house will consent to a second reading. The Daily News says it is difficult to foreeast the fate of the scheme, or even to say how it will fare in its progress through the Mr. Trevelyan's attitude was more serious than the conservatives and Orange opposition combined, and in all probability indicates the stand which Messrs. Hartington, Chamberlain and Goschen will take

The Telegraph says of the speech that as a dialectical display it was admirable, but the orator proposed the most revolutionary step ever proposed to parliament.

THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS. 5 Record of Proceedings in Both Reanches of the Same.

SENATE, April 6 .- The chair laid before the senate a letter from the secretary of the treasury regarding the payment of \$128,000 to the Chippewa tribe of Indians for damages growing out of the construction of a reservoir at the head waters of the Mississippi river. Referred. Plumb presented a petition of the association of colored citizens of Kansas praying for assistance to emigrate to Africa with a view of there building up, another United States republic. Plantb said he understood there was a strong determination on the part of the petitioners to carry out this emigration. Referred. The army bill was then considered. Manderson supported the bill. He called attention to the condition of the Indian frontier and the danger of a con-flict there at any time. Every Indian, be said, had a good Winchester rifle. It was only a question of time, and probably a short time, when there would be trouble with Red Cloud and his warriors. He (Manderson) had heard from a reliable source that the Sioux Indians had agreed to kill the first one of their number who should consent to the passage of the bill now before the senate providing for the purchase of the reservation. The chair aid before the senate a message from the president relating to the subject of Chinese ministration. The message was read and referred to the committee on foreign rela-

House, April 6.-In the morning hour the house resumed the consideration of the bill to secure the equitable classification and compossion of certian offices of the United States. Pending action the morning hour expired. Then there was a prospect of a struggle for the right of way between the silver bill and the postoffice appropriation bill, but Bland, of Missouri, gave way, and the house went into committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation bill. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, offered an amend ment increasing from \$4,800,000 to \$4,-890,200 the appropriation for the pay of postal circles. Lost—54 to 87. Burrows offered an amendment increasing the appropriation for the transportation of foreign mails from \$375,000 to \$125,000. The amendment was lost-82 to 106. The committee then rose and the bill was SENATE. April 7.-Blair introduced a bill

in the senate to-day to provide that eight hours shall constitute a day's work for letter carriers, and that their salary shall not be reduced by reason of the decrease in the hours of labor. The army bill was then taken taken up and discussion ensued by Messrs. Van Wyck, Logan, Hawley, Manderson, and others. Manderson then moved as an amendment his bill, heretofore introduced and favorably reported from the military committee, known as "The Three Battalion Bill," and it was agreed to. Gibson moved to add an additional section repealing section 1218 of the revised statutes, which prohibits any person who served under the confederate gov ernment from appointment to the army of Not agreed to. further debate the bill was put on its final passage and rejected—yeas 19, mays 31. The vote detailed was as follows: Yeas-Messrs, Blair, Cameron, Dawes, Dolph, Evarts, Frye, Hawley, Logan, McMillan, Malrone, Mitchell of Oregon, Morrill, Payne, Platte, Enddieberger, Sabin, Sawyer, Spooner and Stanford-19. Nays-Messrs, Beck. Berry, Bowen, Brown, Call, Chace, Cock-rell, Coke, Colquitt, Conger, East's, Fair, Gibson, German, Frey, Hale, Ingalis Jones of Nevada, Kenna, Maxey, Morgan, Plumb, Pugh, Salsbury, Sherman, Teller, Van Wyck, Vorhees, Walthall, Wilson of Iowa, and Wilson of Maryland—31.

House, April 7.-The speaker laid before the house the message of the president on Chinese emigration, Referred, Willis reported back the river and harbor approprintion bill from the committee having charge of the subject and it was referred to the committee of the whole. Holman, in behalf of the select Indian commission, called up the bill providing for the appoint-ment of a commission to consist of six persons, to be appointed by the president, inspect and report on the condition of the Indians and Indianaffairs. Several amendments were offered and, pending action, the morning hour expired and the debate on the silver full was resumed and continued until adjournment.

