

All rubber-producing countries are increasing their output. The present high price, about \$1 per pound, is the incentive. It is likely the increased consumption will have the effect of holding prices at about present figures.

The Imperial council of engineers of Russia pronounces American locomotives the finest in the world, and right on the heels of their statement comes an order from the Russian government for fourteen more locomotives for use upon its roads in China.

A London "prophet" has damaged his reputation by two inconsistent performances. A week after positively predicting the end of the world in 1900 he paid a large sum to secure a fifteen year lease of a house wherein he carries on a mercantile business.

The suggested plan of road improvement in Connecticut proposes the building of one great state highway East and West and another North and South across the state, with low grades, and touching, so far as possible, the places of larger population. Should the German emperor go ahead and execute his threat to exclude American students from the technical schools of the empire, it will simply mean, maintains the New York Mail and Express, that he dreads the competition of American brains as seriously as he does the competition of American fruit and other products.

It will require from \$60,000,000 to \$100,000,000 from the Klondike regions this year to return to the prospectors who go there this spring and summer as much money as they will require to go there and maintain them a year. This thought may give a pause to some who are now enthusiastic for going in search of gold. Only in rare instances does gold seeking prove a success.

A new locomotive, built for the Midland road, in England, made three-quarters of a mile at the rate of ninety miles an hour. As this is a better record than others reported in 1895, 1896 and 1897, the achievement provokes great delight among railroad people on the "right little, tight little isle." Excusably, too. It is almost equal to some of the spurts of New York Central trains between Batavia and Buffalo, where a rate of one hundred miles and hour has been exceeded.

The Rev. W. A. Hitchcock, a well-known clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, was a chaplain in the navy during the war, and enjoyed the unique distinction of preparing for confirmation the first class ever confirmed on a school ship. The ship was the Sabine, then at New London. Twice during his ministry of forty years Dr. Hitchcock declined the honor of an elevation to the episcopate, believing that he could do better work in the parochial ministry of his church.

The New York Sun recently contained an account of a New York policeman who is also a preacher. This worthy man, who is much esteemed on the force, is a Methodist of the old shouting, praying, exhorting kind. He believes in muscular Christianity, in fearing God, fighting the devil, and arresting rogues, and pursues all these ends with apparently equal zeal and success. This vigorous brother says of himself that he is a better policeman for his religion. He is not afraid to die, and he believes in law and order.

It is to be borne in mind that Spain is such a little thing she could be picked up and laid out in Texas and Texas would still have 76,686 square miles of territory to spare. Four of our states taken together have a greater population than Spain has, and their people are far more intelligent, too. Only one nation in Europe is lower in the scale of general enlightenment than Spain. Sixty-eight per cent. of her population can neither read nor write, and her credit is about as bad as it can be. The biggest thing in Spain is her national debt.

Says the Baltimore Sun: Ex-Secretary Carlisle, in the Forum, urges an amendment of the constitution of the United States to permit the people to elect the president and vice president in a different manner. He would retain the presidential electors, but would have their number divided among the candidates in proportion to the number of votes cast for the several candidates. In other words, he would give representation to minorities and destroy the preponderant influence of the "pivotal states." Other advantages would flow from the system, all in the direction of a juster distribution of political power.

GOLD SEEKERS CRUSHED TO DEATH.

SIXTY KILLED.

An Avalanche on the Chilkoot Pass Ends Forever the Fortunes of Searchers for Wealth.

At about noon Friday on the Chilkoot trail, Alaska, between the Scales and Stone House, at least 31 men met death in a large number of others were injured more or less seriously in a snowslide.

The dead were crushed under an avalanche of snow and ice, which came down from the mountain side upon the left-hand side of the trail, midway between the Scales and Stone House.

The known dead are: Gus Sebarth, Seattle; Steve Stevenson, Seattle; L. Uchic, residence unknown; Tom Collins, Portland, Ore.; C. P. Harrison, Seattle; Garnson, residence unknown; one woman, name unknown; Ed Atwood, New York; Durber, Seattle; C. Beck, Sanford, Fla.; L. Wieldin, Kansas City; M. M. Ryan, Baltimore, Md.; John Morgan, Emporia, Kan.; Grimes, Sacramento, Cal., who has a brother in business at Dyea.

