

We pay a million a year for imported potatoes.

They are going to erect a monument in New England to the memory of the man who discovered the Baldwin apple.

New York schoolmasters are urging that children be taught vertical handwriting, as it encourages them to sit up straight while writing.

Michigan people will have a chance to vote on a Constitutional amendment limiting the right of suffrage to those able to read and write.

It is noted in England that Lord Rosebery, Mr. Balfour and Lord Elgin, as well as Mr. Rhodes, who between them rule the British Empire, are all men under fifty years of age.

The belt line tunnel just opened under Baltimore was undertaken in order to avoid the transferring of trains across the Patapsco River. It is seven and a half miles long, being one of the longest soft earth tunnels ever driven.

Gladstone is a believer in the theory that a man can do better mental work every year to extreme old age if he takes care of his body. He claims that the mind grows stronger and clearer as the body loses vitality, and that it is only disease of the latter that can prevent an intellectual progress that will go on to the end. He is certainly a good illustration of his working theory, observes the Argonaut.

The New York State Forestry Commission has recently made provision for a State park of some 30,000 acres in the heart of the Catskill Mountains. It will be situated in a very beautiful region in the vicinity of Slide Mountain, the highest peak of the entire Catskill range. This is a very populous region and may readily be reached by the local railroad. The announcement will doubtless be received with great pleasure by the many thousands who make this region their summer home, thinks the Chicago Times-Herald.

There is great excitement in England over the discovery that Birmingham metal manufacturers have been engaged in making idols for export to the heathen subjects of the Queen of India. No doubt English enterprise and skill can turn out a superior, as well as cheaper, article than native workers in metal can make. But it seems to the Boston Cultivator a strange thing for a professedly Christian Nation to thus aid and abet idolatry in their devotions. Perhaps the fact that money is made thereby will cover the sin. It is money rather than anything else that serves as an idol to millions who little suspect themselves of idolatry.

The use of the bicycle is spreading. The Rev. Henry Fairbank, a missionary of the American Board in Bombay, writes to the New York Independent that his touring has been much facilitated by a bicycle, which he was enabled to purchase through the kindness of friends in America. Whole villages turn out to see the "foot carriage." Some are much astonished at the speed of the machine. Others think he ought to go much faster, and frequently, while going along quietly, men say: "Now, brace up; let us see what you can do." He is frequently asked whether the propelling power comes from his feet or his hands. Wherever he goes he finds plenty of people willing to come and listen to his preaching if they can only catch a glimpse of the horse that needs neither grass nor grain.

The center of our population in 1790 was about twenty-three miles east of Baltimore; in 1810, about forty miles northwest of Washington; in 1820, about sixteen miles north of Woodstock, Va.; in 1830, about nineteen miles southwest of Moorefield, W. Va.; in 1840, sixteen miles south of Clarkburg, W. Va.; in 1850, twenty-three miles south of Parkersburg, W. Va.; in 1860, twenty miles south of Chillicothe, Ohio; in 1870, forty-eight miles east of Cincinnati; in 1880, eight miles west of Cincinnati; in 1890, twenty miles east of Columbus, Ind. Perhaps the most remarkable feature in this march is the directness of its westerly progress. In the full century it has not varied half a degree from a due west direction or gone north or south of a belt about twenty-five miles broad. Yet in this century it has moved across more than nine meridians, or a distance of 505 miles westward. In comparison with the center of population we may note the center of area, which, excluding Alaska, is in the northern part of Kansas.

A Spanish statistician has figured out that since the beginning of the sixteenth century Spain has lost 600 vessels by shipwreck.

Chicago thinks that it will soon be the shipbuilding centre of the country. Two 6000-ton steel vessels are now on the ways in South Chicago.

The Railway Age finds that in 1830 there were twelve train robberies by brigands or "hold-ups"; in 1891, sixteen; in 1892, sixteen; in 1893, thirty-three, and in 1894, thirty-four.

The Boston Herald says that it would not be at all surprising if for the next ten years the rate of progress in the South should be more rapid than in any other section of the country.

