

WILL DIE IN THE HOUSE.

The Blair Bill Has Few Friends in the Committee. A determined effort was made to-day by the friends of the Blair educational bill to secure some action on that or a kindred measure at the hands of the house committee on education. Last Monday Mr. Wise introduced an educational bill which was referred to the committee. At the meeting to-day, by unanimous consent the proceedings of the last meeting (when the consideration of the entire subject was postponed until the latter part of April) were reconsidered and the subject was renewed. Burnside moved that consideration of all educational bills be postponed until the third Friday in April. Willis moved as a substitute that the Blair bill be considered next Friday. That motion was lost by a vote of 4 to 7. Mr. Willis then moved that the Blair bill be considered on the third Friday in April, with the understanding that a vote should be taken after a daily discussion of not more than six days. This motion was also lost and as a final effort to secure an expression of the sense of the committee on the subject Mr. Willis moved that the committee agree to report on the educational bill. That proposition was also voted down. It is now the intention of the friends of the Blair bill to go to the house armed with the resolutions voted down to-day and not to have the committee discharged from further consideration of the bill.

LEGISLATIVE NEWS AND NOTES.

A Record of Proceedings in Both Branches of the U. S. Congress.

SENATE, March 22.—Logan submitted the following resolution, and asked that it might be printed and lie over, saying that he would call it up on some future day and submit some remarks on it: "That the sessions of the senate commonly known as executive sessions, so far as they apply to nominations, confirmations or rejections, shall hereafter be held with open doors, and that a public record of the same shall be kept, which shall be open to all citizens." The chair laid before the senate Logan's bill to increase the efficiency of the secretary of war, moved for further amendments of detail to the bill and they were agreed to. Hale then moved to strike out the second section, which provides for a future force of 30,000 enlisted men in the army. Logan said that if Hale could get a letter from Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Terry, or any leading officer of the army stating that 25,000 men were enough for our army, he (Logan) would agree to withdraw the proposition to increase the army. "So far as I am concerned," Logan said, "I have enough of war, with either white, black or Indian, whether at home or abroad. I will always be found on the side of peace, but that is no argument against the organization of the army."

HOUSE, March 22.—The bill granting a pension of \$2,000 a year to the widow of Gen. W. S. Hancock was passed—yeas 169, nays 47. Under the call of states the following bills and resolutions were introduced and referred. By Lawler—A resolution directing the committee on judiciary to report what legislation is necessary to close any part of the Chicago river to navigation, either by making bridges permanent or by filling up the river. By Merriam—For the issue of United States coin notes.

SENATE, March 23.—The senate passed the bill granting a pension of \$2,000 per year to the widow of Gen. Hancock. On motion of Van Wyck, the senate took up and passed the bill to confirm the entries heretofore made on public lands in accordance with the rulings of the land office in force at the time the entries were made. Ingalls' resolution of inquiry, relative to the removal of the postmaster general had received the senate resolution calling for information as to the number of fourth-class postmasters removed under the present administration.

HOUSE, March 23.—In the morning hour the house passed the Fourth of July claim bill. The amount involved is \$238,200. A number of bills were introduced at the expiration of the morning session. Burrows, of Missouri, submitted the conference report on the urgent deficiency bill. It was agreed to and the house adjourned.

SENATE, March 24.—The army bill went over and the resolutions reported from the judiciary committee were taken up. Morgan addressed the senate in opposition to the majority report. Considerable cross-firing occurred in the debate between Senators Hoar, Gray, Edmunds, Butler and Harris, and, without action on the resolutions, the senate adjourned.

HOUSE, March 24.—The house, after debate upon an amendment offered and rejected, passed the Indian appropriation bill—yeas 226, nays 5. The house then immediately went into committee of the whole on the bill for the appropriation of \$1,000,000 to Blount, chairman of the committee on postoffices and postroads, briefly explained the provisions of the bill. It appropriated, he said, \$44,326,538 as against an estimate of \$54,986,166 and an appropriation of \$53,700,990 for the current year.

