

FEAR FRESH UPHEAVAL IN ORIENT.

DIPLOMATS APPREHENSIVE.

Symptoms in China Similar to Those Two Years Ago—War Indemnity a Burden.

Officials familiar with the Chinese situation are apprehensive about recent events in the Celestial empire. American diplomats fear that events are hurrying toward a situation which may become as serious as that of 1900. The news of the new Boxer uprisings which have been brought by steamer to Victoria since the 1st of June, followed by the cable message from Robert M. McWade, consul at Canton announcing that there had been fighting between the rebels and the Chinese troops along the Tonkin frontier, have tended to increase uneasiness. It is recalled that the Boxer uprising of 1900 began in rumors which no one understood, similar to those that are now coming from China. Consul McWade said Marshal Su had captured Kwang-Nan, a prefecture on the Yun-Nan frontier, and that the rebels had fled to the hills northwest of Nan-Ning. Mail advices indicate a Boxer uprising in Southwest Chi-Li, where 50 Chinese officials collecting taxes were killed, and French, Belgian and native missionaries were put to the sword. There was also a movement in the provinces of Honan and Shantung, said to have for its objective Peking. It is significant that these troubles are within French and German spheres of influence. Whether these uprisings are really being encouraged by the French occupants of Tonkin and the Germans in Shantung, to give a pretext for foreign intervention, or whether they have their inception in a great national feeling of unrest, officials at Washington do not pretend to say. The people of China are already groaning beneath taxation, which probably they will be unable to pay. The depreciation in the price of silver and the insistence of the European powers that China meet her obligations in gold will cause an increase of the indemnity to be paid by China of nearly \$70,000,000.

MILITARY FRAUDS EXPOSED.

Ex-Quartermaster General of Michigan Implicates Prominent Men. William L. White, ex-Quartermaster General of the Michigan National Guard, in his testimony before the Supreme Court at Lansing, Mich., in the disbarment proceedings against Attorney E. S. Ross, of Kalamazoo, told the full story of the State military clothing frauds, and declared that Colonel Eli R. Sutton, of Detroit, who was acquitted of complicity in them by a jury, was a party to the fraud and received his share of the profits. White testified to the original investment in the Illinois Supply Company and \$31,000 in profit was returned to him and he divided it among Sutton, Marsh and himself.

RAILWAY BIG DEVELOPER.

J. J. Hill Puts It Next to Religion and School. At a dinner of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, at Chicago, Ill., James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway Company, spoke on "Commercial Expansion," saying: "Considering the question from a broad, national standpoint, the interest next in importance to agriculture is the railway interest of the country. I think I am safe in saying that excepting the Christian religion and the common schools, no other single work enters into the welfare and happiness of the people of the whole country to the same extent as the railway."

RELIEF FOR TOURISTS.

A New Scheme for Paying Customs Duties on Baggage. The Treasury Department has determined on a new method of handling express matter from abroad through the customs port at New York, which will expedite its delivery several days. Hereafter each morning the express companies will deposit a lump sum with the sub-treasury large enough to cover all possible customs charges on the day's consignment. By law the customs authorities are not allowed to accept anything but money. Under the new plan tourists can pay the customs on personal baggage through an express company, the latter paying the customs by a transfer order on the funds deposited each morning with the sub-treasury.

GAVE OFFENSE TO NEGROES.

Denver Colored People Incensed by the Line Drawn. Representatives of Denver, Colorado, colored churches have adopted resolutions declaring they will remain away from the International Sunday School convention to be held in that city, and will notify colored delegates throughout the country not to attend, unless an order restricting them to a certain section of the church is withdrawn. The Executive committee action in making the restriction is characterized as "unjust discrimination."

New York Stormswept.

A 70-mile an hour gale started to blow in New York City Saturday succeeding a brisk thunderstorm. It caused a great disturbance in the shipping of the harbor, and several lives are reported lost.

Now Mark Twain, L. L. D.

Missouri State University conferred the degree of doctor of laws on Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain). A similar degree was also bestowed upon James Wilson.

FARMER'S SCHOOL.

