

ABOUT NEBRASKA.

The present potato crop is without doubt the largest ever grown in the United States. Nebraska's yield is eighty-four bushels per acre, or a total of five and one-half million bushels.

A Boston divine has been called to the First Congregational church at Omaha at a salary of \$6,000 a year. The church he leaves has been paying him \$10,000 a year.

Rev. Savage, of Grand Island, has a lecture on "Bachelors" which he is giving here and there in some Nebraska towns. Marriageable girls greet him with crowded houses.

Patrick Hayes, who has charge of the telegraph line on the F., E. & M.V., climbed the republican flag staff at Chadron, and brought down the end of a rope that some malicious person had cut.

The Sidney Herald says that on Halloween three-fourths of the girls in town were pairing apples in long unbroken curls, and throwing the curls over their shoulders with one rapid swing.

Joseph Hay, an insane prisoner at the Douglas county jail, tried to hang himself. He was at liberty in one of the large rooms and picked up a strip of cloth that evidently had been torn from the garment of some other prisoner.

At the Locust Land plantation, La. George Coleman killed Ed Murray by striking him on the head with an ax. The two men had been quarreling, Murray having knocked Coleman down, the latter secured the ax. Coleman surrendered himself to the authorities.

At College Point, New York, a respectable market gardener named Jos. Kroger was run down in the street, trampled and killed by half a dozen drunken fellows mounted on mustangs, who were riding through the town.

Both stages between Santa Barbara and Los Olivos, California, were robbed. Several mail packages and Wells Fargo's express boxes were broken open, but nothing was obtained from the boxes.

Hon. Mahlon D. Spalding, of Boston, one of the California pioneers of 1849, later a member of the Old West India firm of Nash, Spalding & Co., member of the legislature in 1854, a prominent club man, director of the Union Pacific and Boston & Albany railroads, and the Atlas bank, and widely known for his unostentatious charities, died on the 4th, aged 61 years.

The Sioux City corn palace exposition company has issued an itemized statement of the receipts and expenditures of the great festival. The total expense was \$55,624, and the total receipts \$70,892, leaving a deficit of \$15,262.

The brig, Richard T. Green, arrived at Boston on the 5th, from St. Marc, Hayti. The captain reports that on October 18, went off St. Marc, he was ordered to "heave to" by a Haytian man of war, the armed officers and men of which came on board three different times, taking away the ship's register and her papers, and threatening to take her to Port au Prince as a prize.

At Pittsburg, Pa., Thomas Kane, an Irishman, stabbed his wife in the abdomen with a pen-knife inflicting a wound that will probably prove fatal. The woman was sitting up with her dead child when Kane, who had been drinking, came into the room and accused her of laughing. She denied the accusation, but without further warning he drew the knife and thrust it into her abdomen. He tried to stab her a second time, when her brother interfered and disarmed him. Mrs. Kane's condition is critical.

THE NATIONAL CONTEST NOW SETTLED.

The Republicans Will Take Charge of Government Affairs After the 4th of March. INDIANA.—The republican headquarters closed to-day. Chairman Huston and Secretary Hendricks each presented with gold-headed canes by the clerical corps of the committee.

West Virginia.—Forty counties, polling 115,468 votes for president in 1884, show a net republican gain of 4,936. The remaining thirteen counties, polling 16,689 votes, will at the same ratio of gains, give the republicans a gain of 794, making a total net gain in the state of 4,845, which would give the state to the republicans by 624 majority.

Wyoming.—Joseph M. Carey (rep.) is re-elected delegate to congress by about 2,700 majority over Caleb P. Orzan (dem.). This is nearly double any previous majority.

California.—The count of 116 precincts in the city out of 176 gives Harrison 24,980, Cleveland 27,693. The republican state committee declares the state by ten tenths, by a vote of 100 to 0. The democratic state committee concedes the state to the republicans, but by a small majority.

