Patrick Dinan, Hvery stable keeper and owner of the famous white horse, was the first witness called Thursday. He testified that his horse was in a dime museum in Chicago, and had been for three weeks-This, he said, was the same, horse that he had le: Coughlin's friend have on the evening of the murder.

Louis Budenbender, of Hoboken, N. J., was then called to the witness chair. He testified that he was a real estate agent and that he ived in Hoboven for 19 years, with the exception of the period between Aug. 9, 1888, and May 21, 1889, when he lived in Chicago. During that time he lived near the Windsor Theatre flat, in which Dr. Cronin lived with the Conklins. On the evening of the neurder the witness was in Jackel's clear store, opposite Dr. Cronin's residence. He was positive that he was in the cigar store at 7 o'clock, and may have remained there until 8 or 9 o'clock. After he had been there a few minutes he noticed the horse and bungy in front of Dr. Cronin's office. It was an ordinary side bar buggy, and had the top up. The witness then continued: "I saw Dr. Crouin and another man come from the house and start to the buggy. The driver started for the horse while the doctor started for the buggy. There was some man on the sidewalk, near the house, who called to Dr. Cronin and attracted his attention, for the doctor turned around but will kept going toward the buggy. Then the driver went to the horse's head and unhitched the horse, went to the buggy and got in and sat on the west side; then Dr. Cronin got in; he was talking to this man all the while, so it seemed to me, but I could not hear anything he said from that distance; then they shifted their seats and this man got in front of the Doctor, and then they sat down and went off."

The witness also testified that Dr. Cronit had what appeared to be a small chest or box which might have contained his instru ments or medicine. The witness was standing in the door of the organstore looking at the horse for about 15 minutes and saw it before the men came down and all the incidents of their departure,

"What was the color of that horse?" asked

"It was gray; a speckled gray with dark legs. The horse which I saw at the Dime Museum was not the horse that drove Dr. Cronin away and did not resemble it. The horse I saw was a white horse, but the horse I saw take Dr. Cronin away on the night of May 4 was a spreckled gray. The legs of the horse that took Dr. Cronin away were dark, while the legs of this horse are white."

The cross-examination of the witness was then begun, and the first question asked the witness, after ascertaining that he left Chicago May 22, was whether the finding of the body of Dr. Cronin had anything to do with his departure. The witness said "No," and the consul for the defense called upon the Court to protect the witness from such ques-

The witness said that he had known Dr. Cronin by sight for several months. He could not say who pointed him out to him. He could not describe how the man was dressed who was talking to Dr. Cronin when he saw him.

The first witness called in the Cronin case, Friday, was Dr. Andrews, but Mr. Hynes not being present to conduct the examination, Mrs. Hoertel, the German woman who gave such damaging evidence against the defence, was called to the witness stand,

Mr. Forrest explained that he wanted to show that her story of having been locked out of her house on the night of May 4 by her husband was very improbable, if not thitrue.

Owing to Mrs. Hoertel's inability to speak English, about all Mr. Forrest could get out of her, was that she did not see the lock, that she had not bought any key, that her husband told her he put on a new lock and that she could not get in. Mr. Forrest finally gave up trying to make her understand. The State did not cross examine.

The next witness was August Salzman He testified that he helped Hoertel gut the new lock on the door after May 8. Witness had worked at five or six places in Chicago during the past two years, but could not remember the names of any of them or when he began or quit work at any place

Dr. Edmund Andrews, Professor of Surg ery in the Rush Medical College ever since the college was founded, was the next witness. The defense asked him the long hypothetical question which was put to Dr. Moyer, setting forth the finding of a body in a catch basin and minutely describes the wounds, abrasion, etc., as found on the body of Dr. Cronin and asked him if he could form an opinion as to the cause of the man's death. Dr. Andrews said "No."

John Stift, a policeman, was recalled and corrected his testimony that it was Monday morning, the 6th of May, when he issued the order to find out what horse went out from the livery stable.

Jacob Lowenstein, who was a member of the police force from 1883 to May, 18-9, and a partner of Coughlin's on the police force from 1887 to the time witness was discharged, gave considerable testimoy tending to show the enmity which exists between John C. Garrity, one of the witness for the prosecution, and Coughlin.

