Legislative.

DAKOTA

SENATE.

The senate on Wednesday passed the house bill to establish a permanent militia camp ground at Lake Kampeska; to increase the salary of the deputy commissioner of public instruction to $1,500 per year; to require heads of state institutions to keep for inspection lists of state property under their control; and increasing the pay of the county commissioners to $4 per day.

The senate bill passed by the senate was to fix the terms of court in the Eighth circuit.

The valued policy bill had the right of way over other public business in the senate Thursday, and the combined efforts of the house sergeant at arms and the employes were required to pull the house members out of the crowd which filled every available niche in the lobby and halls of the senate to watch the closing scene in a contest which has outrivaled in generalship anything experienced this session or in recent years.

The measure came up under a special order at 3 o'clock, and two hours were consumed in the debate, after which the bill was passed by a vote of 25 to 15.

Never in the history of the state did men cast their votes with such concentrated attention directed upon their action as in the minutes when the vote was being taken. There were at least fifty tally sheets in use, and as each name was called slowly and distinctly the silence was oppressive until the answer came. As the roll call neared the end men actually turned pale under the strain of intense interest. When three votes yet remained to be cast the measure had the votes required under the rules of the senate for passage, and more than a score of voices whispered, "It is passed."

As soon as the vote was announced Lawson changed his vote to aye, and gave notice that the following day he would move for a reconsideration.

The expected motion to again call up the valued policy bill in the senate Friday was not made and all that is now required to make it a law is the signature of the governor.

The senate warmed up a little on the attempt of Close to force the judiciary committee to report not later than Tuesday on the liquor license bill, but his action met the opposition of Lawson, Frieberg, Dillon and Bottum, which was evident that any attempt to force action would meet with defeat and kill the bill, and the committee was left to report at its leisure. Bills were introduced in the senate regulating corporations and the location of mining claims.

In the senate the temperance bill was reported back from the judiciary committee without recommendation after extensive amendments had been added, which practically destroyed the original bill.

The senate passed the house bills providing for a supply of stone for the state capitol from the penitentiary quarries; making the poll list the basis on which to estimate the population for pay of county officers; for uniform first and second grade teachers' certificates; to pay a judgment held by Julian Bennett; to appropriate $800 to the secretary of the State Historical Society, and fixing the compensation of the state board of agriculture.

The senate passed senate bills establishing a scale of salaries for county judges; providing for two justices of the peace in incorporated towns, and the military code.

The house is holding back on special appropriations until the senate shall take action on the anti-compact bill, which went down from the house last week, and the fate of this bill will have a great deal to do with the possibilities on special appropriations.

Moody stirred up the senate just before adjournment by a demand on the appropriation committee for a report on all appropriations affecting penal and charitable institutions, but his motion was declared lost.

While bills introduced at this late date cannot expect any great amount of consideration, members of both houses are yet presenting measures. Those in the senate Wednesday were by Seney (by request), defining anarchy and making it an offense; by McDougall, providing deficiency appropriation at Soldiers' Homes and committee bill amending game laws.

The senate warmed up on the educational bill, which is before that body, Payne starting by asking for preference rights for pupils of the state educational institutions in granting certificates and moved to amend to that effect. In this he was supported by Lawson, while Dillon opposed the amendment on the ground that the graduates of sectarian schools should be given the same standing as those from the state schools. The discussion ended in the bill being sent back to the committee.

The apportionment bill, presented in the senate Wednesday, met the same fate as the house bill found Tuesday, and it is now dead in both branches.

The senate passed senate bill providing salaries for boards of education; providing for systems of ladder ways in mines; and regulating the location of mining claims.

The senate rushed through a number of house bills, the principal ones being to create a board of medical examiners which Dillon attempted to amend to except certain sellers of patent medicines, but failed, and the bill passed as it came from the house; fixing registration list as a basis of population, for fixing salaries of certain county officers; granting the state board of equalization the power to increase assessment returns made by counties; giving minors prior liens for labor; limiting the number of game birds which can be sent in one shipment to fifteen; providing for inspection of horses; fixing the salary of state veterinarian at $1,500 per year; making the larceny of live stock of any value grand larceny; and appropriating $3,000 per year for state fair premiums.

Another rush of new bills came into the senate Thursday, the principal ones being: To reduce the number of papers in which insurance statements shall be printed in each judicial circuit to one; by Robertson, to appropriate money for buildings at the penitentiary and at the deaf mute school.

