A Desperate Affair on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific-A Big Reward Offered. One of the most daring and bloody express robberies ever perpetrated in Illinois occurred on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific west-bound express on the night of the 13th, between Joliet and Morris. The facts, as learned from the baggageman, are that shortly after the train, which leaves Joliet at 12:45 a. m., had left that city, he heard a rap at the baggage car door. Thinking it was the express messenger he opened the door and was met by masked robbers, who covered him with revolvers and demanded his key to the express car. The key was given up and one robber, who was on top of the baggage car, held a revolver on the baggagemaster through the transon in the roof of the car while his confederates turned their attention to the express car. It is thought that they rapped on the express car door and informed the messenger at Kellogg, Nichols, that the baggageman wanted to get in. At any rate the express car door was opened and the desperadoes entered. Being confronted by the murderous villains the messenger fought for his life and the property in his trust. The interior of the express car shows he fought the robbers from one end to the other, but at last the blows that they rained on his head with an iron poker forced him to succumb, and he was left dead in the car. The thieves rifled his pocket of the keys to the safe, which they robbed of all its contents.

Nothing was known of the occurrence until the train reached Morris, the first stop west of Joliet except the coal shute, where the train stopped to take on coal. At Morris the local express messenger rapped on the express-car door, but a: the summons was not answered it was thought the train messenger was asleep. Upon the door of the car being opened the horrible evidence of a desperate struggle and the dead body of Messenger Nichols were dis-In one hand the dead man clutched a lock of dark-colored hair, which must have been torn from the head of one

variously estimated at from \$20,000 to

\$25,000. Checks and valuable packages

not containing money they left scattered

about the floor.

of his assailants. The news was at once telegraphed to Joliet. Sheriff Reitz and Chief of Murray at once organized a posse and started on a special engine for Morris, stopping on the way at the coal chute, two miles west of Joliet, to see if they could find whether the desperadoes boarded the train at that point. Snow was falling lightly at the time, and the tracks, if any, were covered.

LATER.-Mr. Wygant, the agent of the United States Express company, states this morning that the loss by yesterday morning's robbery will be inside of \$25, 000. There was a little over \$20,000 in money and the balance of the stolen matter consisted of packages of jewelry and other things, which he thinks were not valued above \$2,500. It is impossible just now to fix the loss exactly. The express company is working jointly with the Rock Island railway in endeavoring to catch the robbers, and the \$10,000 reward is offered jointly by the two companies.

Assistant Agent Hammond of the United States Express company's office, in this city, said in regard to the murdered man: "Mr. Kellogg Nichols was a brave and trusted employe of the company. He was about 49 years of age and had spent twenty-nine years with the company, being one of the oldest employes running on any road out of this city. Mr. Nichols was a married man, but had no children.

Baggageman N. H. Watt, who is a young man about 24 years of age, told the following story in response to various questions: "I was sitting in the car when all at once I heard a man say, "Don't move a muscle or I'll blow your brains out.' I could only see the lower part of his face. It was covered with some cloth or paper. I sat looking toward the back part of the car, toward the rear of the train when I heard some one at the safe, which was behind me, and could hear a rustling and tearing of papers. This went on for a while and the man who stood over me said to me, 'If you move or stir a hand or foot before the train stops at Morris, that man up there will blow the top of your head off.' I rolled my eyes up and there was a man's hand stuck through the ventilator with a gun in it. In about five minutes, as it seemed to me, the train slowed up for Morris, and I looked up. The hand was gone, and I jumped out of the car. I heard no noise nor any shooting. The first I heard was, as I said, a man speaking to me and at the same time putting a gun over my shoulder. They must have gotten into Nichols' car first and got

the key to the safe before they came to me.' The Inter Ocean's Joliet special says: By comparing notes Conductor Wagner and several passengers on the train aboard of which Express Messenger Nichols was murdered yesterday, have accepted the theory of murder and robbery perpetrated by four men, three of whom boarded the train at the Chicago depot and the fourth at Blue Island. Two of the men traveled on a pass issued for R. D. Martin and one, good between Chicago and Kansas City. Before reaching Joliet the conductor became convinced that they were suspicious characters and asked to see their passes again. On second examination of that issued as above stated, the conductor noticed that it had been originally dated 1884, and that the last figure of the date had been neatly covered by a paster bearing the figure 6. Upon this he refused to return the pass and ordered the men to leave the train at Joliet. They did so, but are believed to have boarded the train between the baggage and express cars just as it pulled out. No clue to the men has yet

