

Chicago has averaged one suicide a day this year.

Scientists predict that in a century's time there will be no disease that is not curable.

The emigration from Ireland last year is the lowest recorded since the collection of returns commenced in 1851.

Probably the most complete series of court records in America are said to be those of Northampton County, Virginia. The series commences from 1632 and is complete up to the present time.

Dr. Richardson, a famous English physician, thinks that seven out of ten would reach the age of 110 if they would keep cheerful, take proper exercise, be temperate in their habits and sleep enough. He does not regard the stomach as a factor of longevity.

What will be known as serum therapeutics—i. e., the treatment of diseases by the injection of serum that has been "immunized"—is likely to be extended to other diseases than lockjaw, hydrophobia and diphtheria, remarks the New York Independent. A series of highly interesting experiments has lately been conducted by no less than six of the progressive doctors of the day, in the treatment of pneumonia by serum with satisfactory results, and it is quite certain that these experiments will be carried still further.

A writer in the Overland Monthly has seriously proposed the introduction of the kangaroo in this country to take the place of the now practically extinct buffalo as a food supply on the Western plains. It is urged that the kangaroo is hardy, easily acclimated, domesticated without difficulty, breeds easily in captivity, is cheaply maintained, has a large amount of excellent and very edible flesh, is valuable as a fur and leather producer and can be cheaply and easily procured.

It is ruled by the postal authorities that any reduction of the size of a postal card by clipping, rounding off the corners or otherwise, will subject the receiver of the card to a charge of one cent on delivery. This makes the cost of a postal card equivalent to letter postage. Many persons enclose postal cards to correspondents in envelopes too small, and imagine that a little clipping won't make any difference. Others round off the corners for ornamental purposes or convenience in handling. But the practice is wrong.

The private carrying of pistols (in England appears to have reached the proportions of a menace and a nuisance, and Lord Carmarthen recently introduced a bill in Parliament to regulate the conditions under which that dangerous instrument may be sold, and define those under which it may be carried. The object of the bill was to keep it out of the hands of roughs and minors, and in a general way to discourage the practice, except where it was manifestly necessary. It provides that the vendor must take out a license, and that the pistols must be consecutively numbered, so that they can be at any time identified. The buyer's name must be registered, and he must not be a convict or a ticket-of-leave man, or under eighteen years of age. It contains other rather stringent interdictions, showing that the abuse which it sought to rectify had grown into considerable proportions.

A company has just been incorporated at Springfield, Ohio, for the discovery of the heirs of the vast Holmes estate in England, said to be worth \$400,000,000. It was left by James Holmes, a South Sea trader, and William Himrod, of New York, is said to be one of the heirs. The odds are 100 to one that there is no such estate, declares the Atlanta Constitution. Similar announcements are made from time to time, and thousands of people in this country have been led by unscrupulous swindlers. There are no estates in England worth millions of dollars awaiting American claimants. Our ministers and consuls have frequently made this statement, but it has no effect. Just so long as people love money and lack common sense and information they will be the victims of the lawyers and agents who work the unclaimed estate racket. In the past few years it has been announced that various persons in Georgia were attempting to recover million-dollar inheritances in Europe. Not one ever succeeded. They spent what money they could spare on the agents who were swindling them, and that was the last of it. People hunting big estates, as a rule, will have to accumulate them by their own efforts.

A Philadelphia oculist who has been studying the human eye for thirty years declares that all great men of the past and present had or have blue or gray eyes.

A conservative estimate in the New York Post puts the number of men, women and children who will ride bicyclists this season in New York City at 200,000.

The fact that Spain is going to expend \$2,000,000 in repairing its grip on Cuba would seem to the Courier-Journal to indicate that she is not quite ready to give up the island.

Clever farmers in Kansas built dams across draws, or coulees, on their property during the dry spell. Then when the rains came they were able to store a supply of water.

One of the most striking things in the truly remarkable Eastern war is the success of the medical and surgical treatment of the Japanese troops. The Surgeon-General reports a death rate of only four per cent. among the wounded who were brought under the care of the surgeons.

