KNIGHTS IN REVOLT.

Delegates From Thirteen States Declare War Upon Powderly.

Taking Steps to Leave the Order and Form a New Organization.

The dissenters from the action taken at the recent Minneapolis Convention have declared open war with the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor and have issued their declaration of independence. On returning from the convention about thirty-five delegates, representing thirteen States, stopped in Chicago and determined to bring about a reorganization of the order. They elected a Provisional Committee of five members, of which Charles F. Seib was made Secretary. A long communication was drafted at Secretary Seib's office, and was forwarded in circular form to the Knights of Labor all over the country. The following is the communication:

To the Rank and File of the Order of the Knights of Labor:

Indignant at the usurpation of power, the gross violation of the laws of our order, by those high in authority, disgusted with those whose loyalty to the present ring has been gained by the pickings they receive as a reward for their services; incensed at the fawning sycophants who crawl on their knees in slavish submission to the most corrupt, the most hypocritical, the most autocratic and tyrannical clique that has ever controlled any labor organization, we therefore affirm the motto of our order, that "when bad men combine the good must associate, else they will fall, one by one, an unpitied sacrifice in a contemptible struggle." We assert that the hour has come when, as honest men and women, we declare ourselves independent of those who have abused the confidence reposed in them by our order.

Our duty to the working men and women demand that we at once reorganize the order of Knights of Labor on a basis which will secure the autonomy of the trades and the sovereignty of the districts in all pertaining to their trade and local affairs, and to prevent it from being used in the future as a machine to fill the coffers of designing and unscrupulous men, as it is by those now in power. We affirm the following to be the reasons that have compelled this serious action on our part.

1. The general office has become a luxurious haunt for men whose chief aim is to benefit self, pecuniarily and otherwise, and is no longer the Jerusalem of the humble and honest Knight.

2. There has been for more than a year (beginning prior to the Richmond session) an understanding, which, for lack of a better word, we will call a conspiracy, for the purpose of holding the salaried positions, elective and appointive, in and under the General Assembly.

3. This conspiracy has used the secret channels and the funds of the order to manufacture sentiment for certain members and against others. Certain persons sometimes called "General Lecturers," "General Organizers," "General Instructors," and general many other things, have been paid extravagant sums, both as wages and expenses, when their chief work was to "fix" certain districts. The lobbyists of railroad corporations would turn green with envy did they know the superlative excellence attained by these bloodsuckers of the Knights of Labor.

4. Organizers' commissions have been refused to members who were known to disagree with the methods of the ring, though the applications were indorsed by the district assembly to which applicants belonged, and commissions have been recalled because of the refusal of the holders to fall down and worship the powers that be.

5. District and local assemblies have been suspended or expelled and deprived of a voice in the General Assembly because they were known as opponents to the policy of the conspirators.

Conspiracies have been hatched against dissenting members by the aid of corrupt tools in the district assemblies or local assemblies, or both of such members.

7. The records of the General Office have been fixed and decorated so as to rule out or admit, as the case might be, General Assembly representatives.

8. Men have been admitted as delegates to the General Assembly who clearly had no constitutional rights to seats, while others have been refused upon technicalities contrary to precedent and established custom. In all cases the test was for or against the ring.

9. (A) Many thousands of dollars of the order's funds have been illegally expended—frequently against the earnest protests of honest and law-abiding members.

(B) Extravagant hotel bills contracted by the families of general officers have been paid out of the order's funds, as have family laundry and bar bills.

(C) Funds have been given and loaned to officers and their friends for their own personal use.

(D) General officers, organizers, and lecturers have not only been paid liberal salaries and allowed heavy expenses from the general treasury, but have charged additional sums to the locals and districts.

10. Honest men devoted to the cause of labor have been made the scapegoats of the blundering high officials and driven in disgrace from the movement.

11. Efforts made by Assemblies to better their condition have been strangled by the ring. It is charity to say for no meaner reason than in response to the clamor of the common enemy of labor.

12. The boycott has been used to injure the labor press, union establishments, and the products of Knights of Labor and union labor for the sole purpose of "downing" workingmen and women who could not be used by the conspirators.

13. Persons who were not members of the order have been provided, for personal reasons, with lucrative positions in the general office.

14. The constitution has been altered in an illegal manner; it has been tampered with, and measures inimical to the interests of the order at large have been railroaded into what is called "law."

15. War has been waged by the administration ring against trades unions and trades districts. The motto of the ring has been, "Down with trades districts; exterminate the trades unions." This in spite of our obligation to extend a helping hand to all branches of honorable toil."

16. Nearly every important strike or lockout in which the general officers interfered was lost.

17. As a result of this blundering, wishy-washy, incompetent, and stupidly arbitrary policy, the membership of the order has decreased 217,824 members in one year.

