The National Government Taking Active Interest Therein.

A Washington dispatch says the national government has begun to take an active interest in the St. Louis Southern hotel tragedy. The department of state has been busily engaged on such international preliminaries as will be necessary to secure the capture of Walter Lennox Maxwell, and bring him to justice for the cruel murder of Charles Arthur Preller. Secretary Bayard prepared a formal application upon the British government, which was presented to Minister West, for England to join in the pursuit of Maxwell to the fullest extent of the consular and police Auckiand, and all other points along the line of Maxwell's flight have been notified by the department of state to use every available means for the capture of Maxwell, and are further instructed to communicate promptly further instructed to communicate promptly with the authorities at all accessible points. The secretary of state has suggested that the officers of St. Louis prepare immediately a formal application for the extradition of Maxwell, both from the British government and the Hawaiian Islands, and that these papers be sent to Washington for prompt use. The police have received a photo-graph of Maxwell as he appeared in his academical robe. The photograph bears his autograph. A comparison between the accompanying signature and the scrawl on the Southern hotel register discloses a very apparent discrepancy. That on the picture is a neat, ladylike autograph, while the hotel entry is a hurried jumble of letters, without the shade or character to identify them. Maxwell never wore the spectacles around the hotel, although in his subsequent flight he was noticed to wear them constantly. The steamship City of Sydney was due to arrive at Honolulu on the 22d, and it is barely possi-ble that the Alameda, which is the fastest steamer on the Pacific ocean, overhauled the Australian boat and arrived in harbor in advance, when the arrest of Maxwell could be effected without trouble. As to the pursuit and capture of Maxwell, the general impression is that it was he who, under the alias of D'Auguler, took passage for Auckland on the City of Sydney. If it was Maxwell it is be-lieved that his capture is certain. The question of getting funds to bring him back still agitates the police department, but the board or supreme officer seems determined to leave nothing undone toward getting what money may be necessary. Mr. Blair, acting president of the police board, has written to Gov. Marmaduke to know if any part of the \$10, 000 appropriated by the last general assembly for pursuit of criminals can be used for the purpose of bringing Maxwell back.

RESCUED BY SOLDIERS.

The Endangered People in the Indian Country Rescued.

Winnepeg dispatch of the 24th: All Winnepeg gave a sigh of relief to-day when it was announced that a portion of Colonel Otter's force was camped across the river from Battleford and that the siege of that place had been raised. Otter's main force is only a short distance behind the advance guard. The long ld heavily on the garrison at



the insurgents. The Tenth Royals had arrived as the messenger was leaving.

BISHOP OF IDAHO. Mar. A. K. Glorieux Consecrated at Baltimore.

With all the pomp and ceremony usually attending the elevation of a priest of the Catholic church to the higher orders Mgr. A. K. Glorieux was, on the 20th, at Baltimore, consecrated in the cathedral as bishop in partibus infidelium and vicar apostolic of Idaho. Every portion of the spacious edifice was occupied. Archbishop Gibbons was the consecrator, and the attending priest was the Rev. A. Magnien. The deacons of honor were the Revs. Messrs. B. S. McManus and A. Boyer, S. S., of St. Mary's seminary; assistant consecrating bishops, Bishop William Go-s, of Savannah, archbishop-elect of Ore-have been appointed for each bank, the gon, and Bishop J. Maes, of Covington, Ky.; chaplains to Bishop Gioreaux, the Rev. Fathers DeWolf and Peter McCoy; chaplains to Archbishop Gross, two redemptionist fathers; chaple in to Bishop Maes, Father Waish, of Washington, and Rev. J. L. Andries. The archbishop were the pontifical robes. While seated apon the archepiscopal throne his lap was covered with a white silk cloth embroidered in gold. After the ceremonies of annointing the new bishop he was escorted to the episcopal chair. He was then led by the assistant bishops through the church and bestowed his blessing on the kneeling people. Bishop Kane, of Richmond, preached the sermon. At night Bishop Glorieux celebrat-

ed solemn vespers.