Chicago dispatch: A very important fact in connection with the express robbery has been made public. It seems that a conference of the express and railway officials and detectives yesterday, Baggageman Walts was placed under a rigid cross-examination. Wygant's secretary took full notes and went from the hotel where the conference was held to the office to write out his notes. He did not arrive there, and after some hours' search was instituted but no trace of the missing young man has been found. Wygant has every confidence in his integrity and is sure that he has either been abducted or met with foul play. It is understood that under the evere cross-examination of the detectives, Walts made some valuable statements, but just what he has admitted cannot be ascer-

been discovered.

LATER.-The youthful McDonald turned up to-night in a demented condition near a coal office in a distant part of the city. He could give no coherent account of himself, and his notes of the baggageman's statement are not to be found. There is no clue to the manner of their disappearance or as to the cause of the stenographer's sudden

PENSIONS AND POLITICS.

The senate committee on expenditures of public money on the 17th continued its investigation of the charges made by Commissioner Black with regard to the official acts of his predecessor. Black again occupied the witness chair, and in reply to a request from Senator Harrison, asking whether he could produce the name and number in any claim which had been allowed or rejected by his predecessors on account of the politics of the claimant, the commissioner replied in substance he could be able to give the committee an abundance of evidence in support of the allegations from the files of the office.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Their Objects and Aims as Set Forth in a Re-

cent Circular. We have formed the order of the Knights of Labor, for the purpose of organizing and directing the power of the industrial masses, not as a political party, for it is more-in it are crystalized sentiments and measures for the benefit of the whole people, but it should be borne in mind when exercising the right of suffrage, that most of the objects herein set forth can only be obtained through legislation and that it is the duty of all to assist in nominating and supporting with their votes only such candidates as will pledge their support to those measures regardless of party. Our aims are:

1. To make industrial and moral worth, ot wealth, the true standard of individual

and national greatness. 2. To secure the workers the full enjoyment of the wealth they create, sufficient leisure in which to develop their intellectual, moral and social faculties; all the benefits, recreation and pleasures of association; in word, to enable them to share in the gains and honor of advancing civilization. In order to secure these results, we demand at the hands of the state:

3. The establishment of bureaus of labor statistics that we may arrive at a correct knowledge of the educational moral and financial condition of the laboring

4. That the public lands, the heritage of the people, be reserved for actual settlers; and not another acre for railroads or speculators, and that all lands now held or speculative purposes be taxed to their full value.

5. The abrogation of all laws that do not bear equally upon capital and labor, and the removal of unjust technicalities, delays and discrimination in the administration of labor.

6. The adoption of measures providing for the health and safety of those engaged in the mining, manufacturing and building industries, and for indemnification to those engaged therein for injuries received through the lack of necessary safeguards. 7. The recognition by incorporation of

trades' unions, and such other associations as may be organized by the working masses to improve their condition and protect their rights.

8. The enactment of laws to compel corporations to pay their employes weekly, in lawful money for the labor of the preceeding week, and giving mechanics and laborers a first lien upon the product of their labor to the extent of their full wages.

9. The abolition of the contract system on national, state and municipal works. 10. The enactment of laws providing for arbitration between employer and employed, and to enforce the decision of the arbitrators.

11. The prohibition by law of the employment of children under fifteen years of age in workshops, mines and factories. 12. To prohibit the hiring out of convict labor.

13. That a graduated tax be levied. 14. The establishment of a nationa monetary system, in which a circulating medium in increasing quantity shall issue direct to the people without the intervention of banks; that all national issue shall be full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, and that the government shall not guarantee or recognize any private banks or create any banking corporations.

