THE NEWS.

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

The rebellious Basutas desert Cetawayo.

Three shooting affrays at Little Rock, Ark.

Yakoob Kahn will not resist the English.

Peru and Bolivia declare war against Chili.

W. R. King's residence in Chicago burns.

The British defeat 2,000 Afghans near Baree.

The King of Burmah is continually drunk.

Egyptian government reduces the tax on tobacco.

A fire at Keokuk destroys $15,000 worth of property.

Thomas Conteure, the celebrated French painter, is dead.

Jacob Morris stabbed and kiled by his wife at Philo, Ill.

Frederick R. Bevan & Co., London merchants, have failed.

The steamer Fannie Lewis collides with he Glasgow bridge.

The Albanians will forcibly resist annexation to Greece.

Bell, of New Hampshire, will not be able to hold his seat.

Mrs. C. A. Helen had her pocket picked of $3,000 at Bucyrus, O.

Weavers at Blackburn, Eng., accept five per cent. reduction.

Skirmishing between the Turks and insurgents in Macedonia.

A negro horse-thief wounded the Deputy Sheiriff at St. Charles, Mo.

The Germen Government is still busy suppressing the Socialists.

E. S. Smith, arrested for forgery, committed suicide at Xenia, O.

The President of the Court Martial at Charkoff has been fired at.

$70,000 lost in the burning of the City Flour Mills, Minneapolis, Minn.

Hayes says that he would approve the Democratic appropriation bills.

Ex-Senator Hanks, shot by Conductor Crowley, died at Texarkana, Ark.

Garibaldi deprecates the proposed colonizing expedition to New Guinea.

Thirty thousand marks subscribed at Cologne for a statue to Von Moltke.

The Roumelian occupation is causing trouble between Russia and Austria.

Seventy thousand men are being armed and Drilled in Eastern Roumelia.

King Kalakana of Hawaii, has knighted Claus Speickles, of San Francisco.

The Russian gendarmerie is about to be reconstructed because of disaffection.

The Count and Countess Chambord have presented the Pope with 20,000 francs.

Nearly the whole business part of Seneca, Ill., destroyed by fire. Loss $50,000.

Tom Lemons, a Missouri refugee horse-thief, was shot dead at San Antonio, Tex.

Frank A. Cane, of Lawrence, Kas., is under bond to answer a charge of bigamy.

The Senate committee agrees to report favorably the nomination of Clarence King.

During a drunken brawl with his wife, Jacob Morris, of Philo, Ill., was fatally stabbed.

The Pope's brother, Thomas Pecci, will be created a Cardinal at the Eastern consistory.

A valuable painting of Christ has been stolen from Campo de Criptana Church, Ardalusia.

One end of the Jacksonville, Ill., Deaf and Dumb Asylum burned; damage not over $10,000

Were General Potter restored to the rolls of the army his rank would be Lieutenant Colonel.

Westward emigration this year, not counting the negroes, will be double what it was last.

Pratt, the crooked cashier of the Reading, Mass., Savings Bank, has been thoroughly exposed.

All preparations for the expedition to Mero have been stopped by the Russian Government.

John Appel is drinking 1,000 big glasses of beer in 1,000 consecutive hours at Madison, Ind.

Two Paris, Texas, negroes indulge in a duel under the code, ten paces, five shots. Nobody hurt.

The total receipts of revenue for the financial year just closed in Great Britain are £83,115,972.

The French Government censures the officials who permitted the De Broglie protest to be posted.

The House of Lords agree to the motion for official return of British trade with the United States.

A brutal outrage committed on a little girl eight years old, at Williamsport, Pa., by a man named Paul.

Col. Sandeman was attacked by 2,000 Malliks near Bagham, India. He routed them with a loss of 145.

A sanitary association has been formed in New Orleans to preserve the present good health in that city.

Powerful Burmese Chiefs are renouncing their allegiances to the King. This, it is feared, will bring on a crisis.

Charlottesville, Va., excited over two female cowhiders, who have been belaboring each other on the streets.

The nomination of Mr. Corbin to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah is received with satisfaction.

The Senate confirmed Frank A. Walker Superintendent of Census, and John W. Clinton postmaster at Paola, Ill.

Little Wolf and 35 lodges of Cheyennes surrender to Lieut. Johnson, Second Cavalry, on Box Elder Creek, Montana.

The contest over the will of the late Cardinal Antonelli threatens to collapse, because of the poverty of the plaintiff.

A. J. Coffman, a farmer near Uniontown, Pa., was fired on by a concealed assassin, the ball fracturing the skull of his wife.

At Louisville, Ky., the Coroner is holding an inquest on the pedestrian W. M. Harris, who walked himself to death in that city.

The Greenbackers complain that the Democrats thwart their financial legislation. Henceforth they will vote with the Republicans.

Ex-President Grant and party have arrived at Singapore, all well. They will leave Friday next for Siam, Langdon and Hong Kong.

