WESTERN SCHOOL STATISTICS.

As Set Forth in the Report of the Commissioner of Education.

The report of the commissioner of education for 1883 and 1884 has just appeared. It contains the following summaries of western school statistics:

Illinois, with over 1,069,000 youths of legal school age (6 to 12), reported in 1883-84 an enrollment of 720,681 in the public schools and 485,625 in average daily attendance, or about 68 per cent of the school population enrolled and nearly 46 per cent in average attendance. There were also 75,821 attending private or church schools, which, added to the number in public schools, would give 75 per cent of school population under instruction during some portion of the year. Nearly 12,000 public school children were taught, the average term for the state being 151 days, and $9,168,168 was expended on them. The statistics, as for years past, continue to show an advance in nearly all the items reported.

Michigan, with about 557,000 youth within the legal school age (5 to 20), reported that over 400,000, or 70 per cent, were enrolled in public schools, besides 27,230 in private schools. Public schools were taught for a term of 125 days at a cost of over $4,636,000 in school houses valued, with other school property, at nearly $11,000,000. The figures show an increase of more than 13,000 in the number of pupils attending public schools, and of about 4,500 in the attendance of private schools; of four days in the average public school term throughout the state, of about $509,000 in the valuation of public school property, and of $376,462 in the amount expended on public schools. There was also a slight advance in the pay of teachers, the average monthly salary of men being $1.93 more and that of women $1.10.

Wisconsin statistics show that of 528,750 youths of legal school age (4 to 20) in 1883-84 nearly 317,000, or about 60 per cent, were enrolled in the public schools, an increase for the year of over 7,000 in the enrollment, and 18,652 in school population. The reported attendance in private schools (15,615) decreased considerably during the year, but these statistics were incomplete, many large cities failing to report on this point. About 83 per cent of all children between 7 and 15 years of age attend the public schools, an increase for the year of 3,466, and for two years of 14,621; and the superintendent thinks that the fuller statistics on this point would show that nearly all of that age attended during some portion of the year.

Minnesota with 359,366 youth—5 to 21 years of age in 1883-84, enrolled 223,209 in her public schools, or 52 per cent, and had 100,637, or 28 per cent, of the school youth in average daily attendance. The schools were taught an average of 112 days throughout the state at a cost of $2,289,711, in 4,761 school buildings, of which 301 were new, valued with sites and other property, at $5,415,599. These figures show an increase for the year of about 13,700 in enrollment and 8,500 in average attendance, against an increase of 22,000 in youth of school age. There was also an increase in the number of teachers employed, in the number who had taught three years or more, and in that of normal school graduates, in the average pay of both men and women, as well as in the expenditure for all school purposes, and the valuation of school property.

Iowa reported over 621,000 of school age (5 to 21) in 1883-84, with about 469,500 enrolled in the public schools and 300,000 in average daily attendance. The schools taught an average of 140 days, in 13,624 buildings, valued, with other school property, at over 10,000,000, and about $5,856,000 was expended during the year for public school purposes. These figures show an advance of 8 per cent in the proportion of school population enrolled, and 6 per cent in the proportion of school population in average attendance.

Nebraska, with her 209,436 youth of legal school age (5 to 21) reports 137,618, or nearly 66 per cent, enrolled in the public schools, and 81,430, or nearly 39 per cent, in average daily attendance, an increase during the year of 11,589 in enrollment, and 10,238 in average attendance. With 24,379 more youths of school age, more school districts were reported and more in which schools were sustained for six months, the average term for the state; more school houses were built. The valuation of school property increased, as did the number of teachers employed, their average pay, the whole amount expended for public schools, and that of the schools permanent and temporary.

THE HENNEPIN CANAL SCHEME.

A Bill for Construction of the Canal Reported from the House Committee.