15. That interest bearing bonds, bills of credit or notes shall ever be issued by the government, but that when need arises the emergency shall be met by issue of legal tender, non-interest bearing money. 16. That the importation of foreign labor under contract be prohibited.

17. That in connection with the post office the government shall organize financial exchanges, safe deposits and facilities for deposit of the ings of the people in

small sums. 18. That the government shall obtain possession by purchase under the right of eminent domain of all telegraphs, telephones and railroads, and that hereafter no charter or license be issued to any corporation for construction or operation of any means of transporting intelligence, pas-

sengers or freight. And while making the foregoing demands upon the state and national government, we will endeavor to associate our own la-

19. To establish co-operative institutions such as will tend to supersede the wage system by the introduction of a cooperative industrial system.

20. To secure for both sexes equal pay for equal work. 21. To shorten the hours of labor by a general refusal to work for more than

eight hours. 22. To persuade employers to agree to arbitrate all differences which may arise between them and their employes, in order that the bands of sympathy between them may be strengthened and that strikes may be rendered unnecessary.

JAY GOULD ON THE STRIKE. Jacksonville (Fla.) dispatch: Jay Gould

speaking for the first time respecting the strike by the Knights of Labor on the Missouri Pacific and remaining portion of the Gould southwestern system, said to the representative of the Associated press: "I first learned of the strike while at Havana, and have been advised by telegraph of the character of the trouble, more particularly since my arrival here. The strike on our system was a complete surprise to me, for two reasons: First, we have acceded to all the demands which have been made upon us by our employes, and were supposed to be working in harmony with them. Second, the present strike is made upon an issue with which we have nothing to do and which we cannot possibly arbitrate or control. The present strike, continued Gould, originated in the discharge of a man named Hall on the Texas & Pacific, which road is in the hands of the United States court. We have no more right to attempt to control the workings of that system than the workingmen themselves, and would be as completely in contempt in an attempt to do so as any other outsider."

IN FAVOR OF BOYCOTTING.

Platform of the Anti-Chinese Convention

Held at Sacramento. A San Francisco dispatch says the platform presented to the anti-Chinese convention demands that the government of the United States take immediate steps to prohibit absolutely this Chinese invasion, and appeals to the people all over the country to suppla Chinese with white labor in all instances here the former is employed. The reso tions declare they are not in lavor of unlawful methods in getting rid of Chinese, but pronounce in favor of boycotting any person who employs Chinese directly or indirectly. Discussion of the boycott clause in the platform continued up to the platform as presented was adopted. Ex-Senator Sargeant, who had strongly opposed the boycott clause, immediately informed the chairman of his withdrawal from the convention.

PENSION INCREASE FOR WIDOWS.

The senate has passed the bill to increase the pensions of widows and dependent relatives from \$8 to \$12 per month. The bill passed as it came from the house, and now | Grant sent a certified check for the money made in his report, but preferred to do so only requires the signature of the president from the publishers of her late husband's Kansas City, Mo., March 19.-H. M. I to become a law.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY ABROAD.

Great Event for Irishmen Celebrated in London, Dublin and Elsewhere. London telegram: A banquet in honor

of St. Patrick's day was given at the Cannon street hotel this evening. There were 250 guests, including Earl Ashburnham and many Parnellite members of parliament, Many telegrams were read expressing confidence in Mr. Parnell and the Irish commoners. Mr. E. Dwyer Gray, who presided, regretted the absence of Parnell, who was unwell. Amid great enthusiasm he proposed the toast, "Ireland, a nation," adding that if ever a race on the face of the globe had proved its right to nationhood the Irish had done so. Inspite of centuries of bitter struggle, unparalleled sufferings, the Irishmen had shown that they were determined to obtain the rights of nation and never was their determination stronger than now. He hoped before long Gladstone would solve the problem. The Irishmen wished to legislate for themselves in their own country, and would loyally accept any measure giving them that country, thus benefitting both countries instead of endan-

gering the empire. Mr. O'Brien, presiding over a meeting of 400 Irishmen at St. George's hall, in Bradford this evening, made a speech in which he said that Ireland's prospects were never brighter than now. I would not be the fault of Parnellites if the most promising chance of effecting a conciliation of the two peoples should be madly and wickedly sac-