18. In spite of the decrease of membership, they have increased the annual expenditures of the general officers to $500,000.

19. There was no itemized account of receipts and expenditures either issued quarterly, as had formerly been the custom, or to the General Assembly.

20. In the General Assembly, arguments were met by buncombe; gag law was reduced to a system by the use of the previous question; outrageous decisions rendered; appeals and protests ignored, all for the purpose of covering up the rascality of those in power.

All local and district assemblies in accord with the above declaration desiring information will please address

CHARLES F. SEIB,
Secretary of the Provissional Committee.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE Sioux City corn palace attracted 60,000 visitors in one week.

THE appeal of the Chicago condemned Anarchists covers 8,950 pages.

THE agitation against the Chinese is increasing in all the colonies of Australia.

The apple crop in New England this season is about three-fourths of an average one.

ONE Florida county expects to pay this year from $1,000 to $1,500 for wildcat and bear scalps.

BRITISH COLUMBIA is putting forth industrious efforts to obtain settlers from Norway and Sweden.

THERE are 18,769 acres of table grapes; 48,643 acres of raisin grapes, and 59,036 acres of wine grapes bearing in California.

DURING the past year 137 miles of new railroad have been built in Arizona, making 1,050 now in operation in the Territory.

THREE hundred million pounds sterling is the estimated loss by land depreciation in England, an average of thirty per cent. all round.

NEWS SUMMARY

Eastern and Middle States.

A SAWMILL boiler exploded at West Brownsville, Penn., killing two brothers named Kelly and wrecking the mill.

SENATOR FRYE, of Maine, spoke before the Convention of the American Shipping and Industrial League at Boston, saying that Congress should "put its hand into that big surplus and pay for sailing merchant ships under the American flag." Ten States were represented in the Convention.

THE corner-stone of the new Clark University was laid at Worcester, Mass. General Charles Devens presided at the ceremonies, and Senator George F. Hoar made the address. Mr. Jonas G. Clark has given $2,000,000 for the purposes of the University.

AN express train crashed into two palace cars at the Hoboken (N. J.) depot, completely wrecking them as well as an office building. Engineer Dunn was killed.

HENRY GEORGE and Sergius Shevitch, leaders of the rival labor factions in New York, had a lively Sunday night debate before a large audience in a Metropolitan theatre.

Two brothers named Cunningham were blown to pieces, and another man named Schmidtke was seriously injured by the explosion of a boiler on a small steam launch at New York.

A BUFFALO dispatch states that during the recent heavy storms on the Lakes fifteen vessels were wrecked and seven lives lost.

GREAT mountain fires on the Blue Mountain range in Pennsylvania have destroyed much valuable timber.

THE New York Court of Appeals decided adversely to the Henry George Labor party's claim to the fifth election inspector in the Metropolis.

South and West.

EXTRAORDINARY precautions were taken to protect the Chicago jail, as an outbreak and attempt to rescue the condemned Anarchists was expected. A large body of police were placed in and about the prison.

A FIRE in St. Louis destroyed or badly damaged a number of big stores, causing a total estimated loss of over $250,000.

MR. E. B. WASHBURNE, the distinguished ex-Minister of the United States to France, died suddenly a few days since at Chicago. He was born in Maine in 1816, went West in 1849, served sixteen years in Congress, and was Secretary of State under Grant for a month.

PERRY ACKERS, a shiftless resident of Maxwell, Ill., borrowed a revolver, and starting out with the remark that he was going to "wipe out some old scores," murdered Justice Schmetzer and Mayor French. Then Ackers killed himself.

SNOW has fallen to the depth of eight inches in Michigan.

THE flames have swept away twenty-six buildings, including the Court House and jail, at Spencer, W. Va.

A BATTERY of six boilers exploded at the Lawrence Iron Works, Boonton, Ohio, killing four men and injuring about thirty others.

HENRY BENHAYSON, a San Francisco dentist's assistant, has poisoned himself, leaving a confession that he had killed his sister, Mrs. Cecilia Bowers, two years ago. The murdered woman's husband, Dr. J. Milton Bowers, is at present under sentence of death for the crime, the principal witness against him having been Benhayson.

AT Billings, Montana, the thermometer a few days ago registered fifteen degrees below zero.

Washington.

COUNSEL for the condemned Chicago Anarchists appeared in the United States Supreme Court and applied for a writ of error in behalf of the condemned men. Roger A. Pryor made the argument for the prisoners. The other counsel were Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts; ex-Congressman J. R. Tucker, of Virginia, and Messrs. Black and Solomon, of Chicago. Nine law points were made in the appeal.

ROBERT H. HOOPER, for fourteen years Vice Consul General at Paris, has cabled his resignation to Washington, thereby ending the long and fierce contest for that position.