Washington special: Mr. Murphy, by direction of the committee on railways and canals, to-day reported favorably the bill for the construction of the Hennepin canal, and it was placed on the calendar of the committee of the whole of the house. The bill reported is that introduced by General Henderson of Illinois, and provides for accepting the offer made by the state of Illinois of the Illinois and Michigan canal. For the construction of the work contemplated from Hennepin to the mouth of the Rock river the main canal would be about seventy-five miles long, and the feeder to Dixon thirty-seven miles. The report of the committee presents a comprehensive explanation of the Hennepin enterprise, showing clearly that it is in no sense local in its nature, and the great benefits which will follow its construction will be shared by all sections of the country. Being a work that will distribute its benefits to the country at large it is held to be national in character, and therefore its construction should be authorized by congress and directed by the government. The cost of the work is estimated at $9,000,000, of which $6,673,000 is for the construction of the canal and feeder, and $2,298,000 for the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan canal. Statistics are used in the report to show that the saving of expense in the transportation of grain to the seaboard would in less than one year pay for the construction of the canal. It is the purpose of the committee to call up the bill for consideration at an early day, and to make an effort to have it made a special order. Friends of the measure are hopeful that the bill will receive the approval of the house.

Twenty-Nine Rattling Rounds.

After twenty-nine rounds the much talked of glove contest between Charles White and Billy Young, which took place in a private room at Washington City, was declared a draw. Fifty spectators cheerfully paid $3 each for the privilege of seeing what proved to be a very scientific sparring bout. Three ounce gloves were used. They sparred on a carpet framed with heavy woolen chairs.

From the first Young forced the fighting, although in the fifth round a vicious cut by White drew first blood and both were badly bruised about the body. White, who was considerably heavier than Young, seemed afraid to exert his hitting powers, contenting himself with getting away cleverly from his man. The referee kept the men at work until the spectators unanimously decided to have a draw declared. Another match is probable between the same men, as both were in favor of fighting to a finish.

POSTMASTERS' CONVENTION.

Resolutions Put Forth at the Second Day's Session.

At the second day's session of the Postmasters' National convention held in Chicago the committee on mailing letters recommended to congress that postal clerks be supplied with cards, and they shall enter thereon all letters, cards and papers, and their denomination and return to the mailing point, and that the respective postoffices receive credit for all such mails. The committee on resolutions made the following report:

We, representatives of the United States of the third and fourth classes, in national convention assembled, hereby resolve:

First—That we point with pride to the postal system of the United States as built up and extended by successive administrations of the national government until it stands to-day a marvel of simplicity, economy and efficiency, transacting the most complicated and laborious of public business, with such facility, convenience and dispatch as to command the respect and confidence of the nation.

Second—That in the president's recommendations to congress relative to postal affairs, we recognize Mr. Cleveland's administration as a worthy successor to any which preceded it, and in Postmaster-General Vilas and Assistant Postmaster-General Stephenson we recognize earnest and consistent champions of every valuable improvement in the postal service and in the conditions of its employes; that we realize the relative position which third and fourth-class postmasters retain to the public, and that we earnestly recommend that each individual postmaster consistently study public convenience and in every way possible aid the department in making the service more efficient and of greater usefulness to the public.

Third—That the present operation of the postal regulations, fixing salaries and allowances of third and fourth-class postmaster, has been found by practical experience to work great hardship to incumbents of these offices, the reasonable demands of the public as to convenience in the handling of mail making the administration of these offices very expensive in proportion to the salaries allowed, these expenses having to be borne entirely by postmasters out of their slender salaries, and in all cases consume a larger proportion of it and in most cases more than three-quarters of it, leaving them as a return for the entire time devoted to the postal service of the public in positions of great responsibility and constant labor and watchfulness a compensation which is entirely inadequate and out of proportion to the labor and responsibility involved.

Fourth—That we recognize in the Postmasters' National association, as the order is to be formed by this association, the official representative of the third and fourth-class postmasters of the United States. To them we delegate the duty of preparing a memorial to congress specifying in particular the irregularities in the present postal law as affecting salaries and compensation, authorizing them to prepare and have submitted to congress suitable legislation looking to relief; that to our senators and representatives in congress we recommend these, our representatives, respectfully asking for them patient hearing and equitable consideration of claims which they may present, having the utmost confidence that the representatives of the people in congress will afford to their postal servants sufficient means to fairly meet the reasonable requirements of the people in regard to the proper administration of their offices.

