Postmaster-General Vilas' an nual report to the president has just been issued. It is an exhaustive document, dealing largely with department details. Among its chief

points may be summarized the following: The international bureau of the Univercal Postal union has recently collected and published statistics of postal administration by most of the civilized countries of the earth. These do not extend to a later period than the year 1884, since when every feature of our service has expanded in the rapid ratio of our national growth; yet they disclose with sufficient completeness the interesting fact that in immensity and extent of means, of expenditures, of performances and results, the postal machinery of the United States exceeds-in some points far exceeds—that of any other sation on the globe.

The entire length of all railways employed by the United States nearly equals the combined extent of those of all other countries of the world, while the other post routes more than quadruple the total of any single people besides; and, by the latest reports received, the mileage last year of our mail transportation exceeded by more than 125,000,000 miles the service rendered to any other government. Of postoffices no other nation has one-third our

The mail matter handled by our postal service greatly outweighs and outnumbers that of any other postal system. Trustworthy estimates place the number of letters mailed during last year at 100,000,-000 more than were mailed in Great Britain, long the leading letter writing nation, and nearly that number more than were mailed in Germany, France and Austria combined. Excluding Germany, it is thought all other postal union countries do not together carry so many newspapers in their mails as did ours last year. Of all pieces of matter mailed, the proportion to each inhabitant of the United States is estimated at 66, of Great Britain at 57, of Germany at 19.

The rate of assessment imposed for the maintenance of our service bears a similarly gratifying comparison with that of other lands. The British rate of a penny an ounce substantially corresponds to our present charge of two cents, nominally, yet the average of distances over which the mails of the United States are transported exceeds by many times the average distances in the United Kingdom.

The number of presidential offices with which the current year began was 2.6:4, a gain of 11; of these, 75 of the first-class, a gain of 4; 400 of the second class, a gain of 17; and 1,769 of the third class, a loss of 10 as compared with the beginning of the late year. The branch offices are auxiliary to the large city offices, and of these 357 are only for the sale of stamps and stamped paper; 44 others are also registry offices, 25 more are both registry and money order st-tions as well, and 71 more are carrier stations in addition, only 4 of which are not also money order stations, all being registry offices.

In the fourth class, comprising July 1, 53,370 offices, there was a gain of 2,351, the new establishments having been 3,482. those discontinued 1,120, and 11 become presidential. The number discontinued during the last year increased by 234 over the preceding year.

October 1 the total number of postoffices had become 54,157, of which 51,886 were of the fourth class and 2,291 presidential; the latter standing 75 in the first, 400 in the second, and 1,816 in the third class. Adding the stations, the total number was 54.654.

The appointments of postmasters during the last fiscal year numbered altogether 22,747, of which 9,112 were made to fill vacancies occasioned by regsignations or expired commissions, 587 to vacancies caused by death, 3,482 on the establishment of new offices, and 9,566 upon removals. Of the total number of appointments, 1,039 were made by yourself, the vacancies having occurred from the following causes, respectively, viz: By expiration of commissions, 468; by resignations, 253; by death, 24; by removal or suspensions, 247; and to offices which had been assigned from the fourth to the third

Supplies to postmasters included nearly 58,000,000 blanks, 121,000,000 facing slips, over 125,000 record books, 836,000 pounds of twine and nearly 21,000 reams of wrapping paper. Safes were opened by burglars in 110 cases, and the money, stamps etc. extracted.

June, 1886, there were 181 free delivery

offices in all. The recommendation in the last annual report for the extension of the discretionary limitations of this service to places of 10,000 inhabitants or \$10,000 of gross annual revenue, I respectfully rene-The money-order system was extended to 311 additional postoffices, while but ten

were dropped from its list. The gain on domestic orders was less than 3 per cent, and in international orders nearly 10 per cent of issues, though but 3.35 in those paid. The total value of domestic orders, both in issues and payments, diminished by a little more than \$4,000,000, or nearly 3% per cent. The gross amount of postal notes, both those issued and those paid, increased by over \$1,700,000. During the past year there were issued

7,940,302 domestic orders, amounting to mearly \$114,000,000; 5,999,428 postal motes, amounting to \$11,718,000, and 493,423 international orders, aggregating \$7,178,786.21; besides the payment of foreign orders, reaching a total of almost \$4,000,000. The entire amount of fees received was \$1,214,506.38, less by \$2,869.60 than the previous year.