Foreign.

JOHN DICKERSON, a California capitalist, has been murdered in Mexico by bandits.

KITAH, a town of Bokhara, Central Asia, has been destroyed by fire. Half its inhabitants perished in the flames.

A WIDOW'S house in County Wexford, Ireland, was defended against evictors by twenty-eight men. The Emergency men were routed with vitriol, boiling tar and red-hot iron.

JOSEPH CONDON, Nationalist member of Parliament, has been arrested, charged with intimidating a witness.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, speaking at Newcastle, England, defended coercion in Ireland.

THE Walker coal pit at Newcastle, England, is on fire. Three miners were rescued, terribly burned, five were taken out dead, and the twenty-one remaining in the mine were rescued.

MRS. GREER, a widow, aged fifty, her son William, aged twenty-four, and an adopted daughter, aged nine, were burned to death in their house at Clearwater Station, New Brunswick.

QUEEN VICTORIA is a grandmother again, her favorite daughter, Princess Beatrice, wife of Prince Battenburg, having given birth to a girl.

A PLOT to kill Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, M. Stambouloff and M. Natchovitch has been discovered.

NEWS has been received of Stanley's expedition in Africa. The expedition had advanced nearly 800 miles, and had met with a friendly reception from the natives in a hitherto unexplored region.

DURING a heavy storm off Cape Horn the British bark Balaklava had nine men, including the mate, washed overboard and drowned.

LATER NEWS.

EIGHT State tickets in all were nominated in New York.

HENRY M. JACKSON, cashier at the United State Sub-Treasury, is a defaulter for over $10,000, and has fled to Canada.

THERE are 500 cases of typhoid fever in Cincinnati.

THE counties of Hidalgo and Starr, Texas, are overrun with Mexican banditti, who are stealing horses and people, the latter held for ransom.

MAYOR LATROBE has been re-elected in Baltimore after an exciting canvass by a majority of 4,375 over the Republican candidate, who was supported by Democrats opposed to Senator Gorman.

JEFFERSON DAVIS reviewed a procession of 5,000 Confederate veterans at Macon, Ga.

THE ex-Confederates living in Washington visited Richmond in a body to attend the unveiling of the Lee monument.

THE Scotch will send another yacht to America next year to compete for the America's Cup.

IN Paris five Englishmen have been arrested charged with forging securities of the Southwest Railroad Company of Kansas.

A CHINESE transport was lost during a typhoon, and 280 Chinamen and five Europeans were drowned.

OLD IN YEARS.

EDMUND MONTGOMERY, of Georgia, lived to be 102 years of age without ever taking a dose of medicine.

ALTHOUGH once wealthy, Mrs. Sinchy Minderhart died at the New Paltz (N. Y.) poorhouse just after she had had her hundredth birthday.

IN New Hampshire, Mrs. Annie Colony, of Farmington, is 93 years old; Mrs. Clarrissa Lawrence, of Marlboro, 92; while Mrs. Daniel Abbott, who died in Surry, was 91.

THE mother of Major King, of Kingston, Canada, is 94 years of age. At the recent election she walked to the polls, marked her ballot without using glasses, then walked home and resumed her household duties.

THERE are on the pension rolls the widows of two soldiers in the Revolutionary war, one in Northwood, N. H., 96 years of age, and another in Washington, Ohio, only 72. The latter married very young to a soldier very old. She was 16 years, while the bridegroom was 78.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Development of Sheep Raising and Woolen Manufactures.

Interesting Figures From the Bureau of Statistics.

The printed report of Colonel W. F. Switzler, Chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics, on wool and manufactures of wool is now ready for distribution, and is considered by the Bureau to be one of the most valuable documents it has ever put forth. The report makes with its appendix a volume of three hundred pages. It gives a history of the development of sheep raising and wool manufacturing in this country. The report shows that the number of sheep in the United States rose from 19,000,000 in 1840 to 51,000,000 in 1884, but declined to 45,000,000 in 1887. This marked decline occurred mainly in the Southern and Western States, notably in Texas, and is attributed in great part to the decline in the price of wool since 1884.

Great Britain, being the leading wool market of the world, has always been, the report says, the principal market for purchases of wool. Turkey and Russia have also been important sources of direct supply, but the Argentine Republic is now, next to Great Britain, the foreign source of supply, followed by Australasia. The imports of wool rose from 1,715,699 pounds in 1822 to 114,038,030 pounds ing 1887. The increase in wool imports has about kept pace with the growth of American wool products, both having about doubled since 1860. A series of tables illustrates the increase in products and in importations and the relations between the two, as for example, from 1864 to 1868, 161,000,000 pounds were produced and 43,000,000 imported; from 1874 to 1878, 195,000,000 produced and 45,000,000 imported; from 1882 to 1886, 297,000,000 were produced and 92,000,000 imported. From 1822 to 1831 the annual imports of wool in manufactures averaged over $9,000,000 in value, or more than seventy-one cents per capita; while from 1832 to to 1841, they reached over $14,000,000, or eighty-four cents per capita.