The resolutions were heartily applauded and adopted without question.

The committee on money orders recommended that letters of advice be abolished as cumbersome, and that the name of the payee and remitter be written in the face of the order and a copy entered on the stub after the style of the present postal note. The committee also recommend that the fees charged on issuing money orders be reduced and graded as follows: follows: $1 to $10, 8 cents; $10 to $15, 10 cents; $15 to $30, 15 cents; $30 to $50, 20 cents. It was resolved to appoint an advisory committee of five to work in conjunction with the national committee. J. H. Patterson was made a member of the national committee.

THE RAILROAD DISRUPTION.

General Manager Calloway of the Union Pacific Speaks of the Difficulties.

In response to a telegram sent from the general office of the Associated Press in Chicago to S. R. Calloway, general manager of the Union Pacific railway, asking for a statement from him respecting the disruption of the Transcontinental association, Mr. Calloway telegraphed from Boston, citing that the pooling arrangement between the California roads expired by limitation a month ago, but there was a tacit agreement among the roads to maintain rates pending the time when they could agree upon a basis of reorganization. Nevertheless, all lines appear to cut rates more or less, and the Southern Pacific with its water line to New Orleans cut the lowest.

At the New York meeting, Mr. Calloway says, the Atchison demanded 50 per cent. of the southern California business and 28 per cent. of the remaining Pacific coast business, or, as Mr. Calloway asserts, 30 per cent. of the whole. He also declares that there are three systems touching southern California—the Southern Pacific, the Atchison and the Central and Union Pacific lines—and that objection was made to the Atchison obtaining one-half of the business. This would have increased its percentage 7 per cent., representing about $28,000, and Mr. Calloway states that the other companies were willing to leave the subject to arbitration, and even concede something additional to the Atchison road, but the latter held to its demand and the meeting adjourned, followed by the present open rate cutting. The telegram cites that the Pacific Mail Steamship company, owing to its loss of $85,000 monthly subsidy granted it by the transcontinental lines, and which ended by the disruption of the association, has decided to put on a weekly line of steamers to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and to buy one new steamer, and to construct another with a view to obtaining its full share of the overland traffic.

Foul Play Feared.

At Silver City, Iowa, Philip Hastings, a prominent young man, son of a wealthy farmer, was found sitting upright in a chair at his father's house with a bullet hole through his head. A 38-calibre revolver lay at his side on the floor. His parents and other members of the family had been absent in Liberty several days. The case looks like suicide. Young Hastings bore such a high character that many believe in foul play.

A Scheme to Scare Indians.

An Ottawa special says: The government has decided to send through the Northwest a flying column composed of A and B batteries and detachments from the cavalry and infantry schools. An advance will probably be made during the first week in March. Gen. Middleton will take command and will, as far as possible, visit the reservations where disaffection has already been shown.

THE MONUMENT TO GEN. GRANT.

The New York Committee Discouraged Over Small Contributions.

New York dispatch: Only 20 of the 600 members of the Grant Monumental association answered to-day the call that was issued for the special meeting held in the Mutual building on Nassau street, to discuss the permanent organization of the new Grant Fund association, under the recent act of incorporation passed by the legislature. The twenty members who did attend, though, indulged in some pretty plain talk about the inactivity of the great majority of the members who didn't attend. The talk began right after Levi M. Bates was chosen chairman. Oliver Hoyt, who turned in $193.75 of subscription before the meeting opened, started to talk. He said he was discouraged by the failure of the committee to do anything. He had expected that it would have had at least $500,000 in the treasury by this time. Instead of that there was only about $115,000. The committee had been so inefficient in the main that the lookout was gloomy and unsatisfactory. The rich men of the city, he said, who should have given from $1,000 to $25,000, had, with the exception of a very few, done nothing at all for the committee yet. The committee had taken no sort of adequate interest in its work itself. From the stock exchange, an institution which ought to have given $50,000, only $3,000 had been obtained.

Mr. Farrelly said that of 100 appeals he sent out himself only six or seven brought subscriptions. Others brought sarcastic replies that as soon as he was ready to go into something of national instead of local interest they would be glad to participate.