The new bishop is a native of Belgium and 41 years old. He was educated at the American college of Lourain, and was ordained by Cardinal Sterchx at Malines, in 1867. Two months afterward he left Belgium for Oregon as a missionary. He became rector of St. Paul's French parish in 1869, and in 1871 president of St. Michael's college. Portland. In 1884 he was appointed vicar-general of

STAMPING OUT THE DISEASE,

Pleuro-Pneumonia Among the Cattle in

Missouri Increasing. H. M. Taylor, agent of the United States bureau of animal industry, arrived in St. Louis on the 20th from Washington, and has secured the co-operation of the Missouri Pacific, Wabash and Chicago and Alton railroads in placing an embargo on all cattle from Calloway county, in that state. The agents have issued instructions to their local agents to refuse all shipments of cattle from Calloway and contiguous counties unless accompanie I by a cer-tificate of health by a government inspector. Col. Hunter, president of the national cattle and horse growers' association of the United

States, sent the following telegram: Hon. N. J. Colman, Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington: Contagious pleuropneumonia is spreading in this state, and as individual efforts are powerless to check its progress, I ask you to please see the attorney general immediately produced. general immediately and get a decision at once as to your power under the law to use the funds appropriated for the bureau of animal industry to stamp out this contagion, which threatens our entire cattle industry. Prompt action is necessary. Answer.

To this Col. Hunter received the following

col. R. D. Hunter, President: I have asked the opinion of the comptroller of the treasury, and the attorney general also, as to my power to destroy cattle that have been exposed to pleuro-pneumonia, and am promised a written opinion to-day or to-morrow. As soon as obtained I will inform the public.

NORMAN J. COLMAN, Commissioner of Agriculture.

THE date of the earliest eclipse of the sun recorded in the annals of the Chinese, when "on the first day of the last month of autumn the sun and moon did has been determined by Prof. Von Opmorning of Oct. 22, 2137 B. C.

FORT PITT ABANDONED.

An Old Indian Reports that a Battle Has

Winnnipeg dispatch: Battleford scouts from Fort Pitt report finding it abandoned and wrecked. An Indian told them a fight had occurred and that two police were killed; that the police and others in the fort had taken to boats in the hope of reaching Battleford. They have been out five days and should have been here long ago. It looks as if the whole party had been captured or killed from the river banks. Besides the police, under Inspector Dicken, there were Factor McLean, of the Hudson Bay company, and family of eight, and James Simpson, Stanley Simpson, W. B Cameron and Dupresne, employes; Rev. C. Quinn and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Mann and three children, Alfred Quinn and several others. The story of the escape is extremely improbable, as it is not likely that such a large party would be allowed to escape. The Indians threatened to take Battleford very soon. Col. Morris will put a trench around the barracks for greater protection against the threatened attack by the Indians. The following dispatch was received last night by Commissioner Wregley: "A messenger sent from here on Friday last for Ft. Pitt has returned and reports Ft. Pitt taken by the Indians. Two poicemen were killed but McLean and others escaped to the river and started by boat for Battleford. This was five days ago and they have not arrived. Serious fears of their safety are entertained."

The Treasury Investigation.

The treasury inquiry commission, of which Assistant Secretary Fairchild is president, has virtually concluded its inspection of the internal revenue bureau. The result of the work of the commission in this bureau is awaited with much interest, as it is supposed to give an indication of the policy to be observed in the reorganization of other bureaus of the treasury department. The commission has virtually decided to make its recommendations in regard to improving the methods of business and reduction of force at the close of their investigations in each bureau before beginning work in another. It is expected the commissioners will investigate the affairs of the sixth aud tor's office as soon as he secretary shall have acted on their report on the internal revenue bureau. It is likely the commissioners will conclude to recommend the transfer of clerks from the overcrowded bureaus to the bureaus where the clerical force is too small instead of dismissing super fluous clerks in one bureau and supplying an other bureau with clerks certified by the civi service commission. It is believed, however the comm scioners will report the number of clerks as being on the whole in excess of the

Sales of Public Lands.

Commissioner Williamson, of the General Land Office, has had prepared statement showing the number of acres of public lands disposed of for cash and under the Homestead and Timber-Culture acts during the last ten fiscal years -1871 to 1880 inclusive. From this statement it appears that there was a falling off in the number of acres disposed of in all three classes of land from 1871 to 1875-76, and that since the latter year there has been a gradual increase in the number of acres disposed of. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1871, there were disposed of for cash 1,389,-982 acres, and under the Homestead acts 4,600,326 acres. The sales gradually fell off each succeeding year until 1875, when but 2,356,057 acres were disposed of under the Homestead acts, and in 1876 only 640,691 acres were sold for cash.

Since that period there has been a gradual increase in sales and allotments. resulting in 1880 in the sale of 1,455,724 acres for cash, and the disposal of 6,070, 507 acres under the Homestead acts. The Timber-Culture law was not enacted until 1873, and under it, in 1875, 464,870 acres were disposed of. Since 1875 the same noticeable increase observed in the sales for cash and allotments under the Homestead laws had occurred in the disposal of lands under the Timber-Culture act, so that in 1880 the allotments under this law aggregated 2,129,705 acres.