New York.—An extra World says that Chairman Brice, of the democratic national committee, concedes the election of Cleveland to Harrison. The World says: "As the belated returns from the congressional districts come in the complete and final tally is more and more doubtful. The republicans are claiming that the full returns will give them the house. This is improbable, but a distinct possibility."

Missouri.—Official semi-official returns have been received from ninety of the 114 counties in the state, and with advice from the remaining twenty-four show that the republican plurality will exceed 25,000. Francis, for governor, will have a plurality over Kimball of about 12,000.

Michigan.—Harrison's plurality in Michigan will reach 22,000 against 3,900 for Blaine in 1884. This surprisingly large gain is undoubtedly due to the return of the greenbackers to the old party lines. The combined greenbackers and unionists polled 1,200,000 votes, or not over 6,000. Comparatively few counties have made returns of the prohibition vote, but St. John's vote of 18,493 has been reduced nearly one-half.

Delaware.—Cleveland's plurality in the state is 3,444. Congressman Pennington (dem.) is re-elected by over 3,400 plurality. The next legislature will stand: Senate, democrats 7, republicans 2; House, democrats 7, republicans 14, giving the republicans a majority of two in both bodies.

Nebraska.—Returns thus far received indicate a majority of 25,000 for Thayer. NEVADA.—Returns from the state of Nevada, as far as counted, give Harrison 4,443, Cleveland 3,132. For congress the returns are as follows: 8,443 for Harrison (rep.) 4,105, Cassidy 8,145.

Massachusetts.—Gladstone E. Butler speaking at a republican meeting to-night said Mr. Cleveland would have been elected but for his tariff message, which was like a school boy's composition. The view of the republican party in New England toward the Cleveland majority, but they ought to have known better. The tariff would be reduced more than either the Mills bill or the current tariff.

Oregon.—Three-fourths of the returns of Oregon are in and show a 10 per cent larger vote than in June, and about 10 per cent increase in the republican majority, which has also increased. Allen, rep., is elected to congress by about 5,000 majority in Washington territory, a republican gain of over 7,000 since 1884. The territorial legislature will be republican in both its branches.

Illinois.—The Chicago Tribune says returns from all the counties in the state for the vote president and governor show that Gen. Harrison has carried the state by over 21,000 plurality, while Fifer has run ahead of Palmer over 13,000 votes. While these figures are not claimed to be absolutely correct, as estimates are made in regard to many counties, they may serve to show the general result. General Palmer, at Springfield last night, gave up the fight, and acknowledged that Fifer had carried it. It will probably remain the official canvass to decide whether Cook county, including the city of Chicago, is democratic or republican.

THE ENGLISH CABINET DELIBERATING.

Looking Up Precedents for the Case of Lord Sackville. London dispatch: It is undeniably a fact that the cabinet to-day devoted the most of its time to the Sackville incident, despite the persistent denials of the attaches of the foreign office that the affair was even mentioned.

Previews to the meeting, it is learned, Lord Salisbury conferred with officials and experts in various departments with a view of obtaining data of the most important precedents touching the case of the dismissed minister, and he also received dispatches by special messenger from the minister in attendance upon the queen at Balmoral with reference to the matter. Later in the afternoon there were persistent rumors in the neighborhood of the government that the cabinet had decided to leave the Washington location in the hands of a charge de foreign affairs for at least a year, but none of the reports could be traced to any reliable authority.

Mr. Gladstone's references to the Sackville affair in his speech at Birmingham to-day were wholly unexpected, and although they were noticeably colorless, his friends would have preferred that he should not have made them. His remarks will possibly be misrepresented or misinterpreted in America and will certainly cause the Tories to complain that the ex-prime minister endeavored to embarrass the government in foreign negotiations of the most delicate nature.

Mr. Brockle, the editor of the Times, had a protracted interview with Lord Salisbury to-day, presumably with reference to the proceedings before the Parliamt commission, and it is whispered that the premier expressed his disgust at the weakness of the Times' case as presented by the attorney general and as revealed by the subsequent testimony.