The total net revenue paid into the treasary for the year was \$350,551.87, a sum more than sufficient to pay all cost of the money-order service.

GIANT POWDER EXPLOSION.

Denver special: Thomas K. Stevens and his son Thomas, aged 20 years, met with a terrible accident in the Plutus mine, a few miles above Idaho Springs, last evening. They were charging a hole with giant powder at the time when a premature explosion occurred. The young man was frightfully mutilated about the head and breast. His throat was lacerated and the jugular severed, while a piece of rock was driven through one lung. The old man was thrown twenty feet to the bottom of the drift, his right shoulder crushed, his right leg torn in a shocking manner, and a piece of rock driven into his right lung. He lived long enough to explain how the accident occurred. He was blown up three months ago, losing one had and a portion of the other. No blame attaches to the men or the management. The deceased parent leaves a widow and four children.

A Pierre, Dak., dispatch announced that Judge McCann had suddenly disappeared from that place, taking with him money belonging to other parties, and had gone to Montreal to join other prominent fugi-New York, denies the story as a malicious whereabouts have been well known to his confront his accusers.

ALL ABOUT GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

New Ships Completed, Building or Author

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21 .- The chief of the bureau of construction and repair in his annual report states that the steel cruisers Atlanta and Boston are at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y. They have both been docked and their bottoms cleaned and painted, and, independent of the work which had to be done by the government to fit them for sea, alterations and add tions have been and are being made to them as called for from time to time by the advisory board. The Chicago is still at Chester, and the work on her is now being pushed rapidly toward completion. The chief constructor says the appropriation of \$95.861, nade under the act of July 26, 1886, will not be sufficient to complete the work on these vessels, and in order that no delay in its prosecution may be occasioned by lack of funds he has asked for an additional appropriation of \$56,000, which, it is expected, will complete the vessels provided no further alterations or extra work involving any considerable exenditure of money and time are recommended by the advisory bourd.

The Lackawanna ram at the Mare island navy vard, California, while not yet condemned can not be repaired for active service and it is suggested that she be converted into a receiving ship to replace the old line-of-bat-tle ship Independent, which is now unfit for

further use as a receiving ship. The Tennessee, the only first wooden vessel in active service, can be kept in service but a few months longer. She is undoubtedly in very bad condition, her main walestrokes are so badly decayed as to preclude their being recalked and her lower wash heads are so badly decayed that it is not considered prudent to carry a press of sail upon them. The Shenandonh also has been surveyed and found to be beyond repair. The number of serviceable vessels in the navy has thus been reduced to two first rate, ten second rate, twenty third rate and seven fourth rate vessels, the latter class including two torpedo rams. The Franklin, Wabash, Minnessota and New York, all fourth rate vessels are set down as requiring extensive repairs and the thirteen fronclads require more or less repairs. In addition to these vessels, the naval list comprises thirteen tugs and twelve wooden sailing vessels used

for receiving and training ships.

The new vessels completed, building or authorized to be built are summed up as folows: One, the Dolphin, complete; two, the Boston and Atlanta, armament incomplete; five, the Chicago and the moultors, incom-plete; five, the Bultimore, Charleston and Newark and two gunboats, under advertise nent, and four, an armored cruiser, a battle ship, a pneumatic dynamite boat and a torpedo boat, not yet designed. To the above ist of iron and steel vessels can be added the Alert and the Ranger, four guns each: the Monocracy, a paddle-wheel gunboat; Michigan, a paddle-wheel gunboat, four guns; Alarm, one gun; Intrepid, yet to be completed, gunboat, two thirteen-inch guns. The remainder of the iron built vessels now in the service consist of thirteen river and harbor monitors with single screws rated as fourth rate. They could not be got ready for service without an expenditure of \$200.0 0 under this bureau alone. Of the second rates, the Trenton, Omaha and Vandalia can probably be continued in service ten years longer; the Laneaster and Brooklyn, six years; the Hartford, Richmond and Pensacola, five years. Of the third rates, the Mohican can be continued in the service for ten years, the Adams, Alliance, Essex, Enterprise, Tallapoosa, Yantie and Nipsic for six years; the Juriata, Ossipee, Quinnebaug, Swatara, Galena, Marion, Kear-

sarge and Iroquois five years longer.