There is a pretty sharp point in an illustrated squib in the Harlem Life. A well-dressed lady and gentleman, the lady with a bird on her hat, are walking along a country road. On a branch of a tree sits an oriole, with several young orioles by her side. And as she sees the lady she is represented as saying: "Look, my children! There goes the monster that wears your poor father!"

The Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration reports that the strikes in that State last year were numerous, but generally unsuccessful, and that those called successful entailed more loss than gain to the workmen. The results of arbitration were favorable to all concerned, but it seems that both parties to a labor controversy will seldom agree to so calm and reasonable a method of settling a dispute.

It seems by the following extract from the Union Signal that Mrs. Cleveland, the wife of the President, is a "loyal friend of the temperance cause," but not a member of the W. C. T. U.: "The announcement telegraphed by some unauthorized person to the effect that Mrs. Cleveland has joined the W. C. T. U. is, so far as our President knows, utterly without foundation. Mrs. Cleveland is a loyal friend of the temperance cause, but we have never heard of her joining any organization."

In the Baltimore News it is estimated that the South spends annually \$100,000,000 for products, horse and mules, which could be raised with greater profit in that section than elsewhere. The bulk of this vast sum goes to the West to pay for grain and meat. Before the war the South raised its own corn and provisions, and an agitation has been started to return to that custom. If less cotton were produced and more acreage devoted to other crops, the finances of Southern farmers would be in better shape at the end of a season.

W. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, says in Harper's Magazine that in all the schools of the United States, public and private, elementary, secondary, and higher, there were enrolled in the year 1894 about fifteen and one-half millions of pupils. This number includes all who attended at any time in the year for any period, however short. But the actual average attendance for each pupil did not exceed ninety days, although the average length of the school session was 137. Sixty-nine pupils were enrolled out of each 100 of the population between the ages of five and eighteen years. At this rate of attendance the entire population is receiving on an average a little less than four and one-half years' schooling of 200 days each. In some States this average falls as low as two years, and in others it rises to nearly seven years (as in Massachusetts). Out of this entire number deduct the private and parochial schools of all kinds, elementary, secondary, higher, and business, for defective classes and Indians, and there remain over thirteen and one-half millions for the public school enrollment, or nearly eighty-eight per cent. of the whole. In the twenty-four years since 1870 the attendance on the public schools has increased from less than seven millions to thirteen and one-half millions. The expenditures have increased somewhat more, namely, from sixty-three millions to one hundred and sixty-three millions of dollars per annum, an increase from \$1.64 per capita to \$2.47.

## CHINA'S BARRIERS DOWN.

### Other Countries Profit by the Terms of Peace Exacted by Japan.

### TREATY SIGNED BY ALL ENVOYS.

Anybody May Introduce Into China Factories or Machinery and May Lease Warehouses in the Interior—Intimation That European Powers Will Attempt to Revise the Concessions.

The treaty of peace between Japan and China was signed at Shimonoseki by the Peace Commissioners of both countries. The provisions of this treaty of most consequence to outside countries are these:

China agrees to no longer impose upon foreigners the odious tax known as likin, levied upon goods and sales.

A uniform standard tael is to be adopted by China for her currency. Much confusion is caused in money calculations, because there are the Halkwan or customs tael (usually meant when Government computations are made), worth about seventy-five cents; the Hientsin tael, worth about seventy-three cents; and the Shanghai tael, worth about sixty-nine cents.

All foreigners are to be permitted to introduce into China factories and machinery, and to lease warehouses in the interior. Japan takes Formosa, the Pescadore Islands and Manchuria from Yingkou, on the Liao River, to Anping, on the Yalu, including the Leaton peninsula.

No other part of China is to be occupied by Japan, even as a temporary guarantee that China shall abide by the provisions of the peace treaty, except possibly Weihai-wei.

The indemnity which China is to pay to Japan is fixed at 200,000,000 taels in silver (equivalent to about \$150,000,000 in American gold).

The important commercial concessions made by China are to be shared by all Nations.

The autonomy of Korea is recognized. No pressure from Western Powers was brought to bear upon Japan during the peace negotiations.