Samuel H. Crawley and Henry Miller, the principals in the Crawley-Hanks murder, were committed without bail at Texarkana, Texa

The Louisiana Representatives are not inclined to favor the re-opening of the contest for the seat in the Senate now occupied by Kellogg.

French soldiers have landed on the British Island of Maticony, West Africa. A British official was prevented from raising his flag at Kikiko.

A cotton circular states the silver question is exciting great interest throughout Lancashire, and opinion is steadily gaining in favor of bimetalism.

Gov. Mariseal, of Sonora, has arrived at Tucson, A. T. He states that he let the Sonora insurrection collapse to avoid bloodshed, although he had the stronger army.

Thirty Home Rulers voted with the Liberals in the division in the House of Commons on the resolution of censure upon the Zulu war policy of the Government.

Dr. H. Meyer and his paramour, Mrs Gelderman, are held without bail for the poisoning of Mrs. Ida Meyer and of Henry Gelderman, the wife and husband of the murderers.

The South Staffordshire Mines Drainage Commission has confirmed the resolution of the Tipton Commiitee to give a fortnight notice of the stoppage of working of all the commission's pumping engines.

A Vienna dispatch says the rinderpest has spread to 100 villages in Bohemia. Infected points have been surrounded by military forces, and the Government has resolved to discontinue precautions against the plague Russia.

XLVITH CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 31st numerous bills were introduced and referred, among them were the following: Extending the time for construction of the Northern Pacific railroad. To authorize the National board of health to investigate and report on infections and contagious diseases of animals. For the relief of Col. Thomas Worthington, of Ohio, for army supplies furnished in 1861; also a joint resolution relative to requiring a court of inquiry into the case of Col. Worthington of the 46th Ohio regiment of volunteers. To repeal so much of the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1880, as authorized the secretary of war to release the Moline water works of Rock Island, Illinois. Senate adjourned.

The House was not in session on the 31st.

In the Senate on the 1st the bill appropriating $200,000 for the yellow fever and disinfecting vessels passed. The Senate confirmed the appointment of Francis A. Walker as Superintendent of the census. Mr. Rockwell introduced a bill for the erection of a public building at Jefferson City, Missouri. Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, said that there was a difference of opionion as to what to credit for the adjournment of the late Congress as to whether the joint rules for the government of the business of Congress were now in force, and he therefore submitted the resolution to authorize the committee on rules to take the whole subject matter into consideration and confer with a committee of the rules or the House with a view to joint action. The resolution was agreed to with the amendment to except the general appropriation bills from operation in the former 16th and 17th joint rules. The Senate went into executive session pending the motion of Mr. Edmunds, to take the resolution heretofore offered by him, declaring that business of other interests of the country required that legislation should be confined to the object for which the extra session was called. When the doors re-opened the Senate adjourned.

In the House Mr. Atkins (Dem.) reported the legislative appropriation bill. It appropriates between $15,000,000 and $16,000,000. The bill contains provisions repealing the last clause of sec. 800 of revised statutes, which applies to Pennsylvania, and sections 801, 820 and 821 of the revised statutes, and providing that all juries, grand and petit, shall be publicly drawn from a box containing their names, of not less than three hundred persons possessing the necessary qualifications, which names shall have been placed therein by the clerk of the court and a commissioner, to be a citizen residing in the district and a well known member of the party opposing that to which the clerk belongs. It also repeals sections 2016, 2018 and 2020, and all of the succeeding sections down to and including 2027; also section 5522. It also strikes out of section 2019 the words: "for the purpose of engaging in the work of canvassing ballots," and strikes out of section 2028 the words: "or a deputy marshal," and the words: "city, town, county, parish." It also repeals section 2031, except such part of it as relates to the pay of supervisors of elections. It repeals all other sections and laws authorizing the appointment of chief supervisors of elections and special or deputy marshals of elections. The House then went into committee of the whole on the bill.

In the Senate on the 2nd various bills were introduced, among them one by Mr. Harris providing for a treaty with Mexico. Mr. Harris' resolution condemning as unconstitutional and revolutionary the Democratic programme of legislation was laid on the table. Mr. Blaine said at a future time the Republicans would ask for a direct vote on the resolution. Mr. Saulsbury made a report against the admission of Mr. Bell as Senator from New Hampshire on the appointment of the Governor. It will come up for consideration to-morrow. The Senate then went into executive session. When the doors were re-opened the Senate adjourned.

An effort was made in the House by Mr. Sparks for closing the debate on the army appropriation bill. Suggestions were made to have a night session; to restrict the speeches to fifteen minutes each and to close the debate to-morrow. An objection was made to all these propositions. Mr. Conger stated that a number of gentlemen on both sides have given notice of a desire to speak, also that many have prepared speeches and would not like to be restricted to fifteen minutes, and also that but few members would be present at night session. On both sides it was declared there was no desire to shut off the debate, and the speaker gave it as his experience that unlimited debate was the shortest debate. On motion all general debate was ordered closed at three o'clock Friday, leaving the five minute debate still open. The House then went into committee of the whole. There followed a wordy discussion that ended without action.