J. J. Little said that although he sent 1,100 appeals to the city and country at large he got not a single contribution.

Chairman Bates agreed with Mr. Little that it was a matter for regret that no money was coming in, and that the people of the country were apparently taking no interest in the work.

Immigration Commissioner Stephenson said very decidedly that the committee couldn't do any good for the fund, and it would be useless to continue it. Never since he had been a member had more than one-tenth of the 600 members ever attended. The other nine-tenths didn't bother their heads about it.

After the speeches the twenty members passed Oliver Hoyt's motion, that Cornelius N. Bliss and William H. Wickman be appointed to audit the accounts of the Old Fund association, and that all the moneys, books and assets of the old association be turned over to the thirty-two trustees of the new incorporated Grant Fund association as soon as it should be organized. Then the twenty committeemen unanimously adopted Committeeman Farrelly's motion that the old committee of 600 adjourn sine die.

THE NATIONS OF AMERICA.

Senator Frye's Bill Providing for an International Congress.

Senator Frye proposes to invite delegates from the American nations to meet at Washington this fall. He will introduce the following bill in the senate:

Be it enacted, etc., That the president be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to invite, on behalf of the government and people of the United States, delegates from each republic of Central and South America, including Mexico and San Domingo, and the empire of Brazil, to assemble in the city of Washington on the first day of October, 1886, to consider and decide upon such questions as shall act to the mutual interest and common welfare of the American people, so that each independent nation of this hemisphere shall be entitled to send as many delegates as each may for itself determine, but in the decisions of questions in the congress no delegation shall have more than one vote.

Sec. 2. That in forwarding this invitation to the constituted authorities of the several independent governments of the American hemisphere, the president of the United States shall set forth that said congress is called to consider—First, measures that shall tend to preserve the peace and promote the prosperity of the American nations, and to present united resistance against the encroachments of European monarchial powers, and to preserve the integrity and present territorial constitutions of each against forcible dismemberment. Second, measures toward the formation of an American customs union, under which the trade of the American nations shall, so far as is practicable and profitable, be confined to American waters, and there shall be free interchange of the peculiar, natural and manufactured products of each. Third, the establishment of direct, regular and frequent lines of steamship communication between the ports of the American continents. Fourth, the establishment of a uniform system of customs regulations in each independent American state to govern the exportation and importation of merchandise, a uniform method of classification and valuation of such merchandise imports of each country, and a uniform system of invoices. Fifth, the adoption of a common system of weights and measures and uniform laws to protect persons and property, patent rights and trade marks of citizens of either country in the others. Sixth, the adoption of a common silver coin, which shall be issued by each government in such an amount as shall be proportionate to the population of each, the same to be legal tender on commercial transactions between the citizens of all American nations. Seventh, an agreement upon and recommendation for adoption to their respective governments of a definite plan for the arbitration of all questions, disputes and differences that may now or hereafter exist between them.

Sec. 3. That such delegates as may attend such congress shall be the guests of the government of the United States, and shall be entertained from the time of their arrival in this country until the time of their departure in such manner as shall be consistent with the dignity of this nation and the importance of the duty they are appointed to perform, and that the sum of $100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same to be disbursed under the direction of the secretary of state.

Sec. 4. That the president of the United States shall, before adjournment of the present congress, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint twenty-four delegates to said congress, selected equally from the two political parties, at least three of whom shall be learned in international law and the remainder men who are actively engaged in agriculture, manufacturing and the exportation and importation of merchandise, and said delegates appointed on the part of the United States shall serve without compensation other than their actual expenses.

Suicide of a Nun.

Sister Euphrosma, of the order of St. Francis, committed suicide at St. Louis on the 16th by throwing herself from a fourth-story window of the dormitory of the school of the Holy Trinity, in that city. It is supposed that she was suffering from dementia at the time, as she left no word explaining her action. No other cause can be assigned for the act, and this view is strengthened by the fact that for some time previous to a few weeks ago she had been confined in the St. Vincent asylum.

PAYING THE BONDED DEBT.

Secretary Manning's Letter in Reply to the Ways and Means Committee.