SENATE, March 26.—The committee on commerce reported the bill to provide for encouragement of American shipping and to promote commercial and postal relations with foreign nations. The chair laid before the senate a letter from the postmaster general transmitting in compliance with a recent senate resolution, a tabulated statement of fourth-class postmasters removed since March 4, 1885. Referred. Voorhees took the floor in opposition to the majority report on the Edmunds resolutions. In the course of his remarks Voorhees said if the attorney general were guilty as charged, then he should be impeached. That was a matter for the house. The majority of the senate had turned aside from the legitimate business of legislation. Labor all over the country was overtaxed and scantily paid by reason of long-standing and vicious legislation. Voorhees heartily endorsed Cleveland's action in making removals so far as action had been had, and he would heartily endorse the president's action in the same direction if it went a thousand leagues farther.

HOUSE, March 26.—In committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation bill Guntether, of Wisconsin, said that the postmaster general had been made a target for innumerable and vicious assaults and misrepresentations, which, in his opinion, had been entirely unfounded, and dictated solely from a spirit of revenge and spite by certain steamship companies, and especially the Pacific Mail Steamship company, which, seeing its well-laid plans for a successful raid on the treasury frustrated by the postoffice department, had set up a most terrific and prolonged howl fit to be compared only to the howl of a tiger whose prey had been snatched away from him. The reasons given by the postmaster general for not exercising the authority given him in regard to the foreign mail service were good and sufficient reasons. The evening session of the house was devoted to consideration of resolutions expressive of the sorrow of that body at the death of Joseph Rankin, late representative from Wisconsin. Eulogistic addresses were delivered and resolutions unanimously adopted, and as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the house adjourned.

SENATE, March 26.—Among the bills introduced was one by Hoar providing for inquests upon national authority. Hoar said the bill was suggested by reports of recent occurrences at Carrolltown, Miss. Referred. The Edmunds resolutions were then placed before the senate and Ingalls took the floor. Speeches were made by several senators, Edmunds closing the debate. Harris having demanded a separate vote upon the Edmunds resolutions, the first resolution, adopting the report of the committee on judiciary, was adopted—yeas 32, nays 26. The second resolution, condemning the refusal of the attorney general to send copies of papers called for by the senate, was adopted—yeas 32, nays 25. The question being on the third resolution, declaring it to be the duty of the senate to refuse its advice and consent to the proposed removals of officers, documents in reference to supposed misconduct of whom are withheld, Gray raised the point that changed a rule of the senate and was not in order. The president pro tempore overruled the point of order and Mr. Gray appealed from his decision. Mr. Gray's appeal was laid on the table. Mr. Brown moved to amend by striking out the third resolution altogether. Lost. A vote being taken on the third resolution, it was agreed to—yeas 30, nays 29—Messrs. Mitchell, of Oregon; Riddleberger and Van Wyck voting with the democrats. The fourth resolution, condemning the discharge of ex-union soldiers and the putting in their places of men who had rendered no military service for the government, was then voted on and agreed to—yeas 50, nays 1 (Morgan). Morgan offered a resolution declaring that nothing in the resolutions already adopted was to be construed as declaring that the president or the attorney general rendered him liable to impeachment and that the senate disclaimed the right or power to punish him by impeachment or otherwise other than by impeachment for the offense charged against him in the resolution.

HOUSE, March 26.—On motion of Springer the vote by which the house of a few days since defeated the senate bill granting a pension of \$50 per month to the widow of Gen. H. W. Benham was reconsidered and the bill was passed—yeas 118, nays 85. At its evening session the house passed forty pension bills and adjourned until tomorrow.

POLITICAL NEWS AND NOTES.

The fact that Senator Mahone occasionally gives republican dinners and does not invite Senator Riddleberger is attracting notice in Washington.

Senator Logan has made a contract to write a series of articles on "Reminiscences of the Late War" for the National Tribune of Washington. The first article will appear in April.

Senator Evans, when a boy, lived in Pinckney street, Boston. A schoolmate says of him that he was a lank, ungainly lad, who usually got the worst of it in the rough-and-tumble games of the roystering schoolboys.

The Ohio house of representatives has refused to give women the right to vote for members of school boards, but the Rhode Island house of representatives were introduced for submitting a female suffrage constitutional amendment to the people.