Attorney General Russell was banquetted this evening by some of his constituents. In an address he said that Englishmen night rest assured that Mr. Gladstone's Irish scheme would be just and equitable and would unite the liberal party and strengthen the best interests of the empire. Numerous meetings in honor of St. Pat-

rick's day were held throughout the United Kingdom. The gatherings were mostly quiet. O'Connor, speaking at Liverpool, said the position of the English parties was such as to excite surprise and disgust. The Parnellites had been abundantly justified in hoping that the conservatives would be willing to grant home rule.

WASHINGTON GOESIP.

THE bill which Senator Manderson introduced for the proposed sale of Fort Omaha by the secretary of war, has for its object enlarged and improved facilities for army quarters. Fort Omaha covers only eighty acres, which General Sheridan regards inadequate for the needs of such an important post. It is proposed to purchase 400 acres on the line of the Union Pacific within three or four miles of Omaha, and erect thereon permanent buildings that will accommodate at least two regiments of troops. It is believed that the proceeds from the sale of Fort Omaha will be ample to purchase the new site and leave a surplus for a partial improvement. Manderson feels confident of a very liberal appropriation for army quarters at the new fort which is to become one of the largest mili tary posts in the country.

It is understood that Major Lewis Merrill, seventh cavalry, whose nomination for promotion to be lieutent colonel was withdrawn because he had previously been recommended for retirement, will be again nominated for promotion by the president.

THE house committee on foreign affairs, by a vote of seven to six, postponed the consideration of the Morrow Chinese bill and instead took up the president's message recommending the payment of indemnity to China for outrages perpetrated on Chi ese subjects in this country. Belmont, the chairman, who cast the deciding vote, declared himself opposed to the Morrow bill on the ground of its being in violation of treaty obligations.

An order has been issued from the war department reliving Maj. Gen. Pope. It is understood that the nomination of his successor and of two brigadier generals with consequent promotions will be made soon.

CONGRESSMAN THOMAS, of Illinois, a member of the house committee on naval affairs, will soon introduce a resolution in regard to naval officers who were put on the retired list by reason of disabilities not contracted in the line of duty. It is stated naval officers have been retired because they had ruined their health and even their minds by drunkennes or other ills and excesses, and not in the service. If their names were stricken off the list the government would save large sums of money and at Galveston, Tex., and the morale of the navy would be materially

KILLED BY WHITE AVENGERS.

Ten Negros, Held for Attempted Assassina tion, Shot Dead in a Court Room.

A Winona (Miss.) special to the New Orleans Picayune says: At Carrollton today a fearful tragedy occurred, in which ten ment of said employe.

Instances might be cited where endeavors M. Liddell, jr., inflicting some painful but not serious wounds, were killed. The negroes who were engaged in this dastardly attempt are known to be the most defiant and lawless in the county, and since the attempt on Liddell's life, have been more openly defiant than ever.

For some reason unknown they swore out warrant a few days ago for Liddell's arrest. It was at this trial to-day that the agreement to continue under the conceskilling occurred. The negroes present were

About 1 o'clock a party of armed men, numbering about forty or fifty persons, rode up to the court house. They dismounted, and entering the building at once commeuced firing on the negroes with the above result. They then returned the same route they came. They do not live near

Carrollton. A later dispatch from Winona throws a little more light on the assassination. At the trial about fifty witnesses were present. Fifty white men, well mounted, and each carrying a Winchester, came riding up and surrounded the court house.

They then fired into the building, instantly killing ten negroes and wounding three others, so that they died soon after, and with the exception of the few who escaped through the windows, all the other negroes were more or less seriously wounded. A special to the Picavune from Grenada.