The secretary of the treasury has sent to Col. Morrison, chairman of the committee on ways and means, a communication in reply to a letter from that committee asking his opinion on the proposed joint resolution declaring the payment of the surplus in the treasury in excess of $100,000,000 on the public debt. In his reply the secretary quotes the language of the resolution, which provides that whenever the surplus or balance in the treasury, including the amount held for redemption of United States notes, shall exceed the sum of $100,000,000 it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to apply such excess in sums of not less than $10,000,000 per month during the existence of such surplus to the payment of interest bearing indebtedness of the United States, payable at the option of the government, and says:

The language of this resolution is such as to include surplus or balance in the treasury. The amount held for redemption of United States notes is in no sense a surplus, but is set apart and appropriated as a minimum security and reserve for the redemption and payment of $346,681,016 of United States notes which have been issued, both of which are specifically promised in the act of March 18, 1869, (R. S. 3693). This reserve, amounting to $100,000,000, should, of course, be held above all possibility of an encroachment like that which my distinguished predecessor (McCulloch) made in his last annual report (page 32), and which I am constrained to exhibit and deplore. The resolution now before me requires that there should be at no time a surplus in the treasury available for the needs of the government to exceed $10,000,000, and that when this sum is reached it should be immediately paid upon the public debt. After nearly twelve months' experience in the conduct of this department, and forecasting as well as I am able the future requirements of the treasury, as now defined by the existing laws, and as they may be affected by legislation yet to come, and considering the cause of future receipts, which are liable to influence from many causes, such as fluctuation of imports, prolonged depression of trade and marketing of more or less of our agricultural products abroad, I cannot now foresee a state of things which will make it prudent to limit the surplus reserve in the treasury to a sum ranging from nothing to a maximum of $10,000,000. The legislation now before congress relating to pensions will, if perfected, increase the demands upon the treasury to an amount which it is impossible to estimate, and the late decision of the superior judge of the supreme court subjects the government to the repayment of duties collected the aggregate of which is large, but altogether indefinite. These things are mentioned to remind the committee that neither calls upon the treasury nor the exact time that such demands must be met, can be precisely foreseen. It would seem to follow as a business proposition, that if the government is to maintain its credit in the sense of being prepared to meet all just demands, which are impossible of ascertainment in advance, there should be a reasonable sum laid by or kept on hand for that purpose. Respectfully yours, DANIEL MANNING, Secretary.

THE SCHEMES OF BISMARCK.

The Wily German Chancellor and His Alleged Surrender to the Vatican of Rome.

"I see a good deal in the press about Bismarck's having surrendered to the vatican," said an attache of the foreign legations to a cable news representative this evening. "In diplomatic circles the matter is understood quite otherwise. Bismarck has not surrendered anything tangible; at any rate, he has made an empty confession in order to gain a practical advantage. The Folk laws have served their purpose. They have moulded the methods of Germany in regard to internal political relations with the priesthood, and the system that has grown up will not be abandoned on account of any verbal reconciliation with the vatican. The essential features of the laws have, in the course of the last decade, been interwoven in all the other laws of the empire, and even if the May laws were repealed entirely, which I do not understand is proposed, their spirit would remain, unless there could be an entire recodification of the whole legal anatomy of Germany, and this would be next to impossible. Now, the practical advantage which Bismarck has is that he will get rid of a compact body of opponents in the reichstag, in the shape of the clerical party. Herr Windthorst, the leader of the ultramontanes, is a regular cat. Bismarck got tired of trying to seduce him by political inducements long ago. Now he has gone over to Windthorst, head to his master, and without any irreverence may say that he has seduced the pope."

His holiness has shown that he is influenced by very much the same inducements that modify the actions of men in less exalted stations. In fact, though infallible by the decree of an ecumenical council, he is fallible by the decree of a nature which has made him a man before he became a pontiff by shrewdly humoring the desire of Leo XIII, to be recognized as an arbitrator in disputes among nations, by holding up before him in the matter of the Carolines islands, a piratical dispute realization dream of a church restored to supremacy among the nations of the earth. Bismarck has so far won the pope's friendship and his gratitude, that all he has to do to complete the restoration of cordial relations with the vatican is to go through this empty form of shelving laws, that the mere process of time itself had already made superfluous. Thus, without really losing anything of value, Bismarck breaks up the most formidable opposition to his schemes of domestic administration.