Two of the seriously injured are Walter Chappay, of New York, and John C. Murphy, of Dixon, Dakota. Fully 50 people were overtaken by the slide and are either buried in the snow or scattered along the borders of the avalanche in a more or less injured condition. The point at which the accident occurred is about five miles above Sheep Camp. A blinding snowstorm was raging all day upon the summit. As a consequence many of those in the vicinity were making no attempt to leave. Sebarth, Sprague and Stevenson, of Seattle, were traveling together as partners, and were found side by side in bed.

Thousands of people were encamped in the vicinity of the accident at the time and were soon upon the scene, rendering such assistance as was possible. All day Saturday and Sunday a southerly storm, with rain, wind and snow, prevailed in this vicinity, and it is believed the softening of the snow on the mountain side was the cause of the avalanche.

It swept directly across the trail, which, notwithstanding that the weather was unsuitable for travel, was thronged with wayfarers. The last vestige of the trail in that vicinity was wiped out of existence, and where it lay is now a mountain of snow and ice, under which are many dead bodies that cannot be recovered for days to come. People were digging up their goods when the slide occurred, at noon.

Later details received from Alaska increase the horrors of the avalanche in the Chilkoot pass instead of lessening it. Sixty-nine dead bodies have thus far been recovered, and the names of 150 missing have been reported as unaccounted for. It is barely possible that some of these had succeeded in crossing the pass before the avalanche occurred. A conservative estimate is that between 75 and 100 persons were killed.

A Startling Statement.

All the electric lights in Havana were extinguished the moment the Maine was blown up. Consul Lee believes the electric current turned into the mine was so strong that it was useless for lighting purposes. This may prove a strong argument showing that the Maine was destroyed by design.

TRADE REVIVAL.

Business Continues Brisk and is Not Affected by the Impending War.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade reports as follows:

When everybody is asking whether it is to be war or peace, the state of business is not easy to judge. Since nobody can judge just how wise bankers may be in an emergency, there is some uncertainty, but thus far scarcely any change whatever in the manufacturing concerns appears, nor any indications that the producing force is likely to be diminished, nor is any such symptom to be seen in business reports. Evidence of existing conditions is not confusing or unfavorable. So far, banking conservatism has not caused failures, which continue smaller than for many years, as in March, nor has it caused stoppage of any manufacturing concerns, nor lessened the volume of business reported by railroads in tonnage, or clearings at principal points.

The wheat outgo counts for much and continues. Atlantic exports having been 2,240,772 bushels for the week, against 1,231,122 bushels last year, and Pacific 1,235,574 bushels, against 447,555 bushels last year. Since corn exports continue, 3,455,650 bushels, against 3,237,277 bushels last year, the strength of the demand is not to be ascribed to speculative agencies. It is fortunate that western receipts of wheat do not fall short of the extraordinary gain, but are still 1,901,305 bushels, against 1,783,110 bushels last year, so that the stocks of the nearly exhausted supplies of wheat are fables for children. The price rose steadily and closed 2c higher for wheat, with corn 1c higher. At the same time the exports of cotton are extraordinary, though justly deserved by the situation which causes larger shipments by rail to New York instead of outside from gulf ports. For four weeks it has averaged nearly \$2,500,000 per week greater than in 1898, from the same period of the year, and the fall in price, which has not changed during the week, in spite of many reports of decreased production. In such conditions heavy industrial demands for a great force of operatives have been effective.

Disasters in trade shown this week by separate branches of business for the month of March, and also the first quarter of 1898, make the best report that has been possible for five years. It is interesting to note that nearly all branches of business show surprising movement. Meanwhile banks are extremely cautious, and commercial loans are but 10 per cent. of their aggregate. The belief that quick expansion of branches will follow greater liberality and patriotism by the banks is not wholly unfounded, and the heavy receipts of gold from Europe counts for the expansion of the credit of the banks. Disturbance does not yet appear, however, and failures for the week have been 232 in the United States, against 252 last year, and 32 in Canada, against 36 last year.