The value of the United States woolen product of 1850 was $25,000,000 in round numbers, and of imports $19,000,000. In 1880, the product had grown to $164,000,000, and imports were valued at $31,000,000, being $3.91 per capita.

Thus, while the product of woolens in the United States has increased since 1850 nearly seven-fold, the imports have increased about sixty-two per cent., but the consumption per capita has doubled, which the statistician says indicates in a striking manner the advancement of wealth and comfort in the style of living among the people of this country.

The statistics of imports and exports of woolens in the trade of foreign countries show that the United Kingdom is foremost in the foreign trade in woolens, the imports during 1885 amouning in value to $49,000,000 and the exports to $115,000,000. France comes next with imports of $49,000,000 and exports amounting to $78,000,000; Germany next, with imports of $25,000,000, and exports of $51,000,000. There has been a large decline in the woolen trade of Great Britain since 1874. This decline, the Royal Commission on the Depression of Trade attributes in part to the high foreign tariffs which, it is claimed, shut out the manufacturers of Great Britain from foreign markets.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

The President's Annual Proclamation to the People.

The following proclamation has been issued by the President:

A PROCLAMATION.—By the President of the United States:

The goodness and the mercy of God which have followed the American people during all the days of the past year claim their grateful recognition and humble acknowledgment. By His omnipotent power He has protected us from war and pestilence, and from every national calamity; by His gracious favor the earth has yielded a generous return to the labor of the husbandman, and every path of honest toil has led to comfort and contentment; by His loving kindness the hearts of our people have been replenished with fraternal sentiments and patriotic endeavor, and by His unerring guidance we have been directed in the way of national prosperity.

To the end that he may, with one accord, testify our gratitude for all these blessings, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the 24th day of November next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed by all the people of the land. On that day let all secular work and employment be suspended, and let our people assemble in theit accustomed places of worship, and with prayer and songs of praise give thanks to our Heavenly Father for all that He has done for us, while we humbly implore the forgiveness of our sins and a continuance of His mercy. Let families and kindred be reunited on that day, and let their hearts, filled with kindly cheer and affectionate reminiscence, be turned in thankfulness to the source of all their pleasures and the giver of all that makes the day glad and joyous. And in the midst of our worship and our happiness let us remember the poor, the needy, and the unfortunate, and by our gifts of charity and ready benevolence let us increase the number of those who, with grateful hearts, shall join in our thanksgiving.

In witness whereof I have set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twelfth.

By the President: GROVER CLEVELAND.
THOMAS F. BAYARD, Secretary of State.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"A GLIMPSE OF PARADISE," is the name of John A. Mackay's new comedy.

COLONEL MAPLESON, the once great operatic impresario, is now a provincial tourist in Great Britain with a singing company headed by Minnie Hauk.

WE are promised a new American comic opera by Mr. Adam Geibel, a Philadelphia composer. It is called "Marim; or, the Knights of the Road."

MME. TERESA CARRENO, the pianist, has just arrived after her successful tour in South America. She will give concerts during the winter in the United States.

FANNY DAVENPORT has agreed, it is said, to pay $20,000 on the delivery of the manuscript of Sardou's "La Tosca," and an equal sum after the fiftieth performance.

THE Thomas orchestra of eighty musicians will be heard in New York this winter in twelve symphony concerts, twelve public rehearsals and twelve popular matinees.

GEORGE H. JESSUP and Horace Townsend, the latter of the New York *Tribune*, have been commissioned by Mrs. Langtry to write a play for her on a historical subject.

MADAME ARMSTRONG, an Australian vocalist, has just made her debut at Brussels in "Rigoletto." The critics are unanimous in praising her performance, and do not hesitate to compare her to Patti.

OPERATIC tenors with a high chest C are paid fabulous salaries at the present time. Masini is earning $3,000 a night in Buenos Ayres; Tamagno commands $1,000 a performance in Europe, and Marconi receives $600 a night.

A FIRM of Belgian instrument makers have manufactured, to be used in a new piece at the London Alhambra, two long-obsolete musical instruments called the lituus and the buccina, formerly used in the bands of the Roman cavalry. The instruments have been copied from originals unearthed at Pompeii.

THE recent death of Maurice Strakosch removes one of the best known musical characters from the stage and ends the career of a man associated with the most prominent vocalists of the world. Everybody knew the manager, first in his capacity as teacher of Adelina Patti, and latterly as a successful impresario.