Churches as Savings Banks.

There are in the city three penny savings banks in connection with churches. They belong to St. Andrew's, St. James' and All Saints. The banks receive any amount, from 2 cents upward, but do not encourage the depositing of large sums, the object in view being to pro-Saturday evening from 7 to 9. A committee of twelve manage the institution, giving their services gratuitously. Any amount from 2 cents upward may be deposited, 4 per cent. interest being allowed on every even dollar from the day of deposit to the day of withdrawal. Toronto Globe.

THE MARKETS.

OMAHA.

5.22222			
Worman No. 0	771	560	71%
WHEAT-No. 2			
BARLEY-No. 2	50	CO	51
RYE-No. 2	52	00	521/4
MIE-10. W			34
CORN-No. 2 mixed	33	0	
CORN-No. 2 mixed OATS-No. 2	27	60	28
DAIS NO. S	25		26
BUTTER-Fancy creamery		0	
Butter-Choice dairy	15	0	19
BUTTER—Fancy creamery BUTTER—Choice dairy BUTTER—Best country CHEESE—Young America	11	0	16
BUTTER-Best country			
CHEESE-Young America	14	6	1416
Eggs-Fresh	10	0	11
Edds-Ficsu			2 75
Onions-Per bbl	2 50	(4	~ 10
CHICKENS-Per doz., alive CHICKENS-Dressed, per lb	200	@	2 25
Concerns Descried north	10	Ct.	11
CHICKENS-Dressed, per 10			
APPLES-Barrels	3 75	@	4 25
LEMONS-Choice	3 50	GO.	375
		700	
BANANAS-Choice ORANGES-Mesina	2 00	@	3 50
Onavous Masing	3 25	@	3 50
ORANGES-Mesida	50		75
POTATOES-Per bushel		@	0 10
SEEDS-Timothy	2 10	60	2 20
Course Dive Conce	1 30	0	1 50
SEEDS-Blue Grass	00		
HAY-Baled, per ton	6 50	0	700
HAY-Baled, per ton HAY-In bulk	6 00	60	7 00
HAY-III DUIK		-	
NEW YORK.			
The state of the s	107.00000		
WHEAT-No. 2 red	1 00	n CO	101
WHEAT-Ungraded red	75	60	1 0154
			1 0172
CORN-No. 2	55	0	55%
OATS-Mixed western	40	60	44
	13 00		13 25
PORK	19 00	WG	10 20
	7 124	400	7 20
LARD	7 12	400	7 20
	7 12	40	7 20
CHICAGO.			
CHICAGO.	475	40 0	550
CHICAGO.	475	a	550
CHICAGO.	475 875	8	550 450
CHICAGO. FLOUR—Choice Winter FLOUR—Spring extra WHEAT—Per bushel	475 575 83	688	550 450 88%
CHICAGO. FLOUR—Choice Winter FLOUR—Spring extra WHEAT—Per bushel	475 575 83	8	550 450 8834 47
CHICAGO. FLOUR—Choice Winter FLOUR—Spring extra WHEAT—Per bushel	475 875 83 46	8888	550 450 8834 47
CHICAGO. FLOUR—Choice Winter FLOUR—Spring extra WHEAT—Per bushel. CORN—Per bushel. OATS—Per bushel.	475 575 83 46 34	98698	550 450 88% 47 35
CHICAGO. FLOUR—Choice Winter FLOUR—Spring extra WHEAT—Per bushel. CORN—Per bushel. OATS—Per bushel.	475 875 883 46- 34 11 70	666666	550 450 88% 47 35 11 77%
CHICAGO. FLOUR—Choice Winter FLOUR—Spring extra WHEAT—Per bushel. CORN—Per bushel. OATS—Per bushel. PORK.	475 875 883 46- 34 11 70	666666	550 450 88% 47 35 11 77%
LARD	475 575 83 46 34 11 70 6 90	8688868	550 450 88% 47 35 11 77% 6 97%
