THE TICKET.

Taylor Beats Wydman for Secretary of State.

Spear and Burket Nominated for Supreme Judges.

Balance of State Ticket Nominated—McKinley, Foraker, Bushnell and Hahn Delegates—The Platform Endorses President Harrison's Policy.

CLEVELAND, O., April 29.—The republican state convention was called to order Thursday morning at 11 o'clock by Temporary Chairman Griffin. After prayer the convention was turned over to the permanent chairman, Gov. McKinley. He was applauded in the wings of the stage and greeted with flattering cheers. Gov. McKinley spoke in a dignified strain. He said the republicans were here to organize for victory in '92.

He lauded the national administration as one of the most magnificent in history. He mentioned the name of Harrison, which was roundly cheered, and of Blaine, at which the crowd fairly went wild. When he complimented Secretary Foster there was another great outburst of applause.

Chairman Griffin announced that the next thing in order was the report of the committee on permanent organization. Chairman of the committee, Postmaster Ikes, of Newark, read the report.

The names of Gov. McKinley and John Malloy, for chairman and secretary of the convention, were received with shouts of applause. Capt. Keller, of Lancaster, moved the report be adopted. It was done without a dissenting vote, and the expected fight did not take place.

Gov. McKinley closed with an eloquent appeal for harmony and unity. The reports of the committee on credentials and rules were adopted. Gen. Grosvenor now appeared to read the report of the committee on resolutions.

THE PLATFORM.

The republicans of Ohio join with their brethren in all the states and territories of the union in reaffirming their allegiance to the Republican party and in expressing their confidence in the principles of the great organization which carried the country in 1888.

We declare our unbounded confidence in President Benjamin Harrison, and without qualification indorse and commend his administration of the great office which he holds. He has given the country a wise, just and patriotic administration. He has maintained the national dignity and honor at home and abroad. He has upheld the glory of the flag while promoting peace and securing prosperity. He has faithfully redeemed the pledge given by him before his election, and jealously guarded the interests of the whole people. While carefully and intelligently observing the platforms and teachings of his party he has yet been a statesman, wise, broad and eminently American and patriotic.

The people of Ohio have a just pride in the administration of the affairs of this state by Gov William McKinley, jr. He brought to the discharge of his duties as governor ripe experience, great learning in statesmanship and an honest and patriotic purpose: and he has already shown himself capable, faithful and wise. We heartily indorse his administration thus far, and assure him of our great esteem and confidence.

The best exemplification of the principle of protection—a cardinal one with the republican party—that has found expression in the statutes is the McKinley law, and we cordially declare our adhesion to the doctrines of that great measure, including, as worthy of particular mention, its reciprocity feature.

It will not escape the profound attention of the country that the democratic party, coming into power in the house of representatives as the implacable foe of the law, then just enacted, and of its underlying principle of protection to American labor and American interests with the avowed purpose to wipe it from the statute books so far as its power extended at the first opportunity, has, after witnessing its beneficent operations for a single year, deliberately determined it inexpedient and unsafe party policy, pending a general election, to attempt its repeal, or even its modification except as to less than a half dozen out of its thousands of items and with respect to these it has taken the precaution repeatedly to assure the country in advance that absolutely nothing can come of its attempts in this direction.

We condemn the bill recently passed by the democratic majority in the house of representatives to place wool on the free list, as an unjust and hurtful attack on the agricultural industries of the country, and we insist on such full and adequate protection for the wool industry as will enable American farmers to supply the wool required for consumption in the United States.

We are opposed to free coinage of silver by the United States under existing circumstances, and we would not favor it except under conditions that would reasonably insure the maintenance of a substantial parity between the bullion and the mint or money value of its coin. Every coined dollar should have the intrinsic as well as the monetary value of every other coined dollar.

We favor just and liberal pensions to every soldier and sailor who fought in behalf of the union. We heartily indorse the disability pension bill as an act of justice too long delayed because of the opposition to all just pension legislation by a democratic president and a democratic congress.

We believe in a free ballot and a fair count, and affirm that unless intelligent and patriotic sentiment accord these rights to the humblest citizen in every section of the country it becomes the duty of the federal government to secure them by federal enactment under the authority conferred by the constitution.

While inviting to our shore the worthy poor and oppressed of other nations, we demand the enactment of laws that will protect our country and our people against the influx of the vicious and criminal classes of foreign nations and the importation of laborers under contract to compete with our own citizens: and earnestly approve the rigid enforcement of existing immigration laws by the national administration.

The paragraphs indorsing Harrison were liberally cheered. The allusions to Gov. McKinley and his wise administration were loudly cheered, with stamping of feet and clapping of hands. The tariff and money planks of the platform attracted little attention, but the lines favoring pensions called forth the enthusiasm of the old veterans. The report was adopted without a dissenting voice.