The iron trade continues to report a large volume of business being done, but it is becoming evident, that this is chiefly upon orders previously booked. Engagements for future work have diminished alike in number and volume, particularly in the East, pending the outcome of foreign complications. A feature of trade at leading cities this week is the active business in bicycles in Chicago and New York where sales are the largest on record. St. Louis reports boat and shoe shipments for the quarter as heavier than ever before at this time.

LEE LEAVES HAVANA.

General Blanco Refused to Say Farewell to the Courageous American.

Saturday afternoon Consul General Lee, accompanied by his staff, boarded the Dispatch boat Fern, and Consul General Blanco, accompanied by his staff, later, The Machina wharf, where they embarked, was crowded with curious persons, but no discourtesy was shown the officials. At 5.3 the American vessel began to sail.

The steamer Evelyn followed with about 5 passengers, and after her came the Olivette with 247 passengers, among whom were Miss Sara Barton and the other representatives of the Red Cross Society who have been engaged in relief work in the island.

The Olivette was followed by the Fern with 10 passengers, and last of all came the Fern, having on board Consul General Lee, Consul Springer and Barker, Consular Clerks Fosca, Delz and Drain.

As the Fern rounded to, headed for the open sea she passed near the Maine wreck. The group had been laughing and talking, expressing their satisfaction at leaving Havana. With a salute to the brave dead, while silence fell on all several minutes.

Gen. Lee being on board the Fern, made that boat a target for redoubled hissalutes, and Barker doffed his hat in salute to the brave dead, while silence fell on all several minutes.

"Get out, Yankee swine," was among the mildest expressions used. This seemed to strike every one on board as the steamer approached. Springer, who had been on the island 20 years, waved his hand to a particularly abusive group, saying in tones loud enough for all to hear, "Wait, wait, my friends, the steamer is not to be killed."

There was one pretty incident. On the Cabanas shore, a British steamer was unloading at her wharf. As the Fern passed the Union Jack was dipped and the English crew gave a hearty cheer. It is needless to say that the compliment was returned with all possible gusto.

Saturday morning Consul General Lee, accompanied by British Consul Gollan, called on General Blanco to bid him good-by. The governor general was very busy and could not receive General Lee.

Gen. Lee arrived at Tampa, Fla., Sunday and left immediately for Washington.

PLOTTED AGAINST LEE.

Men Charged With the Attempt Now in Prison at Havana.

Havana is guarded more closely than ever, the Arolas Battalion being posted around the limits of Vidano, the swell suburb of the city.

Within the last few days a number of Cubans have been arrested and are now confined in the Cuba fortress charged with various offenses. Some say the prisoners have been engaged in a plot to assassinate United States Consul General Lee, and others assert that they were acting as spies for the United States Government.

There is no doubt that the Spanish Government is more alarmed than it has ever been before and is taking every precaution. There are reasons to believe that there was a plot to kill General Lee, and that it was allowed to come to a head by the Spanish detectives in order that they might get credit for defeating it.

EUROPE WOULD PROTEST.

Neither Spain nor the United States Will Engage in Privatizing.

Spain and the United States are the only two great powers which do not prohibit privatizing. A treaty to which every European nation except Spain is signatory provides that letters of marque shall not be issued in the case of war, and that no private vessels to attack the merchant ships of an enemy.

The reasons advanced for this attitude were considered good and sufficient by the civilized powers which made the treaty. It was urged that the margin between a privateer and a pirate was too easily abolished. If business should be dull in the privateer's legitimate line the temptation to become a pirate was too strong to be resisted.

While there is no treaty stipulation to prevent either Spain or the United States from sending out privateers, it is not believed that either of these nations would be permitted by the great powers to resort to this method of warfare.

The United States, of course, would not authorize the sending of privateers, and it is said in official circles that Spain attempted to take concerted action to make her amenable in fact to the treaty which she refused in terms. The privateer believed to be the one which would be destroyed as pirates by the warships of Europe.