Only Two Years Old, Is Branching Out—Unique Venture Has Proven Successful.

The signing of contracts for the purchase of the School of Practical Agriculture of 415 acres of land near Poughkeepsie marks the beginning of a movement for the permanent establishment near New York of what the promoters call one of the most unique educational institutions in the country. Less than two years ago a number of citizens, prominent in political and social life, met at the residences of Abraham S. Howitt and R. Fulton Cutting, in New York, and formed themselves into an organization for establishing, experimentally, a school where the practice as well as the theory of farming could be taught. Prof. George T. Powell, a recognized authority on scientific agriculture, undertook the organization of the school, and a number of ladies and gentlemen agreed to finance the project. The original school establishment was at Briar Cliff manor, provided by the generosity of Mr. Howitt, which included a building to accommodate 35 students and the necessary staff. The success of the school was immediate and the originators then concluded to extend the facilities. In speaking of the school President Van Norden said: "We have demonstrated, I think, beyond a doubt, that there is need and opportunity for a practical farming school in this country on the plan carried out by our director, Mr. Powell. Our need now is money, resources for the equipment of the new foundation of the school at Poughkeepsie." The Board of Trustees consists of Theodore L. Van Norden, President; Abram S. Howitt and William E. Dodge, Vice Presidents; R. Fulton Cutting, Treasurer, and Thacher T. P. Luquer, Secretary.

CONSUMPTION INFECTIOUS.

Tuberculosis Congress Urges National Methods Regarding the Disease.

The American Congress on Tuberculosis in New York adopted these resolutions: "Whereas, tuberculosis is an infectious disease, ordinarily communicated from person to person by means of the dried sputum of a consumptive patient and the spread of tuberculosis could be largely controlled by proper care comparatively simple measures, and resolved, that we believe it to be the duty of the national, state and municipal governments to enact national methods for the prevention of tuberculosis and we recommend the establishment of institutions for the case of indigent consumptives."

CABLE FLASHES.

The condition of King Albert, of Saxony, who has been ill for some time, is regarded as critical. A boat containing eight Spanish artillery officers was run down by a steamer at Gijon, Spain, and five of the officers drowned. King Alfonso, of Spain, has signed a decree authorizing the issuance of a loan of 338,000,000 pesetas in 5 per cent. internal redeemable bonds.

The bill providing for the Germanization of the Polish provinces of Prussia passed its second reading in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet.

General Botha, at Pretoria, South Africa, remarked, relative to the termination of the war: "It is the happiest day of my life since I left school."

The Imperial Chancellor, of Germany, Count von Bethlow, introduced a bill in the Reichstag abolishing the dictatorship paragraph in the Reichsland (Alsace-Lorraine) fundamental laws.

Lionel E. G. Carden, British Consul General at Havana, whose appointment as Minister to Cuba was announced May 29, has been gazetted British Minister to the Republic of Cuba.

The Emperor and Empress of Japan received John Barrett, a Commissioner of the St. Louis Exposition, in special audience. Mr. Barrett secured assurance of Japanese participation on an unusual scale.

Prof. Angelo Hellprin, who visited the new crater of Mont Pelée, says that there was no overflow of lava and that the height of the mountain remains unchanged.

M. Rouvier accepted the portfolio of Finance of France, in the new Cambon ministry. M. Pellétan takes the Marine and M. Marcejeux that of Public Works.

The sugar bill empowering the government of India to impose a countervailing duty on bountied sugar until the British convention becomes effective passed the council.

The village of Cambulata, in a mountain pass of the Uch range, Russia, has been destroyed by a landslide. A large rent suddenly appeared in the mountain, which afterwards toppled over on the village and the neighboring farms. The inhabitants escaped.

The annual meeting of the company of "Lipton, Limited," in England, produced some complaints over the reduction of the dividend. One man said that if Sir Thomas Lipton, the chairman, attended more to business and less to yachting the conditions would be improved eventually. The meeting passed a vote of thanks to Lipton.