Miss., says: The news of a terrible tragedy enacted at Carrolton, an interior town twenty-four miles southwest of Grenada, was received here this evening. Fifty men rode into the town and repaired to the court house, where thirteen negroes were waiting for their trial to com-

mence. The white men walked into the court room and shot ten of the negroes dead and wounded the other three. The shooting grew out of the attempted assassination of James Liddell, a promi-

A DEBT OF GENERAL GRANT PAID. ready and white they may have. Some time before the failure of Grant & First Vice President Missouri Pacific rail-Ward, Mrs. Virginia Corbin, of Jersey City, General Grant's sister, entrusted Colonel Fred Grant wi h\$25,000 which he invested with the firm. A day or two ago Mrs.

PLAIN TALK FROM HOXIE. Reasons Why He Will Not Meet Master Workman Powderly and Others in a Representa-

tive Capacity. St. Louis dispatch: The hope of a settlement of the strike upon the great Gould southwestern system in the near future seemed nearer realization to-day than at any time during the present difficulty. Interest in future developments is equally divided between the course which the discharge of Mechanic Hall at Marshall, Tex., shall pursue, and the reply of Hoxie to Powderly, now at Kansas City. Many feel confident that the submission of Hall's grievances to the United States court will result in ending the strike. The following reply of Vice President Hoxie to the request of Master Workman Powderly for a conference was telegraphed that gentleman late this afternoon.

Missouri Pacific Railway Company, Executive Department-St. Louis, Mo., March 19.-T. J. Powderly, Kansas City, Mo.: 1 have just received your telegram of the 18th instant, asking if I will meet yourself and committee to arrange a settlement of the pending difficulties. As this company now has contracts and agreements with various labor unions and organizations, and is not unwilling to continue to make such an agreement as circumstances may require with such unions and organizations of its employes as have shown a disposition to carry out in good faith their undertaking; and as it has had in the past contracts with your organization, and its representatives have heretofore had conferences with vourself and other members of your executive committee, it is but just and courteous that I should give you the reasons for this company now declining to meet vourself and its executive committee, which it would have done before this strike was inaugurated.

The usual object of such meetings between railway companies, through their representatives, and committees of their employes is either to discuss such differences as may have arisen, in order that an understanding may be reached of the rights and relations existing between them, and such mutual concessions made as will avoid strikes and losses resulting therefrom, or on the other hand to settle and compromise such differences between the parties after the grievances of the employes have been presented and redress refused and after resort has actually been had, to

strike, is the only remedy.

In the present case neither of the above reasons for a conference exists, but the anomaly is presented of a strike which is without redressable grievance which was entered upon without notice to the company, and which has resulted in the wanton and malicious destruction of this company's property by vi lence and incendiarism, and in the almost total stoppage of business by threats, intimidation and force. A review of the last year is essential to a full understanding of the present con-

The differences between this company and ts employes resulting in the strike of March, 1885, were settled by the voluntary intercession of the executives and officers of the states of Kansas and Missouri and not with your organization. Agreements subsequently entered into with committees of your organization have been faithfully carried out by this company. Minor grievances under these arrangements have from time to time been presented, considered by management, and adjusted in a manner apparently satisfactory to the petitioners and for the sake of peace and harmony this company has repeatedly on demands of your organization made changes in its staff by the removal of officials entirely satisfactory to the company but objectionable to some of your members. In our meetings with you of last August in New York your committee then stated that no grievances or complaints existed against the Missouri Pacific railway on the part of organization through the non-compliance with the contracts then exi-ting, but that it was necessary to utilize your organization upon the Missouri Pacific road to force an adjustjustment of difficulties then pending with another corporation. Similar action has been taken by your organization in three instances within the last eight months.