The senate passed the following house bills Thursday: Increasing fees for lease or purchase of state lands; providing for restoration of destroyed records affecting real titles; relating to redemption of unpatented mining claims; providing for selection of jurors in counties not organized into civil townships; providing penalties for the giving of liquor to minors and inebriates; authorizing the issue of refunding bonds by boards of education without submitting them to vote; prohibiting the killing of large game except from November 15 to December 15 of each year.

The peddler license bill was passed after exempting sewing machine and piano agents from its provisions, and reducing the fees.

The Sunday observance bill created a flurry, and it was finally sent back to the judiciary committee without action.

HOUSE.

The principal new bills in the house Friday were: By Fillmer, providing for county examiners to go over the records of town officers; by Gross, to provide for filling unused wells; by Jackson, to pay for horses killed on account of glanders; by Hildebrandt, to appropriate money to pay a judgment against the state held by Margaret Mellette; by the committee on state affairs, to provide for the admission of epileptics to the asylum for the feeble minded.

The anti-compact insurance measure was passed by a vote of 74 to 6, but not until it was amended to make it apply to joint stock companies, which practically relieves state mutuals from its provisions.

The house appropriations committee killed the bill for a twine plant at the penitentiary by adverse committee report, as they did also attempts to increase the salaries of mine inspectors and public examiner.

Both houses Saturday carried motions for adjournment over Monday and a number of members left on the first train for home. Not enough were left for the transaction of business and only short sessions were held.

In the house Egge attempted to secure reversal of an unfavorable committee report on the twine plant at the penitentiary, but failed, and that proposition is dead for this session. Resolutions asking for an amendment to the national constitution for direct vote for senators was introduced in the house by Gross of Potter and the matter of resubmitting to the people of Meade and Pennington Counties the change of boundary came up again, having been passed at the last session, but not carried by the people of the counties.

The house held another morning session Tuesday and pushed through a number of bills on final reading.

The principal bills presented Tuesday were: By Hayes, to provide for a revenue commission; by Young, granting additional compensation to county assessors in counties with more than forty-five congressional townships of territory; by Couttyman, to provide for state, county and town boards of health; by Bromley, authorizing the purchase of certain land at the northern hospital for the insane.

The house passed the senate bill providing for township control of water from artesian wells, and house bills relating to the cause for challenge of jurors, and providing penalties for solicitation of places on a jury.

Bills requiring deposits by petitioners in the case of a petition of a highway and providing penalties for over insurance were killed.

The peddling license bill, which has passed the house, is being fought by the piano and sewing machine agents, who are classed as peddlers in the bill.

The house on Tuesday passed the senate bills providing for town jail and licensing of billiard rooms and bowling alleys; granting townships right of control of water from public artesian wells; providing for annexation of territory to independent school districts; providing an appropriation of $5,000 for a silver service for the ship "South Dakota," and to appropriate money for criminal prosecution in Stanley County.

The senate oil inspection bill was taken up and several amendments offered by Gross, the principal ones being to raise the flash test from 105 to 110, and striking out the portion of the bill which attempts to regulate the color of oil. Madison and Kribs opposed any changes in the bill, but said that it was carelessly drawn and should go through just as it passed the senate, while Brown of Sanborn looked upon the amendments with suspicion and wanted it to go back to committee before any changes were made. Porter was opposed to the whole bill on account of its attempting too much, and said it was likely to fall down in some of its provisions. On motion of Longstaff the bill went back to committee for further consideration. The bill will be reported back tomorrow without change, and will pass.

Carroll offered a general apportionment bill to cover the failure of the legislature of two years ago to act, and on motion of Goddard it was indefinitely postponed as soon as it received its first reading.

The boundary commission bill came up on special order, and the bill was passed as presented. The senate bill fixing ferry regulations met with some opposition, and finally went back to committee.

Housebills to prevent over insurance of property and to provide for jailers in all counties were killed, and bills were passed providing a method of challenge and fixing penalties for solicitation of a place on juries.

The house committees on Wednesday returned without recommendation the resolution for an equal suffrage amendment to the constitution; the ninth judicial circuit bill after cutting Hand County from the list and inserting Spink County in its stead; and appropriating for several state institutions scaled down from what was asked.

The principal house bills introduced Wednesday were by Russell, to provide election to fix boundary between Lawrence and Butte Counties; by Goddard, to provide for organization of surety and safe deposit companies; and a joint resolution by Carroll, for constitutional amendment making legislative terms four years.

The only senate bill before the house was to allow wholesale druggists to handle liquor without a license, which was killed.