CHICAGO. FLOUR—Choice Winter FLOUR—Spring extra WHEAT—Per bushel CORN—Per bushel OATS—Per bushel PORK LARD HOGS—Packing and shipping.	475 575 83 46 34 11 70 6 90 4 45	88888888	550 450 88% 47 35 11 77% 6 97% 4 75
CHICAGO. FLOUR—Choice Winter FLOUR—Spring extra WHEAT—Per bushel CORN—Per bushel OATS—Per bushel PORK LARD HOGS—Packing and shipping.	475 575 83 46 34 11 70 6 90	8688868	550 450 88% 47 35 11 77% 6 97%
CHICAGO. FLOUR—Choice Winter FLOUR—Spring extra WHEAT—Per bushel. CORN—Per bushel. OATS—Per bushel. PORK. LARD HOGS—Packing and shipping. CATTLE—Stockers.	475 875 83 46 34 11 70 6 90 4 45 3 40	8888888888	550 450 88% 47 35 11 774 6 9794 4 75 4 80
CHICAGO. FLOUR—Choice Winter FLOUR—Spring extra WHEAT—Per bushel. CORN—Per bushel. OATS—Per bushel. PORK. LARD LARD HOGS—Packing and shipping. CATTLE—Stockers SHEEP—Medium to good	475 575 83 46 34 11 70 6 90 4 45	88888888	550 450 88% 47 35 11 77% 6 97% 4 75
CHICAGO. FLOUR—Choice Winter FLOUR—Spring extra WHEAT—Per bushel. CORN—Per bushel. OATS—Per bushel. PORK. LARD LARD HOGS—Packing and shipping. CATTLE—Stockers SHEEP—Medium to good	475 875 83 46 34 11 70 6 90 4 45 3 40	8888888888	550 450 88% 47 35 11 774 6 9794 4 75 4 80
CHICAGO. FLOUR-Choice Winter FLOUR-Spring extra WHEAT-Per bushel. CORN-Per bushel. OATS-Per bushel. PORK. LARD HOGS-Packing and shipping. CATTLE-Stockers SHEEP-Medium to good. ST. LOUIS.	475 875 83 46 34 11 70 6 90 4 45 3 40 2 75	68888888888	550 450 88% 47 35 11 7754 6 9754 4 75 4 80 4 75
CHICAGO. FLOUR-Choice Winter FLOUR-Spring extra WHEAT-Per bushel. CORN-Per bushel. OATS-Per bushel. PORK. LARD HOGS-Packing and shipping. CATTLE-Stockers SHEEP-Medium to good. ST. LOUIS.	475 875 83 46 34 11 70 6 90 4 45 3 40	8888888888	550 450 88% 47 35 11 7754 6 9754 4 75 4 80 4 75
LARD CHICAGO. FLOUR—Choice Winter FLOUR—Spring extra WHEAT—Per bushel CORN—Per bushel OATS—Per bushel PORK LARD HOGS—Packing and shipping. CATTLE—Stockers SHEEP—Medium to good ST. LOUIS. WHEAT—No. 2 red	475 575 83 46 34 11 70 6 90 4 45 3 40 2 75	B 66888888888	550 450 88% 475 11 77% 6 97% 4 75 4 75 1 01%
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CHICAGO. FLOUR—Choice Winter FLOUR—Spring extra WHEAT—Per bushel CORN—Per bushel OATS—Per bushel PORK LARD HOGS—Packing and shipping. CATTLE—Stockers SHEEP—Medium to good ST. LOUIS. WHEAT—No. 2 red CORN—Per bushel OATS—Per bushel CATTLE—Exports SHEEP—Medium to extra HOGS—Packers KANSAS CITY WHEAT—Per bushel CORN—Per bushel CORN—Per bushel CORN—Per bushel CORN—Per bushel COATS—Per bushel CATTLE—Exports CORN—Per bushel COATS—Per bushel COATS—Per bushel CATTLE—Exports	755 836 846 846 849 840 8 75 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	රීම්ම දෙමුක්ම්ම දෙක්තම්ම්ම්ම	550 450 88% 475 11 77% 4 75 1 01% 4 75 1 01% 4 75 1 01% 4 75 4 75 4 75 4 75 5 90 4 75 5 90 5 78%