Herr Windthorst may inwardly rage at the complaisance of his superior, but he is too loyal a subject to dispute orders. He will be obliged to support Bismarck, and we will see the paternal government schemes of the great chancellor rushed through with little further delay.

CONVICTS AT A DISCOUNT.

Those in the Illinois Penitentiary Not Wanted by Contractors.

Joliet (Ill.) telegram: A remarkable phase of the convict labor problem was presented here to-day. The state penitentiary authorities seem to have a surplus of convict labor. An advertisement has appeared in a half dozen leading papers for a month past offering men to be contracted for to the highest bidder for from five to eight years. To-day the board of commissioners met at the penitentiary to open bids for convict labor, but no bids were received, much to the surprise of the board. The members concluded that the agitation of the convict labor question has intimidated contractors to such an extent as to cause convict labor to be placed at a discount. The authorities are in a quandary as to what to do with the men. It is thought that the convict labor question will be submitted to a vote of the people of the state at the next general election, and that it will be abolished in this state.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

Chairman Bland, of the house committee on coinage, weights and measures, has prepared a minority report of the bill to provide for the free coinage of silver, which was reported adversely from his committee, and which is now on the house calendar. The report is signed by Messrs. Bland, Lanham and Bynum, and starts off with the declaration that the volume of metallic money is not subject to the control of legislation, but it regulated by nature. Recognizing the principle that nature should supply the volume of money, the only duty that devolves upon the legislator is to establish by law the ratio of value for the coinage of the two metals and to provide for the unlimited or free coinage of both at the ratio established. The report concludes: Believing that the unlimited coinage of silver is the logical solution of the silver question, and since gold and silver seem to have been constitutional money intended for the use of the states in adjusting their legal tender laws and other reasons herein stated, and yet others that might be urged for restoring silver to where it was before it was demonetized by the act of 1873, we recommend the passage of house bill No. 5,690, which aims at this result.

The secretary of the treasury has issued a call for $10,000,000 3 per cent bonds, the principal and accrued interest of which will be paid April 1 next.

DEATH OF JOHN B. GOUGH.

The Great Temperance Lecturer Passes Away from the Effects of Paralysis.

John B. Gough, the eloquent temperance lecturer, died on the 18th at the residence of Dr. R. Bruce Burns, in Frankfort, Pa., where he was taken a few nights previous when stricken with paralysis while lecturing at the Frankfort Presbyterian church. His wife was at the bedside when he died. It has been recalled that the last words spoken by Gough were, "Young men, make your record clean."

[John B. Gough was 64 years old, having been born in Pennsylvania in 1822. His parents were poor, and both died when he was very young. He was reared among the lowliest people of the mining regions, and never attended school after his eleventh year. When a young man he drank immoderately, and became a drunkard of the most disgusting character. Suddenly, by main strength of personal will, he forsook his former companions and stopped drinking. From that time he began to study at such times as he could, and without any instructor. When 22 he took to the lecture platform, and devoted himself to the most energetic temperance work, in which he was engaged until his death. One of his avowals was that he had years before offered a solemn prayer that if he ever spoke in public without making some reference to the evils of drink, his tongue should cleave to the roof of his mouth and his right hand refuse to do his bidding. Mr. Gough had a wonderful memory, and an endless fund of striking stories illustrative of the terrible consequences of intemperance. He was one of the best anecdotal lecturers in the country, and was always in great demand.

POLITICAL NEWS AND NOTES.

Congressman Reagan is 70 years old and has lived forty-seven years in Texas.

Gen. Bragg, of Wisconsin, is credited with a wish to occupy Senator Sawyer's seat.

East Tennessee has a full line of candidates for the democratic nomination for governor.

Banks and Butler are said to be the two Massachusetts men most talked about in Washington.

A contemporary avers that there is not a man in the United States senate who writes poetry.