MME. PATTI will, after a banquet tendered to her by the Brazilian Minister, at London, in December, start via Paris, where she will sing once, to Lisbon, where she will give eight representations, and thence to Madrid, whence she will sail to reach South America at Easter. She holds a guarantee of $6,000 a performance in the Southern Hemisphere, beside a share of the receipts over a certain sum.

THE LONG TOUR ENDED.

Return of the Presidential Party to Washington.

The special train containing the Presidential party reached Montgomery, Ala., at 8 o'clock Thursday morning. The visitors were greeted with booming cannon and the cheers of a great crowd. The military presented arms as the President and Mrs. Cleveland entered their carriage. After breakfast at the Exchange Hotel, the President reviewed the military parade, and there was a presentation to Mrs. Cleveland of a handsome solid silver jewel casket, representing a cotton bale, and bearing an appropriate inscription indicative of the visit to Montgomery. A satin copy of the day's edition of the Montgomery *Dispatch*, consisting of thirty-three pages, elaborately and expensively trimmed and enclosed within a handsome crimson plush roll, bearing on a silver plate an appropriate inscription, was also presented to the President and Mrs. Cleveland by Editor Fitzgerald. After a drive through the principal streets, the party were taken to the Fair grounds, where, in presence of an immense crowd, Governor Sleay delivered an address of welcome. Mr. Cleveland responded, speaking words of praise for Alabama, its people and its industrial growth. After a drive around the Fair grounds the party again took the special train and started on their journey for Washington.

At Calera, a junction point in Alabama, where the special train stopped to change engines, 3,000 or 4,000 persons were assembled, and among them 500 workmen from Birmingham, who had come on a special train with cars gaily decorated. Here three cheers were given for Mrs. Grover Cleveland and the President. Mrs. Cleveland remarked sotto voce: "They have got it wrong end first," but the President thought the people knew what they were about.

At Asheville, N. C., the party stopped an hour and were escorted through the city in carriages. From Asheville the train proceeded on its way without further stop, reaching Washington Saturday evening. Both the President and Mrs. Cleveland expressed themselves as well pleased with their journey.

PERIL ON THE RAIL.

Fatal Accidents in South Carolina and West Virgina.

A freight train from Spartansburg and a passenger train from Atlanta ran into each other at Greers Station, twelve miles east of Greenville, South Carolina, the other morning. Two persons were killed and ten injured, one of whom was expected to die. Both engines were wrecked, also the postal, baggage and express cars of the passenger train and the first three cars of the freight train. Engineer Harris and Conductor Reville, of the freight train, disappeared.

On the same day, at noon, the fast express on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, six coaches, going West, met with an accident 12 miles below Charleston, W. Va. Twenty-six passengers were more or less injured. None were killed outright, but several were seriously, if not fatally injured. The railroad authorities sent to Charleston for surgical aid, and Drs. Henry Tompkins and Thomas left for the scene of the accident, reaching there within twenty minutes.

The accident was caused by a defective switch, over which the engine, baggage, express and mail cars passed unharmed; but the three middle coaches, all well filled with passengers, were thrown from the track; two of them were turned completely over; one turned over twice.

Two passengers suffered with broken backs. It was fortunate that the fires had gone out in the stoves, or the loss of life would have been great. Many of the injured were not able to continue their journey. Those who were worst hurt were taken to St. Albans, only a few hundred yards from the accident.

EATEN BY SHARKS.

A Mail Carrier's Awful Fate in Florida.

James E. Hamilton, the mail carrier between Miami and Lake Worth, on the Florida southeast coast, has been devoured by man-eaters at Hillsboro Inlet. He was a stout, athletic young man and carried the mail between the two places, a distance of seventy-five miles, on his back, walking on the beach most of the way. The inlet is a dangerous crossing, the back waters of the Everglades meeting the tides and producing heavy and dangerous seas. Sharks of the most ravenous kind abound there. An old fisherman, who was within half a mile of Hamilton when he began crossing, describes the tragedy as a horrible occurrence. When Hamilton reached the middle of the inlet the sharks flocked about his boat, leaping ten feet or more out of the water in their eagerness to get at human flesh.

Hamilton fought them with his oars, but soon both were bitten off and dashed out of his hands. Then they assailed the boat, tearing huge pieces off the gunwale. Soon it began to sink, and Hamilton became stupefied with fear. Another blow on the frail boat and he was thrown headlong into the masses of fierce seawolves. One shriek of agony and all was over. The sea was dyed for yards around with his life blood. Searching parties were sent out, but nothing found.

A FATAL EXPLOSION.

Three Men Killed, Two Wounded, and a Building Set on Fire.