SENATE, April S.-The senate resumed consideration of the bill some weeks since laid over granting the Kansas and Arkansas railroad company the right of way for a railroad through Indian Territory. The pending question was on Van Wyck's proposed amendment prohibiting the issue of any more stock or bonds that would represent the actual cost of building and equipping the road. All the amendments were voted down and the bill passed. The appropriations committee reported the In-dian appropriation bill with amendments. The Washington territory bill was placed before the senate and Voorhees spoke in advocacy of his amendment, which consists in an enabling act for the admission of Montana territory. Voorhees' amendment was voted down by a party voteyens 19, nays 23. A long discussion ensned, but, without reaching a vote, the senate adjourned.

House, April 7 .- James, of New York, called up the silver bill. Dibble spoke in opposition to the bill. James took the floor and yielded to Dibble to offer an amendment providing that unless, in the meantime, through concurrent action of the ntions of Europe with the United States, si,ver be demonstrated prior to the 1st of July, 1889, then and thereafter so much of the act of February 29, 1878, as authorizes and directs the secretary of the treasury to purchase silver busion and cause the same to be coined shall be suspended until further action by congress. The amendment was defeated—yeas 84, nays 201. The question then recurred on the engrossment and third reading of the bill, and it was decided in the negative-year 126, nays 163. So the bill was killed.

SENATE, April 9 .- Senator Ingalls (by request) introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of a board of arbitration to examine and acttle the difference between railroad companies and their employes. The Washington territory admission bill was then placed before the senate, the pending question being on East's 'proposed amendment limiting the right of suffrage in the proposed new state to qualified male yet been received from the United States to electors only. After debate the amendment the prospectus forwarded to that governwas rejected—yeas 12, nays 25

O'Neill asked unanimous consent for the stone's oratorical effort, but says: "What | immediate consideration of a resolution to the effect that the house of representatives for which even Mr. Gladstone's energy wins of the United States sympathize with Glad stone and his associates in their efforts to secure a free parliament for the people of Ireland and congratulating the people on the prospect. Cox objected and the resolu-

> SENATE, April 10 .- Harrison presented a petition from the Knights of Labor of Ft. Wayne, Ind., praying for the speedy passage of the labor arbitration bill already passed by the house. In presenting the petition Senator Harrison said the starting occurrences in the west during the last days were turning the attention of lov ers of good order to the interests of the working classes, as well as those of employ ers of labor. After routine business the Washington territory admission bill was taken up. Senator Morgan spoke in support of his amendment, requiring the con-stitution of the proposed new state to be submitted to congress and to be approved by it before the admission of the state. amendment was rejected. Senator Call offered an amendment proposing to submit the question of woman suffrage in the new state to the men and women voters of the territory, but this was rejected. After brief speeches in support of the bill by Messrs, Platt and Mitchell, it was passed substantially as reported, by a vote of year 30, mays 13, and the senate at 1:30 adjourned until Monday.

House, April 10.-Chaplain Milburn offered another characteristic prayer in the house this morning on drunkenness, beseeching God to bring to a speedy close that: greatest evil of modern society. Mr. Anlerson, of Kansas, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill to provide for the adjustment of land grants made to aid in the construction of railroads within the state of Kansas, and forfaiture of uncarned between Prescott, Wis., and Taylor's Falls, at St. Juc. Mo. Across the Missouri river at Council Bluffs, In. Across the Missouri river in Clay or Jackson counties, Mo. Across the Missouri river about St. Charles, Mo. Across the Mississippi river at Red Wing, Minn.