After this testimony the Court took a recess until 3 o'clock to take deposition of Lynch, the distiller, who is ill. It is believed that Lynch's testimony will practically finish the list of witnessess for the defense. There will certainly not be more than one or two

Budenbender, the witness from Hoboken, S. J., who testified that it was not a white horse which took Dr. Cronin away May 4, is

After Court adjourned Friday afternoon, Officer Lindville, with his prisoner, was at the corner of Clark and Michigan streets, going to the State's Attorney's offi e when Mr. Qualey, one of the counsel for the defense, and Mr. Forrest's clerk endeavored to take the prisoner away. A crowd soon collected, but the prisoner was safely landed in the State's Attorney's office. As he was ascend ing the steps on the west side of the Criminal Court building, Mr. Qualey shouted to Budenben ler that he would be taken care of and to keep his mou h shut.

THE ARMY TOO SMALL.

SECRETARY PROCTOR POINTS OUT FRATURES THAT COULD BE IMPROVED

In the annual report of the Secretary of War he refers to the condition of the army as follows: From our great increase of population, the

relative strength of the army is rapidly dimimshing. In 1870, with an enlisted strength of not quite 10, 00 larger than now, the ratio of enlisted men to population was 1-11 of 1 per cent. or one man ont of 1,105; in 18 0, with the enlisted strength 1,000 less than it is now. 1-20 of 1 per cent. At the present time, with a population of 65,000,000, it is 39-1,000, or less than 1-25 of 1 per cent, being o e man for every 2,500 of population. The authorized strength of the army is now 30,000, but only 25,00 is appropriated for. On the full basis of 30,000, itf

relative strength to population would still be considerably less than in 185, and one half what it was in 1870. Public attention has been called to the matter of desertion, and the impression doubtless prevails that it is on the increase, This is not entirely correct. In considering the statistics it must be borne in mind that nearly three-fourths (last year 72 per cent) of the desertions occur during the first year of enlistment, so that the percentage of desertions to enlistments is the more correct guide than the percentage to the total strength The subject has been carefully considered by many officers of the army, and by enlisted non as well, and I have received many able and interesting reports from both offieers and men. The causes assigned are too numerous to recapitulate; restlessness; under the restraints of decipline.

the causes found to exist, while some desert ers undoubtedly are professional repeaters and belong to the vicious or criminal classes, It is an unfortunate fact that there is at present a tendency in public opinion to at east palliate the offense of desertion, and with the legal difficulties now in the way of securing their recapture, the statistics show that only one out of every five deserters is arrested and brought to trial. The attention of Congress is therefore invited to the recomnendations of Acting Judge Advocate Genal for permitting and directing the arrest of deserters by civil officers and otherwise

isappointment at the details of the service,

and of its lack of inducements, dissipation,

and in some cases, ill treatment are generally

A SPLIT IN MONTANA.

endering their capture more certain and

TWO LEGISLATURES ORGANIZED-THE TRICK

Members of the Lower House of the Mon tana Legislature organized separately-the Republicans in a hall and the Democrats in the court house. The Republicans, numbering two more than a quorum, were called to order by the State Auditor and sworn by Chief Justice Blake. They elected A. C. Witter Speaker, Benjamin Webster Chief Clerk, and also filled the minor offices. The Democrats were sworn by a notary. They kept the doors closed, admitting only those holding certificates of election from County Clerks. The Schate also met at the courthouse, but the Democratic members not attending there was no quorum. Lieut.-Gov. Richards called the Republicans to order and Judge Hunt administered the oath.

In a caucus of Bepublican Senators and Representatives in the evening the action of the Republican House members in organizing separately from the Democratic members was explained. It was stated that the Republican action was based upon the premise of the Governor that none would be permitted to participate in the House organization or recognized as having rights as members except those holding certificates of election from County Clerks. Without notice from the Governor that he had secured rooms for the members of the respective Houses he by proclamation ordered the members to meet in certain designated places that until the last moment before the hour appointed were locked and guarded against the admission of all persons, with no prospect or promise but that such places would continue to be under the Governor's perso al control. Rather than to submit to such inquisitorial supervision and restrictions the Republicans, with the officer designated by law to call the House to order proceeded to orfanize elsewhere. As the Senate contains an equal number of Republicans and Democrats there could be no contest of the right of the Lieutenant-Governor to preside over the convention, and the Democratic members by staying away prevented organization.