It has been suggested in congressional circles that a portion of the American merchantmen might be floated upon the stocks of the United States. This might be done in the case of vessels engaged in deep sea trading. The drawback is that ship owners could not bring their vessels back into American registry after peace was declared without an act of congress. In the case of vessels engaged in the coastwise trade the plan is absolutely impracticable. The law prohibits ships of a foreign nation from engaging in coastwise trade, and the only vestige of protection left for the American merchant marine, and the New Englanders cling to it tenaciously. If it were proposed to suspend the law for this purpose the suspension would let in a horde of foreign ships which would immediately drive our schooners from the trade.

The navy department does not anticipate damage to the ice and coal trade of the coasts. They will proceed as usual. Only vessels sailing to gulf ports will be in danger.

Predicts a Lengthy War.

Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper of London recently published an interview with Colonel John Hay, the American Ambassador, whose remarks are of the most discreet character. The paper also publishes an interview with Count de Ranson, the Spanish ambassador, who is reported to have said:

"The responsibility rests with President McKinley. If he makes war there will be a war which will last five or six years or forever, and will ruin both Spain and the United States. We shall avail ourselves of letters of marque. The Maine was lost through the ignorance or carelessness of her officers and crew."

The lack of cheap coal is a serious impediment to the progress of business, as with the extension of railroads and the development of manufactures the demand is increasing rapidly.

At 9:30 a few mornings ago an office on Exchange street, Bangor, Me., had not been opened for the day. On the door was a sign, "Not Dead, but Sleeping."

There were in 1801 only 21 towns in Europe with a population of over 100,000.

PROSPECT OF WAR NOT SO CERTAIN.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

Spain Makes Concessions Which the President Presents to Congress in His Cuban Message.

Although it was expected that the present week would open with decisive action on the part of this government toward Spain, indications now are that there will be another delay.

Spain has apparently yielded to the European Powers, and granted an armistice to the Cuban insurgents. She has recognized the cessation of hostilities, then the United States must keep hand off Cuba in order to observe the neutrality laws. It is not likely, though, that the Cubans will yield, and the original plans of the government will not be altered.

After a cabinet meeting Sunday night, one of the members said: "Our meeting to-night was for the final reading of the message which will be sent to congress. It is a strong state paper and will contain a review of the conditions existing in Cuba for years past. The president will ask that he be given authority to use the army and navy to bring about peace in the island of Cuba, and to insure there a stable government. An argument is made against the recognition of independence of the insurgents for the reason that there is lacking the essential features of an independent people. The former president, who argued against the recognition of the Texans when in rebellion against the Mexican movement, and from the opinions expressed by President Cleveland and Secretary Olney during the last administration in opposition to a recognition of independence."

"There was but one addition made to the message, and that was in relation to the consular position of the department by Minister Polo de Bernabe and containing the information that the queen regent had granted authority to Capt. Gen. Blanco to issue a proclamaion to the effect that the queen regent would be left to his judgment. This was the first communication the state department has had with the Spanish minister since a week from last Friday. So far as I am aware there has been no suggestion that the insurgents by this government with a view to their considering the proposition for an armistice authorized by the Spanish government. This government has never had anything to do with the government of the Cuban junta in New York. I do not think the armistice will have the least effect on any action that may be contemplated in congress."

The state department, through its minister at Washington, Señor Polo de Bernabe, Monday, delivered an important official document to the state department, stating that the armistice authorized by the queen regent of Spain had commanded Gen. Blanco to proclaim without conditions, that her majesty's government had granted liberal institutions to the island of Cuba, which the Cuban parliament would develop, recalling the condole and sympathy expressed by the queen regent and her government on the disaster of the Maine and the horror this disaster had occasioned, and appealing to the courtesy and sense of justice of the United States government to enlighten public opinion upon the attitude of Spain. The note also repeats an offer of the Spanish government to subject the Maine question to experts designated by the maritime powers of the world.

VICTORY IS NIGH.

With Liberty Almost Within Their Grasp Cubans Want No Armistice.