Gen. Hamlin's boom for the republican nomination for governor of Maine has been somewhat obscured of late by booms for other candidates, but his supporters console themselves with the reflection that it is never safe to say that a Hamlin is beaten.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press thinks the president's office would be more dignified if it were stripped of the burden of dispensing patronage. It favors placing the appointing power solely with the heads of departments.

Gen. Rosecrans' chief cause of dissatisfaction with his office is said to be the moderate size of the salary. The general's patriotism should enable him to overlook this objection. Think of the honor!

The vindictive feeling against Mr. Edmunds which existed in Vermont is said to have passed away, and a large majority of the republicans of the state are now decidedly in favor of his reelection.

The Tennessee republican convention to nominate a candidate for governor is called for Aug. 19.

The Richmond State estimates the white vote of the state at 173,433, and the colored vote at 115,628.

NINETY HOURS WITHOUT A VERDICT.

Hollister (Cal.) dispatch: The jury in the case of J. T. Prewett, charged with the murder of Dr. Powers, September 17, 1885, after being out ninety hours, were discharged to-day, being unable to agree. The trial has created intense excitement over the entire coast. The testimony showed that Dr. Powers was hanged to a tree to create the appearance of lynching. A number of others, who were charged with participating in the murder, were released by consent of the prosecution with the hope of inducing them to turn state's evidence. On their refusal to testify, they were sent to jail for contempt, where they are still confined.

OUTRAGE BY MASKED MEN.

The residence occupied by Joe Horner in the suburbs of Keokuk, Iowa, was burned on the 25th. Horner claims that three masked men entered the house, gagged and bound him, and, after pouring coal oil on the furniture, fired it. They left, saying: "You can't give us away." The door was left slightly open. Horner rolled out to the front gate, where his groans attracted the neighbors. He had a struggle with the men, whose masks came off. All were strangers. It is not known whether the motive was robbery or revenge. Horner had had trouble with his wife, and she is now at Memphis, Mo.

PROCEEDINGS IN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Two letters from Secretary Manning were read in executive session on the 23d declining to furnish papers in the cases of Collector Vells, of Vermont, and Surveyor Horton, of San Francisco, both suspended. Senator Logan caused to be read a letter written several months ago by John Oberly, chairman of the democratic state committee of Illinois, charging that ex-Postmaster Palmer, of Chicago, was an offensive partisan. Gen. Logan asked that the letter be printed and referred to the committee on civil service reform. It is understood to be his purpose to show that Palmer was not an offensive partisan.

SIX HORSETHIEVES EXTERMINATED.

A report that reached Bismarck, D. T., says that a party of cowboys came upon a number of horse thieves in the timber on the river bank about one hundred miles north of Bismarck, and after the exchange of several shots the thieves attempted to escape. Charles Braddock and Jack O'Brien, two outlaws, were killed in the fight on the riverbank. Four of the thieves reached the river and rode out on the ice, hoping to escape. Two of the horses broke through the ice and, with their riders, were swept away. The two other thieves returned to the bank and surrendered. It is probable they will be lynched by cowboy fashion.

FINDING A NEST OF DYNAMITERS.

Loaded Explosive Bombs Found in a Sleeping Room in Chicago.

While looking for a supposed murderer, says a Chicago dispatch, the police discovered a dynamiter's nest. They were looking for Christ Komme, a murderer. A search of his house at 231 West Twentieth-st. early in the morning led to the discovery of a long-barreled, breech-loading Springfield rifle and twenty rounds of cartridges in the room of Komme's boarder and partner. Under the bed was found a quantity of lead and a pot or ladle in which to melt it. These suspicious instruments implement caused other rooms to be overhauled. In Komme's sleeping-room an old trunk was dragged out of a dark corner and its contents examined. Beneath a lot of old rags were four hollow lead balls considerably larger than a baseball. Three of the balls were empty. The fourth was loaded and a hole partially bored in the center of a percussion cap. The balls had been cast in a mold on the principle of a bullet mold with a plaster of paris ball in the center for a core. The lead shell was from a quarter to three-eighths of an inch thick and weighed about five pounds. After casting the shell of the leaden bomb the plaster of paris ball inside was gouged out as far as possible with a chisel. The hollow space of the loaded gun is supposed to be filled with dynamite, gun-cotton or other violent explosive. The opening was sealed with lead and a hole bored opposite for the insertion of the percussion cap. Two of the finished but unloaded balls had two holes in them, one of which was made with a screw thread so that the instrument containing the cap could be twisted into the ball securely.