E. C. Wilsdon left his japan oven, at Sessions & Sons' foundry, Bristol, Conn., in the room where a dozen men and boys were at work, to go to his dinner. He had but just gone out when the oven exploded with fearful violence, instantly killing one man and two boys, lacerating two others and setting the building on fire. It was some time before the flames were subdued, and then there were dragged forth the charred remains of the three victims. They are John Shane, aged thirty-one; Burt Cleveland, aged eighteen, and Willie Young, aged fifteen. The wounded are Daniel Griffin and William Bonnier. No reason can be assigned for the accident. The explosion drew hundreds to the scene and the excitement was great, particularly before it was learned how many victims there were in the flames.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

GENERAL BERDAN pronounces the dynamite gun useless for the purposes of coast defence.

THE youngest daughter of Mr. Gladstone is principal of the college for young women at Newnham, near Cambridge.

THE recent death of Mrs. Dinah Mulloch Craik has removed one of the most prominent figures in English literature.

THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON, the London preacher, is credited with having declined an offer of $100,000 for 100 lectures to be delivered in this country.

MISS ADELE GRANT, the American beauty who attracted much attention in London and who is a Newport belle, is to live in Washington this winter.

SENATOR JONES, of Nevada, is again financially flourishing. He has made his last fortune out of a rise in some real estate which his bonanza friends set aside for him.

CHIPS from trees felled by ex-Premier Gladstone, according to a printed circular, are sold for eighteen pence for a small block, or three shillings per cubic foot, exclusive of carriage.

MRS. LOUISE THOMAS, President of the Woman's Club known as the Sorosis, is said to be one of the most successful bee keepers in the country, gathering 10,000 pounds of honey in a year.

COLONEL A. T. BABBITT is the cattle king of Wyoming. He owns 60,000 head of stock and leases about 100,000 acres of grazing land. Cheyenne owes considerable of its prosperity to the trade derived from the Babbitt cowboys.

THE new Lord Mayor of London is described as a "curious compost." He is a Belgian, a Roman Catholic, a Free Mason, a Knight of the Order of Leopold, a spectacle-maker, a farrier, a butcher, an inn-holder, a poulterer and a gold and silver wire drawer. At present Mr. De Keyser is best known as the proprietor of a famous hotel.

IT is estimated that over 8,000 head of cattle in Chicago have been slaughtered in the efforts of the Illinois Live Stock Commissioners to stamp out pleuro-pneumonia in that State.

SWEPT BY STORMS.

Numerous Disasters to Shipping On the Lakes.

Many Vessels Driven Ashore in a Blinding Snow Storm.

A Chicago dispatch states a heavy storm visited the entire lake region. The wind had a velocity of forty miles an hour. Only one or two trivial accidents occurred at Chicago, but the news from outside indicated considerable damage. At Milwaukee the velocity of the wind was forty-five miles an hour all day and night, with gusts of snow. The Schooner Mains, of Chicago, was wrecked and the crew was saved with difficulty. The men had climbed into the rigging, but the sea broke clear over them. The Lake Superior Transit Company's steamer took shelter under Iroquois Point. Other vessels were weather bound at various places on the northwest point of Presque Isle; the barge Plymouth went ashore and her crew could not get off; nor, while the sea ran so high, could any attempt at rescue be made. The crew of the Alva Bradley were in similar peril on Shot Point, but, it is reported, escaped. The schooner Sherman was wrecked on the same spot, going ashore in a blinding snow storm. Seeing that the schooner was lost, the crew took to the boat. While going ashore the mainmast fell across the boat, without injuring any one. When the shore was reached, the captain was dashed against the rocks and badly stunned. He was pulled ashore by the others. All were saved. They reached the beach at 6:30 P. M., and wandered around in the woods until 6 o'clock in the snowstorm, almost dead from exhaustion. They carried the cook, a woman, on a litter.

The three-masted schooner Zack Chandler, of Cleveland, was driven on a bar in Lake Erie off Noble Station on the Lake Shore Railroad. All night long the waves broke over the decks and the officers and crew—ten in number—were compelled to lash themselves to the rigging. At 9 o'clock in the morning the disaster was reported at Cleveland, and Captain Goodwin, of the Life Saving Station, went to the place on a special train. The crew was rescued with considerable difficulty. The Chandler was evidently broken in two.

The schooner J. F. Joy, of Ashtabula, ore-laden for Erie, and leaking badly, attempted to anchor outside the harbor, broke away, drifted on rocks outside of the piers and sank in twenty feet of water. The crew was saved by small boats.

The propeller George Spencer, with consorts Ironton and Tremble, went hard aground on the flats at the lower end of Lake George. This will block navigation.