Mr. Quesada, the diplomatic representative of the Cuban insurgents in Washington, was seen this afternoon by a reporter in regard to the content of a reported report that the Queen Regent might issue an armistice proclamation. "It is useless for us," said Mr. Quesada, "to suggest that we will not accept an armistice and give up the advantages we naturally possess in the rainy season. We understand perfectly that the president is desirous of nothing but an independence. As a matter of fact an armistice is a suspension of hostilities to be arranged by the opposing Generals. General Blanco and General Gomez, who have agreed to agree to an armistice. Does anyone think that General Gomez would suspend hostilities just as we are about to win the great boon for which our people have fought and struggled so long?"

AMERICANS INSULTED.

Newspaper Men Spat Upon by a Howling Spanish Mob.

The steamer Utstein arrived at Port Eads the other day from Matanzas. On board were Messrs. Curtis and Richardson of the Kansas City Star, who represented Kansas City in the distribution of 600 tons of relief supplies to suffering reconcentrados. On Monday the supplies were landed, but only with great difficulty and amid the abuse and insults of the Spanish populace. Much excitement and bitterness was evoked, and the British and American consuls advised the two newspaper men to return on board the Utstein for safety.

They were followed from their hotel to the landing by a howling mob, who threw stones and other missiles at the Americans; crowded in front of them, jostled them and at one time threatened to push them bodily into the bay. The Utstein is now at the quarantine station and will be subjected to three days' detention by the health authorities.

One Million Volunteers.

Since the excitement begun the war department has received a million applications from men who wish to volunteer. Circular answers have been sent that the national guard will have first choice of the orders have been sent to commanders of national guard companies to assemble their men in the armories and give them formal notification that they will have preference, if called for volunteers, if made by the president. If they do not wish to enter the regular service, but prefer to remain as a national guard, they will be considered exempt.

The name rosary first occurred in the thirteenth century, and is prettily derived from rosarium, a garden or chapel of roses—"Rosa Mystica," a title which the Virgin herself, well suited to the spirit of the times, which was weaving more and more a halo of romance, devotion and mysticism round the Virgin and Child, and delighting to call her "Queen of Heaven," "Sweet Star of the Sea," etc.

John L. Goodwin, of Berwick, Me., has a new version of the psalms of David bearing the date of 1755. The book was the property of his grandfather, Benjamin Berwick, who was a native of Berwick.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

It was frankly and openly charged in the senate Monday by Mr. Perkins of California in a set speech that Spain was responsible for the Maine disaster, as it had been brought about by Spanish machinations and Spanish treachery.

Mr. Perkins referred briefly to the scheme instituted by Weyler to starve the government and Spanish subjects into submission and declared that nothing in all history compared with the atrocity and brutality that Weyler had exercised against the Cubans. The time for action had, in his opinion, arrived. "A little more delay," said he, "a little more waiting, and the United States would become an accessory to the greatest, the most appalling crime in history. The patience of a great nation has its limits, and in this case, the limit has been reached. The time for the horrors in Cuba to cease has come, and cease they must." Right, justice and humanity demanded that the government intervene to stop the cruel warfare being waged by Spain against the Cuban insurgents—a people who were struggling for their freedom within ninety miles of our own shores. Mr. Perkins, who has had a lifetime of experience in the handling of military vessels, discussed the destruction of the Maine from the view point of an expert.

"The United States ought immediately to declare war against Spain and to maintain that war until the people of Cuba are made free from Spanish starvation and cruelty, and the government of the island finally established as an independent republic."

This utterance by Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, in a carefully prepared statement of his position on the Cuban crisis was the climax of an extended discussion of the subject participated in by several members in the Senate Tuesday. Speeches had been delivered by Mr. Turner (Wash.), Mr. Harris (Kan.) and Mr. Kenney (Del.), all of whom took strong grounds for vigorous and instant action by the United States.

When the Senate convened Wednesday intense expectancy, amounting to excitement, prevailed both on the floor and in the galleries. The President's message had been awaited with general anxiety. Ten minutes after the Senate convened consideration of the sundry civil bill was resumed, and with the exception of eight minutes consumed by executive session, in which Senator Davis announced that his message would be sent in, almost the entire session was consumed by the appropriation bill. It was practically completed when laid aside for the day. An amendment by Mr. Cullom appropriating \$150,000 to restore the harbor of the Ohio river at Shawneetown, Ill., recently swept away by flood, was adopted. An amendment which was practically a war measure was proposed by Mr. Pettus (Ala.). It provided an appropriation of \$200,000 to be immediately available for the improvement of Mobile bay in order that warships and their barges might reach the wharves of Mobile to obtain coal and supplies.