In the Senate on the 3d the Senate report of the committee on privileges and elections on the credentials of Chas H. Bell, appointed by the governor, Senator from New Hampshire, was taken up at the opening of the Senate. Mr. Hoar argued in favor of the admission of Mr. Bell, saying there is an unbroken line of precedents for so doing. Mr. Voorhees introduced a bill to authorize the President to appoint James Shields, of Missouri, bragadier-general in the army on the retired list. Mr. Hereford gave notice that on Monday he would call up the resolution of Mr. Hoar condemnatory of the Democratic policy, in order to express his views upon it. After an executive session the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the House no business was transacted on the 3d, the entire day being taken up with discussions over the army appropriation bill

The Senate was not in session on the 4th.

In the House the general debate on the appropriation bill was resumed, and no other business attempted.

The Senate was not in session on the 5th.

In the House the appropriation bill was again discussed at length but no action was taken.

CRIME.

LYNCHING AT FORT SCOTT.

Bill Howard, the negro who so outrageously abused a little girl at Fort Scott, was arrested on the 16th, and smuggled into jail at that place. In ten minutes the jail was surrounded by a thousand men. A close watch was kept over the jail which was guarded by the sheriff's officers until 7 o'clock when at least three thousand men were on the public square. The sheriff was overpowered and the keys of the jail taken and the villain was in the hands of the mob. He fought furiously, but a rope was put around his neck and he was dragged to the market square. He was a powerful man and held the rope in his teeth three-fourths of the distance. The rope was thrown over a lamp post and he was drawn up. After hanging thirty minutes he was taken down and a bonfire of boxes saturated with coal oil was lighted, on which the body was placed and entirely consumed. The lynching was done without any apparent organization, everybody almost taking part in it either by act or countenance. The men were without masks. The burning is condemned by many on the ground of its barbaric character—it being asserted that death was sufficient. The temper of those engaged in the lynching was not so much a punishment to the brute but as a warning against the commission of a cimilar crime.

A CHICAGO TRAGEDY.

A scandal was occasioned in Chicago some time ago by the attention paid to Mrs. Henry Gelderman by Dr. Henry Meyer, the impropriety of his addresses arising from the fact that Mrs. Meyer and Mr. Gelderman had shortly before died under circumstances which, taken in connection with the subsequent conduct of the surviving ones, were deemed suspicious. The bodies of the two deceased were therefore exhumed, and after a careful analysis, just completed, large quantities of strychnine were found in the system of Mr. Gelderman, and the stomach of Mrs. Meyer was found impregnated with the deadly colchicine. A coroner's jury after hearing the testimony of the chemist, found a verdict recommending that Dr. Meyer and Mrs. Gelderman be held for murder.

$85,000 EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Information has been received of an express robbery last week, that has been kept quiet by the express companies, near Reno, on the Central Pacific. The train was taken charge of by a party of masked men and the express car robbed of $85,000. Wells, Fargo & Co. do the express business on that road, and it was one of their safes that was robbed. The amount stolen is said to have been composed chiefly of currency, but that is not certainly known. The robbers escaped and no information has been received of their capture

ALL FOR A RING.

At Texarkana, Texas, Sam Crowley, freight conductor on the Texas & Pacific railroad, shot and killed Thos. Hanks, a saloon keeper, who was a senator in the legislature of 1874. Hanks had threatened to kill Crowley on sight because he had given away a ring pledged for a debt several months since.

IMPRISONMENT FOR NINETY-NINE YEARS.

A special from Richmond, Ky., says the jury in the case of Mack Maughin, charged with murder, rendered a verdict of guilty, and fixed his punishment at hard labor in the penitentiary for life. This is the third murderer who has thus been sentenced by the Madison county court this term.

CASUAL.

FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.

A portion of the wholesale stores of St. Louis were destroyed by fire last week. The fire broke out in building No. 504 and 506 North Fifth street, occupied by S. M. Hamilton & Co., wholesale dry goods on ground floor, and Mack & Co., wholesale clothiers, on the upper floor. This building, an ell of which extends round to St. Charles street, is a complete wreck, and the stocks totally destroyed. The two upper stories of 500 and 502 on the corner of St. Charles and Fifth streets lately occupied by Appleton, Noyes & Mande, was also burned. The fire then spread to the rear of Altheimer & White's wholesale hat and cap house, 418 Washington avenue, and adjoining the clothing house of Meyer Brothers on the west and two small cigar and liquor stores on the east, which are now burning. The flames also spread to the rear of the Verandah row, fronting on Fourth street, between St. Charles and Washington avenues. On the roof of the rear part of this building several firemen were standing when the rear wall of the Fifth street stores fell, killing one man named Nelson, mortally wounding another man named Billy Betz and badly injuring two or three others.

TORNADO IN THE SOUTH.