WORKING TOGETHER.

KNIGHTS AND PEDERATIONISTS AGREE ON THE RIGHT-HOUR QUESTION.

The action taken by the General Assemoly, at Atlanta, on the eight-hour question, shows that the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor are working in harmony.

Mr. Samuel Gomper, President of the American Federation of Labor, forwarded a letter to the Convention in which he said that his men were opposed to a general strike, but would undertake one unless the manufaturers agreed to the reduction of la-

bor hours. The Committee on the State of the Order made its report on the question, and it was decided not to endorse any general strike. The Committee, besides its report, submitted following resolutions, which we e

Resolved, That we coincide with the last expressed views of the President of the American Federation of Labor, expressing the sentiments of that organization that no general strike should be mangurated upon May 1, 18 0, and that the movement should be confined to such trades as are in condition to put the plan in operation on May i, 1890.

"Resolve !, That we call upon the President of the American Federation of Labor to indicate the trade or trades organized within the folds of that society which is or are prepared to successfully inaugurate the 8-hour movement May 1, 1890, confident that the Knights of Labor will tend their moral support to the movement in favor of such trade or trades."

TO PIPE NATURAL GAS TO CHICAGO -Notice of incorporation has been filed in Porter county, Ind., by the Indiana Natural Gas and Oil Company, organized in Chicago with a capital stock of \$2.00 to 0. The five Directors elected are Patrick A. McEwan. John D. Cohrs, Anecito Hoyos, Frederick S. Winston and Robert C. Bell. They will pipe natural gas from Indiana to Chicago. Many farmers will fight their having right of way for the pipes, etc. Some farmers propose to sell the land and not lease the right of way.

NOT ONE ESCAPE

TWO VESSELS WRECKED AND A

The tug Fearless, of Coos Bay, Capt. Jame Hill commanding, ran onto the North Spit, at the mouth of Umpqua river, Tuesday evening and soon went to pieces, not one of the crew or passengers escaping.

The Fearless was on her return trip from Astoria, where she had gone to take a lot of Chinamen lately discharged from the canneries on Coos Bay. At 3 r. M. Tuesday she was seen off Upper Ten Mile, steaming slowly down the coast, just outside the breakers, which were running very high, and at (o'clock her whistle was heard off the of the Umpqua. mouth Before 7 o'clock she gave three sharp whistles, which was the last heard of her until the next morning, when her pilot house, with the end stove in, a small boat, one side of her hull, and numerous small pieces were discovered coming up the river with the tide. The steamer Juno at once steamed down to the mouth of the river and put a searching party ashore, and the beach was patrolled for miles to the south, but no bodies were discovered. Other parties from the north reported that they had seen no bodies in that direction. The general impression of scafearing men is that she sprong a leak and the captain, in attempting to get into the river in order to save the lives those on board, either miscalculated his position or was blown out of his course by his heavy wind prevailing at the time. The number lost is estimated at from 10 to 15 souls. The Fearless was not considered seaworthy. She was built in Coos Bay, about 17 years ago, and was owned by Simpson & Co.

The revenue steamer Dexter arrived at New London, Conn., with Captain Jenny and 14 of the crew of the Old Dominion line steamer Manhattan; also the dead body of Chief Engineer Havden.

Captain Jenny reports as follows: The Manhattan was bound from New York for West Point, Va., and when off Fenwick Island light, coast of Maryland was run into by an unknown four-masted schooner and the Manhattan suok soon after,

The party brought here in the Dexter managed to get into the lifeboat, except Mr. Hayden, who was drowned in the attempt, The rest of the crew and three passengers 19 all told, got on a life raft and it is not known whether they have been saved or

MEXICAN PRODUCTS.

MINISTER RYAN'S REPORT TO THE STATE DE-PARTMENT.

Thomas Ryan, U. S. Minister to Mexico, in a report to the Department of State on Mexican products and exports, says:

The productions of sugar, corn and wheat are remarkably small; the average value of the sugar product is about 5½ cents per pound and the export thereof : 4 cents per pound, aggregating only \$107,276, said to be the most inferior grade; the average value of the coffee product is 22 cents per pound. about one-half of which is exported at a value of 16.9 cents per pound, and the value of the hennequen (hemp) export is more than twice the combined value of the entire export of sugar, coffee, corn, wheat and ixtle (fibre).