HOUSE.

While there was no attempt to force consideration for a resolution regarding the Cuban situation, in the house Monday, there was a brief outbreak in the course of which the war-like temper of the crowded galleries was so manifest that Speaker Reed threatened to clear them if it was repeated. The outbreak occurred over a bill to authorize the president to erect temporary fortifications in case of emergency upon land when the written consent of the owners was obtained, without awaiting the long process of legal condemnation. This led to a demand by Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, for information as to the facts which warranted all these war measures. The particular statement which aroused the galleries was to the effect that while the Democrats were willing to wait any reasonable time for the president to transmit a message that would meet the approval of the American people they would not wait a minute for him to continue negotiations with the "butchers of Spain."

When the demonstrations in the galleries were rebuked by the speaker, Mr. Bailey declared that the galleries were the president's in military matters. Mr. Cannon accused Mr. Bailey of "posturing" and playing to the galleries. Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.) suggested that there was need of discretion at such times as these. "We cannot advertise our weaknesses," said he, "nor make war preparations with a brass band."

The crowds which thronged the galleries of the House Tuesday were disappointed. There were no outbreaks of any kind on the floor on the Cuban question. Several bills were passed, among them one to pay the heirs of John Roach, the shipbuilder, \$300,000 on a claim which has been pending for a dozen years, and another to pay O. C. Boshypell, superintendent of the Philadelphia mint, \$17,000 extracted from the gold vaults by a weigh clerk.

After waiting patiently in the galleries and corridors of the House for hours Wednesday, the thousands who had come to hear the President's Cuban message turned away weary and disgusted at the delay.

Never was there such disappointment at the capitol. The members felt it even more keenly than the spectators, and for two hours after they stood about the lobbies discussing this latter phase of the situation. The news of the proposed armistice, which came on the heels of the announcement that General Lee had cabled for delay, received quite as much attention as the request of Lee. The debate in progress in the House over the army reorganization bill attracted little or no attention.

There was a scene of great excitement in the house Thursday during the consideration of the bill for the reorganization of the army. It was caused by Mr. Lentz, an Ohio Democrat, who made a vicious assault on the administration. Mr. Lentz was met by Gen. Grosvenor with an emphatic reply. Gen. Grosvenor declared that it was stock jobbers who were behind the assault on the president.

In Nagasaki, Japan, there is a fireworks maker who manufactures pyrotechnic birds of great size that, when exploded, sail in a helike manner through the air, and perform many movements exactly like those of living birds. The secret of making these wonderful birds has been in the possession of the eldest child of the family of each generation for more than 400 years.

The greatest density of population in the world is claimed for Bombay, and is only disputed by Agra. The population of Bombay amounts to 760 persons per acre in certain areas, and in these sections the street area only occupies one-fourth of the whole.

The United Kingdom consumes 650,000 pounds, or about 4,000,000 gallons of tea every day, which is as much as is used by the rest of Europe, North and South America, Africa and Australia combined.

SPAIN YIELDING TO THE POWERS?

ARMISTICE GRANTED.

But the Conditions are Such that it Will Not Affect the Plans of the United States.

Senator Gullon, the Spanish Foreign Minister, at Madrid, having received important telegrams from Washington last week, immediately went to the residence of Senator Sagasta, the Premier, where a protracted interview was held. Senator Gullon then went to the palace, where a cabinet council was held, and the Prime Minister imparted the contents of the telegrams. He said the Ambassadors of the Powers had asked Spain to cease to furnish arms and material support to the Cuban insurgents; that the American squadron in the vicinity of Cuba should be withdrawn, and that the American war vessels near the Philippine island also should be withdrawn.