Plans and specifications have been completed for two composite built fine modeled ressels to be used as training ships and they could be commenced at once if an appropriation were made for them. The board anpointed to design plans for the completion of the double turreted monitors has nearly finshed its specifications. The chief constructor recommends that in the event of only one of the large vessels provided for at the last session of congress, being builtent a navy yard, it should be built at the Brooklen vard, as that card is now in condition to commence any such vessel and carry on the work with some Great necessity exists for better docking facilities in all the navy yards. This is rendered more important on account of the frequency with which the steel unsheathed vessels will require to be docked to clean and paint their bottoms. In the event of a foreign war this great deficiency would be seriously felt, perhaps more so than any other of the present wants. It is therefore worthy of grave consideration whether immediate steps should not be taken to place the navy yards in this respect in the most thorough condition

THE SOCIALISTS IN LINE.

Processions, Speeches and Banners at Trafalgar Square.

LONDON, Nov. 22.-The socialists marched Sunday afternoon from fifteen outlaying rendezvous to Trafalgar Square, accompanied by numerous bands of music and carrying banners bearing most incendlary inscriptions, such as "Br Heavens our Rights are Worth Fighting For." "Work for All and Overwork For None," etc. Some of those marching in the procession carried Phrygian caps on po'es, and as the southern contingent crossed Westminster bridge the bands played the Marseila'se from this point to Trafalgar Square. The peop'e who filled the windows of the private houses, hotels and government offices along the route greeted the procession with shouts of disapproval. When the socialists bassed the official residence in Downing street they gave vent to a storm of hisses.

When the speaking commenced in Trainigar Square there were present 10 000 socialists. 20.000 unemployed workingmen and criminals and 20,000 spectators. The speakers included Hyndman, Champion and Burns. At each of the five platforms, identical resolutions were passed, calling u-on the government to relieve the distress of the unemployed workingmen. A deputation then proeceded to Lord Salisbury's residence in Arlington street. They were received by a doorkeeper, who informed them that Lord Salisbury had gene to Hatfield, and had left no orders concerning their reception. The deputation indulged in some grumbling and retired, leav'ng with the porter a copy of the resolutions ; assed at the meeting. The meeting disersed at the conclusion of their proceedings. They were conducted in an orderly manner throughout.

After the adjournment the police had consi lerable difficulty in clearing the square of the crowds who lingered there. They were charged several times by mounted police and they gradually moved out. Several arrests were made for obstructing the streets, thieving and fighting, but there was no attempt at rioting. The lord mayor will form a council to inquire into the prevailing distress with a view to its relief during the winter.

AN OFFICE GOES BEGGING.

Washington dispatch: The president is experencing some difficulty in filling the of fice of United States district attorney for the eastern district of Wisconsin. A. K. Delaney, the former incumbent, resigned the office at the suggestion of the president, in order to accept the democratic nomination to congress from the Second district of Wisconsin, now represented by General Bragg. The election resulted in his defeat. and he has since made formal application tives from justice. Judge McCann, who is to Attorney General Garland for re-apa graduate of Harvard, and well known in pointment as United States district attorney. Some time ago the president tenfabrication. He says he has been away after some delay received a letter from him dered the position to General Bragg, and from Dakota for a month, and that his saying that it would be impossible for him to accept. The office was then tendered to friends. He will soon return to Pierre to I another prominent lawyer of Wisconsin and he, too, denlined with thanks.

KILLED BY A DRUKEN CLERK.

asination of L. D. Colier, Son of Rea.

Robert Colier. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 23.—The Times' Emporia, Kansas, special says: One of the most cowardly and cold-blooded assassinations in the history of Kansas took place this evening at about 8 o'clock at the residence of Horace Bundrum, one of the leading merchants. The victim is L. D. Collier, a son of the Rev. Robert Laird Collier of Kansas City, Mo., who was bolding the position of material agent at this point for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road, and the assassin is a James G. Yarborough, who held the position of clerk under the murdered man.

It seems that Yarborough had been on a somewhat protracted spree and this afternoon went to the office in the absence of Collier and while some of the higher officials of the road were there. Being drunk he made himself very objectionable.

TROUBLE FORCED UPON HIM. When Collier returned Yarborough walked up to him and said he wanted to interview him, and when Collier left the office to keep from having trouble he followed him out and insisted on whipping him.

The troube lineally terminated in Collier

knocking Yarborough down after being struck several times himself. The trouble here was terminated by some of the railroad men interfering and taking Yarborough away, who vowed vengeance and stated that he would shoot him before morning. Collier went home to supper and after sup-

per was sitting in the parlor with Mrs. Bundrum, Mrs. Lige A. Weaver and Miss Gertie Baldwin, the latter his intended bride. He had been telling them about the trouble of the afternoon and was just stating that he had half expected a visit from Yarborough when a knock was heard at the door. SHOT WITHOUT ANY WARNING.

