin money, and hence that all currency intended to circulate as money should be issued and its volume controlled by the general Government only and should be a national debt."

"We are unalterably opposed to the issue by the United States of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace, and demand the payment of all such obligations of the United States as provided by existing law, in either gold or silver coin and at the option of the Government and not at the option of the creditor." They say there are silver men in both old parties, but that both old parties are under the domination of the money trust, and the bimetallic men got together under a new flag.

Those in the conference assert that if they had authority to name a candidate for President they would name Joseph C. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, but not having such authority they can only suggest the name and invite expressions from the people by petition, resolutions or otherwise, believing that nominations when made should reflect in the most direct manner the will of the people uncontrolled by caucus machinery or by professional politicians.

A committee consisting of General A. J. Warner, President of the American Bimetallic League; William M. Sibley, of the United States Senate; Henry Jones, of Georgia; Francis G. Newlands, of Nevada; Anson Wolcott, of Indiana, and John L. McLaurin, of South Carolina, has been appointed to make a report to the National Committee, to consist of one member from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia, to take charge of the movement in all the States and Territories.

A BANK CASHIER SHOT.

Seriously Wounded by Robbers Who Were Pursued and Captured.

Cashier Leech, of the Bank of Adel, Iowa, was perhaps fatally shot by two bank robbers at Adel. They escaped with an unknown amount, supposed to be \$15,000. C. D. Bailey, a merchant, was also badly shot. The robbers drove into town about nine o'clock in a top buggy, proceeded at once to the Bank of Adel, entered, and stated they were there to cash a check, but before soon both robbers were captured. One hid in a barn at De Sota and was smoked out and shot. The posse returned to Adel with the other one.

While in the bank and during their retreat the robbers fired repeatedly at the citizens who were after them. Following are the casualties:

- Dead—Orlando P. Wilkins, robber, from Patterson, Madison County, Iowa, aged 39, shot by robbers.
Injured—S. M. Leech, cashier of the bank, seriously wounded in left shoulder and neck.
C. D. Bailey, merchant, shot in shoulder.
J. M. Byers, prominent citizen, shot in back and arm.
B. S. Barr, Postmaster, shot in left arm.
J. L. Simpson, citizen, and Cecil Dexter, a boy, slightly wounded.
The robbers, Orlando P. Wilkins and C. W. Crawford, were farmers, living in Patterson.

NEW CHWANG IS CAPTURED.

Japan Takes China's Big Town in Manchuria After Hard Fighting.

A despatch from General Nodza, of the Japanese forces, dated at Hai-Cheng, China, gives this information: "As arranged, the army attacked New Chwang. The fighting began at 10 o'clock in the morning. Both divisions entered the city by noon. Part of the enemy had fled to Yingkao, but the greater part still occupied the houses and streets and obstinately resisted the Japanese troops. "The street fighting was desperate, but the Japanese won their way gradually street by street, until by 11 o'clock in the evening they had completely routed the enemy. "The Chinese left behind 1800 killed and wounded, 600 prisoners, eighteen guns and great quantities of rifles, ammunition, banners and provisions. The Japanese loss was somewhat above 200 killed and wounded."

Spain's Demand on Us. Captain-General Calleja has demanded the recall of the American Consul-General at Havana, Cuba. At a cabinet council at Madrid it was agreed to support the demand.

USE OF THE KNOT ABOLISHED.

An Imperial Russian Decree in Behalf of Convicted Peasants.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says that an imperial decree has been issued abolishing the use of the knot for offenses committed by the peasantry, who have been completely at the mercy of the local judges. Statistics, it is said, were submitted to the Czar, showing that during the last ten years 3000 persons died as the result of being whipped with knots, and that the greater number of them were only guilty of having stolen produce from farmers.

GREAT NAVAL DISPLAY.

The United States to Be Represented at the Opening of the Kiel Canal.

The number of warships expected to be present at the opening of the great Kiel Canal in Germany this spring will far surpass any gathering in recent years, not excepting that of our naval review, when there were about forty vessels in New York Harbor. Great Britain, France and Russia will send large fleets, while Italy, Spain and other smaller continental powers will be represented by some of their latest crack warships. The United States will have the flagship San Francisco and Marblehead, and probably one of the two triple screw cruisers and the New York.

Secretary Herbert has notified the American Minister at Berlin to inform the officials that two ships, and perhaps four, will be at Kiel, in accordance with the Emperor's request. The opportunity of showing off the Columbus and Minneapolis, which are without equal in their class, and to compare the New York with the Blake, an armored cruiser of nearly the same displacement, it is believed may be taken advantage of by Secretary Herbert, who has been anxious for some time to let foreign navies witness the latest successes which have crowned the building of the new navy. It is admitted that no ship is comparable to the New York of her tonnage and armament, while there are but two triple-screw cruisers in the world except those belonging to the United States. Both the Kaiserliche-Augusta and the French ship have fallen to make the record of the Columbus, and in this branch of naval advancement the United States so far has outstripped foreigners.