New York City is our greatest manufacturing centre, with over \$750,000,000 of products in 1890; then follow Philadelphia, with over \$600,000,000; then Brooklyn, St. Louis, Boston and then Cincinnati.

A charter for a National college for the sons of Masons will soon be applied for. Pittsburg will likely secure the institution, states the New York Recorder. The endowment is \$4,000,000. The object is to provide a high collegiate education for the children of Masons unable to furnish it themselves.

From "an esteemed contemporary" the New York Mail and Express learns that "paper hosiery is supplanting woven goods, artificial cloth is made from woodpulp, natural fruits are artificially colored in Paris, and wooden matches are made of leather." About the only article of manufacture that is absolutely pure nowadays seems to be baking powder.

The Cleveland Plaindealer sums up the quantity of money which American heiresses who have married European or titled husbands have carried out of the United States, and finds it to amount to fully \$200,000,000. It cannot be denied, adds the Atlanta Constitution, that this is an exportation of capital for which it is hard to see that the United States gets any return whatever. There are no European heiresses marrying poor young American scions of noble families for their titles.

Bill Nye might be mistaken by a stranger for a judge, and, as a matter of fact, states Frank Leslie's Weekly, he was a lawyer, when lack of practice drove him into newspaper work in Laramie. He is a man of very sober demeanor and rarely cracks jokes outside of newspaper columns. He has been known, however, to play a practical joke on a friend. John Fox, Jr., says that when Lieutenant Greeley started on his expedition to the North Pole Nye gave him a sealed box that was not to be opened until he had reached his farthest point north. It contained axle-grease for the pole.

The Chicago Record says there is a distinct touch of pathos in the valor which the Nicaraguans exhibited. These people believed they were in the right and they were willing to suffer and to sacrifice for principle. A somewhat similar spirit was exhibited when the Germans contemplated the conquest of Holland. The Dutch recognized the hopelessness of resistance, but they resolutely determined never to acquiesce to the contemplated invasion. They said, "Our lives are nothing to us without our liberty. The moment the German soldiery crosses the frontier we will cut our dykes and let loose the sea upon our towns and pastures. So the invaders shall find not the fertility and prosperity they seek, but simply a waste of relentless waters."

The New York Post says: The Cotton States and International Exposition, which will open at Atlanta, Ga., next September, and continue the rest of the year, will be an affair of greater magnitude and importance than most people have begun to realize. Coming as it does so soon after the Columbian Exposition, it is naturally dwarfed in the popular imagination by comparison with it; but, though of lesser scope and more limited in its undertakings, it will present much that could not be seen at the World's Fair, and it promises to give entertainment and instruction of no inferior order. Twelve principal buildings will be arranged in the midst of Piedmont Park, fronting upon a beautiful lake, the Clare Mer. More than \$300,000 has already been expended in brightening the picturesque features of the landscape, and about \$2,000,000 will be expended in all to make the exposition.

A SENATORIAL MUDDLE.

End of the Long Contest in the Delaware Legislature.

A VERY COMPLICATED AFFAIR.

After a Deadlock Lasting Four Months J. Edward Addicks Falls of Election as Successor to Ex-United States Senator Higgins—Colonel H. A. Dupont, the Powder Manufacturer, the Dark Horse.

The General Assembly of Delaware adjourned sine die after balloting all day for a successor to ex-United States Senator Anthony J. Higgins. The Republicans claim that their leading candidate, Colonel Henry A. Dupont, was legally elected. The matter will probably be taken to the United States Senate for a decision. The 21st ballot since the deadlock began four months ago and the last of the session was taken a few minutes before 3 o'clock. It resulted: Henry A. Dupont (Rep.), 15; J. Edward Addicks (Rep.), 4; Edward Bigdeley (Dem.), 9; Ebe W. Tunnel (Dem.), 1.