Senate, April 12.—Riddleberger moved to take up the resolution relating to the consideration of executive mominations in open session. He refused a request to permit the Indian appropriation bill to be taken up and insisted on the year and mays, which resulted in a defeat for the me-ion—yeas 7, mays 51. Logan submitted in addition to his resolution relating to ion bill was taken up. On motion of onger, and after debate by Messes. Conger. Dawes, Dolph and Plumb, the amount of the appropriation for Indian schools in Dakota was increased from \$15,000 to \$20,000. The bill was then passed substantially as reported from the committee and the senate adjourned,

House, April 12,-Morrison, from the committee on ways and means, reported the bill to reduce the tariff taxes and to tion of revenue. Referred to the commit- curse. Think of the little nome he is a for the appointment of a select committee of seven members, to be appointed by the speaker, to investigate the causes and exporations engaged in inter-state commerce and their employes in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Texas. The committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, to sit during the sessions of the house and to visit such places in those states as may be necessary in order to facilitate the investigation. It shall report during the present session with such recom-mendations as it may deem proper to make. Adopted without division. Mor-rison stated that the bill recently passed by the house, known as the arbitration bill, was inadequate in its provisions. Th object of the pending resolution was to enable congress to learn the facts of the ease so it might perfect its legislation. The District of Colombia appropriation bill passed without discussion or substantial amendment. Adjour ed.

BRIEFS FROM THE OLD WORLD.

The cholera in Brittany is decreasing. M. Vandersmissen, a prominent lawyer in Brussels and a member of the Belgian legislature, killed his wife by shooting her

with a revolver.

Vandersmissen has been the leader of the independent party in the Belgian chamber of deputies. His wife was formerly an ac-tress in the Theater Monnaie.

The Russian ministry has approved a project to lay a pipe line for the conveyice of oil from the Baku petroleum fields, on the Caspian sea, to Black sea ports.

Several holders of title deeds of the Panama canni have petitioned the French chamber of deputies to empower M. de Lesseps to issue bonds to the amount of increasing the subscriptions?

£25,000,000, George Augustus Sala, the celebrated writer, on his return journey to England, has been attacked by fever in India. He is said to be quite seriously broken in health and spirits.

The committee of the French chamber of deputies on customs duties has voted in favor of imposing a duty of 3 francs on ign maize excepting such as is used in making starch.

The Prussian Landtag has passed a bill providing for compulsory attendance at the evening schools in the Polish province. The object of the bill is to Germanize the rising generation. The estate of the late Marie Heilbron is

valued at \$750,000. She left \$20,000 to her bankrupt husband, the Vicomte Panouse, a large legacy to her daughter and the remainder of her property to the

Mr. Parnell, it is announced, will shortly make his debut as a novelist, in a work entitled "Lady Drusilla." Privileged friends, who have read the novel, describe it as a work of genius, showing a fine physiology, and written in a weirdly original style.

An extensive maritime exhibit@n will be held at Havre in May, 1877. A number of British exhibits have already been promised, and it is hoped that other countries, especially America, will co-operate to make the affair a success, though no answer has yet been received from the United States to

House, April D .- In the house to-day AN ADDRESS FROM THE KNIGHTS.

tasued by Assemblies 101, 93 and 17 to the Workingmen of the World.

Sr. Louis, April 6,-The joint executive board of assemblies 101, 93 and 17 of the Knights of Labor this afternoon issued the following address:

To the Workingmen of the World-

Priends and Brothers: Hear us, for we

plead for our rights. Men of equity, look

apon us, for we struggle against giants of wrong. Mad with the frenzy of pride and self adulation, begotten as it is of the success of outrage and infamy, there stands before us a giant of aggregated and incorporatoil wealth, every dollar of which is built upon blood, injustice and outrage, ning high. The firemen and engineers were That giant of corporate wealth has centralized its power in and is impersonated | fire, but the bose was cut and the men inby an eager fiend who gloats as he grinds the life out of his fellow men and grimaces and dances as they writhe upon his instru-Of ye workingmen of America, who love your liberty and your native land, yo great creators of wealth, who stand as the foundation of all national good, look upon your brothers to day, Gould, the giant field; Gould the money monarch, is dancing as he cloims, over the grave of our order over the ruin of our names and blight of our lives. Before him the world has smiled in beauty, but his walls is the gravey and of hopes, the eyelone eath of devastation and death. strong arms have grown weary in building the tower of strongth, and get he hids us build on or disbur young lives have grown gray too soon beneath the strain of our unrequited, con-stant toil. Our level ones at home are hollow-checked and pale with long and weary waiting for better days to come. Nay, more than this, the graveyards are hiding his victims from longing eves.