Mrs. Bundrum arose to answer the knock, but Collier told her not to go to the door, and got up and answered the knock himself. Then, in the language of Mrs. Bundrum, 'the door was hardly opened before Collier was shot, without a word of warning." staggered back into the house, saying. shot; I am killed," got as far as the kitchen, the door of which was open, and fell down and expired almost immediately, without uttering another word.

The assassin, on firing, followed up his victim for a step or two and then turned to leave the porch, but was met by Horace Bundrum, who had been out to see to his horses before retiring. The women were screaming, and Bundrum asked what was the matter, at the same time stepping in far enough to see Col-lier, covered with blood, lying motionless on

THE ASSASSIN DISARMED. Turning to the assassin, Bandrum asked him to step in and help him with the man he had shot. This Yarborough refused to do, but Bundaum insisted, and being a powerful man prevailed. When Yarborough entered the room Bun-

drum asked for his pistol, but, seeming to think Collier was not dead, we slepped up toward the body as if to shoot again, the ps ol in his band, saying, "He is not dead yet. Bundrum again insisted on having the pistol, and finally, on pledging his word that he should not be burt, the assassin handed it to Mrs. Bundrum, who stepped into another room and put it under the mattress of the bed. In a few minutes the officers of the law ar-

rived and took Yarborough to jail, followed by a large and excited crowd of citizens, several of whom spoke in very strong terms of using a rope on the culprit before he arrived at the jail. Wiser counsels, however, pre-vailed, and he was safely incarcerated. AFRAID OF MOB VENGEANCE. On the route to the jail the prisoner was badly frightened by the sight of a rope in the hands of the boy and begged for protection from the officer and Bundrum, telling the lat-

ter that he had pledged his word to him or he would never have delivered up his revolver Collier, as above stated, is a son of the Rev. Robert Laird Collier, the eminent divine of Kansas City. He had just arrived from a visit to his father and sisters at that place this morning, where he had been on a visit with his intended bride for the purpose of introduc-ing her to his relatives and was talking to her and the other ladies when called to the door to meet his death. The fatal shot took effect in the left breast, and evidently passed immediately through the

heart, killing him almost instantly. MISS BALDWIN PROSTRATED. Miss Baldwin is wild with grief and utterly prostrated. She is seemingly unable to appreciate that her intended is actually dead. The dead man's father was immediately telegraphed the news and instructed to catch the

10 p. m. train. There is some difference of opinion as to where Yarborough hails from. He had for some months past been a salesman in a large dry goods house in this city, and had only recently left it to take the situation offered him by Collier. On being seen at the jail he refused to talk and asked to be sent to Topeka for safekeeping, stating that he knew a mob would get him and hang him if he remained here. It is said that he was originally from South Carolina and later from Texas. It is also said by the dry goods firm for whom he worked that he came from Fort Scott here and brought first-class recommendations with him. He is a fine looking young man with a black moustache and black eyes and is some-

thing of a dandy in appearance. SOME TALK OF LYNCHING. After the killing and before being jailed Yarborough seemed at moments bowed down with grief, declaring that Collier had been the best triend he had ever had and again bursting out into a torrent of oaths and cursing every one near him, but he became very calm after being hand-cuffed by the officers.

There is some talk of lynching by the people on the streets, but it is evidently only talk, for while all are agreed that the murderer de serves a short shrift none seem willing to lead or talk the law in their own hands, and there is hardly a doubt that this cold blooded murderer will at the most only have to expiate his crime by being incarcerated in the penitentiary.

CONDITION GENERALLY FAVORABLE. Such is Reports With Reference to Winter Wheat.