If the United States declines these conditions, it is declared that the Powers will openly lend their support to Spain. The correspondent in Madrid of a news agency says that if the insurgents shall not have laid down their arms by the end of Spanish days, the war will be resumed, and Spain will receive the moral support of the Powers. Later advices from Madrid and London stated conditions of a very material character. If these conditions prove to be accurate they will, doubtless, complicate the situation and leave the crisis quite as acute as it has been at any time heretofore. A cabinet officer at Washington said that the Administration had never considered the proposition of withdrawing the American fleet from Key West, and while this was some days ago, it is not believed that such a proposal would meet with any serious consideration.

Fears for the Italians.

The Rome correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle says:

"The Government is anxious for peace on account of the half million of Italian emigrants in the United States States by whom the Government sympathies would tend, in the event of war, to bring them into dangerous conflict with the American people."

Finding Evidence.

Spain's official connection with the destruction of the Maine is in a fair way of being finally determined. The authorities are conducting a quiet investigation based upon evidence furnished by J. B. Gibson, an electrical and mining engineer of England. Gibson has declared that he had several destructive submarine mines to Spain, together with cables, wires and electrical appliances. He believes that one of his mines blew up the Maine. If any portion of the mine or cable leading to it can be found, Gibson asserts that he can identify it.

Retired Officers Will Serve.

A bill which has official sanction, is ready for introduction in congress authorizing the president in time of war to assign retired officers to duty with the grade of their rank. It is believed this will return Lieut.-Gen. Schofield to the command of the army. Of late the war department in consultation with Secretary Alger.

A Family Settled.

Henry and Ernest Howard, brothers, and James Murr were killed by John and Joe McGhee, father and son, and Thomas Howard received fatal wounds in the most terrible manner. The McGhees, heavily armed, fled and have not been captured. A family feud caused it.

MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 90¢	92
No. 2 red, 90¢	94
CORN—No. 2 yellow, 57¢	58
No. 2 yellow, 57¢	58
Mixed ear, 53¢	54
OATS—No. 2 white, 32¢	33
No. 3 white, 32¢	33
RYE—No. 1, 57¢	58
FLOUR—Winter patents, 5.00	5.10
Fancy straight winter, 4.75	4.85
Eye flour, 4.75	4.85
Hay, from wagons, 10.00	11.00
FEED—No. 1 white, 16.00	16.50
Brown middlings, 14.00	14.50
Straw—Wheat, 5.00	5.50
Oat, 5.00	5.50
SEEDS—Cover, 60 lbs., 3.50	3.75
L Timothy, prime, 1.50	1.50

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUTTER—Elgin Creamery, 22¢	23
State creamery, 13¢	15
Fancy county roll, 13¢	15
CHEESE—Ohio, new, 9¢	10
New York, new, 9¢	10

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

LEANS—Hand-picked, 1 bu., 1.15	1.20
FOCALOES—White, per bu., 75¢	83
CABBAGE—Home grown, 60¢	75
ONIONS—per bu., 55¢	65

POULTRY, ETC.

CHICKENS, 3 pair small, 70¢	75
14 lbs., 14¢	15
EGGS—Pa. and Ohio, fresh, 9¢	10

CINCINNATI.

FLOUR—No. 2 red, 93¢	94
RYE—No. 2, 52¢	52
CORN—mixed, 31¢	31
OATS, 28¢	28
EGGS—Ohio creamery, 19¢	20

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—No. 2 red, 84¢	85
WHEAT—No. 2 red, 93¢	94
CORN—No. 2 mixed, 34¢	35
OATS—No. 2 white, 33¢	34
BUTTER—Creamery, extra, 23¢	23
EGGS—Pa. fresh, 11¢	11

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Patents, 5.10	5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 red, 1.04	1.04
CORN—No. 2, 33¢	33
OATS—White Western, 30¢	30
EGGS—State of Penn., 10¢	11

LIVE STOCK.

PRIME, 1300 to 1400 lbs., 5.00	5.10
Good, 1200 to 1300 lbs., 4.80	4.90
Fair, 1000 to 1100 lbs., 4.60	4.75
Fair light steers, 900 to 1000 lbs., 4.20	4.50
Common, 700 to 900 lbs., 3.90	4.10