1 cother workmen, this monster field has compelled some of us to toll in cold and lands. Bills were passed authorizing the rain for five and thirty cents a day. Others construction of bridges as follows: Across have been compelled to yield their time to the Mississippi river near Alton, Ill. Across the west channel of the Detroit river, to the west channel of the Detroit river, to thours for the pittance of nine hours' pay. Others who have dared to assert their manland. Across the Tennesee river by the bood and rebel against his tyranny are Nashville, dackson & Memphis railroad black-listed and boycotted all over the company. Across the Mississippi river and He has made solomn compacts with mear Keithsburg. III. Across the Illinois the highest authority in our order and then and Des Moines rivers by the New York & has basely refused to fulfill his pledge. He ouncil Bluffs railroad company. Across lives under and enjoys all the benefits of a republican form of government, and yet advocates and perpetuates the most de Minn. Across the Mississippi river at basing form of white slavery. He robs the Winona, Minn. Across the Mississippi river rich and poor, high and low, with ruthless hands, and then appeals to corrupt and purchased courts to help him take our little homes away. He breaks our limbs and mains our bodies, and then demands that we shall release him from every claim for damages or black-listed forever. Hagoes to our grocers and persuades them not to give us credit, because we reluse to be ground in his human mill. He turns upon us hordes of lawless thugs, who shoot mong our wives and cloldren with deadly intent and then he howls for government help when he gets his pay in coin alike. thrown. His giant power must be broken, or you and I must be slaves forever. The executive sessions. The addition recites the senate rules which the resolution proposes to amend. The Indian ways and I must be slaves forever. The Baying Laborator to the senate rules which the resolution proposes to amend. The Indian ways are posses to amend. but for the trooping generations in coming ages of the world; for our children and our dildren's children. It is the great question of the age: shall we, in coming ages, be a nation of slaves? The question must be decided now. The chains are already forged that are to bind us. Shall we await until they are rivited upon our limbs?

Nay, God ferbid. Workmen of the world, marshal yourselves upon the battle-field. Workmen of every trade and clime, on to the tray. Gould and his monopolies must go down, or your children must be slaves. the bill to reduce the tariff taxes and to Think of the little olive plants around your modify the laws in relation to the collecture that will be blighted by its tee of the whole. Morrison, from the committee on rules, reported the resolution whose eyes he has wring floods of tears and from whose heart he has tortured drops of blood. Who can look calmly upon his perfidy, his outrage and his crime? speaker, to investigate the causes and ex-tent of the disturbed condition now exist-ing in the relations between railroad cor-porations engaged in inter-state commerce fidy of vile men to entrap the unwary that he might stain our fair name and gloat over your misfortunes. Once for all, fel. years 1883, 1884 and 1885. It is said that Him that liveth forever that these outrages | public documents, and that a number of must cease. Let every heart and brow be turned toward our common foe and let no man grow weary until, like Goliah, our

giant is dead at our feet. EXECUTIVE BOARDS D. A. 101, 97 AND 17.

THAT MONUMENT TO GRANT.

Subscriptions of the New Yorkers Few and Far Between.

New York special: Subscriptions to the and far between as to discourage Secretary | ing liquor as a beverage. Greener, who has been the chief worker in the cause, and has been the means of raising the larger part of the fund on hand. He said to-day: "It is true that money is coming in slowly at this time, slower than at any time since the movement was inaugurated. I can only account for this on the ground that people have so many other things to think of at present that the monument has been lost sight of for time being. After awhile new enthusiasm will be aroused and contributions come foward as

"What is the total sum collected so far?" "One hundred and twenty thousand two hundred and twenty-six dollars and twenty two cents," said Secretary Greener, "and I am sorry I can't say it is half a million.

"What is the committee doing towards Secretary Greener shook his head in a mouraful way and said: "Judging from the amounts they have handed in they do not

eem to be making much headway."