Chicago dispatch: The following crop review will appear in this week's issue of the Farmer's Review: Reports from winter wheat growing states indicate that conditions are generally favorable for growing grain. In eighteen counties of Illinois six creased acreage, indicating that the average of the ssate will be fully equal to that of preceding years. In twelve counties in Indiana five report an increase, five an average, and two a decreased acreage. In eleven Kansas counties, three report an increase, two an average, and six decreased acreage. In Michigan counties, one reports an increased, four an average and two decreased acreage. In fourteen Missouri counties, four report an increased, three an average, and seven decreased acreage. In fifteen Ohio counties, four report an increased, ten an average, and one decreased acreage. In nine Wisconsin counties, four report an increased, three an average, and two a decreased acreage. In Missouri and Wisconsin the outlook for winter wheat is reported to be unusually fine, and in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kansas, it is generally fair to good. Average yields in corn vary but slightly from former reports. Very complete reports make the average yield per acre as follows: Illinois, 26% bushels; Iowa, 27%; Kansas, 21%; Wisconsin, 27; Missouri, 25¼; Indiana, 32¾; Ohio, 37; Minnesota, 34½; Michigan, 47½; Nebraska, 29. The reports from Michigan are not as complete as from other states and the average can not be taken as nearly accurate.

of Asiatic cholera at Breslau.

DOWNED BY MEXICAN WHISKY.

Having a "Time" With the Same Man Who Got Envoy Sedgwick Loaded Up.

City of Mexico special to the Omaha Her-

ald: This city, at any rate that portion comprising the American colony, is again in a flutter concerning a diplomat. Hardly recovered from Sedgwick's recent lively exploit here, the colony was almost paralyzed when a rumor spread on the street that the indisposition from which it was known that Minister Manning was suffering so badly as to be compelled to keep his room was not produced by the minister's change of climate, as was supposed. In fact, it was not an indisposition at all, but a prolonged drunk, lasting from last Thursday until Monday. The facts, as they have since developed, are as follows: Thursday evening Mr. Manning attended a dinner party at the house of a citizen here who chaperoned Sedgwick at the Jockey club affair. After the dinner the party returned to the legation. It was noted that he was rather queer. Nothing much was thought of this, especially as he went to his room at the hotel where he lodged. Next day he failed to show up at the legation at the usual time. As several hours rolled by and the minister still failed to put in an appearance, one of the attaches of the legation concluded that the judge must be ill, especially as he had been under the weather since his arrival here. As the judge was entirely alone, his family not having arrived until to-day, the attache concluded to call at the hotel to see what was the matter. In response to an inquiry about Judge Manning, the manager shrug-ged his shoulders peculiarly, and said that the gentleman was in his room. Now anxious, the inquisitor hurried there, and found the object of his questio in a state of intoxication. After slightly recovering from the surprise the gentleman hurried to the legation and informed the secretary of state of the state of affairs. Effective steps were at once taken to hush the matter up and to rescue the minister from his disgraceful state, but the latter was only accomplished after five days' hard work, during part of which time he has been like a maniac-out of his head and demanding liquor, which the guardians attempted to deny him, in such a frantic manner that they were compelled to do as he ordered. Finally Monday, by gradually reducing the quantity of brandy which he insisted upon having daily, he was in a condition where medicines could be used to sober him. Monday noon he was sober, but in a terribly shattered condition. He feared publicity, and after a consultation between himself, the secretary of the legation and a third party, a member of the American colony, it was decided that the third party should call on the newspaper correspon dents, and endeavor to persuade them not to send anything out about the affair. During the consultation he promised the third party to resign if he got drunk again. He also dictated a dispatch to Bayard stating what had happened. The correspondents all promised to keep the matter quiet if it did not become too public, but as about everybody in town knows of the affair by this time it is impossible to longer conceal it.

LONGER TO LIVE.

Justice Scott Grants a Supersedeas in the Anarchists' Case. Bloomington (Ill.) dispatch: At 11 the supersedens in the anarchist case. Messrs. Black, Swett and Solomon started at once to Ottawa to have the clerk issue the order in pursuance of Judge Scott's instructions. The effect of the supersedens is to postpone the date of execution until after the hearing of the motion for a new

trial by the supreme court. Judge Scott's order granting the supersedeas is purely formal. Without going into any particulars, or giving any reasons, he simply certifies that in his opinion "there is reasonable ground for granting the writ." A special from Ottawa, Ill., says: Counsel for the condemned anarchists arrived this evening, but did not press the supreme court clerk to immediately issue the supersedeas ordered by Chief Justice Scott. There was a question as to the legality of having the writ issued on Thanksgiving. When the holiday had ended, one minute

after midnight, the record was filed and the certified writ issued. The news was received by the condemned men quietly, with some expressions of pleasure but few of surprise. They treated the supersedens as a matter of course and said little except to intimate an increasing belief that the Illinois supreme court would grant them a new trial, though they admitted having been still more confident that Judge Gary's rulings would be in their favor. Parsons' brother, General Parsons, was waiting at the telephone in the jail office and was the oners.