Signor Riva, a professor in the University of Rome, and Count Gino Prinetti, a cousin of the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, were killed in a landslide while ascending Mount Grigna, near Lecco, Switzerland.

The Pope will hold a consistory on June 9, at Rome, Italy, when cardinal's hats will be conferred upon Archbishop Skrebensky, of Prague, and Puzyna, of Cracow, and Mgr. Martinielli, formerly papal delegate at Washington. There will be no additional cardinals nominated at the consistory.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN PHILIPPINES.

BILL OF RIGHTS APPLIES.

American Control Until Peace is Assured—Franchisees Subject to Review by Congress.

The Philippine government bill as finally passed by the Senate, approves the action of the President in creating the Philippine commission and the offices of civil governor and vice governor and of the islands, and authorizes the governor and vice governor to exercise the powers of government as directed by executive order. Future appointments of the governor or vice governor shall be made by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The bill of rights of the United States Constitution is applied to the islands, except the rights to bear arms and to trial by jury. All inhabitants of the islands are deemed to be citizens of the Philippine Islands and entitled to the protection of the United States. When the insurrection in the islands has been subdued, the census of the islands shall be taken, and the governor shall report to the President recommendations as to future government. Meantime the commission is authorized to establish municipal and provincial governments, with popular representative governments so far and as fast as the communities are fit for the same, the commission being authorized to determine the qualifications of electors. All land is placed under the control of the commission for the benefit of the inhabitants of the islands, except such as may be needed for the use of the United States. The commission is authorized to acquire lands of the friars and issue bonds to pay for them, the lands to become part of the United States public domain. Municipalities are empowered to issue gold bonds for improvements, the limitation on Manila for a water and sewer supply being \$4,000,000. The government of the Philippines is authorized to grant franchises and concessions, including the right of eminent domain, for the construction of works of public utility, provided that no private property shall be taken without just compensation; that no franchise shall be granted to any corporation that shall not be subject to review by Congress, and that all lands granted shall revert at the expiration of the concession to the government by which they were made.

Treasury Statement.

Official statement of the treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, June 4, shows: Available cash balance, \$109,339,999; gold, \$96,488,516; silver, \$22,166,194; United States notes, \$8,550,004; treasury notes of 1890, \$118,787; national bank notes, \$9,942,441; deposits in national banks, \$125,890,820.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The President nominated Ross E. Holaday, of Ohio, to be Counsel at Santiago.

The Philippine civil government bill is to be taken up in the House on June 18.

A sham battle on an extensive scale is to be a feature of American naval maneuvers this fall.

The protocol extending time for ratification of Danish West India Island purchase treaty has been signed.

The House adopted the conference report on the river and harbor bill, which now goes to the President.

Senator Hanna is in great demand as a campaign orator. He is wanted especially in Maine and West Virginia.

By a vote of 7 to 4 the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce agreed to report the Nelson bill for a Department of Commerce.

Lady Paunceforte and the Misses Paunceforte will leave Washington June 25, sailing the following day from New York for England, to make preparations for the reception of Lord Paunceforte's body at the late ambassador's ancestral home at Preston.

The Secretary of War has ordered that only the reports of superior military officers be printed, thus excluding all reports made from subordinate in direct command.

The House Committee on Library ordered a favorable report upon a bill appropriating \$50,000 for an equestrian statue of Baron Steuben to be erected in Washington.

The conciliation committee representing the beat sugar Senators held its second meeting with members of the Senate committee on Cuban relations. No agreement was reached.

The Senate passed the bill to promote Major General John R. Brooke, of Pennsylvania, senior Major General of the army, to be a Lieutenant General and then to retire him with that rank.

Read Admiral Kempff was presented to the President Thursday by Representative Barthold. The President praised the Admiral for his action in refusing to join in the bombardment of the Taku forts.

The President promised Representative McLaughlin, of California, and John F. Hughes, of Los Angeles, the appointment of "Teddy" Fox, that he would visit Los Angeles some time during the spring of 1903.

Postmaster General Payne approved the bill to extend the free delivery of mail service to all cities of 5,000 people or gross postal receipts of \$5,000 a year, but suggests that the extension could not be made in one year.