PROMINENT MEN AND WOMEN. Blowitz, the famous Paris correspondent of the London Times, is said to receive \$25,000 a year for his services. Mr. Stanhope, the English Minister of War, is said to be a kind-hearted man, but very narrow and precise and rigid in his manners—a regular prigg.

Halji Hessein Khonli Khan, Persian ambassador to this country, has occupied a handsome house on M street, at Thomas circle, Washington. He is a great talker. Elliott F. Shepard of the New York Mail and Express has been blackballed for membership of the Down-Town club.

Candidate Harrison's daughter, Mrs. McKee, is a handsome and clever woman with literary tastes. She confesses that she is a great talker, a trait that she inherits from her father. The Sioux Indians who are now on their way west after making an ineffective visit to Washington have only one man among them who wears a beard. He bears the expressive name of Hairy Chin.

The Empress Augusta intends to publish a number of the letters which were written to her by the late Emperor William and which, with both of whom she always kept up a regular correspondence. Capt. A. C. P. Hazard, a brother of the author of "Sis," is about to appear to be a novelist also. He is a British officer, stationed at Meerut, and has already published divers diaries of military expeditions.

Prof. Anschutz, of Berlin, has succeeded in getting a photograph of a rifle bullet traveling at the rate of 1,300 feet a second, the plate which he used for this purpose being exposed for only 0.000768 of a second. Miss Henna L. Heifner, of New York, has sent her uncle Job for breach of promise. She says she had been promising for two years to marry her. Miss Henna wants \$5,000, and her uncle Job wants to get out of jail.

Baron de Selliere, the French nobleman whose adventures in a madhouse near Paris, attracted great attention some months ago, is now an inmate of the State Homeopathic asylum for the insane at Middletown, N. J. J. H. Craig, of Iowa City, is believed to be the largest man in the world. He is 32 years old, 6 feet 4 inches in height, and weighs 375 pounds. He has weighed 383 pounds, but uses tobacco to keep his weight below 300.

Governor Blake, of Newfoundland, has been appointed governor of Queensland, Australia, and has accepted. It is one of the richest plums in the gift of the Salisbury government. The salary is \$25,000 a year, and the emoluments something enormous. An Officer's Good Shot. Glenn's Falls, (N. Y.) Dispatch: About 2:30 yesterday afternoon two little girls, daughters of Robert Sherrill and Daniel Lloyd, went to one of the outbuildings of the school-house at Sand Hill. As they stepped through the door they were met by John Glenn, the base ball player, formerly of Rochester, N. Y., who approached them with candy in his hand. The girls took fright and started to run. Little Nell Lloyd succeeded in making her escape, but Glenn caught the other child and brutally assaulted her. Fearing that the child's screams might summon help, he attempted to throw her into the vault, but she escaped from him and fled to the front of the school-house. Glenn scaled the fence and a crowd started in pursuit of him and he was finally overtaken by an officer. Glenn made a hard struggle to free himself, but was overpowered. Near the corner of Oak and Pearl streets, however, he broke away from the officer and ran into the house of M. G. Paris.

Officer Morrison got through the doorway with his prisoner as far as the stairway. Here he drew his revolver and kept the crowd at bay, and in the melee that followed some one turned his arm and the weapon accidentally exploded, the bullet striking Glenn under the right arm and taking an upward course. The man dropped to the ground and was removed to his brother's house. He will probably die. Glenn formerly lived in Rochester and was at one time well known in the state as a baseball player. About a year ago he was arrested and named Andrew Blake, but the bullet missed its mark. It is said that he has served a sentence for a similar offense in the west. About two years ago he was arrested for assaulting his niece.