The native sugar product coming into the City of Mexico has steadily decreased from 8,584,538 kilograms in 1°84 to 4.681,207, kilograms in 1 88. There has been a steady increase in beef consumption in the Capital from 59,751 beeves slaughtered in 187 to 83, 228 slaughtered in 1888, and an increase of mutton consumption from 92,031 sheep in 1878 to 130, 203 in 1888.

THE NEWS EMIN BRINGS,

CETTER TO SCHWEINFUETH FROM VICTORIA

The letter which Dr. Schweinfurth has received from Emin Pasha is dated "Mission Station Ussa obrio, Victoria Nyanza, August 24." Emin expresses the hope that he will soon be able to give an account of the military revolution, the imprisonment of himself and Jeppson at Duffle, the arrival of the Mahdists at Lado, the capture and destruction of Redjaf, the massere of the soldier and officers sent against the Mah dists, the departure from Wadelai and flight to Tonguru, the Mahdists' attack on Duffle and their complete defeat, the final union with Stanley and the highly interesting march, geographically and otherwise, from the Albert Nyanza. Emin tromises to send some good specimons of plants which he has collected on his travels. He asks to be remembered to Dr. Junker and other friends, and in conclusion says he will try to write again, but that his eyes trouble him greatly.

WARNED IN TIME.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO ROB THE KANSAS CITY MAIL AND EXPRESS.

An attempt was made near Marietta, I. T., Monday night, to rob the Kansas City mail and express. Two masked men were discovered concealed in the thick bush near the Santa Fe track, about 9 p. m., and the fact was telegraphed to this city and also to the conductor of the southbound Kansas City train. Officers went to where the masked men were seen, but failed to find them. The south bound train soon after arrived with 20 armed men aboard, who made search for the supposed robbers, but failed to discover them. This makes the second attempt to rob the Kansas City train at the same point in the last two weeks. E. F. Bunch, the notorious train robber, is known to have been in that community and the attempted robberies are believed to be his work.

FORGED NOTES.

AN UNEXPECTED CONFESSION FROM THE GLA-MURGAN IRON CO.'S TREASURER.

At Philadelphia the Glamorgan Iron Company's secretary-treasurer, Charles B. Wigton, who was charged with forging a note for \$10,000, astounded his friends by making a confession to having reissued paid notes indor sed by A. Pardee & Co., aggregating \$66,50 . Major John R. Fell, a member of the firm referred to, states that the notes are for sums of \$2 ,000, \$10,000, three of \$6,000 each, and one of \$8,500, and have been negotiated through concerns in Bellefonte, Lewistown. Altoona and other towns in the State. The Major is not positive whether \$61,500 represents the entire amount of young Wigton's forgeries, but he is inclined

SNAP SHOTS.

HOME AND FOREIGN JOTTINGS.

FUE PITH OF MANY MATTERS OF MOMENT BRIEFLY PUT.

The captors of Holzhay, the lone highwayman, are now fighting for the reward offered for him, \$2,000. There are five claimants. Charles Larkin, of Stanford, Conn., pro-

fessional base ball player, was found dead at the Occidental Hotel in Quincy, Ill. The grand jury at Washington, D. C., refused to indict Mrs. Annie M. Rowland for

embezzlement while acting as matron of Dr.

Hammond's sanitarium. The first fast mail train from Omaha to Portland made the trip in fifty hours and twenty-four minutes, the best time ever made between the two points.

Fred Brunning and wife, a dissipated couple, were found dead in their house at Prescott, Ont. Brunning is supposed to have killed his wife and then took poison

The Chicago Gas Trust, it is said, has in

the last few days obtained absolute control

of 40,000 acres of gas lands in Indiana, and President Billings is satisfied that inside of a year the city will be supplied with natural In his closing address to the K. of L. General Assembly, Mr. Powderly said the present conservative policy of the order had re-

suited in placing it in better condition than ever before. He asked that his salary be reduced from \$5,000 to \$2,000, but the Finance Committee and the Assembly refused to allow it to be done. At a recent murder trial in Missouri, the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the

second degree, and fixed the defendant's punishment at a term of 99 years in the peni-The Knights of Labor in General Assembly

adopted a resolution in favor of making election days in all the States legal holidays.