First-In threatening that members of your organization upon the Missouri Pacithat numbers of young and middle-aged fic railway would strike if it continued to exchange business with the Wabash road. Second-When members of your organization compelled the strike of a portion of the employes of this company in carrying out your boycott against the Mallory line

Third-In the present instance when the existing strike was forced upon the company by the discharge of one C. A. Hall by the receivers of the Texas & Pacific railway, a road in the hands of the United States court, and in the management of which this company has no control, a fact which your organization fully recognized when your committee made application to the receivers of that road for reinstate-

have been made to use this company for the purpose of boycotting individuals who incurred the displeasure of your organization. An especially aggravated case of the failure of your organization to carry out its agreements was that the workmen at the Palestine shops who, in the last days of February, stopped work on account of an alleged grievance which was thereupon adjusted in a manner to, their entire satisfaction, so they resumed work for the sions made by the company, but within within ten days thereafter they again left work on demand of your organization in ordering the present strike and without any grievance whatever against this com-

These continued stoppages of work of this company without cause have become so frequent that believing the future will be as unsettled as the past, it cannot consent to renew an agreement voluntarily and arbitrarily abrogated by your organization and no longer submit to it the management

of our business. This company, through its representatives, is and always has been, willing to meet public concern and if you yourself or other intelligent citizens can suggest practical methods whereby the present situation can be changed and traffic permanently resumed, this company will be pleased to meet yourself or them, as citizens, but not as representatives of your organization, to discuss pending difficulties or other matters of public interest.

In conclusion I desire emphatically to state that the responsibility for the future continuance of the present unjustifiable strike will not rest with the management of this company, but, inasmuch as your organization has committed the error of striking first and endeavoring to negotiate afterwards, it has power to, and should end the present troubles by permitting assassination of James Liddell, a promisuch of our former employes and others as nent citizen, who was shot and seriously desire to work, to do so without fear of wounded by these negroes several weeks threats and intimidation, leaving this company free to resume its operations and adjust with its employes, as it is at all ready and willing to adjust, any grievances H. M. HOXIE.

> POWDERLY'S REPLY TO HOYJE KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 19 .- The foilowing reply was sent to Mr. Hoxie from here to-night by Mr. Powderly: Hoxie, First Vice-President, St. Louis, Mo.: | Hogs Good to thought 2 75 @ 3 75

Since you will not meet with me as general master workmen of the Knights of Labor. I must decline to meet with you in any other capacity, and the responsibility for future continuance of the strike must not be charged to the Knights of Labor, since the executive officer of that order will not be permitted to meet and co-operate with you in settling the strike. It was my intention, had you consented to meet with me, to endeavor to effect such settlement as would prevent impositions as have been practiced upon employes of your company by subordinate officials, and put an end to strikes on your lines for the future.

MEN OF PROMINENCE.

"Jay Gould," says the Hour, "is worth to-day fully \$100,000,000."

T. V. POWDERLY.

Holman Hunt's pictures have been col lected and put on exhibition in London. Prince Louis Napoleon is shooting ele phants and tigers in the jungles of India.

The project of erecting a statue of Horatio Seymour is being agitated in interior New Sir Alexander Stewart, promoter of the

Transpacific cable scheme, has reached New W. H. Hilliard has been commissioned by

Senator Palmer to paint a picture of John Howard Payne's tomb. Gen. Alexander S. Webb, a veteran much

thought of in Pennsylvania, is improving and may be out by April. Senator Sawyer, at the age of 17, purchased from his father for \$100 the freedom

then generally given young men of 21. Representative Breckenridge, of Kentucky, is not yet 49 years old, but his heavy hair and beard are snowy white-a family characteristic.

Ex-Senator Chaffee had a dread of doctors and the latter are getting even with him now by asserting that had he obeyed them he would still be alive.

Senator Vest has a brain trouble from which the physicians feared serious results for a time. He wears a seaton in the back of his neck to get up counter irritation. This, with his proposed trip to the south, will, his friends think, restore him to health. Judge W. K. Makemson, of Texas, who defended Holland in the recent murder trial, says the paradise of hard drinkers is the town of Laredo, on the boundary line between Mexico and the Lone Star state.

He says: "Take an American dollar and start in and take a drink on the Texas side of the line and you'll receive as change a Mexican dollar. Cross the boundary into what is known as Nuevo Laredo, take a drink, tender the Mexican coin and get a United States standard dollar in change. You can keep this up all day and you'll feel like the cowboy planist when you get through.'