The barge Oriental, coal laden, bound from Charlotte to Toronto in tow of the propeller Scotia, broke her towline and sank with all hands, four persons in all.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

Their Cause at Stake Before the Highest Court of the Land.

It is stated that there is a great deal of excitement among temperance people throughout the country owing to an apprehension that the Supreme Court of the United States will declare the prohibitory liquor laws unconstitutional. Seven cases are pending before the court. Two of them come from Kansas, four from Iowa, and one from Atlanta, Ga. The Kansas cases have already been argued in behalf of the brewers by Senator Vest, of Missouri, and Joseph H. Choate, of New York. No one appeared for the Prohibitionists, to their great astonishment, and the blame is charged against Attorney-General Bedford, of Kansas, who had charge of the case, but failed for some reason to appear.

As is well known, says a Washington special, hundreds of millions of dollars are invested in the manufacture and sale of liquor in States where prohibitory laws have been enacted and enforced, and if such a decision as is expected is given, the States will be compelled to pay immense sums in the shape of damages to those whose investments have been idle. The cases are regarded as of as great national importance as the famous Dred Scott case, and the entire temperance movement will be paralyzed unless the Court decides in its favor.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

NASHVILLE talks of again entering the Southern League next season.

MIKE KELLY'S salary of $4,200 will, it is said, suffer no reduction next year.

THE sleeping and dining-room cars of the Detroit-St. Louis combination cost $32,000 for the trip.

THOSE twenty-two games in succession that Bennett caught did much to give the Detroit club the pennant.

THE St. Louis club last year placed to its credit the highest number of champion victories ever won by any club, namely, 93.

THE Northwestern League was the only minor league in the country that retained its original membership intact throughout the season.

THE shortest game on record for 1887 was that played at Oshkosh, September 10, between the Oshkosh and Eau Claire teams, viz., 1h. 8m.

THE Detroit League champions easily showed their superiority over the St. Louis American Association champions, in the series of games for the world's championship.

President Nimick, of the Pittsburg Baseball Club, has been in Chicago trying to transfer Anson, the Chicago first baseman and captain, to his team. It is said he offered $15,000 for the player named, and that President Spaulding demanded $25,000.

THE championship season of all the Leagues, both great and small, is now ended. Detroit won the pennant of the National League. In the Association St. Louis has again had a walk-over. Of the minor Leagues, Oshkosh won the Northwestern League championship. Toronto came to the front in the International League on the homestretch: Lowell bore off the palm in the New England League; New Orleans captured the Southern League pennant, and Topeka walked off with the Western League championship.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	43		
Beef, good to prime	8		8½
Calves, common to prime	5½	@	8½
Sheep	3½	@	4½
Lambs	6½	@	6
Hogs—Live	5	@	5¼
Dressed	6½	@	6¾
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy	4 15	@	4 35
West, good to choice	3 50	@	4 85
Wheat—No. 2 Red	83½	@	84
Rye—State	56	@	58
Barley—State	98	@	99
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	52½	@	53
Oats—White State	—	@	37
Mixed Western	33	@	34
Hay—Med. to prime	85	@	90
Straw—No. 1, Rye	70	@	75
Lard—City Steam	6 95	@	7 40
Butter—State Creamery	25	@	26½
Dairy	18	@	24
West. Im. Creamery	16	@	19
Factory	12½	@	16
Cheese—State Factory	10½	@	11½
Skims	5	@	10
Western	5	@	8
Eggs—State and Penn	22	@	22½
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	3 25	@	3 75
Sheep—Good to Choice	350	@	4 00
Lambs—Western	4 50	@	5 40
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	4 60	@	4 70
Flour—Family	4 75	@	5 15
Wheat—No. 1	85½	@	86
Corn—No. 2, Mixed	47½	@	48½
Oats—No. 2, Mixed	30½	@	31
Barley—State	64	@	65
BOSTON.			
Beef—Good to choice	7¾	@	10½
Hogs—Live	5¾	@	6
Northern Dressed	6⅞	@	7½
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl	17 00	@	17 50
Flour—Spring Wheat pat's	4 70	@	4 95
Corn—High Mixed	—	@	56½
Oats—Extra White	35	@	36½
Rye—State	60	@	65
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	7	@	7½
Sheep—Live weight	3½	@	4
Lambs	5¼	@	5¾
Hogs—Northern	—	@	6
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. extra family	3 50	@	3 75
Wheat—No. 2, Red	83	@	83¼
Corn—State Yellow	51	@	52
Oats Mixed	35	@	35¼
Rye—State	52½	@	53
Butter Creamery Extra	24	@	25
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	—	@	12

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

How to Boil Vegetables.