A severe tornado passed over Brown Point, N. C. Several houses were blown down, scattering the furniture broadcast. One boy was killed and many seriously injured by falling timbers. Trees and fences were prostated and great damage done.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

A Sioux Falls, Dakota, special says prairie fires reached the suburbs of the town and were only checked by great exertion. The wife of John Forbion, a farmer, was burned to death in attempting to save their barn.

A FATAL SLIDE.

A land slide on the Lehigh Valley railroad threw the engine of the New York passenger train from the track, killing the engineer, Nicholas Spillinger, and seriously injuring the fireman.

FIVE PERSONS DROWNED.

A small craft, bound from Cape Hatteras for Newburn, N. C., capsized in a gale and five persons were drowned.

POLITICS.

MINISTER TO GERMANY.

Andrew D. White has been nominated by the President as minister to Germany. Mr. White is a resident of New York, and is president of Cornell university.

OLATHE VOTES TEMPERANCE.

Gov. St. John addressed a large and enthusiastic temprance meeting at Olathe, his home, and the next day the entire anti-license ticket was elected by an overwhelming majority.

FOREIGN

NATAL.

A dispatch from Pietermaritsburg, March 11th, says: Several native runners, induced by large rewards, started for Ekowe with dispatches for Col. Pearson, but returned, reporting the roads destroyed. Every approach is commanded by the military kraals. The forts and country are swarming with Zulus. With the utmost care, Col. Pearson's supplies, it is believed, will be exhausted by the end of March. The expedition organized on the lower Tugela for his relief, amounts to fourteen companies of regulars. As soon as this native contingent is sufficiently strengthened the expedition will be pushed forward. A serious breach has occurred between Sir Bartle Frere and the governor of Natal in consequence of the harsh measures sanctioned by the former to conscript natives.

INDIA.

The British under Captain Gough defeated 5,000 Afghans, killing 40. The British loss was 3 officers and 3 men killed and 31 wounded. A correspondent at Rangoon reports that some powerful chiefs have renounced their allegiance to the King of Burmah. This probably will be represented as the result of British intrigues, and may precipitate a crisis. Burmese war vessels are posted on the river with the evident intention of preventing the British residents in Mandalay from escaping by water.

WAR AGAINST THE SLAVE TRADE.

An Egyptian officer sent to break up the slavery depots at Bahr el Gazal Kerdofen reports an engagement with Sueliman, cheif slave trader and owner of twenty-five depots. His importations numbers thousands. The Egyptian forces numbered 3,000, a part were armed with improved rifles and were entrenched. Sueliman, with 11,000 Arabs, made several assaults, but were completely defeated and fled in disorder, leaving 1,087 dead. The Egyptians lost 20 men.

FAMINE IN EGYPT.

The report of the Englishman sent by river (Wilson), to inquire into the famine in Upper Egypt, shows by statistics, that ten thousand persons died by starvation alone in Girgh, Kena and Esna. The famine which was really a money famine, caused by over-taxation, has now terminated; but has left disastrous consequences if a similar taxation continues. Another partial failure in the rise of the Nile will cause a famine worse than the last.

ITALY.

A dispatch from Baveno says the Italian government recently received an anonymous letter giving warning that an attempt would be made to assassinate Queen Victoria between the frontier and Turin. It was believed the sole object of the writer was to embarrass the government; but every precaution was taken to insure the Queen's safety.

THE WAR IN INDIA.

2,000 Afghans attacked a small detachment of the British in Pisher valley, and were repulsed with a loss of 60 killed. No casualties among the the British.

HUNGARY.

A contractor has undertaken to repair and raise the dams at Szegedin within thirty days. The rebuilding of Szegedin commences in June.

WAR ON CHILI.

Peru and Bolivia have concluded an offensive and defensive alliance, and both countries have declared war against Chili.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BIG CASE FOR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

What promises to be a remarkaby interesting case was opened up in Lawrence, Kansas, last week. As previously reported, the body of Mr. J. W. Hillman, supposed to have been killed near Medicine Lodge, by the accidental discharge of a gun, arrived in Lawrence for identification, certain insurance companies having refused to pay the amounts which would be due Mrs. Hillman in case her husband is really dead. Shortly before leaving Lawrence Hillman took out polices as follows: $10,000 in the New York Life, $100,000 in the Mutual Life and $5,000 in the Connecticut Mutual. As soon as the death was announced Mrs. Hillman applied for the above sums, but was told that under the circumstances the body would have to be identified by medical authority and by the testimony of friends. A jury was called by Coroner Morris of Douglas county, and the first witness summoned was J. H. Brown, Mr. Hillman's traveling companion. The examination of the body so far as made utterly fails to identify it, there being marks both of resemblance and difference. It has somewhat the appearance of an Indian half-breed, and is said to be 2½ inches taller than Hillman. The case will certainly be one of the most interesting of the kind on record.

TEXAS SPORT.