LABOR TROUBLES CREATING ALARM. among the manufacturers of the country. of soda wet with hot water and stirred They look with a good deal of alarm upon been here in attendance upon the hearings of the ways and means committee, say they are thinking seriously of closing down their works until the troubles are over. They can not, they say, make any calculations on. They do not know what to depend on; upon the situation as quite alarming.

ENCOURAGING THE GRADUATES. Charles Francis Adams, jr., president of the Union Pacific railroad, lectured on the 17th before the students of Harvard college on "Railroad Management as a Profession for College Graduates." After referring to the immense growth of the Union Pacific, the Pennslyvania Central and one or two other great corporations, the lecturer said: "That while it is true that men at the head of these great corporations tolay, are, as a rule, self-made and selfeducated men, he thought their day was passing away, that they would have to nake room for others and that their places would be taken by collect-bred men in the next generation."

MILLIONS TURNED TO SMOKE.

Buenos Ayres (Brazil) dispatch: Catainas custom house, with all its contents, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is \$5,000,0000. Two hundred commercial houses are affected by the losses. It is believed that the fire began Tuesday night, although it was not discovered until 7 lightly in. If you remove the seeds o'clock the next day. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THE MARKETS.

WHEAT-No. 2 .. 47 @ 40 @ Barley-No. 2..... CORN-No. 2 mixed.....

RYE-No. 2 ..

22%@ Oats-No. 2..... 22 @ Butter-Fancy creamery .. 15 @ 10 @ BUTTER-Choice roll..... Eggs-Fresh..... CHICKENS—Dressed per lb... Turkeys-Dressed per tb Ducks-Dressed per lb...... 8 @ 9 Lemons-Choice...... 4 00 @ 4 50 APPLES-Choice...... 2 50 @ 3 00 Oranges-Mesina...... 2 00 @ 4 00 HAY-Baled, per ton...... 5 50 @ 6 00

SHEEP-Heavy grades...... 3 00 @ 4 50 NEW YORK. WHEAT-No. 2 red 96%@ 96% 89 @ 96 44 @ 47 WHEAT-Ungraded red..... CORN-No. 2..... Oars-Mixed western...... 37%@ 9 87%@10 00 6 25 @ 6 27% CHICAGO. 4 00 @ 4 65 ... 3 65 @ 4 50

FLOUR-Southern FLOUR-Patents 80%@ Corn-Per bushel..... 46%@ 37 Oats-Per bushel..... 29 @ Ровк...... 9 70 @ 9 75 LARD 5 92 @ 5 92% Hogs-Packing &shipping. 4 10 @ 4 35 ST. LOUIS. WHEAT-No. 2 red 92 @ 924

Hogs-Mixed packing........ 3 90 @ 4 15 CATTLE-Stockers & feeders 3 00 @ 4 20 Sheep-Common to choice 2 50 @ 3 50 KANSAS CITY. HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Sclavonian doilies are used as tidies when edged with coffee colord lace. Sofa bolsters in leather work are appropriate for library sofas or chairs.

Dress caps for morning wear have generous flows of velvet ribbon with a multitude of ends.

Hanging censers are now used distributed about the boudoir, suspended from hooks screwed into the ceiling. A pretty affect is given to heavy or

brilliant collored hangings by having them over draped with Madras muslin. Codfish Steak Fried in a pan, are improved by being dipped first in a simple batter of milk and egg, (uncooked.) ot

milk thickened with corn starch. The last dish of a good dinner should be light and elegant, and convey the greatest amount of pleasure to the taste with the least possible nourishment.