A number of house bills were rushed through, the principal among them being to provide for scale inspection; requiring owners of property to mow weeds on highways along their lands; to prevent judgments against state; requiring gasoline cans to be painted red; regulating use of highways by traction engines and automobiles.

The first move in the question of capital removal repeal came up in the house Thursday in a notice by Price of a motion to amend the rules to allow suspension of the rules by a majority vote. This will bring the matter up as a test in the house Friday.

The house was in a scrappy mood, and started on the adverse report on the grain dockage bill, which Scobell moved to change to a favorable report. After considerable debate the Scobell amendment carried by a vote of 35 to 31.

Welch attempted to secure reconsideration of the Lawson wholesale druggists' bill, which was killed in the house Wednesday, but failed by a vote of 36 to 22.

The next fight was on the Ninth judicial circuit bill, including the counties of Beadle, Spink, Kingsbury and Miner, which called out a sharp debate, but it was pushed to a vote, carrying by 67 to 17.

The appropriation of $35,000 for an exhibit at St. Louis passed by 77 to 7.

The house passed the senate bill to authorize the state board of charities to dispose of certain lands at the reform school and purchase others.

The principal new house bills, not senate duplicates, were to fix salaries of registers of deeds and county auditors, and make the terms of town officers three years.

Explained.

Whyte—A man who is visiting in Chicago says that the skies there are the most beautiful that he ever saw.

Browne—He must have lived all his life in London.

Pulse of the Press

Mr. Baer's efforts to discredit human nature would inevitably be successful if he were a fair sample.—Detroit News.

An Illinois man used ten pounds of dynamite and the coroner's verdict was "not found." — Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

The Kaiser is said to be getting gray very fast. Too much night study of the Monroe doctrine, doubtless.—Denver Republican.

The foreigners frankly admit that it was the Monroe doctrine that finally pulled Venezuela out of the hole.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It is intimated that Gen. Miles did his best at Windsor Castle to offset Sousa's band by wearing his loudest uniform.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A man has been fined $2 for slapping his wife. This happened in Chicago, of course, where there are cut rates on such luxuries.—Denver News.

The Sultan is going to have an exhibit at St. Louis. It is not known whether it will wear a mother-hubbard or a kimono.—Birmingham News.

Mr. Addicks has only himself to thank if people instinctively look for a person of color in any woodpile that he offers for sale.—New York Mail and Express.

Now if the Kaiser doesn't offer to buy a dog or something for Mr. Carnegie he will show a painful lack of polite and reciprocal attention.—Boston Herald.

A French writer recalls that Bismarck never admitted the Monroe doctrine. But, then, Bismarck is dead and the Monroe doctrine isn't.—Baltimore American.

There is a report that Dowie has a large amount of ready money, and the New York police are making especial preparations to look after him.—Washington Star.

Senator Morgan, obstructing the work of eighty-five Senators, is something on the order of the caudal appendage oscillating the canine.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Dowie's attack upon the actors would indicate that he does not class his own impersonation under that head. This must be a distinct relief to the actors.—Detroit Journal.

Mr. Morgan and the other multi-millionaires are just like the plain people in one respect—they cannot pay their taxes without complaining of the burden.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

An American firm has taken a contract to supply Corean temples with Buddhist idols. It is evidently real prosperity when even our idol men are getting busy.—Denver Republican.

J. P. Morgan's statement that his debts exceed in value his taxable goods and chattels brings to light one of the saddest instances of hitherto unsuspected poverty on record.—New York World.

A bill has been introduced in the Illinois Legislature to provide for a Greater Chicago. This will necessarily mean that the boundaries of Cook County are to be extended.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Philadelphia man hadn't been in Chicago ten minutes before he was robbed of $7,000 worth of diamonds. Chicagoans believe with Mr. Carnegie that it is a sin to die rich.—New York Evening Telegram.

Carl Schurz says that a war between Germany and the United States would result in murderous nonsense. Perhaps Mr. Schurz was thinking that Alfred Austin might write a poem about it.—Atlanta Journal.

The Kaiser thinks his navy is far superior to Uncle Sam's. In this his imperial majesty reminds us a great deal of Jawbone Corbett in his great act of wiring hotairograms to Jim J. Jeffries.—Denver Post.

J. Pierpont Morgan says he has no personal property to pay taxes on, as his debts exceed his assets. This is sad. We had always supposed that Mr. Morgan was comfortably fixed by this time.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The latest claim of Chicago is that it is the slang center of the world. There is no manifest reason why the claim should not be allowed. Chicago takes pride in a great many things that no other town wants.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The New York newspapers insist that "Dr." Dowie is a fakir. If New York undertook to drive out all the fakirs in her population she would not be the second largest city in the world for any great length of time.—Detroit Free Press.