A dispatch from Shimonoseki says that Li Hung-Chang, China's peace envoy, has started for home, having conceded all of Japan's demands.

A dispatch from Tientsin, China, says an imperial proclamation has been issued authorizing Li Hung-Chang to sign a treaty of peace with Japan, entailing the payment of 200,000,000 taels indemnity. By the proclamation Li Hung-Chang is empowered to cede to the Japanese the island of Formosa and the peninsula of Liao Tung to the fortieth degree of latitude, to sanction the opening of five new commercial ports, including Peking, and to give Japan the power to open cotton factories and other industries in China.

Germany objects to the conditions of peace only so far as they encroach upon German commercial interests, and regards the whole question as one to be settled between China and Japan as long as European interests are not affected.

The French and Russian Governments are about to convene a meeting of the Powers for the purpose of revising the terms of peace agreed upon by the Chinese and Japanese representatives.

The Pall Mall Gazette, a leading British paper, commenting on the terms of peace between China and Japan, as defined by the imperial edict just issued in Peking, says the cessation of hostilities toward Japan, England, while the cessation of Port Arthur will be objected to by Russia. "Our Government," the Gazette says, "may safely be depended upon to do nothing, however, unless the Powers are in action."

The St. James's Gazette says: "If Japan declines to be frightened Russia may come to the conclusion that she would better not try force. Meanwhile England is benevolent and has no feeling of anger toward Japan. The opening of factories in China by Japan does not mean that she will have a monopoly of such industries, as England could also open a factory if she chose."

The Russian journals are more vigorous in their utterances than the English papers, and sound the warning that the signing of such a treaty of peace will be only a prelude to a wider though unnecessary armed conflict.

A dispatch from Tokyo, Japan, says that peace ratifications will be exchanged within three weeks, and that the armistice has been extended to midnight on May 8.

### OFFICE FOR FITZHUGH LEE.

The President Appoints Virginia's Ex-Governor an Internal Revenue Collector.

The appointment of General Fitzhugh Lee, the ex-Governor, by the President, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth Virginia District was a surprise to Virginia, for it was not known that the General was a candidate.



GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE.

date. Although it was understood that the salary, \$4500, would be most acceptable to General Lee in his present circumstances, it was feared by his friends in Richmond that his acceptance of this office would seriously affect his political future.

### Newspapers Gleanings.

London keeps 145,000 paupers.

The Kansas wheat crop is said to be a failure.

Regular Army men are to have new caps and coats.

Turks are said to have killed 15,000 Armenians.

The big meat packers deny that they have formed a combine.

Navigation on Lake Erie has been opened.

Grip has killed 3000 persons in New York City since January 1.

Nicaragua has made a satisfactory reply to Great Britain's ultimatum.

The Governor of Nebraska has vetoed a bill permitting miscegenation.

The latest attack of the German agrarians is upon American cracked oats.

Capitalists have purchased the C. O. D. Mine, at Cripple Creek, Col., for \$300,000.

The Spaniards fear that the Cuban insurgents will blow up Havana with dynamite.

The heated cars used to keep Maine potatoes in transit from freezing have been laid off.

### CAMPOS REACHES CUBA.

He Cables Madrid That He Expects to Suppress the Rebellion Quickly.

General Martinez Campos, the new Governor-General of Cuba, arrived at Santiago from Spain, and was enthusiastically received. The vessels in the harbor were gay with bunting, and on shore the houses were profusely decorated with flags, especially in the streets adjacent to the water front.



GENERAL CAMPOS.

The wharves were crowded with spectators, who gave the General a warm welcome. Soon after his arrival General Campos was invited to attend a banquet to be given in his honor, but he declined the invitation, remarking that he preferred the assistance of the public in the work of restoring peace to the island.

General Campos has called the Spanish War Office at Madrid the announcement of his arrival in Cuba and an expression of his hope, based upon the information of the situation obtainable, to suppress the insurrection promptly and easily.

### INCOME TAX REPORTS.

Desha Breckinridge's Ruling on Race Track Dividends Sustained.