As soon as Governor Watson (Dem.), who, by reason of the fact that he was Speaker of the Senate previous to his elevation to the Governor's chair upon the death of Governor Marvill, presided over the joint session, announced the sine die adjournment, Mr. McMullin (Rep.), Speaker of the House, arose and formally declared Henry A. Dupont elected United States Senator. This action had been agreed upon by the Republican leaders.



COLONEL H. A. DUPONT.

The Delaware Legislature is composed of twenty-one Representatives and nine Senators, sixteen being a majority on joint ballot. The Republican say that when Senator Watson, by virtue of his position as Speaker of the Senate, succeeded to the Governorship upon the death of Governor Marvill one month ago, the number of Senators was reduced to eight, and therefore there were only twenty-nine on joint ballot. On the other hand, the Democrats and Governor Watson say that the law distinctly declares that the "Speaker of the Senate" shall become Governor. Therefore, if Mr. Watson withdraws from the Senate, he ceases to be "Speaker of the Senate," and, consequently, loses the Governorship. The question is likely to occupy a large amount of public attention for months.

This is the third time there has been a vacancy in the United States Senate from Delaware. Previous to this session the Legislature has twice failed to elect, the first time being in 1784 and the second in 1838. In 1838 the deadlock was similar to the present one and the seat remained vacant until 1841. Governor Comery, who was the Executive at the time, made no effort to fill the vacancy. Colonel Henry A. Dupont, who will make the contest for the Senatorship, is a member of the famous Dupont family, who have been manufacturers of powder and other explosives near Wilmington, Del., for over a century. He is a son of the late General Henry Dupont, and was born at Brandywine in 1836. He attended the University of Pennsylvania and was subsequently appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point, graduating in 1861. He entered the Fifth United States Artillery and served through the Civil War. In 1874 he was married to Miss Pauline Foster, of New York City. He is a member of the firm of E. I. Dupont, De Nemours & Co., and is also President of the Wilmington and Northern Railroad Company.

Colonel Dupont has been a Republican ever since the organization of the party. He was never an aspirant for office, but always took an active interest in local political affairs. In 1892 he was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket, but was defeated, Cleveland carrying the State at that election.

LAST SPEECH TO A JURY.

Ex-President Harrison Delivers a Farewell Address at Richmond, Ind. Benjamin Harrison, ex-President of the United States, has just made at Richmond, Ind., probably the last address he will ever deliver before a jury. It was in the famous Morrison will case. The trial has been going on for five months. Three months ago the ex-President was seized with an illness that awakened the gravest apprehensions for his life. An intimate friend said that the former President hoped to live to practice law for many years, but he did not expect ever again to conduct a jury trial. Before the Court House was opened for the day nearly one thousand persons were gathered under the shade of the trees in the Court House yard. Soon the people living in the city began to flock towards the Court House, and when the doors were opened, an hour later, 10,000 were waiting to secure places in the big hall. The Court House was packed with people during the entire day, and hundreds could not get in. General Harrison was in splendid condition when he made this last speech that he ever expects to make to a jury. He has practically retired from his long career before the bar.



BENJAMIN HARRISON.

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"COIN'S FINANCIAL SCHOOL"

Career of the Author of a Work Which Has Created a Sensation in the West.

William Hope Harvey is the author of "Coin's Financial School," which is just now creating much sensation and discussion in the West. Two years ago, when Mr. Harvey was publishing his weekly paper, called Coin, he had a little office in one of the old-fashioned buildings in Chicago. One stenographer attended to his correspondence. To-day Mr. Harvey occupies an elegant suite of rooms in the sky-scraping Fort Dearborn Building. There are velvet and



WILLIAM H. HARVEY.

(He Has Found a Fortune in a Book.) Brussels carpets on the floors. The desks, tables, chairs and other furniture are made of expensive woods, and six typewriter girls are busy all the day. Apparently as long as the money discussion lasts Mr. Harvey's harvest will continue, and whether goldbugs or free silverites triumph there will be no more hard times for the man who wrote "Coin's Financial School." Mr. Harvey rakes in profits from \$750 to \$1000 a day. He is a West Virginian by birth, and is forty-three years old. His work has been sold by the hundred thousand, and is said to have made many free silver converts in the West.