The Quinnebang and Juniata, which have been condemned by a board of survey, were stricken from the list of vessels in the Navy. They will be advertised and sold.

Geronimo, the Apache chief, has embraced Christianity.

New York City World's fair subscription to date \$4,074,107. An expedition with stores has gone from

Zanzibar for Bagamoyo to meet Stanley and Advices from the squadron fleet state that in heavy seas the Yorktown proved to be

the roller of the fleet. The proposed marriage of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria to the Princess d'Alencon

has been abandoned. The French election bureau by a vote of 13 to 12 has invalidated the elections of M. Naquet and General Boulanger,

Dr. Talmage has secured a corner-stone for his new church in Brooklyn from Mars | izing them to be built, and recommends that Hill, where St. Paul preached to Athenians. Dr. Talmage peached there to many people, taking as his text; "Then Paul stood in the midst of Mørs Hill and said: 'Ye men of Athens, I perceive that in all things ye

A new oil well was struck in the Shannopin, (Pa.) di trict, yielding 16 barrels an hour.

Stephen Pettus, Secretary and Treasurer of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, commission merchant and member of the Cotton Exchange, was shot down on Fulton street, New York, by Mrs. Hannah Southworth, a young widow, who emptied the five chambers of a 30-caliber Smith & Wesson in Pettus's head and body.

Last month one faction of Samoa elected Mataafa king and Malietoa vice king; the other elected Malleton king and Tamasese vice king. America, Germany and England may have to settle it.

Edward A. Greene & Co., wool commission merchants of Philadelphia, are sending circulars to persons interested in a high tariff on wool soliciting their aid in defeating Reed for speakership.

Miss Caroline Fitzgerald of Litchfield, Conn., was married at London Saturday to Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, formerly member of parliament and under secretary of state in Gladstone's cabinet. The charters of about 700 trusts doing

business in Missouri, and who have falled to comply with the anti-trust law, have been

John O'Brien, a submarine tunnel expert, is under arrest at Cleveland for having destroyed the water works tunnel to supply work for himself.

Major General O. O. Howard, U. S. A., in a recent speech said the country will not be ready for service pensions until 1:95-thirty years after the close of the war.

The Chippewa Indian Commission has completed its work. Over 3, 00,000 acres of Minnesota lands will be ceded to the Government, for which the Indians will get over \$.5,000,000.

BANK FAILURE.

The Lawrence Bank, located at Penn avenue and Butler street, Pittsburgh, failed to meet its obligations and closed its doors. The first intimation of the distress was when the checks of the bank failed to pass the Clearing-house. The bank is not a member of the Clearing-house, but has had its business there transacted through the Union National Bank. President Young places the liabilities of the bank at between \$630,000 and \$700, 00, nearly all in shape of deposits. The failure he attributes to indiscrete investments made by himself. He indignantly denies the report that the disaster was brought about through any speculation or

MASSACRE STILL DISCREDITED.

The Emin Pasha Relief Committee has received a cable dispatch from Zanzibar stating that letters from Dr. Peters, bearing date of October 5, have reached Lamoo, East Africa. According to the le ters the ex pedition under command of Dr. Peters wathen at Korkorro and everything was pro ceeding satisfactorily. It is argued by the committee that the receipt of these letters shows that the report of the massacre of Dr. Peters and the members of the expedition by natives was untrue.

OUR NEW NAVY.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED AND WHAT IS

Commodore Wilson, Chief of Bureau of Construction and Repair, in his annual report gives the following statement of the condition of the navy:

The United States has at present four steel cruisers and a stee dispatch vessel in commission. The Baltimore, Vesuvius, Petrel and Charleston have had their trial trips and may be expected soon to take their places in the cruising flect. There are twenty-one wooden steamers and seven iron steamers still useful and serviceable. With the com' pletion of the vessels now building and appropriations for, the United States will possess ten armored vessels, thirteen single-turreted monitors, twenty-one steel crusers or gunboats, two dynamite cruisers, a ptactice cruiser for cadets, and armored ram, one first-class torpedo boat and seven iron steamers. The work of rebuilding the navy is progressing very satisfactorily, and the results accomplished during the past six months are sufficient guaranty of the purpose of the Department to advance the work with the utmost rapidity and of its energy and success in the performance of the work. The vessels already under contract and building at navy yards are progressing favorably and some are rapidly nearing completion. The progress made on the armored cruiser Maine at the New York navy yard deserves special mention and is very creditable to that yard. It will thus be seen that as far as lies within its power the Department is vigorou ly endeavoring to satisfy the popular demand and establish a navy worthy of the United States and commensurate with its importance as a maritime power."