The ruling of Desha Breckinridge, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, especially detailed to collect income tax for the Lexington (Ky.) district, to the effect that bettors must pay tax on all money won over \$4000, and that no deduction would be made for losses, has been sustained by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in this decision. "Gains from the pool box, etc., should be included for the year in which received, and no deduction" can be allowed for money lost at gaming. Under this ruling everyone who had last year an income of \$4000, including his winnings, will be subject to the penalties prescribed by the Income Tax law.

Early returns at Washington indicated that the collections under the Income Tax law would be far below the estimates.

Only 18,000 returns have been made under the Income Tax law in New York City. This indicates some 22,000 delinquencies. Many protests have been filed.

### INDICATION OF BUSINESS REVIVAL.

Increase in Mail Matter During March Over Same Month in 1894.

Captain White, superintendent of the railway mail service, has submitted to the Second Assistant Postmaster General a tabulated statement, showing the growth of the mails handled in some of the principal postoffices of the country during the month of March, 1895, as compared with those handled for the same month in 1894. In March, 1894, there was a total of 22,655,370 pieces handled, but during the month of March, 1895, it was increased 2,899,520 pieces.

The postoffices showing these increases were Cleveland, Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus, Indianapolis, Indianapolis, Nashville, Chattanooga and Memphis, Tenn., and Chicago, Ill. The increase in the offices mentioned holds good, Captain White says, throughout the entire service, and indicates conclusively a revival of business.

### A PLAGUE OF ARMY WORMS.

Making a Clean Sweep of Everything Green in Kentucky.

The much-dreaded army worm has made its appearance in Kentucky. There are millions of them, and they are making a clean sweep of everything green that lies in their way. They have devastated fields of young corn and hundreds of plant beds have been literally eaten up—some a sprig of the tobacco plants being left. Not of the farmers have reseeded their beds, and it will make their crops late. Farmers are ditching against the worms and bushes of them have been killed. It has been fourteen years since the army worms were as numerous in that section, and they arrived six weeks earlier than on their former visits.

### A Use for Aspen Wood.

Counsel T. M. Stephen at Annaberg, Germany, has transmitted to the Department of State a report on the use of aspen wood in the manufacture of matches in Germany. He says that pine, poplar, linden, birch and aspen are all employed in the manufacture of matches, but that aspen has made itself indispensable through its large structure, ready combustibility and freedom from knots. He calls attention to the fact that aspen grows everywhere in the United States and is as yet little used.

### Chicago Telephones at \$60 a Year.

New rates for telephone service will be inaugurated in a few days by the Chicago Telephone Company, with a schedule of rates reaching as low as \$60 a year. The scheme contemplates party circuits. A device adopted permits telephones to be used without requiring special wires. This, however, will be used only with those telephones not often in operation.

### Increased Wages for 2000 Persons.

At Danielsonville, Conn., the Quinbaug Company posted notices in their mills of an advance in wages to take effect at once. Notices were also posted in the Danielsonville and Williams mills. Two thousand persons are benefited.

### To Be Called "Defender."

The Vanderbilt-Inlein syndicate, who own the new America's cup defender now building at the Herreshoff works in Bristol, R. I., announced that they would name the new yacht "Defender."

### Atlanta's Exposition.

At Atlanta, Ga., the exposition stockholders re-elected the old Board of Directors. President Collier said the exposition, starting with five, had grown to twenty large buildings. It will be completed when the gates open.

There were 1600 men at work, and by the end of the week 2500 men will be employed.

Fall of Millions of Angel-Worms.

During a heavy storm at Alliance, Ohio, millions of angel-worms fell, making pavements so slippery that it was almost impossible to walk on them.

## CUBAN PATRIOTS ROUTED.

### The Insurgents Fought Desperately, But Were Overwhelmed.

### REVOLUTION REPORTED ENDED.

A Pitched Battle in Which the Rebels Were Severely Defeated by the Spanish Regulars—The Insurgents Have Now Lost Most of Their Important Leaders—Arms and Ammunition Captured.