FIGHTING THE INCOME TAX.

Distinguished Counsel in Battle Array in the Supreme Court.

Preliminary arrangements for the argument in the income tax cases were made in the Supreme Court of the United States in the presence of such an array of distinguished counsel as is seldom seen in the court. There will be three cases, the first of which is opened upon the coming in of the court with a request from the Attorney-General that the three cases be consolidated. It was arranged that five hours should be given to each side, with the statement by Chief Justice Fuller that further time would be given if found necessary later. He also remarked that the court would not expect to hear more than three attorneys on each side. In the Moore case, ex-Senator George F. Edmunds and Samuel Shillalarger and J. M. Wilson appear for Moore, and the Attorney-General, Assistant Attorney-General Whitney and the Solicitor-General for the Government. Follock and Hyde are represented by Clarence A. Seward, W. D. Guthrie, Charles Steele, Joseph H. Choate, Charles Southmayd and B. H. Bristol, while H. B. Turner appears for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and James C. Carter and William C. Gulliver for the Continental Company.

SHOUP IDAHO'S SENATOR AGAIN.

He Receives Just the Number of Votes Necessary to an Election.

George L. Shoup was re-elected United States Senator from Idaho on the first ballot at Boise City. (The vote was: Shoup, 27; Sweet, 12; Crook, 14; absent, 1; necessary to a choice, 27. There was great excitement over the result, crowds at the Capitol shouting themselves hoarse.

George L. Shoup was born in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, in 1829. All the education that he received was that afforded at a village school. He settled on a farm near Galesburg, in Illinois, in 1852, but in 1856 went to Pike's Peak in search of gold. He made a great mark in the Colorado Independent Scouts during the war with Mexico, fighting the Indians, and retired from the service a Colonel. He then went to Idaho, engaged in trade, served in the Territorial Legislature, was a Delegate in Congress, and was made Territorial Governor by President Harrison. He was elected the first Governor of the State of Idaho. He was next chosen United States Senator, and as Governor signed his own credentials for his new office.

ANCIENT AND HONORABLE CODFISH.

The Massachusetts House Superintends the Transfer.

At twilight, in Boston, the ancient codfish, that emblem of Massachusetts's old-time industry, was lowered from its place in the old Chamber of the House of Representatives, where it has been suspended for more than one hundred years, wrapped up in the Stars and Stripes and carried to its future place of abode in the Chamber of the new House of Representatives.

Four stalwart messengers in blue uniforms bore the fish, wrapped in the American flag to its new home. The Sergeant-at-Arms led the procession, and fifteen members of the House, especially appointed for the service, were the escort.

Representatives Gallivan and Roberts delivered speeches to the House, giving the history of the codfish, and they were followed by Representatives Irwin and Gauss, who made appropriate remarks, and offered the necessary orders and resolutions which will insure the safety of the fish for another century.

UNCLE SAM AND SPAIN.

Inquiry as to Our Attitude on the Cuban Insurrection.

Deputy Lema questioned the Spanish Government in the Congress at Madrid as to the attitude of the United States toward Spain in the matter of the Cuban insurrection. Senator Abraruzzi, Minister of Colonies, replied that he had conferred with United States Minister Taylor only as to the recently received instructions issued upon Americans in Cuba. The general relations between the two countries were cordial, as was proved by the manner in which the Nueva Espana was received at Tampa. The commander of the gunboat had reported to the local officials, who had shown the greatest good will to the Spaniards.

In the Senate, Premier Sagasta was asked whether or not the United States had offered to help quell the revolt in Cuba. He answered that the report to this effect was untrue, adding that Spain needed no assistance in subduing the insurgents.

Suicide of a Bank Cashier.

Henry F. Wing, Cashier of the Grafton (Mass.) Savings Bank, committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol in his barn. Wing was seventy years of age, had been cashier of the bank for thirty-eight years and had also served as Town Treasurer. Owing to difficulty in the settlement of several estates of which he was executor, there were several suits, aggregating more than \$200,000, pending against him.

Seven Persons Killed by Indians.

A courier has just brought news of another outbreak by the Yaqui Indians in Mexico. A band of about fifty hostile Indians left their rendezvous in the mountains and struck the Yaqui River Valley. They attacked a number of ranches and killed seven persons, among the victims being two women. Large quantities of grain were also burned.

Murdered All His Family.

In South London, England, an unemployed plasterer named Taylor, dependent from idleness, murdered his wife and five children and killed himself.

GEORGIA'S NEW SENATOR

Major Bacon Has Long Been Prominent in State and Local Politics.