A special from Dallas, Texas, giving a brief account of a desperate fight in Erath county. On March 30th an attempt was made to arrest a man named Holaday for carrying a six-shooter. He resisted, and he and a number of friends took refuge in a barricaded house on Flat creek. Several men, among them Messrs. Roberts, Khith and Ross, made another attempt to arrest Holaday and were killed and three others mortally wounded. A second attempt was made and two more of the arresting party were killed. The sheriff of Erath county then called a strong posse and started for the scene of conflict, but the result was not known when the account was written.

THE OLIVER-CAMERON CASE.

The breech of promise case by Mrs. Oliver against Simon Cameron, has to the great satisfaction of decent people drawn a close. The judge's charge to the jury was exceedingly brief, he said: "Gentlemen of the jury Take this case and dispose of it. Mr. Clark, pass the papers to the foreman." The jury rendered a verdict for the defendant. The first vote stood three for the plaintiff and nine for the defendant; second was one for plaintiff and eleven for defendant. It took two hours and a half to convince this one juror and bring him over to the majority. An effort will be made to secure a new trial, and if refused the case will be carried to the court in banc upon exceptions.

THE POOR PONCAS.

An Omaha special says: A band of Poncas now here held a council with General Crook. Standing Bear and Buffalo Chips drew a dismal picture of their sufferings, wrongs and misfortunes, and protested against being sent south to the Indian Territory, but acknowledged they must obey and go. They only asked that General Crook furnish them money to bury those of their number who must die en route of fatigue and unaccustomed heat. Crook said all their sad story was known in Washington and all help must come from there. He could only furnish them rations for their southward journey. Five Poncas now here are already ill.

AID FOR THE NEGROES.

Several prominent colored ministers of St. Louis and Milton Turner, ex-United States minister to Siberia, have issued an appeal to benevolent people everywhere for means to assist the colored emigrants from the South to their destination in Kansas. So far the colored people of St. Louis have fed and sheltered these emigrants while there, and assisted many of them to their new homes, but the tax has become greater than they can bear, and now ask assistance from the charitably disposed throughout the country.

POOR PROSPECTS AT SALINA.

Information is received from Salina, Kas., that, owing to the dry warm weather, the wheat is shooting up for jointing, while nearly all the fields in that vicinity are, for the most part, dead or dying. The roots are dead with few acceptions, and the base of the plants are withered, so that there can be little hope of a one-third crop, even if rain should come at once, of which there is little prospect.

AMERICAN HORSES FOR AFRICA.

The British government has chartered the steamers Ontario and Borussia; the former sails for the United States to take 500 mules to Natal; the latter embarks cavalry for South Africa.

A LARGE SALE.

It is reported in San Francisco, that the Pacific Mail and Central Pacific are negotiating for the sale by the former of its Australian line to the railroad company.

HEAVY FAILURE.

Eddy, Couse & Co., of Troy, N. Y., stove manufacturers, have failed. Liabilities, $59,000: nominal assets, $120,000.

COMMERCIAL

WEEKLY GRAIN REVIEW.

We are indebted to Messrs. Lynde, Wright & Co., of Kansas City, for the following reliable review of the grain trade:

WHEAT—Private cables quote spring wheat at Liverpool one penny per ceutal lower otherwise there is no change from quotations of last week.

English country markets are quoted firm and French markets quiet. The unfavorable prospect for the coming crop in Great Britain reported last week has not improved. Stocks are also diminishing, dealers showing no inclination to fill their warehouses at present low prices. This action is greatly owing to the continued stringency of money markets abroad, and the depressed condition of all branches of business, as well as partly to our large accumulation of grain in store here.

On the Continent, stocks in all importing countries are light, and the requirements of these countries and Great Britain till the next crop is harvested are placed at 100,000,000 bus. Of this amount America is expected to contribute fully one-half.

Estimating the resources of other countries relatively with previous years, there is no data to prove an abundance of supply against the anticipated demand. The weather of the next two weeks at home and abroad will probably develop or indicate prices for the future of the season.

Reports in the interest of the "bears" have been circulated to the effect that wheat in store at Milwaukee and Chicago was not in good condition. These statements, on examination, have been proven to be incorrect.

The condition of the winter wheat in the Middle States is favorable, and the sowing of spring wheat throughout the northwest has been attended with favorable conditions. Kansas alone is complaining of want of rain, and though no serious damage is yet reported to the growing plant, two or three weeks more of drouth would cut off one-half the expected yield.

Values in all our home markets are scarcely changed by a fraction from one week ago.

CORN—In foreign markets there is no change, and the cheapness of wheat is lessening consumption of corn. Another year of high prices in breadstuffs in Great Britain would have fairly introduced corn as a breadstuff to the middle and laboring classes, but the English have not yet taken to it kindly for their own use. Our exports for the week show an improvement of 600,000 bushels over previous week, but liberal receipts at all points have prevented any material reduction from visible supply of last week. Prices are without change.

RYE—No change in values in this cereal. Exports light, with receipts fully up to previous week.