HUNTED BY BLOODHOUNDS.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 21.-Last spring roung Todd, a member of a good family in Pallapossa county, Alabama, where his father teaches school, obtained of Grey & Knight, merchants in Dadeville, Taliapoosa county, advances on his crop, he mortgaging about three head of stock and his prospective crop. Subsequently it was learned that though he had farmed a little the precise spot was unknow, his peculiar operations extending within a radius of nineteen miles, where he managed to keep within convenient distances about fifteen white concubines, to whom he furnished the provisions he obtained from merchants on his crop. Recently Grey & Knight learned that he had sold a bale of cotton which he had mortgaged to them and had purchased a suit of clothes preparatory to going to Texas. They obtained i warrant for his arrest, but he heard of their plans and evaded arrest through the aid of his numerous concubines, who were well posted and instructed. The officer, tired report an increase in acreage over last of being foiled by these women every day, hounds. They first got two and scoured his range for two days, but the women foiled even the bloodhounds. At last, however, an infuri-ated husband whose wife charged Todd with having outraged her in the woods joined in the chase. Todd's trail was quickly found and the four bloodhounds stopped him in close quarters. He saw he was cornered and surrendered and is now in solitary confinement in the jail at Dadeville.

NEATLY TAKEN IN.

Chicago special: A. H. Swan, the big cattleman, is said to have been neatly taken in by a well known Chicagoan who is now in Europe. This latter gentleman-a member, by the by, of all the clubs here-went to Europe to sell cattle ranches to rich aristocrats of England and the continent. He cabled Swan, one of whose ranches he had, that he had the property sold for a splendid price, and he gave in detail the way in which payments were to be made. Swan had some partners in this venture, and as soon as he got his cable he skurried around and bought out on liberal terms his partner's interest. It turns out now that the Chicago man wasn't as straight as he should have been. The first payment was not made, and when called on for explanation, the well known club man said, rather weakly, that the trade had fallen through. This left the millionaire cattleman in a bad way. He had shouldered his THE BURIAL OF ARTHUR.

Simplicity Marks Every Feature of the Last

Albany (N. Y.) special: The funeral train, consisting of the combination car, "Woodlawn." the president's car, the drawing-room cars, "New York" and "Aroostock" and a smoking car, rolled into the station here at 1:13 p. m.. The run from New York was made in the remarkable time of fifty-seven minutes. As oon as the train came to a standstill Bishop Doane, Mayor Thacher and ex-Mayor Banks got aboard. They were allowed to pass the casket, which was guarded by four soldiers. A fresh engine vas attached to the train, and at 1:28 p. m, the special train started for the cem-

At 1:35 p. m. the funeral train drew up at the cemetery. Simplicity marked every feature of the ceremony. The pall-bearers took up their positions on both sides of the road. The guard of honor, consisting of a detachment of four men and a lieuten ant of the Fifth United States infantry. from Governor's island, and a lieutenan and four sailors from the United States steamer Vermont, formed beside the car door, and the plain cloth-covered casket was drawn forth and placed within the hearse. The pall-bearers entered their carringes. Judge Gresham with ex-Secretary of War Lincoln, ex-Attorney-General Brewster, ex-Secretaary of the Navy Chandler, Lieut.-Gen. Phillip H. Sheridan and ex-Postmaster-General Frank Hatton, and, among the last, Cornelius Vanderbilt. The procession formed with a squad of police under Sergt. Gelan of the First precinct at the head of the pall-bearers, followed by the hearse, then the mourners' carriages. carriages reached the grave at 2:10, and their occupants alighting, took their places about the grave in the following order: At the head the venerable Bishop Doane, in his Episcopal robes; near his Chester A. Arthur, jr., and his sister Nellie Mr. and Mrs. Hainesworth of Philadelphia, and Mrs. John E. McElroy of this city, Mrs. Caw, Mrs. Masten, Miss Anna Arthur and other immediate relatives. At the left of the grave was Gen. Sheridan, Robert Lincoln, Ex-Atty. Gen. Brewster, Judge Gresham and other pall-bearers, while at he foot stood Gov. Hill. Back of these, on the western side of the lot were gathered S. W. Knevals, R. S. Ransom, law partner of ex-President Arthur, Gen. Bliss, Elihu Root, Schuyler Crosby, James C. Reed, William E. Curtis, Mayor Thacher, ex-Mayor Banks, John H. Starin, and others of the funeral party. As Bishop Donne reached the solemn passage, "Ashes to ishes," and the earth dropped upon the offin, young Arthur, who had been won derfully composed, was seen to quiver with suppressed emotion. His sister, by his ide, bore up with surprising fortitude until the final "Amen" having been said the attendants cast the first shovelful o arth into the grave, when she turned away and burst into tears. Her brother turned with her, and together they sought their arriage, The grave was filled up, the roll of sod replaced, the ivy cross placed at the read, and the scroll at the foot, the mourners departed, and the mortal remains of Chester A. Arthur, ex-president of the United States, had been laid to rest.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