At the gambling establishment of them as quickly as possible, that visitors poiser, of Vienna, to have been the may not be shocked by discovering the subjected to prolonged use.-Medical remains.

Origin of Familiar Proverbs.

"Truth is stranger than fiction," was invented by an editor as a head line to a twenty-line lie so monstrously extravagant that he knew nobody would believe ten words of it. The original use of this proverb is continued until this day. Whenever you see that line in a newspaper don't believe a word you read under it.

"I'll make a spoon or spoil a horn," was the thought of a man who never made a spoon in all his life, and who knew perfectly well that he couldn't their thickness rather than for their make one, and only took a mean man's malicious delight in spoiling a horn, P. S.—For a man who likes to take his horn straight the introduction of a spoon always spoils it.

"A wink is as good as a nod to a blind horse," was said by a man with a stiff neck, who wanted to nod, but couldn't. Although why any sane man should wish either to wink or nod at a blind horse no man can tell.

"A little more sleep and a little more slamber," commonly attributed to the Sluggard, was stolen from the night of water and put the eggs in. watchman who invented it in his Good eggs will sink and bad ones will

dreams. "Fast bind, fast find," was remarked by a police justice when he bound

fined him \$15.85. "All's vell that ends swell," was said by a murderer who killed a dude. The name of the murderer is suppress ed lest he should be overrun with thus be compelled to hire a clerk, who would eventually run off with all the money.

"All's fare in love and war," was the inspired thought of a railroad conductor.

"One swallow does not make a summer," was the brilliant remark of a man who was trying to see how many swallows do make a summer. Nota Bene-If the thermometer got half so high as the experimenter did, the dog days came right along on the heels of Christmas that year. The record of the swallows, however, was lost in the dim mists of O'Blivion, the great Irish swallower.

"Dead men tell no tales," was the joyous exclamation of the first editor who slew a man who came in with a continued story in sixty-five chapters. It was the same editor who, upon receiving a demand for 10 cents from a poet for an epic poem upon which he had labored twelve years, said: "Write makes smite." And then he smote him, that he died .- Bob Burdette.

The Dumb Made to Speak.

"Nearly every hospital and house of correction in the country has its regular attendance of malingerers," says a physician at the Episcopalian Hospital, Philadelphia. "Some are most cunning in their schemes to become patients. The comfortable bed, the good food, and the kind attention they redeceptions.

muteness. A youth of 17 was brought to us. His parents said he had spoken well enough until he was 11 years old but since that he had never spoken a word. He had his hearing perfectly. We tried a good many things-galvanism, tonics, and even, because we thought it was stubbornness, we had a clergyman to talk to him, but all was of no avail. At last we came to the conclusion that the young rascal was hoodwinking us, and we determined to try a trick upon him that had been tried with success before. Two of the physicians stood whisper to the other:

"Well, I'll tell you what we'll do. First of all we'll cauterize the whole under surface of his tongue, and, if that does not succeed, we will cut out his tongue and examine it under a microscope.' Then, turning to an assistant, he continued: 'Mr. Wilson, please get the iron red hot. We will use it at once upon this boy.

"The fellow didn't say anything, but he tried by signs to beg the doctor not to perform the operation. The iron was brought and the surgeon began arranging the patient. The sight of the instrument on its spirit flame. almost at a white heat, brought forth a terrible cry from the boy, the first sound in six years. Then one assistant held his legs, another his arms, a third his head, and a wedge was thrust into his mouth. Still not a word. The hot iron was lifted and brought near to his face, so that he could feel the heat. Whether the operation would have been performed or not I am unable to say, but there was no necessity, for the instant he felt the heat he shouted: "'Oh, don't doctor dear, please don't; I'm not dumb. I will speak-I will, indeed.'

"And he left the hospital that very afternoon."-Philadelphia Times.

Pictures of Waves of Sound.

Some remarkable photographs of a pistol bullet in its flight, under the illumination of an electric spark, have been secured by Prof. E. Mach, of Prague. He has also photographed the air streams which one may see over a Bunsen burner placed in sunshine, and has even obtained pictures made visible by a method in which advantage is taken of the irregular refraction of light by the waves set in vibration by sound. Although these cal value, they are interesting as showing the great degree of perfection to which the photographic art has been carried.

The Time to Wear Glasses.

When persons find their eyes becoming dry and itching in reading, as well as those who find it necessary to ed in a suitable frame and properly is just as soon as the eyes tire on being

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Leather book-bindings may be revived by rubbing them with white of

The grated rind and the juice of an orange add much to the flavor of ginger cake.

Burnt umber, with a little Venetian red mixed with porter, makes a dark oak stain. Flat fish, as a rule, keep better than

round: they should be chosen for nize. Velveteen makes very handsome

table scarfs. It may be embroidered

in the same way as velvet and may be med with sateen. Brass, when corroded and blackened, may be cleaned with rotten-stone, moisteded with oxalic acid and water; polish with whiting

or silicon. A sure test for eggs is the following: Dissolve one ounce of salt in ten ounces

Cucumbers must be perfectly firm and the tough over to keep the peace, and stiff. Celery breaks off clean when fresh; if it is stringy it has been kept too long. In choosing mutton or yeal from the

Vegetables, when fresh, are crisp.

carcass the quality may be determined from the fat inside the thigh. If there more orders than he could fill, and be plenty of clear, firm fat there, the meat is good. A few drops of ammonia will be

effectual in removing grease from the dishpan, and it is a good plan once in while to add a little to the water used to cleanse the sink. While it is conceded by most cooks

that winter squash is best when baked, it is always necessary to use judgment about it, for if the squash is very dry it is rendered almost tasteless by cooking. In this case it should be steamed. Veal should have firm white fat and

he lean have a pinkish tinge. If the barbarism of bleeding has been praciced, the flesh will be quite white. Veal should be six or eight weeks old before it is killed, else it is unwholesome. Too young veal may be deected by a bluish tint.