The estimates for the coming fiscal year include \$4,000,000 on account of hulls and outfits for new ships heretofore ordered by Congress; \$750,00 for repairs and improvements at navy yards, including \$ 5,000 for League Island; \$1,000,000 to complete vessels on stocks, labor in navy yards, etc. The expenditures during the year 1888-9 include for repairs on vessels at navy yards \$373,394; construction and repair, \$779,943, labor at navy yards and stations, material, etc., \$14,-905; civil establishment, \$.9,925; steel cruisers, \$45 284; repairs of vessels, \$12 ,164; increase of the navy, \$748,125.

The Commodore in urging increased efficiency of navy yards, says that after eight or nine years there will be no wooden vessels remaining in active service. A deficiency appropriation will be necessary in order that the work of construction and repair may be carried on during the remainder of the present fiscal year without interruption. The thirteen single turreted monitors are said to be now in a worse than useless state and it is recommended that something be done with them. To put them in condition for efficient service in harbor and coast defense will cost, it is estimated, \$405,0 0. The Commodore calls attention to the difficulty of getting sat. isfactory bids for the construction of vessels, when the cost is limited by the act authorin the future the bureau be not crippled by such legislation.

THE MORMON OATH.

INVESTIGATION AS TO THE FITNESS OF LATTER DAY SAINTS FOR CITIZENSHIP.

In the investigation in regard to the spirit of the Mormon Church toward the Government and as to the oaths taken by the Mormons in the Endowment-house, for the purpase of determining whether the membership in that Church is incompatible with citizenship. Heary W. Lawrence, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, and one of the most prominent business men in the Territory, testified that he became a member in his childhood; officiated in the Endowmenth use in this city for several years, and was excommunicated in 1869 for having the spirit of apostacy, which was shown by the fact that he questioned the right of the priesthood to dictate in temporal affairs. In the Endowment-house ritual persons going through always took the following oath:

"You each and all of you agree to avenge the blood of the prophets J seph and Hiram who have sealed their testimony with their blood, and that you will teach your children and your children's children to the third and fourth generation. This you do in the presence of God and the Ministering Angel."

The witness said there was another covenant to obey the priesthood in all things, and the penalty of death was attached to the violation of the covenants and for revealing

the secrets of the house. Other witnesses gave similar testimony.

HEAVY RAINS IN CHINA.

FIFTEEN MILLION ACRES OF RICE RUINED-COT-TON CHOP ALSO PAMAGED.

Consul General Leonard, at Shanghai, aas reported to the Department of State the results of Tocent heavy rains in the Yangtse valley. China. The rains prevailed continuously for more than a month in September and October, and on the 18th of October, the date of the dispatch, 15,000,000 acres of rice had been ruined. Within a week the retail price of rice had necessed from \$3.5. to \$4 50 a pocul of :33 pounds. However, he says, a total failure of the rice crop in the Yangtse valley would not cause distress or starvation, as other food produce can be utilized. The cotton crop, Mr. Leonard says, is greatly damaged by the rains, resulting in an increase of 30 par cent. in the price of

UNCLE SAM ON GUARD.