Killed in a Gold Mine. Birmingham (Ala.) dispatch: News has reached this city of a terrible accident to a party of gold miners near Ashland City, Clay county, Saturday, while four miners were down in a pit some thirty-five feet deep the sides caved in. A force of men immediately set to work to rescue their comrades, but when reached John Wheeler was taken out dead. James Jones and Frank Smith were in a year ago arrested at Ashland, Moore, the fourth man, was struck with a pickaxe on the head with a pickaxe and fatally hurt.

SCENES AT THE HOME OF HARRISON.

Chaotic But Good Natured Disorder Holds Full Rung at Indianapolis. Indianapolis dispatch: On Washington and Illinois streets were gathered large crowds shouting and cheering for General Harrison. The crowds were naturally of a hilarious and humorous disposition. It is therefore not to be presumed that any disrespect of the president was intended by the roars of laughter and cheers that greeted a wagon which passed through the streets drawn by a mule. Within was a big coffin. On the top of the coffin sat a half a dozen mourners carrying huge bouquets in their hands, and, as mourners, acting with a great lack of decorum, for every few minutes their feelings overcame them to such an extent that they stood up and waved their bouquets and sang and whistled and cracked jokes away with brilliant abandon. From the head of the coffin hung a picture of President Cleveland. The eyes of the picture were black, while below was inscribed: "They done me up bad." As the funeral wagon passed down Pennsylvania avenue it was greeted with shouts of applause and the blowing of a thousand horns.

Probably no city in the union ever witnessed such extraordinary and outlandish scenes of enthusiasm, and chaotic but good natured disorder, as prevailed here this afternoon and to-night. Certainly the citizens of Indianapolis never before saw such sights. The demonstrations that occurred immediately following the news of General Harrison's nomination, and the magnificent finance as compared with the scenes to-day and to-night. Throughout the day, wherever the rain ceased-falling, the distant boom of cannon re-echoed the enthusiasm of ten thousand cheering republicans. About 4 o'clock the rain which had been pouring steadily for five hours, ceased, and in an incredibly short time the streets were again swarming with yelling, hooting, horn blowing thousands marching in the streets, regardless of the mud and water. Pennsylvania avenue, in front of the postoffice and around the New Denison, in one of the big storehouses of which building is located the republican county headquarters, was crowded with the masses of the people, and the sidewalks were the pedestrians' only pathway. On both sides of the avenue, as far down as Washington street, the howling, screaming crowd had full possession, while the same condition of affairs prevailed on West street for four squares, and also along Illinois street for two squares.

All trains arriving in the city since early morning brought hundreds of country people, who were swelled up by the crowd and soon became imbued with the same wild spirit of enthusiasm, which seemed to attack and possess everybody, even many democrats. It was a regular carnival day. Probably the most unique feature was the way in which hats were marked with red and white chalk. On the back of hundreds were the figures 544, the number of votes General Harrison received at Chicago. Others had "New York 11,000" chalked on their backs, while other hats bore some letters or figures. In the New Denison and on the street corners were a half dozen professional chalkers doing a hand office business. Dutchy young boys went out with their fathers and their garments artistically marked with all sorts of humorous characters. This device that afforded the throngs the most amusement was a miniature canoe, four feet long, carried through the streets by four men. Within the canoe a small chubby figure bearing a striking resemblance to the late candidate, holding the oars extended. The car was attached to a trip up the my attached silver, while a hundred men and boys followed, singing, "Good-bye, oh boys, good-bye."

The celebration was of the most humorous and impromptu character, and certainly was not designed as a mark of disrespect to President Cleveland, and southern readers of this account might otherwise suppose. The Associated press correspondent spent several hours on the streets witnessing the demonstration, but did not bear a single expression of personal disrespect to President Cleveland, and while the devices described were suggestive of a certain breach of propriety toward the chief magistrate of our nation, this feeling will be more probably after the fact than with the spectator, for the good humor of the crowds and the enthusiasm permeating the very atmosphere offer an explanation that the distant reader can not fully appreciate.