ty of milk is to dip a smoothly-pol- they are fast obtaining a monopoly of shed knitting needle into a cup of the rum trade in Maine, on account of milk and withdraw it in an upright the inherent defect in the constitution position. If the milk be pure a pendu- | which no law can get around. But it ous drop of the liquid will hang to the is in the cities and large towns where drop adhering to the needle if even a the evils of the traffic are more plainly small quantity of water be mixed with the milk.

rub it with a cloth wet in salt water, rill leave spots difficult to remove. "Why I once saw a case of feigned for even good varnish, becoming soft other side.

change from the usual fricassee: Cut forced to admit that "it is not overip two young chickens, cook them for half an hour in a saucepan with a little pacon cut in dice, adding thyme, two bay leaves, a small onion, parsley and piece of butter, moistening with white wine. Mix the yolk of three the mixture over the chickens, taking and murder." at his bedside as if consulting about the saucepan instantly off the fire. his case. One of them said in a loud Arrange the pieces of chickens symmetrically on a dish and serve.

> In choosing fish see that the gills are bright pink, the fins stiff, and the eyes clear and full; the scales and skin must be bright. Lobsters and crabs must be chosen by their weight as compared with their size. When fresh, the tail of a lobster will quickly spring back into position after it is straighened. A medium-sized lobster, with narrow tail and heavy for its size, will be found to be choice. In buying part of a large fish, its freshness may be known by the bluish tinge of the flesh and the iridescence of the cut part. It is not fresh if the flesh be yellow.

This dessert is easily made and is very nice: One quart of apple sauce or eight tart apples stewed soft, with one cupful of water and strained. Add one cup of granulated sugar, half a teaspoonful of vanilla or lemon extract and the volks of four eggs, well beaten. Put the mixture in a buttered pudding dish and bake twenty minutes in a quick oven. Beat the four whites to a stiff froth and add two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, Spread this over the hot pudding and brown very lightly. Serve when ice cold, with sponge cake or delicate buscuits. It may be eaten with cream.

Good beef, when fresh, has a fine grain and is of a vermilion color, with a slight tint of purple on the cut surface. It is firm, but tender to the touch, and is so elastic that no mark is left after pressure from the finger. The fat is yellowish-white, like fresh butter, and firm. Sometimes the lean is slightly veined with fat, but it must of waves of sound, these last being have no flavor of suet. The surface must be quite dry when cut, scarcely moistening the finger. If a clean knife be pushed up to the handle into the raw meat, the resistance will be experiments may not have any practi- uniform if it be fresh; but, if some of the parts are softer than others, it has begun to decompose. When beef is lean, coarse and sinewy-looking, it is old and tough. Cow-beef is coarselooking and has white fat.

Europeans in China.

An Englishman residing at Pekin writes to the London Times that the place an object more than fourteen position of Europeans in China is not inches from their face to read, they materially altered by the war with trouble or expense, but somehow they need spectacles. Spectacles sold by France, because the people are ignor- always manage to hold the fort. Men peddlers and jewelers generally are ant of the affairs of State and have no whose breath is redolent of cardamon hurtful to the eyes of those who read interest whatever in matters which seed or snake root, rarely if ever given thousand dollars on the day she marmuch, as the lenses are made of in- concern their country. With the ex- in their evidence against the parties of ries you." said an Austin father to a ferior glass and are not symmetrically ception of the absence of the French whom they obtained their snifters. suitor for his daughter's hand, "she ground. Unless the lenses are mount- Legation, European society in China Municipal officers are loath to have the will receive five hundred dollars and that part of the heavens defined by two starts in the constellation of the Scornion the hodies of suicides, and to remove the hodies of suicides, and to remove the hodies of suicides. not meet harmoniously in Fang," or in Monte Carle the police have strict orders | placed before the eye discomfort will has been the chief amusement of the is not disposed to appoint special con- cumstances justify it." proper time to begin wearing glasses | been common. Ignorance of | 1e state than the natives are to be.

PROHIBITION IN MAINE.

After Years of Legal Proscription, the Sale of Stimulants Has No: Died Out-A Bitter Fight in Progress.