With the bombs was found a piece of wrought iron pipe six inches long and one and one-quarter in diameter. Both ends were closed with hard wood plugs, from one of which projected four inches of gutta percha fuse. The implement is supposed to be for striking and exploding the bomb. The fuse lay beside the bombs. It was filled with powder and burned rapidly, with a hissing, sputtering noise like the fuse of a fire cracker, but was somewhat larger. An old rusty, needle-fire revolver of a French pattern and a box of large percussion caps complete.

A paper-bound pamphlet, with saffron-colored cover, and printed in German, instructed the owner how to make bombs and other explosives containing dynamite and other explosives. The book told in detail the method of making and using poisons. Its author is Johann Most.

Lieut. Bletner, one of the policemen who made the find, says he has no doubt that Komme shot Friedman and Barowsky, and another explosion was planned for him. It is thought that he is in hiding among his socialist friends. His boarder and partner, whose name the police refuse to disclose, is confined at the Twelfth street station. The partner is a socialist, also, and after the meeting of the group at the Blue Island avenue. He is a one-armed man, and made the rounds with Komme in his peddling business.

SHE HAD TOO MANY HUSBANDS.

A Young Woman of Respectable Parentage Charged with Bigamy.

An extraordinary case of bigamy has been developed here, says a Newport (R. I.) dispatch, the first arrest being made last night in the person of James McMahon. The person charged with bigamy is a young woman of most respectable parentage. She is an exceedingly interesting person, beautiful and accomplished. Her name originally was Annetta Lee Wright, her parents residing in Jamestown. She first married a well-to-do man—Alonso Tefft—from whom she was subsequently divorced. Next she married a farmer named Hall, who owned property in the town of Narragansett. Mr. and Mrs. Hall did not live happily, and a separation took place, but no divorce proceedings were had. Some time ago she met a young man named James McMahon, whose father is a city contractor. Mr. McMahon claims that he did not know his wife's status before his marriage to her, but there is evidence that he did afterwards, because he was informed of the circumstances. The 18th ult. McMahon applied for and obtained a marriage license and on the 19th he was married by the Rev. Mr. Clark, pastor of the Thames Street Methodist church. When this fact was discovered by Mr. McMahon, the editor, he was very indignant, and he made application to the chief of police for a warrant for the pretty woman to be arrested on a charge of bigamy. The chief declined, but subsequently placed the matter before the grand jury, and the result of the elder McMahon's stir in the affair is that not only has an indictment charging bigamy been returned against Mrs. Hall, but one charging adultery was found against her own son. This he evidently did not expect. Young McMahon was arrested last night. Meanwhile Mrs. Hall has gone to Fall River. The case is exciting considerable interest. The police officials have received information to the effect that Mrs. Hall has two other husbands living besides those mentioned.

THE EDMUNDS RESOLUTIONS.

Remarks of Senator Logan on the Floor of the Senate.

In discussion of the Edmunds resolutions on the senate with reference to surrender to that body of documents in possession of the president, Senator Logan said: Senators have traveled far in debate and discussed many topics disconnected with the question before the senate. The only question is whether the attorney general should furnish papers relating to the conduct of the office of the district attorney. This government, said Logan, is based on the will of the people, and the people should have all information that they, through their representatives in congress, should call for. The president calls these papers private, but the moment he places a paper on the files of the department it becomes by his own act a public paper. Could the president mean that to-morrow he could box those papers up and send them to Buffalo, or that he could at any time hereafter take them away? Could he leave them there for ten or fifteen years and then make a demand on the government for them as his private papers? If that was the argument it was one that it was impossible to support by any sort of logic or feeling. Senator Logan declared himself in favor of open sessions, and in concluding said he respected the president as a pleasant gentleman, but that gentleman was mistaken in the idea that he was anything more than an American citizen placed in his office to execute the will of the people.

A POLITICAL CRIME.