A cablegram from Havana says: Cuba's cause is lost. Crombet lies on the battlefield of Palmarito and Maceo is in chains. In a desperate battle the insurgents were defeated and several officers were killed. Others were captured. The Spanish authorities, as soon as the news was received, hastened to post it on their bulletins, and the loyalists in Havana celebrated the ending of the revolution. There will, of course, be some filibustering parties, but without Crombet and Maceo there can be no real war.

General La Chaux, who commands the Government troops in Santiago province, reports that a body of Spanish troops and volunteers attacked a band of insurgents at Palmarito. The rebel force amounted to little more than 2000 men, while that of the Spanish was about 5000. A desperate battle followed. The fighting, according to official reports, lasted about two hours, and at the end of that time the rebels retreated. They were pursued by the Spanish troops, and Maceo was captured. His Secretary was also taken, and all the personal and private papers of General Maceo were confiscated.

Fior Crombet, Maceo's chief adviser, was killed on the battlefield. It was he who was chiefly instrumental in organizing the Provisional Government at Gatanaró. The insurgents fought desperately against odds. The Spanish soldiers were disciplined and resisted with remarkable courage the onslaughts of the rebels.

Maceo and his army had been in the mountains, and their scouts had been on the lookout for the Spanish. It is supposed that the number of soldiers was underestimated by the insurgents. The rebels completely rushed down the mountain side and endeavored to engage the troops in a hand-to-hand conflict. Spain's regulars waited until the insurgent army was close at hand and then poured in its volley with deadly effect. A number of Cuban officers, one of whom was a Colonel, were killed.

The main body of insurgents lost eleven more conspicuous members after the fight. The band led by General Perez, which was defeated and pursued by the regulars, took refuge in the mountains. The Government is sending out new columns in all directions in the disaffected districts to disperse the insurgent bands and hunt down the fugitives. A large quantity of insurgent arms and ammunition was captured, and numerous letters that had passed between the insurgent leaders were seized.

Maceo was a leader of the rebel forces with Gomez during the last revolution. He was but a youth, he achieved considerable distinction. At the outbreak of the last revolution Maceo landed at Puerto de Baracoa on March 31. With him were the following officers of the rebel army:

Brigadier-General Fior Crombet, Colonel Augustin Celoroso, Colonel Patrice Corona, Frank Agranton, Pedro Duvergier, Jose Martí, Juan Justier, Joaquin Sanchez, Jorge Estrada, Adolfo Pina, Domingo Gazman, Jose Salaco, Jesus Maria Santalla, Albert Boy, Luis Garrinell, Manuel Ganda, Juan Limonta, Isidoro Noriega, J. L. Garvey, Silverio Sanchez and Luis Soler.

Maceo's fate is known in advance. It would be far better for him if he had been killed, as was Crombet, than to be brought to Havana and put in Morro Castle. He will be kept there for some time and then possibly will have a mock trial. It is just as certain as anything can be that he will be executed.

Calles, Captain-General of Cuba, is highly gratified that the revolution has been put down without the aid of Campes's troops. "When you Americans see how easily we can crush the rebels here in the island without the aid of home troops, or with only a few of them, you will realize that the amount of Anarchistic sentiment in this island has been exaggerated greatly," he said. "Tell your people that Cuba is loyal to Spain."

He had had official information that the Spanish loss was small, while the rebels had met with overwhelming defeat.

### TWO MURDERS IN A CHURCH.

San Francisco Shocked by an Atrocious Double Murder.

San Francisco, Cal., in recent years has seen no parallel to the crime of Theodore Durant, a young medical student, at whose door is laid the cruel outrage and murder of two young girls, Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams. Both were done to death in Emanuel Baptist Church. The body of Miss Williams was found, hacked and mangled, in the pastor's closet. This led to a search, and the body of Miss Lamont, who had been missing for ten days, was found in the bellify room of the church. Durant, the assistant superintendent of the church Sunday-school, was arrested, and there is no question of his guilt.

The body of Blanche Lamont was found stripped of every stitch of clothing, and the marks of a strangler's rope around her neck. The face of the strangled girl was purple from the pressure of the rope, twisted from her own clothing. Signs of a struggle were found in the tracks on the floor and in the finger marks on the woodwork of the wall. Bruises on the face and some slight scratches on the face and neck gave evidence of the brutality of the murderous hands which had sent two beautiful victims to the grave.