A Fairly Good Showing in all Lines of Busi-

Special telegrams to Bradstreet's record general merchandise, although at Chicago there has been an increasing volume of sales, particularly of dry goods, and in a less noteworthy degree at St. Paul, Minneapolis, Milwaukee and Burlington. The aggregate of sales in staple lines has been curtailed, of course, by intervening holidays. The restricting trade has been more conspicuous at eastern centres, owing to the decline in the number of mail orders reterior merchants. At Chicago there is less demand for funds for manufacturing and commercial enterprises, but a large demand for grain and other speculative ventures. At Command funds are flowing back from the country, and at Milwaukee they continue to go westward, but in diminished volume. Prices in most lines are sustained, and the outlook for heavy-weight woolens continues bright. Prints, however, have declined be from 35c. After a month of extreme firmness stocks have increased of late. The special tobacco crop report to Bradstreet's indicates that the western leaf crop will aggregate about 235,000 hogsheads, against 250,000 hogsheads in 1885; that there has been a decline in the yield of about 30 per cent in the bright Virginia and North Carolina leaf, and of about 16,000,000 pounds, or nearly 16 per cent, in the seed-leaf crop, mainly through the falling off in Wisconsin against the output of last year. The speculative first to convey the information to the prist breadstuff trade are realizing more fully the long claimed strength of the statistica position of wheat, but thus far, in spite of that fact and continued heavy exports, the price of the cereal does not advance much.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS NOTES.

Calvin Patterson, a brickmaker, was killed by the Lexington branch train on the Missouri Pacific Tuesday morning at the Pleasant street rossing in Independence, Mo. The body was terribly mangled, several limbs being torn off, he head nearly separated from the body and the brains scattered for some distance along

The directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road are carefully considering the scheme of extending northward to Chicago. The surveyed routes range from 430 to 460 miles the bonds to be issued will run fifty ears at 5 per cent.

David Fender, of Clinch county, Georgia, who recently died at the age of 100, made his coffin of pitch-pine before the outbreak of the ebellion and preserved it until his death.

The South Pittsburgh Railway and Iron comcany is about to issue stock and bonds of \$1,000,000 each to purchase 27,000 acres of and in northwestern Alabama.

Charles O. Ferris, the bogus Tiehborne claimant, is about to be taken from New York to San Francisco by a deputy marshal to answer an indictment for making false affidavits to secure a pension. Alfred Eubanks, who died thirty years ago

at \$20,000. Eight brothers who claimed the property have ever since kept up litigation. Three survivors have just been paid \$.00 each. the rest having gone to lawvers. George E. McNeill, chairman of an assembly of Knights of Labor in Boston, offers to

run for mayor on a pledge of seven thousand votes. Henry George will canvass the city when the signatures shall have been obtained. The strike of cotton operatives at Ghent. Belgium, has produced intense excitement. The strikers are not permitted to hold a demonstration; the masters have asked the communal council for protection, and regular troops are kept in readiness for service.

OKLAHOMA TO BE OPENED.

RED FORT, I. T., Nov. 23. - Captain Haves of the Fifth cavalry came in last evening from his in winter." - Chicago Ledger. Sac and Fox agency and the southwest, where he has been moving Oklahoma boomers off forbidden lands. He states that the Indian department has concluded to locate the Comanches, Chevennes, Arapahoes, Kewanees Berlin is much excited over a reported case

| man in a bad way. The had should be degree of longitude, which embraces Oklapartner's interests and had gotten left. degree of longitude, which embraces Oklapartner's interests and had gotten left. homa. This will settle that part of the own anything which anybody clsc wanta—
| own anything which anybody clsc wanta—| own anybody clsc wanta—| own anybody clsc wanta—| own anybody clsc wanta—| own a and the Wichitas east of the ninety-eighth

AUSTRALIA'S RABBIT PEST.