While in Paris Gen. Miles told a French newspaper reporter that a number of important official matters are awaiting his return to America. Nelse can afford to give them that sort of talk over there—how are they to know any better?—Atlanta Journal.

Mr. Baer of the Reading Coal Company and railroad, who poses as a vice-regent of the Almighty in running the anthracite business, appears to have been disciplined by his superior authority. It seems that his starvation wages were not approved up above.—Pittsburg Post.

All Around the Globe.

A hotel of 400 rooms will be built at Twelfth and Locust streets, St. Louis.

Mabel Howard, actress, Cincinnati, is in a sanitarium, suffering from mental and physical collapse.

David Plunkett, aged 70, was shot twice in the back and mortally wounded by Daniel Skinner at Putchinon, Ky.

Gov. Garvin, Rhode Island, mentioned for president by W. J. Bryan, says he will accept if the tender is made to him.

Virginia Senate passed the bill to place the statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee in statuary hall of the capitol, Washington.

Senator Clark of Montana, at the sale of the David C. Lyall paintings in New York, paid $25,500 for "Le fin de travail."

F. Seymour Barrington, alleged bogus English lord, sentenced at St. Louis, will sue his brother-in-law, James Cochrane, for $10,000 damages for assault.

Miss Nellie Scully, Austin, Ill., was awarded a verdict for $20,000 damages against the Lake street elevated railroad. She alleged that she was permanently injured while in a wreck on that road.

J. Frank Sims, proprietor of department store at St. Cloud, Minn., and at Republic, Wash., has turned over his stocks of goods to a trustee, A. H. Lindeke, member of a well-known St. Paul wholesale firm. It is asserted the creditors will not lose much.

An indictment charging the murder of Miss Agnes McPhee at Somerville, Mass., in October was reported against George L. O. Perry, the young negro who was arrested in connection with the series of murders and murderous assaults which occurred in Boston and vicinity in the fall.

FIRE LOSS MILLIONS.

CINCINNATI HAS WORST BLAZE IN ITS HISTORY.

Flames Destroy Pike Theater and Surrounding Buildings—Entire Business Section in Peril for a Time—Loss Reaches Nearly $3,000,000.

Cincinnati Thursday was visited with the most destructive fire in its history. The loss is nearly $3,000,000. About 1:30 in the morning flames were discovered in the cellar of George Joffee's grocery in the Pike Opera House building in Fourth street, between Vine and Walnut. Soon after the fire department had played on the building it was thought that the flames were under control. But an hour later there was an explosion, supposed to have come from liquors in storage, and the flames soon afterward shot up through the roof of the six-story stone front building and from that time on for several hours the fire was beyond control.

The Pike building was wiped out, including the offices of the United States Express Company, the Adams Express Company, White's restaurant, owned by Maynard & Kerr, George Joffee's grocery, John B. Martin's restaurant, Empson's confectionery, Henry Strauss' cigar store and the offices of the Pike Theater Company on the first floor, the Pike Theater auditorium and green rooms and other offices on the second floor and all of the offices on the third, fourth and fifth floors. The Seasongood building, adjoining the Pike building on the west at the corner of Vine and Fourth, was badly damaged.

Fire Spreads Rapidly.

Adjoining the Pike building on the east was the building owned by the L. B. Harrison estate, the first floor of which was occupied by the Robert Clarke Company, publishers, and Duhme Bros., jewelers. This building in a short time was also destroyed.

The Fodick building, next to the east, occupied by the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company and other tenants, was badly damaged, while the Carlisle building, occupied by the Southern Pacific Railway Company and Smith & Sons and the Cincinnati Trust Company on the first floor and having many offices on the other five floors, was slightly damaged. It was a dangerous fire for the firemen.

The fire swept across the alley known as Baker street and burned the large publishing house of the American Book Company at the corner of Baker street and other property along Baker street, including the box factory of Zumbiel & Co. and the carpenter shop of Henry Behrens and did great damage to the Telephone building, so that all phones in the city were cut off for some time.

The fire was in the heart of the city and caused great alarm. There was scarcely any wind blowing and this prevented the fire from spreading in any direction except southward to Baker street. It was not until after daylight that the fire was got under control and the danger of a general conflagration was believed to be over.

ADMITS HE SLEW FIVE WOMEN.