### MONUMENT TO MONROE.

Residents of Venezuela After a Remarkable Demonstration Declare for One.

Word has reached Washington of a remarkable demonstration at Caracas, the Capital of Venezuela, expressive of the common sentiment of the United States and Venezuela in upholding the Monroe doctrine. It occurred on the visit of the United States squadron under Admiral Meade, to Le Guayra, where the officers were met by Government officials and were escorted with much pomp and a popular ovation to the Capitol. They were feted there in many ways, and official congratulations were exchanged between President Crespo and Admiral Meade. The entire press of the city united in a movement urging the Government to erect a statue of ex-President Monroe of the United States, on the Plaza de Lopez, as a memorial to the American sentiment for the Monroe doctrine. The chief significance of the event is in its coming at a time when the United States is taking active part in the contention between Great Britain and Venezuela over the boundary question.

### Ticks of the Telegraph.

South Australia has decided to abolish her militia for the sake of saving \$50,000 a year.

Colonel Anderson McTear, a Georgia planter, died a few days ago from a rattlesnake bite.

The Car of Russia has decided that his coronation shall be celebrated in Moscow in August.

The King of Siam has presented the Harvard University Library with thirty-nine volumes of a Siamese book.

Postmaster James A. Hill, of Paris, Ind., reported two cents as the entire receipts of the office during the last quarter.

### THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

16 MILK AND CREAM. Supplies were moderate the past week, and the market at times showed considerable activity. The average price for the week for the platform surplus was \$1.20 per can of 40 quarts.

Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals. 1,346,886  
Condensed milk, gals. 12,740  
Cream, gals. 29,959

BUTTER.  
Penn.—Fresh, extra. 18 @ 20  
Firsts. 18 @ 19  
Thirds to seconds. 12 @ 17  
State—Fancy. 18 @ 18  
Seconds to firsts. 13 @ 17  
Western Im. Creamery. 9 @ 15  
Western Dairy. 8 @ 15  
Factory, fresh. 8 @ 11

CHEESE.  
State—Fullcream, white, fancy. 10 1/2 @ 11  
Full cream, good to prime. 9 1/2 @ 10 1/2  
State Factory—Part skims, large. 2 @ 6  
Part skims. 2 @ 6  
Full skims. 1 @ 1 1/2

EGGS.  
State and Penn.—Fresh. 23 @ 25  
Jersey—Fancy. 13 @ 13 1/2  
Western—Prime to choice. 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2  
Duck eggs. 23 @ 27  
Goose eggs. — @ 35

BEANS AND PEAS.  
Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice. 2 70 @ 2 75  
Medium, 1894, choice. 2 10 @ 2 12 1/2  
Pea, 1894, choice. 2 12 1/2 @ 2 15  
Red kidney, 1894, choice. 1 95 @ 2 00  
White kidney, 1894, choice. 2 25 @ 2 40  
Black turtle, 1894. 1 70 @ 1 75  
Lima, Cal., 1894. 1 60 @ 1 65  
Green peas, bbls. — @ 1 05

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.  
Oranges, Cal., 1/2 box. — @ —  
Cranberries, Cape Cod, 1/2 bbl. — @ —  
Jersey, 1/2 crate. 2 00 @ 3 00  
Apples, greenings, 1/2 bbl. — @ 4 00  
Halden, 1/2 bbl. 3 50 @ 4 00  
Bassett. 2 50 @ 3 50  
Grapes, Del., 1/2 basket. — @ —  
Catawba. — @ —  
Strawberries, Fla., 1/2 qt. 15 @ 25

HOPS.  
State—1894, choice. 1/2 @ 10  
1894, common to fair. — @ 10  
Pacific Coast, choice. — @ 10  
Good to prime. 8 @ 9  
Old odds. 2 @ 3

HAY AND STRAW.  
Hay—Prime, 1/2 100 lb. — @ 75  
Clover mixed. 55 @ 60  
Straw—Long rye. 40 @ 45  
Out. — @ 40