The United States Government has ordered Rear admiral Gillies, who is stationed at Mortivideo with the vessel Richmond and Tallapoosa, to proceed to Brazilian waters, Secretary Tracy has cabled him to sail for Brazil at once. The dispatch contained a warning about yellow fever, but gave no detailed instructions to the Admiral. No fear is entertained in the State and Navy Departments concerning United States interests in Brazil, but it was thought best to have a couple of war ships conveniently located in the event of serious disturbance

THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF NEW JERSEY .- The ertified returns at hand of the recent elecdon in this State show that the plurality of Abbett (Dem.) for Governor is 14,253, which with one exception is the largest plurality ever given in the State for any candidate. The exception was in the election of 1867, when Joel Parker received 14,567 plurality. The total prohibition vote was 6,863.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE AN ENCOURAGING FINANCIAL REPORT BY

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of says: The Brazilian revolution has by prisingly little influence in the mark yet; coffee is only an eighth higher week, and the new Government be so generally sustained that appr

of closing of ports or interruption of

has almost ceased. The Bank of Eagles

for the week \$1,050,000

The great industries are making progress. Though the sale of steel \$35, reported last week, was of small tity and to a speculator, and the next year have not yet reached the needed for renewals only, yet the m undeniably strong, and pig and me of manufactured iron and steel fail tain previous quotations. The corufacture has been doing a steady with firm prices. The woolen goods does not appear at Boston to be in to any great extent, and it is not settled that no advance over la prices will be attempted, but there more activity in the woolen market York, Philadelphia and Boston, V risen # of a cent and corn only #. f of a cent and pork products any wille, with sales of 5 9,000 bags, r held only & cent of its advance in ;

general course of prices has been The accounts from other cities state of business are almost units favorable character recently obembrace some items of especial in Chicago the dressed bear receipts those of last year and of provi than double. The Minneapolis a ket is very active. Business is im Kansas City. Pittaburg notes g prices for some forms of manufacts glass is active and firm and a may 3,000,000 bushels coal down the six delphia notes that accounts are go fair shape.

The business failures occurring th the country during the last seven ber for the United States 245, and 5 32, or a total of 277, as compared last week and 267 the week previous last. For the corresponding week year the figures were 230.

KILLETINA WHECK .- At Both a freight train on the Lehigh Vall dashed into the other end of a log ger train, which was standingan Two cars were telescoped. F. V. Bethlehem, a railway postal clerk from the ruins dead, and John ! of Bethelem, was fatally injured Nunnemacher, of Hokendaqua, ha cut off, and an unknown woman

COMMERCIAL.

CIDER.
BUTTER—Creamery
Country roll.
CHEESE—Onio full cream.
New York EGGS... POULTRY-Cuickens

POTATOES-Rose... Clover, cour

OATS-New No. 2 white...... RYE-New No. 2 Onio and Pa. RYE-New No. 2 Onloand Pa FLOUR-Fancy winter pars Fancy spring put's. Clear winter..... Rye flour

HAY—Timothy...... Loose, from wagons. MIDDLINGS-White..... Bran ... Chop feed...

BALTIMORE. WHEAT-No. 2 red...... RYE.....OATS—Western..... BUTTER..... HAY—Western....

CENCINNATIO WHEAT-No. 2 Red CORN OATS..... EGGS.....

BUTTER PHILADELPHIA.

NEW YORK. CATTLE,.... SHEEP,....LAMBS,.....HOGS—Live,.... FLOUR—Patents...... WHEAT—No. 2 Red

RYE-State CORN-Ungraded Mixed OATS-Mixed Western... BUTTER-Creamery Factory CHEESE State Factory Skims-Light

EGGS-State and Peng-LIVE-STOCE, MOVEMENTS AND PRICES AT

DROVE YARDS, EAST LES CATTLE The supply has been light to prime butcher grades, wat an advance of 0 to be coarse heavy shipping and

common stockers were dulic give the following as rulin 1300 to 1600 fbs. \$15564 1400 fbs., \$3 706440; cond 100 to 120 | Bs., \$3 to 1300 lbs., \$190@ 1 1200 lbs., \$3 10@3 40; ers and feeders, weights lbs., \$2 25@: 75; heifers an @2 50; buils and fu cows and springers, \$2

The receipts of hogs fair and the market ers, while good selected are We quote sales as follows: (@4 05: best Yorkers, &3 805) fair, \$3 75@3 80; roughs SHEET.

The receipts of sheep this We quote sales as follo Indiana wethers, well lbs., \$4.75@and 5.00 \$4.40@4.65; fair to go \$3.22@3.60; good year 4.50; fair to good. 501 good iambs, \$5@0. Ved lbs., \$5@6 a5, heavy calve

-like fibr deal of th

others in and analys