OATS—Eastern markets have been very quiet and last week's range of prices still maintains. In our local market values have not been fully sustained, owing to unexpected larger receipts.

QUOTATIONS.

KANSAS CITY—Grain: Spring wheat, nominal, No. 2, 83c; No. 3, 75c. Winter wheat, No. 2, cash, 99. No. 3, 94c No. 4 cash, 88c bid. Barley, nominal at 75c. Oats, No. 2, 27½c bid. Rye, No. 2, 38c. Corn, No. 2 mixed, cash, 28c.

LIVE STOCK—Choice native steers, $4.40 to $4.75; prime native steers, $4.15@4.35; good native shipping steers, av. 1250 to 1350 lbs., $4.00@4.20; fair light shipping steers, av. 1050 to 1250 lbs., $3.55@3.90; fair to good butchers steers, av. 900 to 1100 lbs., $3.25@3.75; good feeding steers, av. 1000 to 1200 lbs., $3.40@$3.50; good stock steers, av. 800 to 1000 lbs., good flesh, $2.90@3.25; choice cows and heifers, $3.00@3.45; good cows and heifers, $2.75@3.00; common to fair cows and heifers, $2.25@2.50 milch cows $15.00@30.00 Hogs, heavy packers, $3.40@3.50; light and medium grades, $3.00@3.30. Sheep, prime natives, $3.75@4.25; good medium, $2.75@3.25 common stockers and Mexicans, $2.00@2.50.

PRODUCE MARKET—Apples, $2.75@3.50 per bbl. Butter, good to choice, 15@20c. Eggs, 9c per doz. Chickens, $2.50@2.75 per doz. Turkeys, 9@10c per lb. dressed. Chickens, 6@7c dressed. Cheese, fresh Kansas 5@6c; choice Eastern, 7½c. Cranberries, $6.00@8.00 per bbl. Hides, green, 4@5½c per lb.

New York—Wheat, quiet; No. 2 Chicago, $1.04@1.06; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.06; No. 2, red winter, $1.14½@1.15; No. 2 amber, $1.13. Corn, quiet; steamer, 45c; No. 3, 44½c; No. 2, 45¼@45½c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, dull; hard, $1.01; No. 1, 97c; No. 2, 92½c cash; 89⅝c April; 94⅝c May; 95⅝c June; No. 3, 79½c.

St. Louis—Wheat, April, $1.05¼; May, $1.05¾; June, $1.05⅝@1.05¾. Corn, April, 33½c; May, 33⅝c; June, 34⅝c.

Chicago—Wheat, May, 94½c; June, 95½c. Corn, May, 35⅝c bid; June, 36⅝c bid; July, 37½c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red Wabash, $1.06¾ April; $1.07¾ May; $1.08¼ June. Corn, quiet; cash, 36½c; April, 36½c; May, 37½c.

Baltimore—Wheat, western, quiet and steady at $1.12⅛@1.12⅜. Corn, quiet and steady; 43⅝@43¾c.

Liverpool—Wheat dull and unchanged.

London—Consols unchanged.

A Fancy Dress in Paris.

From the World.

The most marvelous costume was worn by a Paris lady, well known for the fancy balls she gives at home. It was that of an Egyptian, and had it not been artistically perfect would certainly have been condemned as—not quite modest. The wearer was first cased in rose-colored tights, from head to foot; and the dress, sent to her from Egypt, was thoroughly exact, with its black satin girdle fastened lightly over the thigh, the long flowing wings richly embroidered, and but imperfectly covering below the knees; the Egyptian sandals, the head-dress, the lower part of the face painted in checkered colors, and the gorgeous jewels were all so authentic and beautiful that we looked upon the wearer more as a statue than as a woman.

—Beware of the tombstone inscribed, "Gone, but not forgotten." The "late lamented" may be vividly remembered for the evil he did. It is too ambiguous.

BURIED BULLION.

The Lucky Discovery of a Poor but Honest Miner.

From the Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.

For many years past a belief has been prevalent on the Comstock that in early days a large quantity of bullion bars were buried by stage robbers in this vicinity, and that the robbers were killed before they had an opportunity of exhuming the plant. This rumor was scouted by the general public as being on a par with the story of Captain Kidd's buried treasure, but a few old-timers have placed more confidence in the report than they cared to have known, and kept their eyes open for surface indications. The report was confirmed a few weeks ago in a very singular manner by a laborer in the Sutro tunnel named Daniel Connors. He met John Blewett, the foreman, one afternoon in the tunnel and, having first exacted a promise of secrecy from him, exhibited a small bar of bullion about six inches long, remarking at the same time, "That looks pretty solid, don't it?" to which Mr. Blewett responded that if the court knew herself, and he believed she did, it was a pretty solid exhibit in a small compass.

"There's lots more where that came from," said Connors, with a knowing wink; "I found that buried in the ground, and there's a big pile of it."