As evening came on the factories and stores added their hundreds to the howling, screaming rabble. Between 7 and 8 o'clock the excitement nearly reached the frenzy point. A few buildings were illuminated with Chinese lanterns, and the noise of cannon, the anvils, fire crackers and tin horns, which continued until after 9 o'clock, could be plainly heard as far out as General Harrison's residence. The general and his family, except for these distant echoes, were unconscious of the stirring scenes in the city.

Except for a short walk yesterday and this morning, General Harrison has not left his residence since election day, and before dark he was surrounded by the assistants came in from Danville. They were mostly members of the first Lincoln league organized in the state. With flags flying, men pushing, singing and shouting, drums, tin horns, and anvils, and carrying all sorts of marks in a describable medley, the Harrison residence was reached. As the crowd surged into the yard General Harrison ventured to look out of the south bay window. He was seen in the distance and the crowd broke for the window. By this time the spokesman of the delegation, Hon. J. Hull, had been ushered into the library. He said that all they wanted was to tender their respects, and that no speech would be asked, and the general accompanied him to the front steps. For a time each member of the club made supreme endeavors to convey his individual congratulation, but finally quiet was restored when Mr. Hull delivered a congratulatory address, saying that "the people after four years of search had found the keystone whose loss has threatened the destruction of the whole fabric of the government, and the arch is perfect, and the people are saved." General Harrison shook hands with a few and then bade them a pleasant "good night" and retired.

Hemp Would be Good in His Case. Elk Point (Dak.) special: A most outrageous case of criminal assault on the person of Mrs. Lora Young occurred near here to-day. Joe Dertuche, a Frenchman living in Civil Bend township, came home from Ponca in an intoxicated condition, and finding Mrs. Young, who is his wife's sister, at his house he at once told her his devious intentions. She screamed and started for the door, but the drunken brute caught her, threw her on a bed and accomplished his purpose in the presence of his wife, and despite the struggles of his victim and the piteous appeals of his wife. He told the women if they made any outcry he would kill them both. Mrs. Young went to Elk Point at once and swore out a warrant for Dertuche's arrest, and after hearing he was committed to jail in default of \$1,000 bail. There is a strong feeling against him, as he is said to be a veritable demon when in liquor.

THE CANDIDATES IN THE FIELD.

All the states elected presidential electors by popular vote on the 6th. The electors then chosen will meet at their respective state capitals on Monday, January 14, 1889, and cast their votes for president and vice president of the United States. The whole number of electors is 401; necessary for a choice, 201. The several states are entitled to representation in the electoral college and in congress as given below. The names of the states which in 1884 cast their votes for Cleveland are given with an asterisk, thus: *Cleveland received 219 electoral votes and Blaine 182.

Table with columns: STATE, ELECTORS, CONGRESSMEN. Lists states from Alabama to Wisconsin with their respective electoral and congressional counts.

The organized territories—Arizona, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Washington and Wyoming—are each entitled to elect one delegate to congress, who is permitted to speak, but not to vote. These several delegates were chosen on the 6th. The several regularly nominated candidates for president and vice president at that election were: DEMOCRATIC. President.....Grover Cleveland Vice president.....Allen G. Thurman REPUBLICAN. President.....Benjamin Harrison Vice president.....Levi P. Morton PROHIBITION. President.....Clinton B. Fisk Vice president.....John A. Brooks UNITED LABOR. President.....Robert H. Cowdrey Vice president.....W. H. T. Wakefield UNION LABOR. President.....Alon J. Streeter Vice president.....Charles E. Cunningham AMERICAN PARTY. President.....P. D. Wigginton Vice president.....John F. Curtis

The total popular vote for president in 1884, as compiled by the American Almanac, was: Cleveland, democrat, 4,911,017; Blaine, republican, 4,848,334; Butler, greenback, 135,827; St. John, prohibition, 151,390; Cleveland's plurality, 62,683.