BICYCLIST AND RATTLESNAKE.

A Rider Attacked on His Wheel, but He Killed the Reptile.

Edward Coates, a bicyclist of Hartford, Conn., was riding with a companion along the shore of the lake in Bristol, and saw a snake coiled in the road in front of him. He turned out, supposing the snake was an ordinary black snake, and with a stick he had in his hand he struck it. As he came abreast of the snake, which was darting its head up and down, it made a spring and fastened its fangs in his bicycle trousers at the knee. At the same time the warning whirring sound told Coates that he had a rattler to deal with. There were several revolutions of the wheel before he came to a stop, the snake keeping a vice-like grip and curling itself around the bicyclist's leg.

Coates seized a stick and beat the head of the snake free from his trousers, and with his hand wrenched the coils from around his leg. The snake sank its fangs time and again into the stick and made repeated jumps at Coates. After fifteen minutes it was killed. The snake measured four feet eight inches in length. It had fourteen rattles, and it was at least two inches in diameter.

RUNNING AWAY FROM CANADA.

Bad Business Forces an Increase in Emigration to the United States.

There is general alarm in Canada about the largely increased emigration this year from the Dominion to the United States. Three years of bad business and poor crops have completely discouraged a large element of the Canadian population. Meanwhile news comes of increased wages and increased business in the States, which advantages of the American and Canadian railroads are using to the common advantage. They have men in the counties of Illinois, Michigan and Bonaventure who have induced whole families to embark, bag and baggage, for the United States. The number of deserted farms is something enormous. Several hundred more people have emigrated to the newly opened gold fields of the Rainy Lake region of Ontario, just over the border from Minnesota. No white man was settled there a year ago, but a population of nearly 3000 is now claimed. Many shafts are already sunk, some over seventy feet deep, and four stamp mills are in operation.

SAVANNAH HAS A CALA DAY.

A Big Military Review Witnessed by the Governor and 20,000 People.

Governor Atkinson, of Georgia, reviewed one of the largest bodies of troops that has been seen in Savannah since the celebration of the city's sesqui-centennial, in 1883. Twelve hundred men were in line, with five companies of marines and bluejackets from the United States steamships Atlanta and Raleigh, which are anchored in the river below the city. The review took place on the military parade ground and was witnessed by 20,000 people. It was the first appearance of the Governor and his staff in Savannah. Following the parade and review, prizes were awarded to the visiting companies by the Mayor. The day's festivities ended with fireworks in the park.

Russia Wants All Korea.

The Moscow Gazette says that a military, stable and financial Power like Russia alone has the right to hold Korea. The paper adds that if any Power should object to Russia's holding that country it would be a mark of avowed unfriendliness with which Russia would know how to deal. The Novoe Vremya says that a Russian protectorate of Korea is necessary to protect Russian merchants there from Japanese competition.

The Brooklyn Handicap.

The Brooklyn handicap, a race of a mile and a quarter, for horses three years old and upward, worth \$8000 to the winner, \$1500 to the second and \$500 to the third horse, was run at the Gravesend (N. Y.) track of the Brooklyn Jockey Club. Hornsby, owned by Messrs. Keene, won, Lazarro was second and Sir Walter third. Time, 2:11 1/4.

Prominent People.

The Czar of Russia has taken to riding a bicycle. Queen Victoria still suffers greatly from rheumatism. Bismarck says progressive women subdue the Socialists. James Whitcomb Riley is writing a novel on Hoosier life. The Mikado of Japan is fond of football and can kick a good game. Kate Field has become a member of the Chicago Times-Herald staff. The London Spectator wants William Watson appointed as poet laureate of England. On his farm at Lebanon, Mo., Congressman Blain has 5000 Bar Davis apple trees in good growth. Their fruit bears for forty cents a bushel and the trees sell for five bushels each.