Major Augustus O. Bacon, who was elected to represent Georgia in the United States Senate for the long term beginning March 3, 1895, is, like his colleague, in favor of free silver coinage on the basis of sixteen to one, and this fact has imparted more than ordinary interest to his election. He had been



MAJOR A. O. BACON.

an active candidate for fifteen months, and it was his friends in the main who secured the election of the present Governor of Georgia, W. Y. Atkinson. Senator Bacon is a man of fifty and has been prominent in politics nearly all of his life. He was defeated for the Governorship once by the late Alexander H. Stephens, again by H. D. McDaniel and again by Senator John B. Gordon. Twice he seemed to have the gubernatorial prize in his hands, but it was wrested from him. He was Speaker of the State House of Representatives several years ago, but after his defeat by Senator Gordon for the Governorship practically retired from politics until he entered the Legislature last session with the expressed purpose of capturing the senatorship. Major Bacon is a successful lawyer and a man of fine ability. He at one time was general attorney for the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, but resigned this position and was a pronounced anti-corporation legislator at the last session. He is a man of considerable means, comes of an old Southern family and probably knows more politicians than any other public man in Georgia.

EXPLOSION OF NATURAL GAS.

A Business Block in Anderson, Ind., Blown Up and Scattered Over Town.

The most destructive natural gas explosion in the history of the Indiana gas belt occurred at Anderson, Ind., a few mornings ago. A seventy-five thousand dollar business block on the Court House square was blown over all the central parts of the city. In the building were the When clothing store, Frather's shoe store, Hadley's drug store, and a large number of business offices and halls on the upper floor.

Fire followed the explosion, which was like an earthquake, and the remains of the debris began burning ferociously. The entire fire department was called out and prevented the fire from reaching the new Court House.

The loss on the building and contents is total, and will reach \$400,000. The fronts of all business houses in the neighborhood of the explosion were demolished, paved streets ripped open and telephone cables torn down.

TEN THOUSAND ON STRIKE.

Miners in the Pittsburg District Go Out En Masse.

Ten thousand railroad miners in the Pittsburg District struck for an advance of fourteen cents per ton, or sixty-nine cents, the Columbus agreement. A secret circular was sent out ordering the strike. The operators and miners held separate secret sessions.

The action was unexpected, and bore out the threat of the district officials that the operators would not have twenty-four hours' notice in which to prepare for the suspension. Ten thousand men were affected.

When the convention adjourned every delegate having telegraphic communication with his constituency obeyed instructions, and wired home that the strike was on.

It was stated that not another ounce of coal would be mined in the communities so notified until the sixty-nine cent rate was recognized. The sentiment was for the absolute scale price, and no compromise. The plan was laid in convention to notify or confer with the association of operators, but the demand for an immediate strike was so strong that it was ordered, and all matters pertaining to it were lost sight of.

TORTURED BY MASKED ROBBERS.

Burglars Get \$5000 by Roasting a Man and Wife Over the Flames.

News of a robbery, accompanied by fiendish torture, inflicted on Mr. and Mrs. John Schonbrich, residents of the little town of Al, west of Toledo, Ohio, has been received. Between \$5000 and \$6000 in cash was taken by the robbers. Schonbrich was suspected of having a large amount of money hidden in his house.

The place was entered by four masked men. A demand was made on the old man for his money, and upon his refusal to tell the hiding place the robbers roasted his legs over the flames.

When the agony became unbearable he told where \$1200 was concealed. His wife was subjected to the same cruel treatment, and she finally told her torturers where \$4000 to \$5000 could be found in a barrel of salted meat.

The President Goes Duck Hunting.

President Cleveland, accompanied by Dr. O'Reilly and others, started from Washington on his trip down the Potomac after ducks, on the Lighthouse tender Violet. The Violet is to make her regular tour of inspection in the lighthouse district, including the sounds of North Carolina. The President was accompanied by Dr. O'Reilly, his physician; Commander George De F. Wilde, Naval Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, and Commander Benjamin P. Lambertson, Inspector of the Washington lighthouse district. The trip was planned to last for a week or ten days.

Bills That Failed.

Fifty-six acts of Congress that reached the President failed to receive his signature before adjournment, and are, therefore, of no effect. About 100 bills failed to become laws because they did not reach the President in time.

A Revenue Cutter's Precious Salvage.

One United States revenue cutter, the Crawford, has given a good account of itself and proved its public usefulness. It was cruising in Chesapeake Bay during the recent blizzard and it helped to save thirteen vessels and 139 lives.

The Labor World.