The State Department answered a query from the British foreign office, saying that there is no objection to the appointment of the Hon. Michael Henry Herbert as ambassador to the United States to succeed Lord Paunceforte.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

Anti-Anarchy Bill.

After a debate that lasted seven weeks and two days, the Senate Tuesday the bill to establish a civil government in the Philippines by a vote of 48 to 30. The Senate passed the House resolution thanking Secretary Hay for his McKinley memorial address, and made the isthmian canal bill the next business.

The House Tuesday passed the conference report on the rivers and harbors bill and took up the anti-anarchy bill in committee of the whole.

Free Postal Delivery.

The Senate Wednesday passed a bill providing that the Postmaster General may extend free delivery to cities of 5,000 inhabitants or where the gross yearly income of the post office is \$5,000. The isthmian canal bill was taken up and Mr. Morgan, Alabama, occupied the rest of the session with a speech in behalf of the Nicaraguan route. He found in the political conditions of Colombia a grave menace to this country if it adopted the Panama route.

The House Wednesday had the anti-anarchy bill under consideration all day. Mr. Jenkins, Wisconsin, contended that the bill did not go far enough and that the killing of the President or an attempt to kill him should be made punishable with death.

Debating Canal Bill.

After the Senate Thursday passed the military academy appropriation bill, Mr. Hanna, Ohio, spoke in behalf of the Spooner amendment to the isthmian canal bill, conferring on the President authority to buy the rights of the Panama Canal Company if a valid title can be given; otherwise to select the Nicaragua route. Mr. Mitchell, Oregon, contended that the Nicaragua route was determined upon definitely by Congress it would mean the definite postponement and the ultimate defeat of any canal legislation. The House spent Thursday debating the anti-anarchy bill. Mr. Sibbey, Pennsylvania, Mr. Lord, California, and Grow, Pennsylvania, speaking.

\$200,000,000 Canal.

Mr. Hanna, Ohio, continues Friday in the Senate his address upon the isthmian canal. He presented the opinions of 33 shipmasters and pilots in favor of the Panama route, and against the Nicaragua route, and urged that it was not good business policy to ignore those dangers in a project involving an expenditure of \$200,000,000.

General debate on the anti-anarchy bill closed in the House today. Mr. Richardson, Alabama, attacked President Roosevelt for his Memorial day speech at Arlington. The section of the Senate bill providing bodyguard for the President was stricken from the Senate bill as a precaution in case the House substitute failed. An effort was made to strike from the first section of the substitute the words limiting the crime of killing the President to the President in his official capacity, but the motion was lost, 63 to 85.

Anti-Anarchy Bill.

The Senate resumed consideration Saturday of the isthmian canal project. Mr. Mitchell, Oregon, continued his speech in opposition to the Panama route. He said the United States could have no connection with the Panama route without becoming hopelessly involved in the intricacies of the French courts. The House spent Saturday voting upon amendments to the anti-anarchy bill, all failed except one proposed by Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, to word "assault" where it is coupled with "killing."

RESORT TO VIOLENT METHODS.

Riot of Providence, R. I., Street Car Employes.

The street railway strike at Providence, R. I., took a violent form Thursday. Crowds of men blocked the streets and hooted and jeered at the officers and passengers of cars, hurling missiles through windows, cutting trolley ropes and defacing with knives the interior fittings of cars. The officers freely used their clubs. In half a dozen riots mounted men charged the crowds and 25 arrests were made.

FOILED THE LYNCHERS.

Governor Longino, of Mississippi, Protected the Accused Negro.

An attempt was made by a mob to attack the county jail at Hattiesburg, Miss., in which was confined Walter Blankhead, a negro. A company of military, ordered out by Governor Longino, repulsed the mob, which afterward dispersed.

Asleep for Nine Days.

Physicians at Winsor, Ont., are much puzzled over the case of John Redmond, of Anderdon, a wealthy farmer, 54 years old, who has been asleep nine days and has not awakened. All efforts to restore him to consciousness have been unavailing. Redmond walks and talks in his sleep, drinks frequently, but eats little or no food.