Mr. Blewett became suddenly interested. Would Mr. Connors go out of the tunnel with him and take a drink? Mr. Connors had no objection, and the mutual health of both parties was drowned in eight fingers (Irish metre) of Sutro whisky, of the same quality as that contained in the quart that killed a man there a few weeks ago.

Mr. Blewett expressed his appreciation of Mr. Connors as a workman. He had always found him to be a faithful, industrious and competent man. If it was ever in his power—and it would not be long before it would be in his power—(and here he threw out some dark hints concerning sub-drains, lateral drifts and flooded mines, each hint punctuated with a mysterious wink)—if ever it should be in his power—a certain friend of his, whom he did not care to mention at present for reasons of delicacy (another mysterious wink), might obtain the lucrative position of assistant foreman over 500 men. Take another, Mr. Connors?

Mr. Connors took. The chink of glasses was succeeded by a gulping sound, and there was silence for a brief interval. Both men left the saloon arm in arm, and the next day Mr. Connors slunk into the back-room of the little saloon with a heavy bundle under his arm wrapped up in canvas. Shortly afterward Mr. Blewett, with his hat pulled down over his eyes after the manner of a poker sharp, and with an extremely guilty look darted in. The conversation that ensued was carried on in whispers. The mysterious parcel was unraveled and it proved to be a large bar of bullion of the value of $1,284 27, as shown by the stamps. Connors was suffering from a disease which made it necessary for him to go to San Francisco for medical attendance. He would leave the bar in the care of his friend Blewett until he returned, where they would both proceed to the hiding place of the treasure in Flowery district and divide the spoils. Would Mr. Blewett advance him $100 to help pay his expenses?

"Why, certainly, my dear boy."

Mr. Connors went to San Francisco. He became so sick that he could not write. Mr. Blewett became nervous. He gave the bar of bullion to John Cassidy to have it assayed. The assayer's certificate reads as follows:

Babbitt metal	99
Quicksilver	1
Total	100

M. Blewett has had three fights already and he has not heard from Connors yet.

Woman Sufferage in Kansas.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Herald.

A Hoosier sees in Kansas many new and unfamiliar sights, but none more interesting than that of the ladies voting. They have the privilege of voting in all matters pertaining to schools. As far as my observation goes the ladies here have minds of their own. They neither vote for the "handsomest man" nor the one their husbands tell them to vote for unless the candidate is, in their own opinion, the proper one. Their votes cannot be bought. They are universally on the side of morality and temperance; hence the workers in the temperance cause are warm advocates of equal suffrage. Election days pass quietly. If there is any drinking or fighting done it is not at the polls. Everything is orderly there, notwithstanding contrary reports circulated by anti-suffragists in the Eastern States. Candidates keep carriages going for the accommodation of the ladies, but a great many walk up and deposit their votes. As the result, so far, has been very satisfactory, even to the men (the brutes), it will probably be but a short time until equal suffrage is granted. The gentlemen show their gallantry and faith in the ability of the ladies by appointing them to office. The enrolling clerks of the legislature are ladies, also a large proportion of the county superintendents, who, in every instance, discharge their duty in a manner that gives universal satisfaction. Ladies are not so plenty here as in Indiana. Perhaps that is the reason they are so well respected and protected. They are scarce enough to be precious. In proof of which we often see advertisements for wives by some of the young men who took Greeley's advice some time ago and now have handsome farms and homes of their own. I noticed in a paper a few days since the offer of a fine horse to the person who would assist the advertiser in securing a "good, industrious wife."

How to Preserve Failing Eye-Sight.

From the Magazine of Pharmacy.

Sit in such a position as will allow the light to fall obliquely over the shoulder of the page or sewing. Do not use the eyes for such purpose by any artificial light. Avoid the special use of the eyes in the morning before breakfast. Rest them for a half a minute or so while reading or sewing, or looking at small objects, and by looking at things at a distance, or up to the sky; relief is immediately felt by so doing. Never pick any collected matter from the eye-lashes or corners of the eyes with the finger nail; rather moisten it with saliva and rub it away with the ball of the finger. Frequently pass the ball of the finger over the closed eyelids toward the nose; this carries off any excess of water into the nose itself by means of the little canal which leads into the nostril from each inner corner of the eye, this canal having a tendency to close up in consequence of the slight inflammation which attends weakness of eyes. Keep the feet always dry and warm, so as to draw any excess of blood from the other end of the body. Use eye-glasses at first carried in the vest-pocket, attached to a guard, for they are instantly adjusted to the eye with very little trouble, whereas, if common spectacles are used, such a process is required to get them ready, that to save trouble the eyes are often strained to answer a purpose. Wash the eyes abundantly every morning. If cold water is used, let it be flapped against the closed eyes with the fingers, not striking hard against the ball of the eyes. The moment the eyes feel tired, the very moment you are conscious of an effort to read or sew, lay aside the book or employ yourself in some active exercise not requiring the close use of the eyes.

PUBLIC STORY-TELLERS.

How the Senators and Representatives Amuse Themselves in Their Leisure Hours.