CHIEF NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR WILSON worked in the Navy Yard when a boy. Seven lives were sacrificed through the recent trolley strike in Brooklyn. The New Jersey Assembly passed a bill abolishing the State Board of Arbitration.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

10 MILK AND CREAM. During the past week the platform surplus sold at an average of about \$1.30 per cwt. of 40 quarts. The exchange price remains at 2 1/2 cts. per quart, net to the shipper.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Rows include Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals., Condensed milk, gals., Cream, gals., BUTTER, Creamery—Fresh, extras, Firsts, Thirds to seconds, State—Fancy, Seconds to firsts, Western Im. Creamery, Western Dairy, Factory, fresh, CHEESE, State—Fullcream, white, fancy, Full cream, good to prime, State Factory—Part skims, large, Part skims, small, Full skims, EGGS, State & Penn.—Fresh, Jersey—Fancy, Western—Prime to choice, Duck eggs—South & West, Goose eggs, BEANS AND PEAS, Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice, Medium, 1894, choice, Pea, 1894, choice, Red kidney, 1894, choice, White kidney, 1894, choice, Black turtle soup, 1894, Lima, Cal., 1894, # 60 lbs., Green peas, blbs., FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH, Oranges, Cal., # box, Cranberries, Cape Cod, # bbl., Jersey, # crate, Apples, greenings, # bbl., Baldwin, Common qualities, Grapes, Del., # basket, Catawba, Concord, HOPS, State—1894, choice, # lb., 1894, common to fair, Pacific Coast, choice, Good to prime, Old odds, HAY AND STRAW, Hay—Prime, # 100 lb., Clover mixed, Straw—Long rye, Oats, LIVE POULTRY, Fowls, # lb., Chickens, # lb., Roosters, old, # lb., Turkey, # lb., Ducks, # pair, Geese, # pair, Pigeons, # pair, DRESSED POULTRY, Turkeys, # lb., Chickens, Phila. broilers, # lb., Western, # lb., Jersey, # lb., Fowls, # lb., Ducks, spring, L. & E. East, # lb., Geese, # pair, Squabs, # doz., VEGETABLES, Potatoes, Rose, # bbl., White kinds, # bbl., Sweet, # bbl., Cabbage, # 100, Onions—Yellow, # bbl., Red, # bbl., Squash, marrow, # bbl., Hubbard, Turnips, # bbl., Kale, # 100 roots, Celery, # 100 roots, Parsnips, # 100 roots, Green peas, # crate, Spring beans, # crate, Spinach, # 250, Carrots, # 100, GRAIN, ETC., Flour—Winter Patents, Spring Patents, Winter No. 2, May, Corn—No. 2, Oats—No. 2 White, Track, White, Malt—Western, Barley—Ungraded, Seeds—Timothy, # 100, Clover, Lard—City steam, LIVE STOCK, Beves, city dressed, Milch cows, no. to good, Calves, city dressed, Country dressed, Sheep, # 100 lbs., Lamb, # 100 lbs., Hogs—Live, # 100 lbs., Dressed, ORANGES FOR FLORIDA, Heavy Orders From Hotel-Keepers Sent to Southern California, "This is a literal illustration of sending coals to Newcastle," said Manager Collins, of the San Antonio Fruit Exchange, of Pomona, Cal., referring to the first of a series of carloads of California oranges that have been started for St. Augustine, Fla. The recent freeze in Florida caused a scarcity of oranges there and the hotel-keepers and others, who have thousands of tourists from the North to entertain, must have fruit for their guests. S. H. Knowles, of the Ponce de Leon Hotel, has telegraphed that not a box of decent oranges can be had in Florida, and has ordered the weekly shipment from Pomona Valley to be sent to him until further orders. Similar orders for Southern California oranges from other hotel-keepers and winter-resort managers at Jacksonville, Roland and Lake North have come to Ontario, Riverside and Redlands during the last week. These shipments will continue until about April 15, when the Northerners usually leave for their homes. AS GREAT AS BESSEMER'S, A Discovery That May Revolutionize the Iron Industry, Experts have been at Springfield, Ohio, from all parts of the country for two weeks examining the discovery of George Hawley in revolutionizing the manufacture of iron. Capitalists from Chicago, Detroit and elsewhere are investigating his method of producing malleable iron direct from the mould, like cast iron. The Hawley Iron Company already has \$1,000,000 worth of furnaces. Hawley has been at work for years backed by enthusiastic believers in the plan. If the making of the iron proves as great a success commercially as it has experimentally, the discovery will be the greatest since that of Bessemer. Specimens of the malleable iron produced by the process were submitted to experts in Chicago without telling them that it has been produced direct from the mould. The iron was pronounced first class. Decrease in Circulation, The United States Treasury statement of circulation for February shows a decrease for the month of \$39,122,858, reducing the aggregate circulation of all kinds of money to \$1,574,534,557, a decrease for the year ending March 1 of \$116,000,000. The circulation per capita, based on 69,381,000 of population, has been reduced to \$22.69. Immigration Decreased Forty Per Cent, Commissioner Stump has prepared statistics showing that during the past seven months immigration to this country has decreased forty per cent.