FROST IN MANY STATES.

A Remarkable Cold Snap Plays Havoc With Crops.

THE GRAPE BELT DEVASTATED.

Arctic Weather in the Northwest—Grain Thought to Be Safe—Western New York and Pennsylvania Vineyards Suffer Severely—Fruit Blossoms Frozen—Heavy Snow in Michigan.

Jack Frost suddenly dropped down on the Middle States, the West and Northwest and destroyed fruit, corn and vegetables in ten or more States. The devastation was widespread. Reports have poured in showing that in many sections the grape, apple, plum and strawberry crops were almost ruined, while corn and vegetables were out to the ground. Corn can be replanted, but the loss in many of the vegetables will be permanent. Telegrams from the following points will convey an idea of the widespread damage inflicted.

Dunkirk, N. Y.: Sunday night's freeze has decimated the Chautauque grape belt. The vineyards appear as black as if fire had passed over them. Farmers report all small fruits badly damaged. Cherries are entirely destroyed, also strawberries and early garden stuff. Grape-growers are greatly discouraged, as the crop will be a total failure in this vicinity. Ice formed three-eighths of an inch thick on still water and vegetation was frozen stiff.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: The thermometer dropped from seventy degrees to below the freezing point in this locality, and ice formed in several places.

Clay City, N. Y.: At Clayville, Oneida County, snow fell for two hours. The thermometer registered thirty-six degrees.

Pittsburg, Penn.: Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia have been visited by a heavy white frost. The mercury dropped to thirty-two degrees, and in exposed places ice formed a quarter of an inch thick. Garden truck and grapes were killed.

Wilmington, Del.: Reports from down the State are to the effect that the cold snap of last night did not injure the fruit. The thermometer registered as low as thirty-eight, but the clouded sky and stiff breeze prevented the frost from doing any harm to the peach and berry crops.

Green Bay, Wis.: A severe blizzard prevailed here from midnight to 9 a. m. Three inches of snow fell, accompanied by a wind blowing forty miles an hour. Great damage resulted to fruits, market gardens and growing grains.

Cincinnati, Ohio: The United States Weather Bureau reports a killing frost at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Columbus, Parkersburg, W. Va., and Chattanooga, Tenn. Telegrams from numerous points throughout Northern Ohio show that the frost was most disastrous in its effect upon fruit and early vegetables. In many sections nearly all the grapes, apples, peaches, cherries and early garden vegetables were killed. The temperature fell below the freezing point and ice formed on still water. The damage done is large.

Chicago, Ill.: Reports from many points in the Northwest are to the effect that considerable damage was done to small fruits and vegetable crops in many sections by the frosts. Corn in many places has been badly injured, but may yet be replanted. Other grains are said not to have suffered much. Kansas escaped the frosts except in the southern part of the State and the lowlands generally along the Arkansas, Walnut and Kansas Rivers and tributaries.

Minneapolis, Minn.: Minnesota, Wisconsin and South Dakota all suffered from the frost but North Dakota escaped with but little damage. Snow fell at Ely, Tower and the Iron Range points. Garden truck and small fruits suffered badly, and grain in a lesser degree. The frost is reported to have been a not unmixed disaster in some quarters, as it killed the tender shoots of the Russian thistle. Wheat is reported damaged slightly and oats badly in some quarters. Cranberries and strawberries and other small fruits in West Wisconsin were frozen solid.

Ann Arbor, Mich.: A gale with snow passed over this city and the snow was three or four inches deep. All gardens and many fruit and shade trees are ruined.

Oshkosh, Wis.: An inch of snow fell here, and the thermometer was at the freezing point. Great damage has been done to early fruit, berries and gardens. Winter wheat and early corn have also suffered to a considerable extent. It is probable a large acreage will have to be replanted.

A STATE SENATOR KILLED.

He Was Murdered by a Woman While Asleep in Bed at St. Louis.