Be sure that the water is at boiling point before putting into it the vegetables to be cooked. If it is cold or lukewarm, the freshness and flavor will soak out into the water. Place the saucepan over the hottest part of your stove, so that it will boil as quickly as possible, and be careful that the boiling process does not cease until the contents are thoroughly cooked and ready to be dished.

Potatoes should boil half an hour, unless small, when fifteen to twenty minutes will suffice. Let those of a common size, or as nearly as possible, be selected for a meal, and on no account boil sweet and white potatoes together.

Carrots, when young and tender, should be boiled three-quarters of an hour. When old, they require another quarter. The same rule holds good for onions.

Cabbage and cauliflower require from twenty minutes to half an hour. The old-fashioned method of boiling cabbage from two to three hours is a mistaken one, and ruins both the appearance and flavor of the vegetable.

Green corn, peas and asparagus should be boiled from twenty to twenty-five minutes. When peas are at all old and present a slightly yellow appearance this length of time will be insufficient; but the fault is in the peas, which are not, and scarcely can be made, fit for the table.

Lima beans, when young and tender, will boil in thirty to forty minutes. If they are quite large and of a white or cream color, forty-five minutes will be required.

String beans and "butter beans," as they are called, resist more valiantly than any other vegetable any attempt on the part of a cook to spoil them by too much cooking. Three-quarters of an hour should be sufficient, if they are fresh and tender. When a little old, an hour will produce better results.

Turnips should be boiled forty minutes in summer. In winter they require an hour.

Summer squash may be prepared in half an hour, but the winter vegetables will require three-quarters of an hour. Spinach should be boiled twenty minutes. Beets require an amount of boiling that varies in proportion to their size and the time of year. In Summer, when they are young and small, an hour will suffice. In winter, they require one and a half hour's boiling, and even two hours, if of large size. Beets should never be prodded with a fork to see if they are sufficiently tender, as this allows the crimson coloring matter to escape and spoils their appearance on the table.

With vegetables, as well as all other food, no amount of dexterous cooking will transform those that are ill grown, old or stale into good, succulent, nourishing dishes. On the other hand, the finest and freshest vegetables can easily be spoiled by bad or careless cooking.—*The Examiner.*

Recipes.

BOILED SWEET POTATOES. — Choose potatoes of uniform size, wash and boil twenty minutes; drain and lay in the oven, turning them several times to prevent burning, until they yield readily to the touch; serve without paring.

GRAHAM BISCUIT. — Three cups of graham flonr, one cup of wheat flour, two large teaspoons of baking powder well mixed with the flour, rub in two large tablespoons of butter, a little salt, half a cup of sugar, one beaten egg, and enough sweet milk (cold) to make a soft dough, roll out, cut with biscuit cutter and bake immediately.

FRICASSEE OF EGGS.—Take some hard-boiled eggs, cut them into quarters, yolks and whites. Heat some gravy seasoned with shred lemon peel, parsley, thyme and grated nutmeg. Put in the eggs together with a piece of butter rolled in flour; shake it gently over the fire till properly thickened; garnish with yolks of hard-boiled eggs, chopped small.

STEWED TURNIPS.—Put three tablespoonfuls butter in a sauce pan on the stove, and as soon as it is melted put in one small onion, minced fine, and one quart of turnips cut in dice; stir until they are brown, then add one heaping teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of sugar, one tablespoonful of flour and half a saltspoonful of pepper, stirring for two minutes. At the end of this time add a cupful of milk or stock and simmer for 20 minutes, keeping the saucepan covered. Serve immediately.

MUFFINS.—One pint of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of sugar, two eggs, one pint of milk. Mix and sift the flour, baking powder and salt. Rub the butter and sugar to a cream, add the egg and beat till smooth; then mix it with the flour, and, lastly, pour in the milk and beat the whole rapidly till very light. Then pour the batter into buttered gempans or muffin rings with bottoms, filling them about two-thirds full, and bake in a quick oven.

BOILED MUTTON.—Wash a leg of mutton, dredge it well with flour and wrap in a cloth; then put it in a pot of hot water, well salted, and boil according to size, allowing 15 minutes for every pound; serve with drawn butter and capers, or shallot sauce made in this way—take half a pint of water in which meat has been boiled, add a wine glass of vinegar and two or three shallots cut fine, and half a teaspoonful of salt; put this into a saucepan over the fire, add a tablespoonful of butter, thicken with a teaspoonful of flour, and let it simmer 15 minutes. It is good with all kinds of boiled meats.

ROLLED HERRINGS.—Choose the herrings containing the soft roe (the hard roes are usually larger), scrape, split, open, cleanse, and carefully take out the roe. Then with the thumb and finger draw the backbone out. It usually comes out whole. Sprinkle with pepper, salt, and a little chopped green parsley. Roll up tightly, and tie with tape, leaving the