It could be inferred from the secretary's looks that those distinguished gentlemen were making little or no efforts whatever to help build up the fund, the majority being satisfied with their own contributions. The present executive committee consists of eleven members, of which six are editors of prominent New York journals. No plan as yet has been agreed upon for the simple reason the money required to build it has not been subscribed. It is conceded that \$120,000 will build a suitable monument for General Grant, and many are in favor of using the money already on hand for that purpose.

Admirers of Gladstone and Parnell. A number of prominent Irishmen, now in Washington, whose homes are in different parts of the country, met and resolved to prepare a testimonial to Gladstone and Parnell in the shape of two mammoth albums, identical in all respects. In these albums they propose to collect the editorial opinions of American newspapers published since Gladstone's announcement in the house of commons. For this purpose they desire every newspaper published in cities in the United States having a population of 10,000 and upwards to send two copies of their issues containing editorial comments upon Gladstone's speech to J. D. O'Connell, Washington. Such newspapers as are not voluntary contributed will be procured by purchase.

A CALM AFTER THE STORM.

Fires Started by Incendiaries Got Under Control.

A St. Louis dispatch of the 10th says that at 5 a. m. the fires were got under ontrol. Fifty freight cars, the scale houses and lumber yard were completely destroyed by fire. The round-house and shops were partially saved. No railroad officials were around to direct troops where hey wers most needed. The fires were all incenditaries, started about 9 o'clock last night. Large crowds of strikers and citlzens collected in groups all over the city, still determined to have revenge for yesterday's massacre. Public sentiment is runsent from St. Louis to help extinguish the timidated and they returned without as-

The executive board of the Kuights of L bor, when the news of the shooting reached them, proceeded at once to East ons, and conferred with a number of itines, and got the general opinion as to be terrible affair. After advising every one violence the board returned to St. of prepared the following telegram:

of following advertisement appeared in of the leading papers of the 7th inst.; i-villa & Nasaville Kalirand to Office out April 9.—Notice: The good men East St. Louis, to protect Louisville and Nasivelle surployes. Five dollars per day and board will be paid. Also a number of datterm men can be given employment. Inly men who have plenty of grit and mean source need apply. Apply at once to J.

They well this advertisement has been menored is seen by their work of to day in of St. Louis. Six men and one woman were murdered by those who land plenty of grit and meant business." By your action using peaceful negotiations solicited by the board for arbitration, you alone must he responsible to the those innocent people." John W. Haves, be responsible to the world for the lives of

By Order of the Board. I rom personal survey of the yards this morning in which the incendiary fires of last night occurred, the following is a sum mary of the destruction in the Cairo Short eyards: Two empty box cars of the Unrington road were burned and one ca-Short Line road. The property was comy destroyed, only the trucks remainthe Cairo road were also burned. In the yards of the Illinois & St. Louis road near rolling mill, fourteen box cars, three o which were loaded with oak bridge ties and one with coal, were completely Some further damage occurred in the Cairo Short Line yards, further out, but its exact

New York dispatch: In an interview with Jay Gorld which the Tribune publishes, Goald, referring to an interview between himself and Powderly, quotes the latter as saying of District No. 101 Knights of

"They are outlaws. They are one of the worst set of men I ever saw. When I was out there among them, I was really afraid for my life. They have broken the laws of the order. They have begun the strike without authority, and to-morrow I intend to issue a circular righting myself and

"What will be the outcome of the southwestern strikes?" inquired the Tribune re-

They will break down through their own These organizations, through their boycotts and their strikes, will make them selves so unpopular that public opinion will no longer support them, and their power will be gone

Pub. Doc. Distributors.

Senator Gorman bas introduced a resolution calling upon the secretary of the interior to furnish the senate with the name of low-workmen, arouse. Let every hand quite a bureau has grown up gradually in that toils be lifted to heaven and swear by quite a bureau has grown up gradually in employes receive a compensation far in excess of the character of service rendered. It is thought the whole work could be done better and with much less expense at the povernment printing office.

Opposed to the Liquor Traffic.

The Evangelical conference of Illinois on the 11th adopted a resolution endorsing absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic; opposing the enactment of any laws that force protection or continuance of that traffic, and favoring every national measure contributing towards the suppression Grant monument fund have been so few of the manufacture and sale of intoxicat-

THE MARKETS.