Alfred Knapp Confesses to a Series of Brutal Murders.

Alfred Knapp, the Indianapolis man arrested Wednesday, added a sensational chapter to criminal history and placed himself in a class with H. H. Holmes when he confessed to the murder of five women. Three of them were in Cincinnati, one in Hamilton and one in Indianapolis. All were strangled by this modern Bluebeard. Knapp was taken from Indianapolis to Hamilton, Ohio.

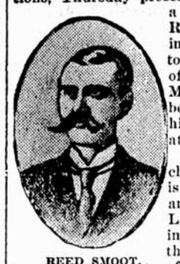
A Cincinnati dispatch says that

His family, according to a dispatch from Cincinnati, insists that Knapp is insane. They claim that he was kicked on the head by a colt when four years old. The child's skull was fractured and his life despaired of at the time, it being three months before he recovered consciousness. Several years later, while the family resided at Rock Island, Ill., he fell from a porch and again his skull was fractured. He recovered, but his relatives say he has never developed mentally, and that while at times Knapp is perfectly rational, at other times his temper is ungovernable.

PRESENTS ATTACK ON SMOOT.

Burrows Brings Polygamy Charge Before the Senate.

Senator Burrows, chairman of the Senate committee on privileges and elections, Thursday presented to the Senate a protest signed by Rev. J. L. Leilich, in the case of Senator-elect Reed Smoot of Utah, urging that Mr. Smoot shall not be permitted to take his seat in the Senate.



REED SMOOT.

Mr. Leilich is in charge of Methodist missions in Utah, and resides in Salt Lake City. He is in Washington as the representative of the Ministers' Association of Salt Lake. His statement is sworn to. Mr. Leilich declares that Smoot is a polygamist, and now has a plural wife.

Affairs in Washington.

Six of the nine members of the cabinet are lawyers. They are Hay, Root, Shaw, Moody, Knox and Cortelyou.

The State Department has been advised that the law in Cuba prescribing consular fees will go into effect March 15.

Bishop Hartzell says Liberia needs educated men, farmers and artisans to teach the natives how to develop the rich resources of the republic.

Hanging of Mrs. Harrison's portrait in White House basement is criticised by Daughters of Revolution; removal to Corcoran gallery is asked.

Delay in construction of new warships reported by Chief Constructor O'Neill as due to changes in design, inadequate plans and poor facilities of contractors.

Brig. Gen. George W. Baird has been placed on the retired list. For many months past Gen. Baird has served as the chief disbursing officer of the army in Washington.

A cablegram received at the State Department from Minister Powell at Port au Prince says that he has arranged with the government of San Domingo for the beginning of the arbitration of the Sala case in Washington March 18.

President Roosevelt, speaking at laying of corner stone of Army War College in Washington, says America's commanding position among nations and her power for peace and justice can be maintained only by preparedness to back up her demands with force.

Law prescribing death for assassination or attempted assassination of President, members of cabinet and foreign ambassadors has finally been agreed to by Congress; teaching of such crimes made subject to fine or twenty years' imprisonment; immigration of anarchists prohibited.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

New York. "Just as the railway congestion began to give way before the vigorous efforts of traffic managers the situation became further complicated by the worst snowstorm of the season, and the movement of merchandise was again interrupted. Latest figures of gross earnings show the usual gains, February thus far surpassing by 17.6 per cent last year, when unusual delay was caused by severe storms, and 1901 by 17.6 per cent. Increased cost of operation, however, necessitated further advances in rates." The foregoing is from the Weekly Trade Review of R. G. Dun & Co. It continues:

Trade was interrupted to a considerable extent by the inclement weather, except in certain seasonable lines, notably heavy wearing apparel. Wholesale houses dealing in staples have received liberal orders and much forward business has been placed. Jobbers urge quicker shipments on old orders, while travelers send in many new contracts. Manufacturers of paper straw goods and clothing report conditions fully as satisfactory as a year ago, aside from interruption by labor controversies.

Conditions in the silk industry are shown by enormous imports of raw material, and one large throwster has recently rejected orders sufficient to occupy his plant for two years.

Bids are invited for extensive building operations, giving strength and activity to materials and supplies.