A Houston (Tex.) special says: An attempt was made to assassinate Mayor W. R. Baker to-night. He is running as an independent candidate. He was out to-night making a campaign speech, and was going with a party from one meeting to another when a man on horseback called him to one side. The president calls these papers private, but the moment he places a paper on the files of the department it becomes by his own act a public paper. Could the president mean that to-morrow he could box those papers up and send them to Buffalo, or that he could at any time hereafter take them away? Could he leave them there for ten or fifteen years and then make a demand on the government for them as his private papers? If that was the argument it was one that it was impossible to support by any sort of logic or feeling. Senator Logan declared himself in favor of open sessions, and in concluding said he respected the president as a pleasant gentleman, but that gentleman was mistaken in the idea that he was anything more than an American citizen placed in his office to execute the will of the people.

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FIRE AT THE WHOLE FAMILY.

A Discontented Father Shoots at His Wife, Son and Daughter.

Loup City special to the Omaha Bee: Yesterday our town was thrown into a fever of excitement over the news that a man named George A. Callen had shot his wife, son and daughter, who reside in the western portion of this county. In this age of tragedies of course full credence was given to the report. Later in the evening, however, when the would-be murderer was brought to town, the true state of facts were found to be as follows: Callen, who had been keeping aloof from his family for some years, returned from Omaha that morning, and after eating breakfast in his unwelcome home declared war by shooting his wife through the left breast, putting a bullet through his son's ear, and by sending a deadly missive dancing along the scalp of his daughter. He fired several other shots with but little effect. In the meantime the son grabbed a friendly shotgun and held the old man at bay until assistance arrived. The mother is seriously wounded, but hopes are entertained of her recovery. The theory is that the wretch intended to murder the entire family and then kill himself.

ANOTHER VERSION OF THE AFFAIR.

Last night the stage-driver from Lee's Park brought the news of what will probably prove a fatal shooting affair which occurred near that place. The particulars, as stated by him, are as follows: On a farm about two miles this side of Lee's Park lived George Collin and family, consisting of a son, aged 18, and a daughter, aged 18. The father is a hard drinker, and Tuesday last some trouble arose, the particulars of which we did not learn. This exasperated him and he shot his wife through the left side, and not satisfied with this murderous work, he went over the fence with a club and left her dead. He then turned on his children and fired three shots, one of which clipped the boy's ear and another grazed the girl's temple. The plucky boy grappled with his father, knocked him down with a club, and succeeded in binding him before assistance arrived. Collin was brought to this city and locked up, and a physician sent to attend the wounded lady. At last reports she was still alive, but no hope for her recovery. Collin has long had a bad reputation. Some time ago his family made complaint that they were in fear of their lives, but no attention was paid to them. Talk of lynching is freely indulged in.

CRAZED BY LOVE AND LIQUOR.

John Clemer Shoots His Sweetheart and Hits a Ball Into His Brain.

Chicago dispatch: John Clemer, a German broom-maker, tried to kill his sweetheart, Julia Fisher, last night, and probably succeeded in wounding her earthly existence. Julia is a servant girl. She met Clemer about a year ago and, after a short courtship, they became engaged. Later on he became addicted to drink, and he carried his unfortunate habit to such a degree that the young woman finally broke the engagement. Last night he called at her home under the influence of liquor, and asked for a private interview with her. She did not care to see him, and her brothers also objected. Clemer pleaded so hard, however, that in order to avoid a scene the girl finally consented and conducted him to a room upstairs. A short time afterward the brother who remained below, heard two loud reports of a pistol in quick succession. An officer heard the firing at the same time, and rushing into the house, met the brother on his way upstairs. Both ascended, and bursting in the door of the room, found Clemer lying on the floor, his head resting on a pistol in quick succession. A wound over the right eye, and apparently dead. Julia was lying on the bed, blood oozing from a hole in her left side near the fifth rib, caused by Clemer's pistol.

After an examination it was thought that Clemer could not possibly survive. Julia was more fortunate; the bullet, glancing on a rib and inflicting only a flesh wound, which, though painful, will in all probability not result fatally.

BURLINGTON TROUBLES SETTLED.