The Coming Mistress of the White House. Washington dispatch: Mrs. Harrison has many friends in Washington who will gladly welcome her as mistress of the white house. One of her enthusiastic admirers said yesterday: "You may be sure that she will have a reign of straightforwardness in all matters, social and domestic, at the white house. The immediate family of the president-elect will comprise a group of charming women. Mrs. Harrison herself has held the esteem of her Washington friends for an absence of some three years; Mrs. McKee, who was pretty Mamie Harrison, a universal favorite; Mrs. Scott Lord, who lives here, is an older sister of Mrs. Harrison and is an affable and attractive woman and her two daughters are charming, beautiful young women."

Mrs. Parker, the wife of Lieutenant John F. Parker of the navy, is a blonde of good figure and fascinating manner. Mrs. Dimock, the wife of the late President Mr. Lord, is a young widow, the opposite of her sister, being a lovely brunette. Mrs. Harrison, in describing to a friend by letter the condition of her house, which has been thrown open to the army of excursionists and visitors all summer, said that if they should not be sent to the white house their only alternative would be the poor house, as their own home is not fit to live in until it is thoroughly refurbished.

A Mysterious Shooting Affair. Philadelphia dispatch: A very mysterious shooting affair, which will in all likelihood cause the death of Mrs. Bettie Stokes, residing at No. 311 Greenwich street, occurred to-night. Early in the evening three shots were heard in the house, and an officer, upon investigation, found that a Cuban named Pedro Raimos had shot Mrs. Stokes three times, two of the bullets taking effect in her face and a third one in one of her lungs. The officer arrested Raimos, but only succeeded in doing so after the prisoner had fired three more bullets into insensibility. Both Mrs. Stokes and Raimos were taken to the hospital, where the former is dying and the latter either feigning or is actually unconscious. Not the slightest clue as to the motive for the crime can be learned, the woman being unable, by reason of the wounds in her face to talk, and the prisoner is likewise silent. Mrs. Stokes was a 7-year-old child and lived with her husband in the house where she received the wounds. Her husband, who returned to the house shortly after the affair, can throw no light upon it.

Mr. Harrison's Father-in-Law. Washington dispatch: There is a venerable gentleman in this city who has been congratulated over the election nearly as much as the successful candidate himself. This is Rev. D. W. Scott, Mr. Harrison's father-in-law. Dr. Scott is a clerk in the pension office. From the door of the room where he sits he can look out over the vast court with its columns and arcades that was used for President Cleveland's inaugural ball and may be used for President Harrison's if the city postoffice does not take possession of it. Dr. Scott is 80 years old, but wonderfully well preserved. He is tall and stoops a little. His face has a good color and the lower part of it is covered with a snowy beard. When asked to-day if he knew anything about Gen. Harrison's movements, he said: "I know nothing now. It is hardly likely that they will come here before the inauguration, though he may come, for there are matters he may want to look after."

Somebody rises to remark that Minister West is a fine tennis-player. If his tennis service is no better than his diplomatic service he would be easy prey for Slocum.

THE LORD SACKVILLE INCIDENT.

Papers in Reference to the Case Issued from the Foreign Office. London dispatch: The papers in reference to the Sackville incident have been issued from the foreign office. They contain the correspondence between Lord Salisbury and Lord Sackville concerning letters of dismissal from Washington.

On the 27th of October Lord Salisbury called to Lord Sackville as follows: "Mr. Phelps, who is staying at my house, informs me that Mr. Bayard's request to recall you is not based upon the Murchison letter, but upon the interview which you granted a newspaper correspondent. I replied I was glad the report was untrue that your recall was due to the letter which was made public only by a betrayal of confidence, and that it was hardly practicable to lay down as a principle that a diplomatic representative should be recalled from office on expressing even privately any opinion regarding the events passing in the country to which he was accredited."

"The language of an interview is different, and you must be taken as intending it for publication. However, before admitting the necessity for your recall, I am bound in justice to you to know the alleged objectionable language."