Does prohibition prohibit? This is a since the prohibitory liquor law was first put on the statute-book years ago. Gen. Neal Dow and his co-laborers in the field of temperance reform take the ground that prohibition has proved a great success. The old white-haired father of the Maine law, who is now years, is as active and zealous in his war on the grog-shops as ever, wili Maine, and such is the truth. He will tell you that under the operations of suppressed in the rural towns, which embrace nearly three-quarters of the state, and he will point with pride to beverage flowed as freely as water, and, as the result, poverty and degradation were to be seen on every hand. There are many grains of truth in this, and yet, at the same time, liquor selling has not been abolished in the ecuncircumscribed and driven into narrower limits. Any respectable looking person, even though he be a stranger. can find no difficulty in buying all the liquor he wants of the village apothecary, should be fail to get it at the carry on the liquor business in Maine. Registered druggists keep liquor on hand for the compounding and manufacturing of medicine, but are not allowed by law to sell liquors of any kind unless compounded and manufactured in good faith. The great weapon of the law is the

search and seizure clause, which rethe keeping, and second, of an intent to sell liquor in violation of the law. With the ordinary rumseller the mere fact of finding liquor in his shop is is not kept there for any legitimate sult they have a constitutional right to | Cor. New York Herald. An old and reliable test for the pur- sell liquor, and, as it is now heading, seen. There is no doubt but what pro-Maine to-day the liquor traffic is inchief, wretchedness, and ruin than

> day. Since the first week in January the

prohibitionists have renewed the war on Portland grogshops, and the campaign is to extend throughout the state, under the auspices of the Law and Order league. Rev. Mr. Munson, the agent of the league, is now enforcing the law with more vigor than was ever known before. Already he has sworn out more than six hundred warrants, at an expense of over \$2,500 to the taxpayers of Cumberland county, and in return, the amount of fines paid into the city treasury will not exceed \$200. Last year there were nearly one thousand prosecutions of liquor dealers in the state, and, while there were numerous convictions, the number of grogshops was not diminished. During the last fourteen years some twenty-three thousand persons have been arrested in this city for drunkenness, and yet one would be puzzled to find one rumseller the less. Gen. Dow himself says there are as many rumshops as ever. Mr. Munson will find it exceedingly difficult to exterminate the last vestige of the liquor traffic, as he has announced he will do. This onward movement thus far has not panned out well. The liquor dealers understand their business so well that they are not easily scooped. They may be put to bet." presents the usual features. Skating law enforced, and even the governor the rest from time to time as my cirthe casting vote of the president of the er."- Texas Siftings.

senate that they succeeded in ting the prohibitory legislation asked for. Gen. Dow was not pleased with the measures that were passed. There were not teeth enough in them to suit him, and yet they increase the penalquestion that has been mooted ever | ties for liquor-selling, making it imprisonment as well as a fine for the first offense. Then if a man who is drunk is arrested and given a term of imprisonment he can be released if he will only disciose where he got his liquor. The "dump," or "hopper," or any contrivance which the rum-81 years of age, and who, despite his | seller uses to destroy his liquors is evidence of illicit sales and can be used against him. Even the watchmen who tell you that prohibition has crushed stand at the door to give warning at out every distillery and brewery in the approach of officers can be arrested as partners in the crime of rumselling. Drumming for liquors is prothe law liquor-selling has been nearly hibited, and so is the advertising of liquors in the newspapers: Still Gen. Dow is not satisfied with this legislation, and as one of the results he has the evidences of thrift and prosperity cut himself adrift from the republican as compared with the condition of party, through whose agency alone things in the old rum times, when that | prohibition has become the fixed policy of the state.

Gen. Dow and Mr. Munson are determined to make hot work of it in their present crusade, of crushing out the traffic before the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Retry towns. The traffic has only been public takes place here next June, which it is estimated will bring here fifty thousand people from all over the country. The Law and Order league in waging their battle are using all the weapons of procedure they can to annihilate rumselling. Mr. country inn. The druggists, in fact, Munson is willing to sacrifice his life in the conflict. He was characterized a few days ago in the court-room as an "ecclesiastical crank," but, whether he is or not it is evident that he is going to fight the battle to the bitter end and let the taxpayers pay the bills.