Struck by a Cloudburst.

A cloudburst destroyed the greater part of Courtland, Neb., a small town near Beatrice. Seven inches of water fell. Several buildings were wrecked, and it is feared a number of persons have been killed.

Governor Davis in Church Again.

Governor Jefferson Davis accepted the invitation of the Baptist Church of Russellville, Ark., his home, and rejoined that church. The Governor's friends claim this is a vindication of him by his home people against the action of the Second Baptist Church of Little Rock, in withdrawing fellowship from him.

BOERS ACCEPT WITH CALMNESS.

KINDNESS TO KRUGER.

President of Former Republic Not Compelled to Acknowledge Sovereignty.

General Botha and De Wet, the Boer leaders are working out the details at Pretoria to render effective the details of the Peace terms and restore the burghers to their farms at the earliest date practicable. General Botha declared the burghers would observe loyally the terms of the settlement. He deplored, however, said General Botha, upon the administration of affairs for the next few months whether or not the country would return to prosperity and lasting peaceful conditions. Personally General Botha said he was confident that everything would be done by the authorities to avoid friction and assist the people. General De Wet appears to be little affected either physically or mentally by the cares of war. He said he was going to his farm to resume his work there. Owing to his age and infirmities the British Government has waived its claim for the acknowledgment by Mr. Kruger of British Sovereignty over the Transvaal and has guaranteed to all the Boer delegates in Europe a safe conduct to their homes in South Africa.

Monday Mr. Balfour announced in the House of Commons, England, the details of the terms of surrender as follows: The burgher forces in the field will forthwith lay down their arms and hand over all guns, rifles and ammunition of war in their possession, and acknowledge King Edward VII. as their lawful sovereign. All burghers outside the limits of the Transvaal and Orange river colony and all prisoners of war at present outside South Africa will be brought back to their homes as soon as transportation can be provided and substituted. The burghers so returning will not be deprived of their personal liberty or property. No proceeding, civil or criminal, will be taken against any burgher surrendering, or so returning. The Dutch language will be taught in the schools of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony where the parents desire it, and will be allowed in the courts of law. The military administration of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, will, at the earliest possible date, be succeeded by civil government. No special tax will be imposed on landed property in the Transvaal or Orange River Colony to defray the expenses of the war. As soon as the conditions permit it a commission will be appointed in each district of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony for the purpose of assisting in the restoration of the people to their homes, and supplying those who are unable to provide for themselves, with food and shelter, and the necessary amount of seed, stock and implements. His Majesty's government will place at the disposal of these commissions the sum of \$15,000,000. In addition His Majesty's government will be prepared to make advances, on loan, free of interest for two years, and afterward payable, over a period of years, with three per cent. interest.

SHIPYARD POOL FORMED.

Lewis Nixon Will be the Head—Will Issue \$25,000,000 in Bonds. Arrangements have been completed in New York for the underwriting of the bonds that will be issued by a corporation formed for the purpose of consolidating five of the big shipbuilding yards of the country. Among those known to be concerned are Bath Iron Works and the Bath Windlass Company, of Bath Me.; the Crescent shipyards, of Elizabethport, N. J.; the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, of Newport News, Va.; the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco; and Harlan & Hollingsworth, of Wilmington, Del. At the head of this great concern as manager will be Lewis Nixon, of the Crescent Shipyards, who is also closely allied with the Cramps, of Philadelphia. From a source that is regarded as authoritative it was learned that bonds will be issued to the amount of \$25,000,000. All of the yards will be operated under a single management.

AGUINALDO IN A PALACE.

Kept in Residence as Large as White House.

Senor Buencamino, in his statement before the Committee on Insular Affairs, at Washington, said Aguinaldo had a palace for a prison. It was formerly occupied by Congressman Worcester and the government paid \$500 (Mexican) per month as rental for it. It is as large as the White House in Washington. The witness said Aguinaldo lived in this house with his family, with a physician at his disposal, a retinue of servants, a carriage and an allowance to provide food for the establishment.

AGREEMENT IS REACHED.