Although many new blast furnaces are nearing completion and others will be finished within six months, the actual output of pig iron decreases because fuel cannot be secured. Last week's moderate improvement in the situation has been succeeded by a decided setback; many more furnaces being compelled to bank through lack of coal. Reports of agreements to supply quantities of coke to favored plants are denied. There is little disposition to anticipate pig iron requirements far into the future, however, as there is always the hope of a restoration of approximately normal conditions. Steel billets are arriving from abroad and find a market at interior mills, but on domestic business for future delivery there is some discrepancy between bid and asking prices. As the season advances there are more contracts available for the erection of buildings, bridges and railway extension, strengthening the market for structural material, which is one of the firmest features. A heavy tonnage of plates, sheet and pipe has been sold at full figures, while more Canadian rail contracts have gone to European mills.

Failures this week numbered 247 in the United States, against 250 a year ago, and 26 in Canada, compared with 31 last year.

Bradstreet's Grain Figures.

Bradstreet's weekly report on grain says:

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending Feb. 19 aggregated 2,173,752 bushels, against 2,856,439 last week, 3,609,435 in this week a year ago and 3,424,302 in 1901. Wheat exports since July 1 aggregate 158,135,769 bushels, against 176,931,559 last season and 129,662,639 in 1900.

Corn exports aggregate 3,731,457 bushels, against 1,830,170 last week, 247,830 a year ago and 3,267,668 in 1901. For the fiscal year exports are 28,370,643 bushels, against 22,806,326 last season and 127,594,834 in 1901.

Chicago. Barring the matter of bad freight conditions, which hits every western point, the outlook is extremely favorable. The spring trade is opening up well, and jobbers and manufacturers report the business so far secured of a volume larger than at this time last year. A uniform degree of activity pervades the mercantile field, and while the grain trade has not been heavy, but rather under that of last year, the bank clearings for the week were large. Prices are being maintained on the staples, and neither in the leading manufactured products nor in country produce has there been the easier prices that had been predicted some weeks ago. Merchants report collections good, even better than last year. Bad debts are rare. Country merchants are buying freely yet are not overstraining their credits.

The good milling outlook has been an important influence for firmness in wheat. It is remarkable that the market has held so well against continued depressing reports. Since Argentine began shipping new wheat, she has thrown about 5,000,000 bushels into Liverpool. The trade realizes in full the bearish import of these figures, but so far has refused to be disturbed by them. There is a big winter wheat acreage in our own country, and the growing plant is doing well. The recent cold weather did no damage so far as can be learned, as it was preceded by a heavy snowfall that gave protection. There are many other bearish features, yet the bears have made little headway. There are so many who think wheat legitimately worth the present prices that buying support has been forthcoming on every decline. The bearish features will no doubt have effect if they remain, but meanwhile let any damage occur to winter wheat, and the bulls would be quick to start a campaign for a rise.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, $3.00 to $5.25; hogs, shipping grades, $5.50 to $7.35; sheep, fair to choice, $2.00 to $5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 2, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2, 33c to 34c; rye, No. 2, 48c to 49c; hay, timothy, $8.50 to $14.00; prairie, $6.00 to $11.00; butter, choice creamery, 25c to 27c; eggs, fresh, 13c to 15c; potatoes, 40c to 47c per bushel.

St. Louis—Cattle, $4.50 to $5.25; hogs, $5.00 to $7.00; sheep, $3.00 to $5.50; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2, 40c to 41c; oats, No. 2, 34c to 35c; rye, No. 2, 48c to 49c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, $4.50 to $4.75; hogs, $4.00 to $7.30; sheep, $3.50 to $4.60; wheat, No. 2, 78c to 79c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 45c to 46c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 37c to 38c; rye, No. 2, 57c to 58c.

Detroit—Cattle, $3.50 to $5.00; hogs, $3.00 to $7.10; sheep, $2.50 to $4.25; wheat, No. 2, 78c to 79c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 45c to 46c; oats, No. 3 white, 38c to 39c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 54c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 78c to 79c; corn, No. 3, 43c to 44c; oats, No. 2 white, 35c to 36c; rye, No. 1, 50c to 52c; barley, No. 2, 63c to 64c; pork, mess, $19.35.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 76c to 77c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 45c to 46c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 36c to 37c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 54c; clover seed, prime, $7.12.

NINE SLAIN IN RIOT.

TERRIBLE RESULT OF MOB'S DEFIANCE OF OFFICERS.

In West Virginia 250 Workmen Meet Posse Bringing Injunctions with Winchesters and Open Fire—Nine Killed and Fifteen Wounded.

In a desperate battle with Winchesters between striking West Virginia coal miners and a force of United States deputy marshals Wednesday nine persons were killed and fifteen wounded.