Washington Correspondence St. Paul Pioneer Press.

When some Senator or member of moderate ability is making a speech, the cloak-rooms are generally crowded. The scene represents a club-room more than anything else, but were there not so many hats and coats hung along the walls, and were there a little more of an air of cheerfulness, the resemblance would be more complete. As it is, however, the cloak-rooms are the most interesting places at the Capitol. Around the wall are cleats on which are large brass hooks with the names of the owners on little cards tacked under them, on which the Congressional hats and coats are hung. There are sofas and settees, of old-fashioned patterns and well-worn; numerous chairs, in various stages of decay and offering various degrees of attraction, are scattered about; there is a tankard of ice-water, three or four marble wash-basins, with soap and towels, and at the House end of the Capitol a couple of barber's chairs in each cloak-room. Cheerful fires are burning in the grates, and generally one of the chandeliers is lighted, for the only light that can otherwise be obtained is filtered through the stained-glass windows from the public corridors. A box of matches sets on the mantel, and in the House cloak-room one of the pendant gas-jets seen in cigar stores, gives the smoker his "fire."

At any time during the session groups of lounging statesmen may be passed, in every variety of posture, all smoking and discussing the events of the day or telling stories; and some of the best story-tellers in the world were in the last Congress.

Abraham Lincoln's stories are quite as much a part of his administration as the emancipation proclamation. President Grant told a story eloquently when he was "unbent," but he was not in the habit of telling them promiscuously. President Hayes does not originate stories as Lincoln did, but often quotes them, and seems to have been studying Lincoln, for he repeats his sayings very frequently. Secretary Evarts is a habitual wag, and is the life of cabinet meetings, very often illustrating his views on a pending question by the point of an anecdote. Many of his stories are in circulation now. Attorney-General Devens doesn't tell many stories, but is given to punning. Secretary Thompson loves a joke as well as ever a man did, and can entertain a man with "Hoosier" anecdotes for a whole evening at a time. Postmaster-General Key often a tempts to be funny, and sometimes succeeds, but generally tells a story you have heard before. Schurz is fond of a good story, but doesn't tell one. Sherman and McCrary are the sober men of the cabinet. Sherman sometimes smiles, but was never heard to give a good hearty laugh. McCrary laughs sometimes, and is always in a good humor, but you seldom get an anecdote from him.

Charles Sumner never knew what a joke was. Humor was entirely absent from his nature. Morton enjoyed stories, and told them sometimes, but he was always a very busy man, and when he wasn't in bed, suffering torture indescribable, he was generally at work. Gen. Sherman is an inveterate story-teller, and you can catch him at army headquarters, surrounded by his staff, relating his experiences, of which he seems to have had quite an unusual amount of an amusing character, or describing some funny sight he has seen, or some funny thing he has heard. He has a very keen sense of the rediculous, and is graphic in description, and very successful in mimicry. Vice-President Wheeler enjoys a joke as well as any man in congress, but seldom perpetrates one.

Conkling is inimitable when he chooses to be. There is no man in public life who has conversational powers equal to his. He can be interesting on any topic that may enter a conversation, and when he fairly lets himself out, as he did in England a year ago last summer people stare at him until they are overcome by fascination. Blaine is equally accomplished, but does not display himself as Conkling does ons tated occasions. Blaine is more genial as a common thing, but is not so pyrotechnic in his displays. Gen. Butler can make himself as interesting as any man, when he chooses, but his humor generally is of a grim kind, and he tries to make people uncomfortable. If Butler should sit down at a dinner table with twelve strangers, before the coffee was reached he would find the tender spots in each man's armor. He has a disagreeable way of finding out the weaknesses of those whom he comes in contact and a conceited ass or braggart never wants to meet Butler a second time. He puts this faculty of making people uncomfortable to a very good use sometimes; but he isn't always disagreeable, but can be as charming as a sweet sixteen when he chooses. Martin J. Townsend, Proctor Knott, Sunset Cox, Charles Foster, and Dr. Stewart were the story-tellers of the last House. Dr. Stewart will be especially missed from the cloak-room coteries, and his stories, most of which were new down here, will be quoted until he comes back to Congress to tell some more.

How a $600 Chronometer Cost John Jacob Astor $60,000.

In the "Canserie" of the Boston Transcript a good story is retold: One of John Jacob Astor's Captains had sailed six voyages to China without a chronometer, depending on "dead reckoning" and "lunars." Just before starting upon the seventh voyage he suggested to Mr. Astor that it would be safer to have a chronometer. "Well, get one," said the merchant. The Captain did so and entered its cost in his account current. When Mr. Astor's eye fell upon the item he drew his pencil through it. The Captain expostulated. "Tam it, man," said Astor, "I tolt you to get one; I didn't say I'd pay for it." The Captain severed his connection then and there, went into Wall street engaged with other owners, and before night was in command of as fine a ship as ever floated in New York's beautiful bay. In three days he was