LIVE POULTRY.  
Fowls, 1/2 b. 9 @ 10 1/2  
Chickens, 1/2 b. 9 @ 10 1/2  
Boosters, old, 1/2 b. — @ 6  
Turkeys, 1/2 b. 11 @ 12  
Geese, 1/2 pair. 50 @ 1 00  
Pigeons, 1/2 pair. 35 @ 50

DRESSED POULTRY.  
Turkeys, 1/2 b. 12 @ 15  
Chickens, Phila. broilers, 1/2 b. 39 @ 43  
Capon, Phila. — @ —  
Western. — @ —  
Fowls, 1/2 b. 14 @ 15  
Ducks, 1/2 b. 14 @ 15  
Geese, 1/2 b. 8 @ 10  
Squabs, 1/2 doz. 1 50 @ 2 04

VEGETABLES.  
Potatoes, Rose, 1/2 bbl. 2 25 @ 2 75  
State, 1/2 bbl. 2 12 @ 2 37  
Sweet, 1/2 bbl. 2 50 @ 4 00  
Cabbage, 1/2 100 lbs. 75 @ 80  
Onions—Yellow, 1/2 bbl. 1 00 @ 2 25  
Red, 1/2 bbl. 1 00 @ 2 25  
Squash, marrow, 1/2 bbl. 1 50 @ 1 75  
Hubbard. — @ —  
Turnips, 1/2 bbl. 40 @ 65  
Kale. — @ —  
Celery, Southern, 1/2 doz. 1 25 @ 1 50  
Parsnips. — @ 1 00  
Green Peas, Florida, 1/2 crate. 1 00 @ 3 50  
Radishes, 1/2 100 lbs. 75 @ 80  
Spinach. 75 @ 1 25  
Carrots. — @ 1 25

GRAIN, ETC.  
Flour—City Patents. — @ 4 00  
Spring Patents. 3 50 @ 3 85  
Wheat, No. 2 Red. — @ 62 1/2  
May. — @ 61 1/2  
Corn—No. 2. — @ 36  
Oats—No. 2 White. — @ 36  
Track, White. 36 @ 49 1/2  
Malt—Western. 70 @ 74  
Barley—Ugandan. 50 @ 52  
Seeds—Timothy, 1/2 100. 5 50 @ 6 50  
Clover. — @ 5 50  
Lard—City steam. — @ 6 1/2

LIVE STOCK.  
Beef, city dressed. 8 1/2 @ 10 1/2  
Milch cows, con. to good. — @ —  
Calves, city dressed. 5 @ 8 1/2  
Country dressed. 75 @ 80  
Sheep, 1/2 100 lbs. 3 50 @ 5 30  
Lamb, 1/2 100 lbs. 3 50 @ 6 50  
Hogs—Live, 1/2 100 lbs. 5 00 @ 5 65  
Dressed. 5 1/2 @ 7 1/2

### EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Programme in Part of the International Conference at Chattanooga.

The programme for the Second International Conference of the Epworth League, to be held in Chattanooga June 27-30, has not been completed, but the following synopsis is announced:

General Topic—"The Methodism of the Future."  
Thursday, June 27—Addresses of welcome by Mayor George W. Ochs, for city of Chattanooga, and Rev. Dr. J. P. McFerrin, for Chattanooga Methodism. Response will be made by Sir McKenzie Howell, for Methodist Church of Canada; Bishop Radabaugh, for Methodist Episcopal Church, and Bishop E. B. Wendris, Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In the evening there will be a conference love feast led by Bishop O. P. Fitzgerald, conference sermon by Rev. C. C. Curtis, D. D., of Canada; sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Friday, June 28—Sunrise prayer meeting on Lookout Mountain. Topic for the day, "Methodism: Its Life and Mode of Expression." Department conferences. Address on "Christian Citizenship," Rev. Carlos Martyn, D. D., Chicago. Bishop J. M. Thoburn, of India, on "Missions."

Saturday, June 29—Sunrise prayer meeting on Lookout Mountain. Topic for the day, "Methodism: Its Doctrine and Spirit." Address on "How to Win Men