The battle, which occurred at Wright's coal mine in Raleigh County, resulted when 250 striking miners attempted to prevent 100 federal officers who had been specially sworn in to serve them with injunction papers. The posse of deputies was met by the strikers, who were armed with rifles. They defied arrest and warned the officers against any attempt to serve the papers. Then followed their defiance with hostilities, opening fire upon the force of deputies. The deputies responded and the battle raged furiously for several minutes. Special Officer Howard Smith of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad was shot in the arm. A striker slipped up on him and fired. Smith dodged the bullet intended for his heart and received it in his arm. He then killed the striker with a pistol.

After the posse had repulsed the miners they followed up this advantage and secured the arrest of more than a hundred, who were taken to Beckley under guard. An ugly strike is the cause of the trouble. Most of the mob are foreigners.

LABOR FAMINE IN THE WEST.

Railroads Are Compelled to Abandon Large Improvements.

Because of difficulty, amounting almost to an impossibility, in obtaining competent unskilled labor, the western railroads are seriously hampered in their efforts to improve their lines. Officials of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, for this reason, have abandoned temporarily all contemplated improvements that are not absolutely necessary to the physical well being of the system. Most important of the improvements which will be abandoned is the double tracking of the St. Paul from South Milwaukee to La Crosse, a distance of 197 miles. Of this about 90 miles has already been completed. The same policy will be pursued in regard to other extensive alterations that were planned.

It is understood that the Kansas City extension is so nearly completed that it will not be abandoned. On the contrary, an effort will be made to complete the work as rapidly as possible. The improvements that will be given up call for the expenditure of nearly $3,000,000.

The same situation that has so handicapped the St. Paul also confronts the other railroads of the Middle West. The complaint is made that laborers who apply for work in Chicago are little better than tramps, who find it easier to be transported from one place to another as employes for a railroad than to follow the customary mode of travel adopted by the vagrant.

After they have reached the desired goal and have worked for a day or two they draw their pay and leave. The difficulty in obtaining laborers has driven up the wages of this class of workmen to such a point that railroad operatives have decided to decrease the demand for labor that the price of this work may decrease.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad, following the example of the St. Paul, has ordered work stopped on extensive double tracking that called for an expenditure of approximately $2,000,000, and it is expected that other lines will adopt similar measures.

USED 12,539,717 HEAD.

That Is Chicago's Consumption of Live Stock Last Year.

Chicago's consumption of live stock in 1902 amounted to 12,539,717 head, according to the December summary of internal commerce just issued by the treasury bureau of statistics. The receipts at the five leading stockyards of Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joseph during the year were: Cattle, 7,710,559 head; hogs, 15,614,129. The average weight of the 7,895,238 hogs received in Chicago was 220 pounds. The contributions of live stock to railway traffic at these five markets amounted to 588,245 cars, compared with 622,352 cars in 1901, and 582,257 cars in 1900. It would thus seem that the high tide of live stock traffic was reached in 1901. The stock of cut meats at the five markets of Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and Milwaukee Dec. 31, 1901, amounted to 269,137,147 pounds. On the corresponding date of 1902 the stocks were 179,029,100 pounds.

ODDS & ENDS OF SPORT

The six-day bicycle race in 1902 in Madison Square Garden, New York, was won by George Leander of Chicago for himself and his team mate, Floyd Krebs of Newark. The score was 2,477 miles and 3 laps, and the first prize $1,500. Leander was considered a remarkable rider, because of his good condition at the finish.

Three new speed skating records were established by Maurice Wood at Verona lake, Montclair, N. J. The distance and time were as follows: Seventy-five yards, 8 1-5 seconds, supplanting the old record of 8 3-5 seconds, made in 1883; 100 yards, 9 3-5 seconds; 220 yards, 19 seconds.

Circulars announcing the organization of the Amateur Skating Association of the United States, with headquarters in New York, have been sent throughout the country appealing to lovers of the winter sport to help for a permanent organization to hold annual competitions in speed, figure skating, etc.

The annual meeting of the National Baseball League at New York resulted in a peaceable adjustment of the differences between that organization and the American League, which have made them enemies for the past two years. The offices of president and secretary-treasurer were combined, and Harry Pulliam of the Pittsburg club elected in place of N. E. Young, who has directed the league for thirty years. Young resigned on account of illness.

Henri Fournier and Alexander Winton, the French and American automobile racers, signed articles for two twenty-five-mile races, to take place Saturday, July 25, at Yonkers, N. Y., and July 27, at Glenville, Ohio. In case of a tie a third race will decide the contest. The winner is to receive a $1,000 cup, to be furnished by the Empire City Trotting Club and the Cleveland Driving Park Association, under whose auspices the races will be given.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Jefferson Davis was chosen for Secretary of War in President Pierce's cabinet.