OMAHA.

WHEAT-NO. 2	.600	(ct)	10.00%
BARLEY-No. 2	4.8	(16)	48%
Eye-No. 2	4.5	60	50
Cons-No. 2 mixed	225	(00)	23
Cars-No. 2	28	(10)	
BUTTER-Choice table	1.6	(11)	18
BUTTER-Fair to good	10	(10)	
Eogs-Fresh	- 9	600	9%
CHICKENS-Live per doz	3 25	(a)	3.50
Tunkeys Dressed per fb	10	64	12
Lemons-Choice	5 00	(de	5.50
APPLES Choice	2 50	66	3 00
ORANGES-Mesina	3 75	(4)	4.00
Beans-Navys	1.50	60	1 75
ONIONS-Per bbl	3 25		3.50
Potatoes-Per bushel	40	for	45
GREEN APPLES-Per bbl	2.75	ta	3 25
Woot,-Fine, per lb	14	(a)	
Spense-Timothy	2:20	(a)	
SEEDS—Blue Grass	1 30	64	
HAY-Baled, per ton	5 50	ten	2002
Hay-In bulk	6 00	66	
	3 70	60	
Hoos-Mixed packing Beeves-Fair to good	4 65	Cit	
	4.00		5 00
SHEEP-Heavy grades		169	37, 10.00
NEW YORK			
WHEAT-No. 2 red	92		
100	2.75	Sec. 15	0.5

ı	NEW YORK					
	WHEAT-No. 2 red		87	(4)		$\frac{93}{95}$
	PonkLARD	-9	58	66	9	
I	FLOUR-Winter	4	40	6	4.5	47

FLOCE-Patents	4	65	100	5	0.0	
VHEAT-Perbushel		739	(00)		763	į
oux-Per bushel		33	160		36	į
		269	(tra)		28	į
Pouk		15				
AHD	-5	90	64	G	DO	
Ioos-Packing & shipping.	4	20	60	4	50	
ATTLE-Stockers	2	50	60	4	25	
SHEEP-Natives		00				
ST. LOUIS			-	-		

ST. LOUIS					
WHEAT—No. 2 red		86° 83° 29	(a)		87 851 293
CATTLE-Stockers & feeders	3	00	(4)	4	20 15
SHEEP-Common to choice KANSAS CI	3	00	(4)	3	50.

1	KANSAS CI?	Y.					
	WHEAT-Per bushel	8	623	100		633	
	OATS-Per bushel		30		4	$\frac{29}{50}$	
J	Hoas-Good to choice SHEEP-Common to good	4	65	(0)	4	10	

NEW STYLES IN CARRIAGES.

Old Gentlemen and Ladies Specially Cared

for-Results of Fresh Designs. During the last few days of favorable weather the roads have literally been thronged with vehicles of all descriptions, and any number of new styles have been seen out. Hence the carriage-makers have been put to their best to supply the exacting demand for novelties made upon them and a number of attractive turnouts have been produced.

For ease and comfort the grand phaton is noted. It is an elegant, high-standing carriage, mounted on suspension springs, and is very easy. It is well adapted to display a lady's dress. The phaeton is painted black, and has a hair-line of amber for decpration. In front the driver's seat stands six feet from the ground, under which is a French boot. At the back is a rumble for a footman. With a pair of handsome bay horses, a high hood. French lamps, and liveried servants, it will make one of the most handsome turnouts to be seen this season. Mr. S. J. Tilden and Mrs. George Osgood have each purchased one. weighs 1,575 pounds and costs \$2,000. A new gentleman's spider phaeton

has been made and sells readily. It is much lighter than the old phreton, having the seats mounted on fine wrought-iron work in place of the old heavy boxes. It can be used with or without a hood and has a rumble at the back for a footman. It weighs eight hundred pounds and costs \$1,-100. Another very roomy phæton has been made especially for ladies' use. It is beautifully ornamented with cane-work on the body and has a large top extending well forward to protect them from the sun's rays. In front is an elaborate silver-plated driving rail ornamented with acorns. It is mounted on very fine and expensive ironwork, and the steps are so arranged that they are easy to mount. weighs seven hundred pounds and posts \$1,200.