Little bags for holding the handkerchief or purse are made of crochetted silk strung with pearl beads; they are carried with spring costumes, which

lack pockets. New Rose Bowls.-Have a glass stem that lifts the bowl about four inches above the table cloth. Otherwise they retain their pretty form, like a lamp shade, in exquisitely cut glass. Exquisete are the Japanese portieres in transparent silk netting completely covering them, all embrordered in vari-

ous quaint and wonderful designs in the satin stitch which is the same on either side. Soused Pigs' Feet-To two pounds of feet add one tablespoonful of cloves, one of allspice, use pepper and salt to taste. Boil them in vinnegar and water, half and half; reduce almost to a

jelly and heat hot or cold. Whole Tomatoes-Come in cans. quite firm enough to slice for frying or for salad. Tomato salad, with thinly shaved cabbage, dressed with three spoonfuls of oil to one of vinnegar, makes a beautiful dish. A raw egg makes this dressing a mayonaise; pep-

per and salt to taste. Hot milk and seltzer water together are good nourishment for the nerves. Take half a tumbier of milk, heat very hot, but be sure to remove from the fire before it boils; add from the siphon bottle sufficient seltzer water to fill up the tumbler; stir and drink. This is a good

Crust for Meat Pies-One quart of A Washington special says the labor trou- | flour, three tablespoonfuls of lard, two bles are creating a good deal of concern and a half cups of milk, one teaspoonful into the milk, two teaspoonfuls of the situation. Some of those who have cream of tartar sifted into the dry flour, one teaspoonful of salt. Work up very lightly and quickly and do not get too

Snow Pudding-Soak half a box of gelatine for one hour in half a pint of while the present condition of things goes | cold water; then add two cupfuls of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of extract of they do not know when they may have lemon, and half a pint of boiling trouble among their own workmen, or be water. When cool, but not thick, add obliged to increase wages so that the prices | the whites of three eggs, beaten to a now paid will be unprofitable. They look stiff froth. Set the dish in another of ice water, and best until thick and white. Turn into a mold and set away to harden.

> Gateau of Apples--Put into a sauce pan a half pint of water together with a half pound of loaf sugar. Let it boil, and when it becomes a thick syrup, have some tart appl-s pared, cored and sliced, and add a pound of these to the syrup, flavoring the mixture with the zest and juice of a lemon. Allow it to boil, stirring it constantly; when the mass becomes thick, press it into a damp mold, and when thoroughly set, turn it out on a dish, pour a rich custard around it and serve. - The Caterer.

Batter for Orange Fritters-Mix a cupful of flour with the yelk of a raw egg, a level teaspoon of salt, a tablespoonful of salad oil and sufficient cold water to make a batter thick enough to fall in drops from the mixing spoon. Just before dipping the quartered oranges into the batter, beat the white of the egg to a stiff froth and mix it from the orange sections, your fritters will be improved. Dust them over with powdered sugar as soon as they come from the smoking fat.

The secret of always having good fish balls is to make up the fish with hot potato and fry it immediately. Cold mashed potatoes are heavy, when hot they are like a light batter. The only cooked thing about a fish ball that may be put in cold is the fish, two cupfuls, chopped; four or five potatoes, making just a little more than the fish; one egg, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one teaspoonful of salt, one-third of a teaspoonful of pepper. Add the fish and seasoning to the mashed potatoes, then the well beaten egg. Shape this mixture into small balls. Place in a frying basket and cook in hot lard until

In a Newspaper Office. Proof-reader (reading)-The Hon. Wiliam Smith arose —

Copy-holder-With a "v." Proof-reader-Smithy arose-Copy-holder-With a "y" and an

Proof-reader-Then why didn't you say so? Smythe arose and saw-Copy-holder—Ran.

Proof-reader-Ran his fingers through his hair-Police-Reporter-Smythe hasn't any

hair; he's as bald as a watermelon. City Editor (to reporter who wrote the article)-What do you want to work in Smythe's hair for if he hasn't any? Don't you know any better than that? Reporter (chop-fallen)-I didn't notice that he didn't have any hair. I couldn't notice that and take notes at the same time.

he was doing with his fingers? You had better try our want column and see if you can get a situation in a livery stable. Proof-reader-Well, what shall I do

C. E.—Then how could you tell what

with it? C. E.-Cut it all out. 'It is ridiculous 28% to give a half-column report of a speech by a man who hasn't any hair. Kill the whole article. -Rochester Herald.