Settlement of the Trouble Between Chicago Packers and Teamsters.

At 1:30 a. m. Thursday, after four hours of consultation in which the question of recognition of the union was thoroughly discussed, an agreement between the packers and strikers at Chicago, regarding wages and hours was decided on. The representatives of the packers conceded the demands of the strikers on these two questions, but were obdurate in their refusal to recognize the strikers' union. It was thought a compromise may be reached later on the unsettled questions.

Fast Time to Chicago.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will on June 15, place on its line a train that will run daily each way between Chicago and New York, and will make the distance of 912 miles in 30 hours.

NAVAL MANEUVERS.

Unprecedented Assemblage of Warships, Three Big Fleets Ordered for Drill Next Winter.

The Navy Department has made public the orders for the assembling next winter of the vessels of the North Atlantic, South Atlantic and European stations to participate in the most extensive fleet maneuvers ever attempted by the navy in the West Indies. The orders recite that about November 15 next the department will assemble all available vessels of the stations named, and about January 1, 1903, these vessels will be gathered at Culebra, Puerto Rico or Guantanamo, Cuba, and organized and drilled for two months as a fleet. Rear Admiral Higginson, commanding the North Atlantic station, is directed to assemble his vessels at Hampton Roads, Va., about November 15, and proceed to the scene of the maneuvers. Rear Admiral Sumner, commanding the South Atlantic station, is directed to assemble his vessels at Bahia, Brazil, not later than December 5, fill with coal and report his readiness to sail north with vessels coaled and provisioned by December 13. Rear Admiral Crowninshield is charged to gather the vessels of the European station at Gibraltar not later than November 25, to coal there and then proceed on December 10 to the Cape Verde Islands where the vessels will coal again and be in readiness to leave for the West Indies on December 15. The list of vessels which will take part is as follows: Kearsarge, Iowa, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, Illinois, Alabama, Indiana, the new Maine (probably), Olympia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Raleigh, Albany, Chicago, San Francisco, Newark, Atlanta, Detroit, Montgomery, Nashville, Marietta, Machias, as many of the half hundred or more torpedo boats and destroyers as are available at the time and a fleet of naval collers.

LATEST NEWS NOTES.

One person was killed and 50 injured, three fatally, in wreck near Alpena, Mich. Strike riots in Chicago resulted in the injury of 150 persons, some of whom may die. Letson Balliff was convicted at Des Moines, Ia., of using the mails for fraudulent purposes. J. J. Hill, in a speech at Chicago proposes what he calls "an easy remedy for the evil trust."

Nine men were drowned as a result of a collision between two lake steamers near the Duluth canal. The directors of the General Electric Company at New York declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent.

During May 82,654 immigrants were landed at New York, an increase of nearly 9,000 over the April figures. A petition signed by 15,000 Pullman car conductors is to be presented to the company for an increase in wages.

Work on the installation of the new duplex telegraphing system between Pittsburgh and Detroit has been started.

Under the present law President Roosevelt cannot legally interfere to settle the strike in the anthracite region.

Two men were fatally injured during a day of rioting caused by the packing house drivers' strike in Chicago.

The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company, limited has contracts on hand for five years ahead.

The Grand jury of Dorchester county, Md., has returned three indictments against State Senator William F. Applegarth.

The barge Gleniffer was sunk by a steamer in St. Clair river, Michigan, and Mrs. C. Moore, wife of the captain was drowned.

The Cuban Senate confirmed the appointment of Gonzalez de Quesada as first minister of the new republic to the United States.

The commission on postal currency has drafted a bill that authorizes the Postoffice Department to issue postal checks of not above \$1 each in multiples of 5 cents, payable at any money order postoffice.

The annual inspection of the Pennsylvania National Guard will take place at the Division encampment at Gettysburg, July 12-19.

Frederick Zeigenthal, son of the former Mayor of St. Louis, gave bail for \$25,000 on the charges of bribery and extortion as a city official.

James A. Lacy was shot and killed and James Gottshall was wounded as the result of a quarrel which had started at South Marion, Ind.