State Senator Peter B. Morrissey, one of the best known Democratic politicians in Missouri, as well as one of the wealthiest, was shot and killed while asleep in a disorderly house, in St. Louis. The murderer was Maud Lewis, proprietress of the house, and jealousy inspired the act. The State Senate adjourned out of respect to Morrissey's memory, and appointed a committee to attend his funeral. His death makes the Senate a tie politically. The House is Republican, and thus for the first time in twenty-five years the Democrats have a majority in either branch of the Legislature. Morrissey's death also defeats the end for which the present extra session was called.

The National Game.

An Indian baseball team is touring Kansas. Beckley is now captain of the Pittsburg team.

Comiskey and Mulrane alternate at St. Paul's first base.

Welch will do the bulk of the catching for the Louisville team.

Brothers has been released by Baltimore and signed by Louisville.

Smith, of the Rochester, is playing his nineteenth year on the diamond.

Ewing at present leads the Cincinnati writers in both fielding and batting.

Manager Hanlon, of Baltimore, has offered New York \$50 for Pitcher Clarke.

Washington released Pitcher Krum, and then regretting it recalled the release.

Pfeifer carried his threat into execution and voluntarily retired from the Louisville team.

Schriver has been assigned by Captain Davis, of New York, to catch Rusie regularly. Farrell will attend to Meekin as usual.

Captain Nash, of Boston, never put up a better all-round game than this season.

Bannon replaced Burke in New York's left field, and proved the change a good one.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

20 MILK AND CREAM. The market during the past week could hardly be termed active, although by no means dull. Sales at times were a little slow, owing to increased supplies. The average price received for the platform surplus was \$1.25 per cwt of 40 quarts.

Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gal. 1,537,000; Condensed milk, gal. 14,050; Cream, gal. 61,919.

BUTTER.

Penn.—Fresh, extras, @ \$17; Firsts, 15 @ 16; Thirds to seconds, 11 @ 14; State—Fancy, 1894, choice, 18 @ 16; Seconds to firsts, 18 @ 16; Western Im. Creamery, 18 @ 13; Western Dairy, 18 @ 12; Factory, fresh, 7 @ 10.

CHEESE.

State—Full-cream white, fancy, 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4; Full cream, good to prime, 6 1/2 @ 6; State Factory—Part skims, common to prime, 1 1/4 @ 3; Part skims, choice, 3 1/4 @ 4; Full skims, 1 @ 1.

EGGS.

State and Penn.—Fresh, 14 1/2 @ 14 3/4; Jersey—Fancy, 20 @ 20; Western—Prime, 18 @ 18; Duck eggs, 14 @ 14; Goose eggs, 12 @ 12.

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice, @ 2 1/2; Medium, 1894, choice, 1 50 @ 1 50; Pea, 1894, choice, 1 25 @ 2 00; Red kidney, 1894, choice, 1 85 @ 1 95; White kidney, 1894, choice, 2 30 @ 2 35; Black turtle soup, 1894, 1 60 @ 1 65; Lima, Cal., 1894, 90 lbs, 2 35 @ 3 00; Green peas, bibb, 1894, @ 1 00.

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Cranberries, Cape Cod, @ 3 00; Jersey, @ 3 00; Apples, greenings, @ 3 00; Baldwin, 3 00 @ 3 50; Golden Russet, 2 00 @ 3 00; Grapes, Del., @ 1 00; Calumet, 1 00 @ 1 10; Strawberries, Norfolk, @ 1 10; 14 @ 14; Other sections, 8 @ 18.

HOPS.

State—1894, choice, @ 9; 1894, common to fair, 4 @ 6; Pacific Coast, choice, @ 9; Good to prime, 7 @ 8; Old odds, 2 @ 3.

HAIR AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, @ 100 lb., @ 80; Clover mixed, 60 @ 65; Straw—Long eye, 50 @ 60; Berry, 40 @ 45.

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, @ 10; Spring chickens, @ 10; Boosters, old, @ 6; Turkeys, @ 8; Ducks, @ 50; Geese, @ 60; Pigeons, @ 25.