The first submarine telegraph message was received at New York, bringing news from Prince Edward Island.

The Secretary of the Navy recommended that two warships be constructed with screw propellers, modeled after Ericsson's boat, then on exhibition at the Washington navy yard.

News from California "only nineteen days old," and showing "unparalleled dispatch," was announced by the newspapers. It came via Acapulco and Vera Cruz to New Orleans, and the Postmaster General forthwith contracted for semi-monthly service by that route.

Ex-President Martin Van Buren announced he would make a tour of Europe, and the newspapers predicted "furore and excitement" would follow, because no American who had been President was ever abroad before.

President-elect Pierce was presented by office seekers with a carriage, blooded horses and a complete wardrobe.

FORTY YEARS AGO.

Forty Confederate prisoners at Camp Douglas offered to take the oath of renunciation and allegiance, and serve in the federal army if called upon.

Gold jumped to 7 per cent in New York, while paper money fell to 28 cents on the dollar.

Organization of the Southern negroes into a federal army was reported on adversely by United States Senate committee.

Beet sugar experiments were announced as proving the industry would succeed in Illinois and Ohio.

The Kentucky Confederate convention met at Frankfort, was refused the use of the capitol by the loyalists, and dispersed on being told by Col. Gilbert of the Forty-fourth Ohio that its nominees would not be allowed to run for office.

The national banking bill, providing for the issue of $300,000,000 or less government notes to various banks on deposit by them of government bonds with a 10 per cent margin, was passed by Congress.

Admiral Porter ordered the captain of the Indianola to visit Jefferson Davis' plantation and carry off all his negroes and cotton.

THIRTY YEARS AGO.

Benjamin Butler's report on the demand for Vice-President Colfax's impeachment was read in the House of Representatives, and Congress was declared to have no power of impeachment for offenses committed by its officers before they were sworn in.

The Illinois woman's suffrage State convention at Myers' Opera House, Chicago, denounced the new statute allowing them to practice law as a "sop and humbug."

Commodore Garrison threatened to expose twenty "carpetbag" Congressmen who asked $30,000 for passing his Brazilian subsidy bill after it was defeated, and the Pacific Mail subsidy bill passed.

The Illinois Supreme Court decided railroad freight discrimination could not be punished in Illinois.

The motion to expel James Brooks and Oakes Ames from the House of Representatives for their connection with the Credit Mobilier was defeated.

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

Western railroad officials met at New York and signed an ironclad agreement to stop cutting rates on east-bound freight.

England, Italy, France and the United States offered to arbitrate the trouble between Chili and Peru, while Germany refused to have anything to do with it.

The St. Louis Cotton Exchange advised Southern farmers to stop raising so much cotton and devote themselves to cattle and grain, because cotton was being overproduced and was causing hard times.

Germany shut out American hog products, but P. D. Armour declared Chicago packers would not be hurt, as that market cut little figure.

Irish farmers in Donegal were said to be starving, and Lord Ardlilaun's bailiff was beaten nearly to death in County Mayo.

CHURCH AND CLERGY.

Minneapolis may have a bishop coadjutor at the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

Andrew Carnegie has presented a fine pipe organ to All Saints' Episcopal Church, Cleveland.

Bishop O'Connor of the diocese of Newark has celebrated his silver jubilee. Two hundred priests were present.

One wing of the $1,000,000 memorial church which Henry H. Rogers has given to Fairhaven, Mass., has been dedicated.

The Jesuit Pater Zottoli, who recently died at Shanghai, aged 76, was one of the leading authorities on the Chinese language and literature.

The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Spining of Orange, N. J., once an Indian known among the race as Chief Blackbeard, is now a preacher in the First Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Horace Porter, formerly assistant pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, who was disabled by a serious accident and illness two and a half years ago, has recovered.

The Rev. J. J. Adams of Rochester, N. Y., has issued an appeal that denominations unite in building a church as a tribute to the famous anti-slavery agitator, Frederick Douglass.

A memorial hospital, to honor the memory of the late Rev. Richard S. Storrs, the eminent Brooklyn preacher, and to bear his name, will be erected by friends in Foochow, China.

The Rt. Rev. Mgr. Croskell, the oldest ecclesiastic in the United Kingdom, has just died at Levenshulme, Ireland. He was 95 years old, and was ordained a priest sixty-six years ago.