Both the Kansas and Iowa legislatures are considering propositions to give women the right of suffrage.

The governor of Minnesota says his state is strong for Blaine and would give him the vote of her delegation if the convention were held now.

The assistant secretary of the interior, George A. Jenks, is commented upon by correspondents of all parties as the ablest man in his department. He is a splendid lawyer.

The poll tax, as a pre-requisite for voting, seems doomed in Massachusetts, as the republicans have declined to continue a party support of it and the democrats have generally been against it, though it has not been made a party question for a long time.

The Louisiana senators are thus described: Senator Gibson is an accomplished man of the world, and represents more particularly the old regime; Senator Eustis the practical element. Both were confederate generals. Gibson is a courtier. Eustis would command a court. Both are lawyers and scholarly speakers. Senator Eustis is exceedingly suave and has a rich, sonorous voice.

THE MARKETS.

OMAHA.		
Wheat—No. 2	63 @	6½3
Barley—No. 2	46 @	46½
Rye—No. 2	44 @	44½
Corn—No. 2 mixed	22 @	22½
Oats—No. 2	21½@	21¾
Butter—Fancy creamery	25 @	27
Butter—Choice dairy	12 @	13
Eggs—Fresh	17 @	18
Chickens—Dressed per lb	7 @	8
Turkeys—Dressed per lb	9 @	10
Ducks—Dressed per lb	8 @	9
Geese—Dressed per lb	9 @	10
Lemons—Choice	4 00 @	4 50
Apples—Choice	2 50 @	3 00
Oranges—Mesina	2 00 @	4 00
Beans—Navys	1 25 @	1 50
Onions—Per bushel	70 @	75
Potatoes—Per bushel	40 @	50
Green Apples—Per bbl	2 75 @	3 24
Wool—Fine, per lb	14 @	16
Seeds—Timothy	2 25 @	2 50
Seeds—Blue Grass	1 30 @	1 40
Hay—Baled, per ton	5 00 @	6 00
Hay—In bulk	6 00 @	7 00
Hogs—Mixed packing	3 00 @	3 75
Beeves—Butchers	3 00 @	3 50
NEW YORK.		
Wheat—No. 2 red	92¼@	93
Wheat—Ungraded red	90 @	92¼
Corn—No. 2	46¾@	47
Oats—Mixed western	37 @	42
Pork	10 50 @	11 00
Lard	6 36 @	6 40
CHICAGO.		
Flour—Choice winter	4 40 @	4 85
Flour—Spring extra	3 70 @	4 00
Wheat—Per bushel	78⅝@	81¼
Corn—Per bushel	36⅝@	36⅞
Oats—Per bushel	29¼@	30¼
Pork	10 75 @	11 00
Lard	6 07½@	6 10
Hogs—Packing & shipping	4 25 @	5 05
Cattle—Stockers	2 75 @	4 25
Sheep—Western	2 00 @	4 50
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 red	99 @	99¼
Corn—Per bushel	34 @	35
Oats—Per bushel	29¾@	30
Hogs—Mixed packing	4 00 @	4 25
Cattle—Stockers & feeders	3 00 @	4 25
Sheep—Common to choice	2 50 @	3 50
KANSAS CITY.		
Wheat—Per bushel	72¾@	72⅞
Corn—Per bushel	29¾@	30
Oats—Per bushel	27½@	30
Cattle—Exports	5 10 @	5 30
Hogs—Good to choice	4 00 @	4 20
Sheep—Common to good	2 75 @	3 75

HERE AND THERE.

Rewards are offered for hawks in several Virginia counties.

The Georgia Press association meets this year in Macon, May 5.

Tramps have established large camps around Jacksonville, Fla.

College professors in the United States get an average salary of $1,530.

A Boston man has a $4,000 overcoat which contains sixty-nine Russian sableskins.

It has been decided by the Connecticut supreme court that Yale students can not vote.

The Simco (Oregon) reservation is said to be capable of supporting eight thousand families with good farms.

At St. Helena, Cal., a few days ago, several thousand gallons of 10-year-old California wine sold for 3 cents a gallon.