Last September the people of Maine, without regard to party, settled the question of constitutional prohibition, quires proof of two elements-first, of but this does not signify that prohibition is a success. On the contrary, the liquor prosecutions of the past, as well as those now instigated by the Law and Order league, are ineffectual usually enough to convict, because it in stopping the traffic and in making saints of our people. It certainly purpose. With druggists, however, looks as if prohibition does not and there must be proof of sale. As a re- will not prohibit in Maine. - Portland

The Key of Death.

in the collection of curiosities preserved in the arsenal of Venice there is a key, of which the following singuend of the needle; there will be no liquor is principally sold, and where lar tradition is related: "About the year 1690, one of those dangerous men in whom extraordinary talent is only hibition has accomplished a great deal | fearful source of crime and wicked-To clean and freshen old matting of good in the way of suppressing ness beyond that of ordinary men, the rum traffic, and it is equally true came to establish himself as a merbeing careful not to allow any drops | that the men, women, and children of | chant or trader in Venice. The stranof water to dry in the matting, as they | to-day are more abstemious than were | ger, whose name was Tebaldo, betheir fathers and grandfathers. Still came enamored of the daughter of an ceive are the temptations to try these Heavy, varnished furniture should the rum traffic flourishes; officers are ancient house, already affianced to never rest directly upon the matting, unfaithful in enforcing the laws, and another. He demanded her hand in when they are executed the chances marriage, and was, of course, rejected. in warm weather will stain the straw. are that from some defect or loophole | Enraged at this, he studied how to be Matting may be turned if the loose in the law the rum-seller escapes. The revenged. Profoundly skilled in the ends of the cords are threaded in a situation to-day does not show that mechanical arts, he allowed himself large needle and drawn through to the | Maine is the prohibitory state that she | no rest until he had invented the most is represented to be. It was only a formidable weapon which could be Chickens prepared in this way are a few days ago that Gen. Dow was imagined. This was a key of large size, the handle of which was so constating the matter to say that in structed that it could be turned round with but little difficulty; when turned, flicting upon the people far more mis- it discovered a spring, which on pressure, launched from the other end a they suffer from all the robberies and needle or lancet of such subtle fineburglaries, frauds of whatever kind, ness that it entered into the flesh eggs in half a cup of cream and pour from incendiarisms, conflagrations, and buried itself there without leaving external trace. Tebaldo waited in For the past six months the city of disguise at the door of the church in Bangor has practically enjoyed free which the maiden whom he loved was rum. There are over one hundred about to receive the nuptial benedicplaces there where liquor is sold and tion. The assassin sent the slender no attempt has been made to enforce steel unperceived into the breast of the law. The law is a nullity. In of the bridegoom. The wounded man Lewistown, Bath, Augusta, and other | had no suspicions of injury, but, seized cities no difficulty is experienced if with a sudden and sharp pain in the one wants to wet his whistle. In the midst of the ceremony, he fainted and city of Portland, under Gen. Dow's was carried to his nouse anid the laown eyes, the liquor traffic flourishes, mentations of the bridal party. and yet at the same time in no other Vain was all the skill of the physiceity has the law, for the past ten years, | ians, who could not divine the cause been more faithfully enforced. To of this strange illness, and in a few illustrate how hard it is to break up days he died. Tebaldo again demandthe business in Portland, the prohibi- ed the hand of the maiden from her tioni ts for five years pursued a rum- parents, and received a second reseller in that city. They made him fusal. They too perished miserably pay fines more than forty times, and in a few days. The alarm which these then got him in jail. But this did not deaths, which appeared almost mibreak up his business, for his brother raculous, occasioned excited the uttook charge of it. Then the prohibi- most vigilance of the magistrates, and tionists went for him, and when, after when, on close examination of the a protracted siege, he was forced to bodies, the small instrument was retire, his brother-in-law took his found in the gangrened flesh, terror place, and carries on the business to- was universal; everyone feared for his own life. The maiden thus cruelly orphaned had passed the first months of her mourning in a convent, when Tebaldo, hoping to bend her to his will, entreated to speak to her at the gate. The face of the foreigner had ever been displeasing to her, but since the death of all most dear to her it had become odious (as though she had a presumption of his guilt), and her reply was most decivive in the negative. Tebaldo, beyond himself with rage, attempted to wound her through the gate, and succeeded; the obscurity of the place prevented his movement being observed. On her return to her room the maiden felt a pain in her breast, and uncovering it she found it spotted with a single drop of blood. The pain increased; the surgeons who hastened to her assistance-taught by the past-wasted no time in conjecture, but, cutting deep into the wounded part, extracted the needle before any mortal mischief had commenced, and saved the life of the lady. The state inquisition used every means to discover the hand which dealt these insidious and irresistible blows. The visit of Tebaldo to the convent caused suspicion to fall heavily upon him. His house was carefully searched the infamous invention discovered, and he perished on the gib-

A Matter of Money.

"My daughter will receive five

of the war is the only vex tion to Order league came before the legisla- hadn't we better wait with the marry-Europeans, who are more concerned ture this winter, and it was only by ing until we get everything togeth-