A new style of brougham called the London is very handsome. It is mounted on heavy wheels painted carmine and black. Judge Histon has purchased one, and had it richly painted in dark colors with his monogram on the panels. It costs \$1,350. An extension brougham with octagon front seats for four persons has handsome evlinder lamps and costs \$1,450. All these carriages are mounted on very fine platform springs. They are entirely a new feature, and are a great improvement to the carriage.

A very handsome brougham is painted dark green and canary. It is elegantly finished and furnished with satin cushions and horn fittings. It also has oak stable shutters, to be used when not in use. This costs \$1,400, The demi-mall phaeton is mounted on full Collins axles and has solid wheels. It makes a very fine gentleman's tyrnout and has a rumble for the footman. It weighs 812 pounds and costs \$1,050,

Mrs. Orme Wilson, nee Astor, will

be seen out in a new French victoria. It is a very handsome carriage, mounted on platform springs, and elegantly apholstered with brown fittings. A pair of handsome French lamps decorate the sides. The carriage weighs 823 pounds and costs \$1,250. The duke of victoria can be used as a vichas a shifting driver's seat and shifting rumble. When used as a phaeton the coachman's seat is taken away, and when as a victoria the rumble is removed. It costs \$1,350. The Count l'Orsay is one of the grandest looking carriages made. It weighs 1,440 pounds, and the body is mounted on leather braces. It is also called the eight-spring D'Orsay. It is painted dark green, and striped with light green and carmine. A pair of elegant silver lamps give it a very handsome appearance. Mr. Cornell, ex-Gov. Tilden, and Mrs. Osgood have each purchased one of them. They cost \$1,800.

Several new light driving wagons have been bought. Mr. Washington E. Connor has purchased a side-bar wagon, to weigh 200 pounds and cost \$515. Mr. Blair, of Washington, has purchased a very light one. Mr. W. Vanderbilt has bought a light, single seated wagon weighing 150 pounds, and one for two persons. The secret of the lightness and great strength of these wagons lies in the axle, which, instead of being all iron, is half wood. A vertical steel plate is in-erted in the wood and forms a perfect arch. this greatly strenghens and stiffens the axle, and causes the wheels to run plumb and prevent any strain on the spokes and habs .- New York Mail and Express.

The Merit of Lord Bacon.

It would heap too much honor upon Lord Bacon should be prove to be the author of the Shakespeare plays. But such an extra award would carry out the scriptural "To him that hath shall be given," while from such a poor deer-stalker as William Shakespeare shall be taken away what little he seemed to have.

But Bacon even if he was a dramatist did more as a philosopher than as a dramatist, for his philosophy has helped to make a great world while the plays have helped to make only a great stage. And yet the real truth is that no one man composed either the Baconian philosophy or the Shakesperian plays. They were both the slowcoming results of a long past. In Bacon and Shakespear the philosophy and the drama reached a final climax and became ready for a large service. The plays are found far back of Shakespeare and the philosophy far back of Bacon.

Bacon's merit lies in the fact that he called the attention of scholars and thinkers to the value of earth and material sciences; and urged them to gather up terrestrial data instead of transcendental data and instead of seeking definitions of "mind," "soul," "angel," "will," fate," "man," "angel," "horse" and "eternity," these thinking leaders should gather up all information possible about the soils, grains, winds, rains, instruments, machines, arts, and appliances of society, and then draw conclusions that would compel a general advance. Open any controls them when one of the great books of the old world Quitman (Ga.) New South.

and there is an amazing omission of the domestic arts and sciences and a wonderful attention to things moral, imaginary, fanciful, romantic, and fantastic. Angels, imps, nymphs, large and small deities, dwarfs, giants and ghosts are born out of the fertile human fancy as sparks rise from a shaken fire, but in these thousands of years no thinking mind touches a plow or reaping knife or any implement to make it do more good and with less labor. The ground is plowed with a crooked stick, the harvest is cut with a case-knife; and while women and children are reaping, and thrashing the one-third crep, the ten thousand birds eat up a forth part of the ripe grain and another fourth part is taken by the tax-farmers who scour the country like jackals at night on a battlefield. Hence great famines and diseases came and swept away millions. The so-called thinking men were too busy in the regions of abstraction and fancy to admit of their bestowing any attention upon the study of harvestfields, production, implements, disease and health.