Vice President Potter of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, the different division superintendents of that system, and all master mechanics of the road met in Chicago with Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and thirteen delegates, representing 750 engineers on the Burlington system, to adjudicate differences. The meeting was somewhat prolonged, but those interested said conclusions were reached without difficulty. A revised schedule of wages was agreed upon, the terms of which it was agreed should not be published until the details were fully prepared. Out of nearly 500 different "runs" on the Burlington system, about fifty have been changed, and the rate of wages equalized. Messrs. Potter and Arthur both express themselves well pleased with the result of the compromise.

THE MARKETS.

OMAHA.	
WHEAT—No. 2.....	58 @ 58 1/2
BARLEY—No. 2.....	47 @ 47 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	40 @ 40 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	20 1/2 @ 22 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	20 @ 20 1/2
BUTTER—Fancy creamery.....	30 @ 35
BUTTER—Choice roll.....	15 @ 18
EGGS—Fresh.....	12 @ 13
CANDLES—Per lb.....	8 @ 10
TURKEYS—Dressed per lb.....	8 @ 9
DUCKS—Dressed per lb.....	8 @ 9
LEMONS—Choice.....	4 00 @ 4 50
APPLES—Choice.....	2 50 @ 3 00
ORANGES—Messina.....	2 00 @ 2 50
PEARS—Navy.....	1 25 @ 1 50
ONIONS—Per bushel.....	1 00 @ 1 10
POTATOES—Per bushel.....	50 @ 60
GREEN APPLES—Per bbl.....	2 75 @ 3 25
WOOL—Fine, per lb.....	14 @ 16
SEEDS—Timothy.....	2 25 @ 2 50
SEEDS—Blue Grass.....	1 30 @ 1 40
HAY—Baled, per ton.....	5 50 @ 6 00
HAY—In bulk.....	6 00 @ 7 00
HOGS—Mixed packing.....	3 75 @ 3 85
BEEVES—Fair to good.....	2 50 @ 3 00
SHEEP—Heavy grades.....	3 00 @ 4 00

NEW YORK.

WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	93 1/2 @ 94
WHEAT—Ungraded red.....	93 @ 93 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	45 1/2 @ 46
OATS—Mixed western.....	34 @ 38
PORK.....	9 87 1/2 @ 10 00
LARD.....	6 28 @ 6 29

CHICAGO.

FLOUR—Southern.....	4 00 @ 4 65
FLOUR—Patents.....	3 65 @ 4 50
WHEAT—Per bushel.....	75 1/2 @ 75 3/4
OATS—Per bushel.....	26 @ 26 1/2
PORK.....	9 70 @ 9 75
LARD.....	5 92 @ 5 92 1/2
HOGS—Packing & shipping.....	4 25 @ 4 45
CATTLE—Stockers.....	2 50 @ 4 25
SHEEP—Natives.....	2 40 @ 4 50

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2.....	92 @ 92 1/2
CORN—Per bushel.....	34 1/2 @ 35
OATS—Per bushel.....	29 1/2 @ 30
HOGS—Mixed packing.....	3 85 @ 4 10
CATTLE—Stockers & feeders.....	3 00 @ 4 10
SHEEP—Common to choice.....	2 50 @ 3 50

KANSAS CITY.

WHEAT—Per bushel.....	64 1/2 @ 64 3/4
CORN—Per bushel.....	26 @ 27 1/2
OATS—Per bushel.....	26 @ 26 1/2
CATTLE—Exports.....	5 00 @ 5 15
HOGS—Good to choice.....	3 90 @ 4 00
SHEEP—Common to good.....	2 75 @ 2 75

IN THE MUSHROOM BEDS.

A Dainty Edible Cultivated in New York and Vicinity.