Many Valuable Estates Almost Ruined.

Consul General Morgan, of Austra-

lia, has written the secretary of state s curious dispatch, describing the ravages of the rabbits upon that continent The whole country is so overrun with them, he says, that unless something is soon done to exterminate the pests the result will be disastrous to the agricultural interests. Rabbits were first introduced into the country in 1860 by a large landed proprietor for the purpose of sport, but they have multiplied with such astounding rapidity as to literally overrun the whole continent, where the topography is favorable to them. "It is doubtful," says Mr. Morgan, "whether many persons are aware of the immense loss that has been sustained in the colony from this curious cause. As much as \$100,000 has been expended to clear one estate of the pests, and many other proprietors have expended from \$75,000 downward without much result. In addition to the expense incurred by private owners, the government and authorities have done much. There has been a great depreciation in the value of land from this cause, and one estate of twenty thousand acres in Victoria, which was formerly the best pasture in the colony, is now valueless. In a recent discussion in the parliament it was shown that twelve million acres had been rendered almost useless by these little invaders. Estates upon which were smiling harvest fields and fruitful orchards a few years ago have fallen into ruin and are deserted by all living creatures except the rabbits. In the grass and salt brush, where in 1875 were 790,000 sheep, there are now not more than 100,000. In the year 1876 the product on of wool in the Mallee country was 5,000 bales, valued at \$500.-000. In 1884 this had fallen to 900 bales, valued at \$90,000. Many of the ranges are entirely abandoned. During the last three years the government has spent \$150,000 in Victoria alone to rid the country of the little beasts. poisoned oats and wheat being used and a bounty paid upon skins of 3 pence per dozen. Last year the number destroyed by private persons, on which a bounty was paid, was 3,884,000. The sum voted by parl ament this year for the purpose is \$570,000. It may be asserted that one pair of rabbits will increace in 21 years to 2,000,000, but allowing that they only increase to onefourth that number it may easily be seen how necessary it is to destroy them. There are now about five hundred miles of rabb t-proof wire fence erected in the colony of Victoria at a cost of \$400 a mile. The estimated damage during the last ten years amounts to over \$15,-000,000.1 - Boston Herald.

The Love of Pet Names.

It gives me great pleasure to predict o'clock this morning Judge Scott granted | rather less activity in the movement of | that powerful newspapers of the country will never be able to break up this delightful habit of calling young girls by their baby names. It is a tribute to their youth, beauty, and general sweetness that everybody is willing to pay except sour editors and cross-grained evnies. When a young girl is called "Elizabeth" by her friends and the publie we know there is something frigid about her; it is a prophecy of old maidenhood, but when she is called "Bessie" we know just how fresh and sweet and affectionate she is, with her dainty, girlish ways. Ah, no! Let the darling creatures cling to their pet names. It will then be time enough when they have settled down to the real experiences of life to lay these names on the shelf or give them to their own little ones. After awhile their happy youth and the charms thereof will be but a taded memory. -Atlanta Constitution.

About Legacies.

The difficulty attending the transportation of wealth from this mundane sphere to that bourne from which so very few travelers return that their scarceness has passed into a proverb, causes wealthy men to make wills before they shuffle off the mortal coil.

We may remark, incidentally, that while a man is obliged to die before his will amounts to anything, the will of a woman is always in full force.

Almost every man who dies leaves something. Even a poor man can leave his son an orphan. If a rich ran wants his memory to

last, he should make a very careful and elaborate will. Monuments crumble. decay and are forgotten, but the fight in the courts for the property will keep his memory green for a long time. -Texas Siftings.

The Height of Courtesy.

A wavfarer was passing along the street when he drew near some laborers who were engaged in building the wall of a house. As he passed by, a brick fell, striking him on the shoulder. Looking up to the men, who were about three stories high, he shouted indignantly:

"Hi, up there! You just dropped a

"All right," responded a bricklayer. who was somewhat of a wag; you need at Madison, Georgia, left a plantation valued not take the trouble to bring it up."-

No Difference.

"It's very hard on the poor manforced to work in heat or cold, storm or sunshine!"

"I don't think so."

"You don't? Look at the Inxuries the rich man enjoys; there's the full grate in winter, ice when it's warm--' "Well, the poor man has his ice, as well as anybody else."

"He does?" "Certainly; only the rich man has his in summer, and the poor man gets

Henry George says the time will come when no man will be allowed to own land which he does not use. From that it will be only a step