High-toned affliction manifests itself in New York by sending out funeral invitations on note-paper edged with real crape.

One of the peculiar attractions in Columbia, S. C., is a cock-pit which is licensed by the city council for $300 per annum.

The rules of William and Mary college in 1772 forbade the students to drink anything except "cider, beer toddy, and spirits and water."

Dartmouth college issued the first college paper ever published in this country. It was called *The Dartmouth Gazette*, and appeared in 1810.

The transposition of quotation marks in a recent music catalogue caused the following astounding announcement: "She heaved a sigh in E flat for 35 cents."

A Chinese merchant at Borden, Cal., has been imitating some of his Caucasian fellow-tradesmen by failing for 55 cents on the dollar and then resuming business. His liabilities were very large.

Mr. A. W. Yardwide, whose name and remarks thereon have promoted him to unexpected prominence in the Nebraska legislature, has a local reputation as the champion corn-husker in the state.

About 1 per cent. of all deaths are classed as sudden. Of these four out of five are referable to causes acting directly on the brain and its appendages; one in seven to the heart, and one in seventy-five to the lungs.

Pennsylvania has a standing army of ignorance—325,000 children who do not attend the public schools. Lack of proper accommodation, as well as disinclination on the part of the children is said to be the cause.

Albany, which abounds in fine coasts, has produced a double runner forty-three feet long, with a width of fifteen inches. It weighs eighteen hundred pounds and is decorated with a handsome painting of Brooklyn bridge.

It has been estimated that an iron car wheel will travel some 40,000 miles while a steel tire will run the enormous distance of 200,000 miles before wearing out; thus, though costing so much more, steel has greatly the advantage.

A doctor who has had much experience in treating laborers in gas-works says that persons who have become insensible from breathing illuminating gas will usually revive after the administration of a few drops of acetic ether in water.

Woodland, Yolo county, Cal., is the home of a phenomenally honest man. He purchased a pair of horses which subsequent events seemed to show had been stolen, and now he advertises for information concerning the rightful owner.

The Rome (Ga.) *Courier* reports a tremendous landslide. A few days ago about one mile of the north side of Seraper mountain, five miles from Sterling, slid down into the valley, choking up the Chattooga river. The noise of the avalanche was heard a distance of ten miles.

A benevolent lady who carried flowers to the sick poor one day offered a spray of blossoms to the smallest child of a poor family. "What will you do with it?" she asked. The answer was most practical. "Soak it," said the small boy with decision.

It is estimated that fifty thousand conversations take place over the wires in New York every twenty-four hours. For each message there must be at least five "Hellos," which would make two hundred and fifty thousand "Hellos" going over the wires daily.

Francis Scott Key, of "Star-Spangled Banner" fame, has been dead only forty-three years, and there is really a prospect that Philadelphia will put up a monument to his memory, since it is now proposed to open 5-cent subscriptions in the public schools.

Since the new Pennsylvania marriage law went into effect there has been a falling off in marriages of about three hundred in four months, as compared with the same period of a year ago. The chief reason seems to be the requirement of the consent of parents or guardians.

A New York jeweler says that the demand for secret society badges is dying out in the east. In the south and west there is still a demand for them, but in this section Masons, Odd-Fellows and others of that ilk prefer rings engraved with the mystic emblems to the conspicuous badges once so fashionable.

Ex-Representative H. B. Smith, of Smithville, N. J., captured a moose alive in Canada last summer, and has since had him trained to harness. He will soon appear on the road with the animal hitched to an Esquimau sledge, and the farmers of Burlington county will turn out en masse to see the sight.

Mr. Thomas Meehan, the Philadelphia botanist, concludes that the use of the spines in the cactus is to break the full force of the sun on the leaves. Plant-lovers set out their treasures in summer under "arbor" of fish-netting or galvanized wire, knowing by experience how the moving shadows of the twine or wire lower the temperature.

An energetic pedestrian of Boston provides himself with a paper bag filled with ashes. When he reaches a slippery place he scatters his ashes and walks across with safety and ease. He thinks his method more efficient than the usual plan pursued by the city authorities, and believes that he is bestowing a benefit upon his fellow-citizens.