Every year thousands of quart cans containing champignons, or fairy-ring mushrooms, are imported here from France and eaten in the leading hotels, clubs, restaurants, and such households as can afford to use them. They are costly, often selling for \$1 per pound. In Europe they are called "fairy-ring" mushrooms because of the circles of from a few feet to several yards in diameter of an intensely bright green color, which are found here and there on the lawns and pastures of England, Ireland and France. They are caused by the mycelium or spawn of the mushroom, which, having exhausted the soil within the ring, is constantly spreading and enlarging the circle. France is the great mushroom-producing country of the world. For nearly half a century the communes of Grand Montrouge, Arcueil, Chatillon, Bagneux, Vitry, Maisons-Alfort, and Noisy-le-Se, all within reaching distance from Paris, have been devoted almost exclusively to mushroom culture. The soil in these districts is poor and would produce nothing but short grass and stunted fruit trees. Forty-seven years ago a country genius hit upon the idea of utilizing the galleries of the worked out and disused quarries with which the entire district is undermined. These quarries are now the greatest mushroom beds in the world, and the once struggling champignonists are millionaires in their way.

The galleries, as a rule, are from forty to seventy feet below the surface, and a uniform temperature of from 50 to 60 degrees is maintained in them. The beds are made of horse manure, which undergoes a special treatment before being used. It is thrown in heaps on the sides of the country roads, and turned over day after day until it is thoroughly sun-dried. From it the beds are constructed. The manure is laid down from the walls to the center of the gallery, being higher by several inches next the walls. At regular intervals small footpaths run from the center aisle to the walls, so that growers may gather the mushrooms without spoiling the beds, which are 1 1/2 feet deep nearest the walls. On these beds the spawn is scattered. How this spawn or seed is gathered is the secret of the mushroom grower. The beds are then kept at a temperature of 70 degrees. Three or four weeks later the beds are covered with a layer of fine loam to the depth of half an inch, and a fortnight later the mushrooms begin to appear, and are gathered every morning or evening, according to the demands of the trade. The men who work in the mushroom galleries begin their toil at 5 o'clock in the morning, and do not cease until late in the evening. They are paid from 5 to 5 1/2 francs daily. As an instance of the enormous fecundity of the French mushroom beds, it may be mentioned that one bed at Arcueil, when in full bearing, sent three thousand pounds of champignons to the Paris market daily. In gathering, the stalks of the mushrooms are never cut, but twisted, as cutting injures the flavor and spoils the beds.

While, of course, the delicatessen market of this country is, and will be for years, supplied by France with champignons in the dry canned form, still mushroom-culture has been adopted as a profession by different parties in this city and the surrounding suburbs with varied degrees of success, and some of the experimenters have kept on and are now making money. The freshly-gathered American champignon is certainly superior to the French dry canned article in every way, but it will take years before the general prejudice against the native production will be overcome. Of course, the professional cooks and restaurant-keepers know the difference and buy the American mushroom. The only professional mushroom-raiser on Long Island owns a large farm outside Jamaica, and raises his mushrooms in hothouses especially constructed for the purpose and in dark cellars. He packs his freshly-gathered mushrooms in thin compressed-wood baskets, and supplies a number of Fulton market dealers every morning. A Frenchman who has a small mushroom farm outside of Stapleton, S. I., carries round his baskets of fresh-raised mushrooms every day, and enjoys an almost complete monopoly of the downtown restaurants and those establishments where the chief cooks are Frenchmen. Some years ago a small colony of Frenchmen squatted in the unoccupied arches of the old aqueduct works and began the artificial raising of champignons. One by one they gave up the effort and now there are none left. The greatest mushroom farm near this city is that located behind Weehawken, N. J. It supplies Washington market, and dealers all over the city.—New York Mail and Express.

IN HIS MIND.

We were at the depot in Griffin, Ga., waiting for the Atlanta train, when a colored man came along with a wheelbarrow and purposely collided with a brother of color who was coming down the street. There was a war of words for a few minutes and then the one who had been hit limped to the platform and said: "Ize gwine to hurt dat man afore he gits frowd wid me."

"Why don't you challenge him?" asked one.

"Dat's no good, sah. Ize dun challenged him fo'teen times, an' he's dun challenged me jist as often."

"And you can't bring about a duel?"

"No, sah. Ebery time I challenge him he wants to fight wid pitchforks, an' of co'se I doan' accept. Ebery time he challenges me I wants to fight wid shovels, an' of co'se he doan' accept."

"You'll never get together."

"Oh, yes, we will. We's edgin' along to it ebery day. We'll keep dis thing up till bimely we'll agree on cotton-choppers, an'