Whitelaw Reid, special envoy to the coronation of King Edward, will be honored with the degree of doctor of laws by Cambridge University.

"Dad" Cain, a prisoner at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., attempted to make his escape and was shot and mortally wounded by the sentry placed over him.

Rear Admiral John C. Watson and General James H. Wilson, who will represent the army and navy at the coronation of King Edward sailed Wednesday.

It is officially stated that negotiations are in progress between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Postal Telegraph Company concerning the operation of the telegraph system over the railroad company's lines.

The British committee on military education and learning, reports that many officers in the army are inefficient and criticizes the way the army is managed.

Engineer J. M. White and Foreman Fred Tafel were killed in a wreck of the Southbound Oregon express on the Southern Pacific Railroad, near Reading, Cal.

The meeting of Irish-Americans of Chicago, held to protest against the coercion laws in force in the county of Ireland, was addressed by Bourke Cockran.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Grain, Flour and Feed. Wheat—No. 2 red..... 74 67
No. 2 white..... 74 67
Corn—No. 2 yellow, ear..... 71 75
No. 2 yellow, shelled..... 71 75
Mixed ear..... 67 68
Oats—No. 2 white..... 44 48 1/2
No. 3 white..... 44 48 1/2
Flour—Winter patent..... 3 40 1/2
Fancy straight winter..... 3 25 1/2
Hay—No. 1 heavy..... 14 00 1/2
Clover No. 1..... 10 50 1/2
Feed—White mid. ton..... 21 50 1/2
Brown mid. ton..... 20 50 1/2
Rye, bus..... 30 50 1/2
Straw—Wheat..... 7 00 1/2
Oat..... 7 00 1/2

Dairy Products.

Butter—Eggs creamery..... 25 00 1/2
Ohio creamery..... 22 00 1/2
Fancy country roll..... 11 00 1/2
Cheddar—Ohio, new..... 11 11 1/2
New York, new..... 11 11 1/2

Poultry, Etc.

Hens—per lb..... 12 12 1/2
Chickens—per lb..... 12 12 1/2
Ducks—per lb..... 12 12 1/2
Eggs—per doz..... 17 17 1/2

Fruits and Vegetables.

Green beans—per box..... \$1 50 1/2
Potatoes—Fancy white per bush..... 70 70 1/2
Cucumbers—per bush..... 20 20 1/2
Onions—per bush..... 2 75 3 00

BALTIMORE.

Flour—Winter Patent..... \$3 93 4 13
Wheat—No. 2 red..... 74 67
Corn—mixed..... 71 75
Eggs—per doz..... 17 17 1/2
Butter—Ohio creamery..... 25 00 1/2

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Winter Patent..... \$3 50 4 00
Wheat—No. 2 red..... 74 67
Corn—mixed..... 71 75
Eggs—per doz..... 17 17 1/2
Butter—Ohio creamery..... 25 00 1/2

NEW YORK.

Flour—Winter Patent..... \$3 93 4 13
Wheat—No. 2 red..... 74 67
Corn—mixed..... 71 75
Eggs—per doz..... 17 17 1/2
Butter—Ohio creamery..... 25 00 1/2

LIVE STOCK.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty, Pa. Cattle. Prime heavy, 1200 to 1600 lbs..... \$ 7 15 7 50
Prime, 1200 to 1400 lbs..... 6 75 7 25
Medium, 1200 to 1400 lbs..... 6 25 6 75
Etc. butters..... 4 50 5 50
Dressed, 100 to 1200 lbs..... 4 00 4 50
Common to good fat..... 3 50 4 50
Common to good fat and cows..... 3 50 4 50
Extra milk cows, each..... 40 00 50 00

Hogs.

Prime heavy hogs..... 7 40 7 45
Prime medium weights..... 7 15 7 25
Best heavy, 200 and medium..... 7 15 7 25
Good to choice packers..... 6 15 7 00
Good hogs and light packers..... 6 00 7 00
Etc. butters..... 4 50 5 50
Common to fair..... 3 50 4 50
Hogs..... 3 00 3 50