"I have asked Mr. Phelps for a copy of the interview, in order to ascertain from him whether you were accurately reported. Then I will lay the matter before my colleagues."

"Mr. Phelps replied that he had not received a copy, but would take steps to procure one. Consequently it is understood that until the copy is received I will not answer Mr. Bayard's request for your recall."

Lord Sackville replied on the 28th of October, as follows: "My decision regarding I understood was a political republican plot. I have mailed a full explanation to you. If my recall is demanded it is due to elections here. I beg to express my deepest regret for what has occurred."

On the 30th Mr. Phelps said that Mr. Cleveland hoped that another minister would be appointed. On the 4th of November Lord Salisbury received a letter mailed by Lord Sackville on the 25th, inclosing letters etc. Lord Sackville said: "I have certain information that the Murchison letter was fictitious and was concocted by an agent named in connection with the republican committee at New York. It was sent from southern California to prevent suspicion."

"Mr. Bayard, whom I saw to-day, said that he regretted the incident very much. He said that he was not sure that it was either my thought or intention to interfere in the domestic policy of the country. It was a campaign trap, but he frankly told me that I had been indirect."

"I expressed my deep regret for the incident, and Mr. Bayard assured me that he bore me no ill will."

On the 31st of October Lord Sackville called Lord Salisbury: "I must reply to Mr. Bayard's statement in regard to reasons for my dismissal as an unjust attack upon my integrity."

Lord Salisbury on the same day called to Lord Sackville to place Mr. Herbert, a senior secretary on the spot, in charge of the legation.

On November 1st Lord Salisbury communicated with Minister Phelps and referred to the latter's promise to procure a copy of the obnoxious interview made by the British minister at Washington, and also to the fact that he had further information as to what Lord Sackville's speeches contained or to whom they were made he was unable to form any judgment upon the consideration which dictated the request for his recall or the forwarding of passports to him.

Mr. Phelps replied to the note on the next day. He said: "My recollection of what passed in our conversation on Saturday differs slightly from yours in one particular, and that is, that it was understood that the letter written by Lord Sackville formed a part of the reasons for the request for his recall. I did say in my remarks that the newspaper interview was the principal reason, but I still without any change of opinion. I received a copy of your lordship's note requesting the full details of language and circumstances of interview."

In the house of lords, Lord Salisbury stated that England would not cooperate with Germany to prevent the export of slaves and the import of arms on the coast of East Africa. France would also co-operate. The combined fleet would form a blockade, and force the right to search vessels sailing under any flag.

The Inauguration Centennial. New York dispatch: Chalmers M. Depew has consented to deliver the oration on the occasion of the centennial celebration of Washington's inauguration, April 30 next. Dr. Storrs will offer prayers and Archbishop Corrigan will pronounce the benediction. The president of the United States, who will come over the route taken by Washington arriving by boat from Elizabeth, N. J., will speak. Foreign dignitaries and American notables will also take part. There will be a grand parade.

THE MARKETS.

Table with columns: OMAHA, WHEAT-No. 2, CORN-No. 2 mixed, OATS-No. 2, RYE, BARLEY, BUTTER, BUTTER-FRESH, EGGS-FRESH, CHICKENS-per doz., LARD, HAY, HAY-Baled, FAYK SEED-per bush., HOGS-Mixed packing, HOGS-Heavy weights, BEVES-Choice steers.

Table with columns: NEW YORK, WHEAT-No. 2 red, WHEAT-Ungraded red, CORN-No. 2, OATS-Mixed weights, LARD, WHEAT-Per bushel, CORN-Per bushel, HOGS-Per bushel, HOGS-Packing & shipping, CATTLE-Native steers, CATTLE-Feeders.

Table with columns: KANSAS CITY, WHEAT-Per bushel, CORN-Per bushel, OATS-Per bushel, CATTLE-Native steers, HOGS-Good to choice.