Had not Rome gone down under her military madness and the vices that resulted from her conquests, Lord Bacon would perhaps have been rabbed of his laurels and made impossible by the sons of Virgil and Pliny. Rome had begun to study the development of material things and was losy at great wagon-roads, aqueducts, drains and general improvements. Cresar had begun to invite men of science to come to Rome to reside. He planned libraries for all the large towns; he was planning a draining and filling of the Pontine marshes; he had forbidden the young men of rank to ride in litters carried by slaves; he had stopped the importing of luxuries; he had set the example of plain living and plain dress. The Latin mind had gotten wholly away from the transcendental regions and had fled from a million deities to almost none atall. In the Georgies of Virgil we see the new thought and life that were passing into the plow, the harrow, the soil, the orehard and the bee-hive, while in Pliny we note a study of nature that would do credit now to a Watt or a Franklin or an Edison.

All things indicated an era of material advance. But this awakening came too late. Rome was a sick man whose constitution was gone. Reason came too late, and going into a rapiddissolution, dissolute Rome handed over her begun sciences and inventions to the care of the Sixteenth Century in which Bacon was to come. Long was the interval between Virgil, Pliny and Lord Bacon. It was filled in chiefly by the affairs of religion and the lofty decorations of religion,

Christianity did not make the Dark Ages. They were manufactured in the days which ruined the Pagan splendor; and Christianity had to accept of a wreck of her inheritance. Vendal and every kind of wild and toriorn creature were to be found in the estate that passed into the hands of Constantine. The mysterious Druids were on one border, the heathen on another, and the Norsemen were passing down through the centre. Christianity did not know anything except the theology; and thus the human mind was turned toward the study of God and the house of God. Out of the toria or a lady's driving phaeton. It former came theological studies, out of the latter came the line arts. for the domestic and useful arts they had no friends for twelve hundred

Under the impulse given by Lord Bacon, mankind began to let the angels alone long enough to admit of a look at the plow, the hoe, the orchard, the field. This look was repeated until new implements and inventions began to appear. The steam-engine and railway, the steamship, reapingmachine, have appeared on the arena of man, and while the angels are not harmed any by this philosophic neglect, the millions not yet angels have profited much by the transfer of thought from things in heaven to things on earth. Heaven and earth will be equal partners in the philosophy of the future .- David Swing, in Choicago Current.

Off on a Tour.

"Hi! hi!" velled a boy in an alley off

Clifford street yesterday. A second boy, who stood on the crosswalk, meandered down and ask ed what was wanted.

Put your eye to this knot-hole and tell me what you see.' "Nuthin' but a man sittin' out in

the back yard." "Don't you read the papers?"

"Course I do."

"Didn't you see in the papers three or four days ago that this feller got married? Name's John Blank." "Oh, yes.

"And it said the happy couple had started on a bridal tour to Omaha.' "Yes.

"Just went as far as Chicago, and headed back fur home. Got here in the night and walked up to the house to escape observation. That happy couple has got to put in about ten days around here with the front door locked and the curtains down, and some morning you'll see a great stir and learn that they have just returned after an enjoyable trip. Say, Jim.'

"Yes." "Don't get married."

"Never!" "If you ever do, don't try to Omaha the public." "I won't."

"Cause truth is mighty, and must prevail, and deception must sooner or later go to grass." - Detroit Free Press.

Eccentricities of Bees. Very recently we moved a couple of

bee-hives that were sitting on a box about six inches above the ground and placed them, when moved, about three feet from the ground. The bees, on returning loaded, would light on the box about the height of the former box. We noticed, also, they would, on returning, go to the old place about forty yards distant, and seemed perfeetly lost. It took them over a week to learn their new place and surroundings. The habit even of a bee controls them when once formed.-