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, @ 10; Chickens, Phila. broilers, @ 35; Capons, Phila., @ 42; Western, @ 9; Fowls, @ 9; Ducks, @ 10; Geese, @ 5; Squabs, @ 1 50 @ 3 00.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, State, @ 3 75 @ 5 00; Florida, @ 3 75 @ 5 00; Sweet, @ 1 75 @ 3 00; Cabbage, @ 1 50 @ 2 50; Onions—Yellow, @ 75 @ 90; Bermuda, @ 75 @ 90; Squash, marrow, @ 75 @ 1 00; Yellow, @ 75 @ 1 00; Apples, @ 1 00 @ 1 25; Cucumbers, @ 75 @ 1 25; Celery, Southern, @ 50 @ 85; Beets, @ 100 bunches, 2 00 @ 4 00; Peas, N. C., @ 1 00 @ 2 00; Radishes, @ 100 bunches, 5 @ 75; Spinach, @ 40 @ 75; Tomatoes, @ 2 00 @ 4 50; Rhubarb, @ 1 00 @ 1 50.

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—City Patents, @ 4 40; Spring Patents, @ 4 15; Wheat, No. 2 Red, @ 70; May, @ 70; Corn—No. 2, @ 56 1/2 @ 56 1/2; Oats—No. 2 White, @ 36 @ 41; Track, White, @ 36 @ 41; Malt—Western, @ 41 @ 47; Barley—Ungraded Western, @ 41 @ 47; Seeds—Timothy, @ 5 90 @ 6 50; Clover, @ 8 75 @ 9 50; Lard—City steam, @ 6 1/2 @ 6 1/4.

LIVE STOCK.

Beaves, city dressed, 7 1/2 @ 9 1/2; Milk cows, good to good, 5 @ 8; Calves, city dressed, 4 1/2 @ 7; Country dressed, 4 1/2 @ 7; Sheep, @ 100 lbs., 4 37 @ 6 05; Lambs, @ 100 lbs., 4 00 @ 6 00; Hogs—Live, @ 100 lbs., 5 00 @ 5 20; Dressed, 5 @ 7 1/2.

SHERIFF AND PRISONERS KILLED.

The Administration of the Law in the Indian Territory.

James Taylor, David Echols, and Edward Bohannon were killed as the result of an attempt by Bohannon to arrest Taylor and Echols near Durant, Indian Territory. Bohannon was reading the warrant to Taylor when the latter suddenly drew his pistol and began firing. Echols, who was in the rear, ran out to join in the fray, but was struck by a bullet and killed. Bohannon returned Taylor's fire, retreating as he did so, but Taylor followed him until he emptied the contents of a six-shooter, the last shot striking Bohannon in the head and killing him. Taylor defied any one to take him and walked 200 yards, when he fell dead. Bohannon is the third one of his family to meet with a violent death during a year.

Newly Gleanings.

Vermont has 200 creameries. California has 72,472 Chinese. Turkey has 3135 miles of railway. France has a deficit of \$11,000,000. The Ohio pottery trust is smashed. The rush for gold bonds continues. Italy has twenty-three crematories. London has seventy-five daily papers. An oil trust has been formed in Russia. Wall street shows remarkable activity. The Salvation Army proposes to invade China. Cuban Insurgent Leader Maceo has more recruits than arms. Japan will keep troops in China until the full indemnity is paid. Brooklyn letter carriers have been ordered to salute the Postmaster. Fish have mysteriously disappeared from the waters of Lake Michigan. Arrangements have been made to carry the mails on street cars in Boston. Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, has approved the "Greater Pittsburg" bill. All indications point to a large tourist travel to Yellowstone Park this summer. There is still outstanding \$6,898,417.42 of the fractional currency of 1862, 1863 and 1864. Spanish officers no longer conceal their alarm at the spread of the Cuban insurrection. The Gloucester (Mass.) seiners report that Southern mackerel has been almost a total failure. Three million dollars of Northern capital has been invested in Alabama and Tennessee this year.