The chairman called for nominations for secretary of state.

Hon. John F. Locke, of Madison county, proceeded to place in nomination Hon. S. M. Taylor, of Champaign county.

John G. O'Connell, of Hamilton county, presented the name of Byron S. Wydman, of Cincinnati.

Hon. J. Frank McGrew, member of the legislature from Clark county, seconded the nomination of Mr. Wydman.

Hon. T. J. Keating, of Columbus, presented John J. Chester.

E. J. West, of Clinton county, seconded the nomination of Mr. Chester.

This closed nominations, leaving three candidates to be balloted for, namely: Hon. S. M. Taylor, of Champaign; Hon. Byron S. Wydman, of Hamilton, and Hon. John J. Chester, of Franklin county.

Chairman McKinley announced the vote as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 772; necessary to choice, 387; of which Mr. Wydman received 188; Chester, 147½; Taylor, 436½.

The selection of a candidate for the long term in the supreme court was the question of only a few minutes. Hon. A. T. Brinsmade, of Cleveland, presented the name of Judge William T. Spear, the present chief justice, and on motion of J. P. Smith, of Lucas, the rules were suspended and the nomination of Judge Spear made by acclamation.

The following were then put in nomination for second supreme judge: McElroy, of Delaware; Pugh, of Franklin; Phillips, of Muskingum; Campbell, of Gurnsey; Long, of Putnam; Burket, of Hancock; Thompson, of Scioto; Wildman, of Huron; Stewart, of Franklin; Londin, of Brown.

After exceedingly arduous labor by the clerks for fifteen minutes the vote on supreme judge was announced as appended: Thompson 173, McElroy 44, Pugh 72, Phillips 43, Long 25, Burket 143, Wildman 111, Stewart 48, Londin 109, Campbell 56.

No nomination was made and a new ballot was ordered.

Mr. Long, of Putnam, appeared and withdrew in favor of Judge Burket.

On the second call Mr. Keating, of Franklin county, withdrew the name of Judge Pugh, of Franklin county.

At the close of the call Clinton county changed to Burket, and a half dozen other counties followed, assuring his nomination. On motion of Joseph P. Smith, of Columbus, the rules were suspended and Burket was nominated by acclamation, before the vote was announced.

Josiah B. Allen was then nominated for supreme court clerk.

As candidates for the nomination of member of board of public works, J. Park Alexander, of Summit county, Capt. E. L. Libarger, of Coshocton, and Chris J. Engel, of Cuyahoga, were named. At the close of the ballot changes began for Libarger, it being evident he was nominated. It was made unanimous, without announcing the vote.

McKinley, Foraker, Hahn and Bushnell, were then elected delegates to Minneapolis by acclamation.

Alternates-at-Large—Robert Nevin, E. W. Poe, J. F. Atwood, M. M. Boothman.

Presidential Electors—Myron T. Herrick, Lorenzo Danforid.

FLAMES AT HUDSON, O.

Business Part of the Town Destroyed—The Fire of Incendiary Origin.

HUDSON, O., April 29.—Fire swept Main street Thursday morning, but it was stopped before destroying the Adelphian Hall building. The Akron fire department arrived too late to help. The total loss will reach $175,000; insurance now known, $60,000. The heaviest losers are C. H. Buss, general merchandise, $60,000; insurance $20,000. Edson & Ball, Mansion house, loss $10,000; insurance $6,000. King & Bower, brick block, $40,000; insurance unknown. S. Miller, boots and shoes, loss $8,000; insurance $3,500. The fire was of incendiary origin. The general impression prevails that because of the recent action of council in closing the saloons, some one took revenge. Thieving students and others were caught but settled: The fire was discovered at 3:30 a. m. Rain set in at 5:30 a. m., wetting the shingle roofs and with the help of the Hudson Fire Co. saved the north end of the town. Two groceries, two tin shops, one harness shop, one drug store and one saloon remains on Main street. E. E. Rogers, Township clerk, lost the township records since 1800 and valuable insurance books and papers.

Deeming's Trial Must Go On.

MELBOURNE, April 29.—The judge of central criminal court gave his decision Thursday on the application for a postponement of the case of Deeming, the murderer. The judge decided that the trial must go on. Thereupon Mr. Lyle, solicitor for Deeming, withdrew from the case and Mr. Forlongs, barrister, took charge of the defense, receiving instructions directly from Deeming. The latter looked pale and more hollow-cheeked than when placed in prison.

DEEMING.

Tornado at Valparaiso, Ind.

VALPARAISO, Ind., April 29.—A storm of great intensity burst over this city. It is impossible at this time to form any estimate of the damage wrought by the wind, which leveled everything in its path. The Grand Trunk round-house was completely demolished and the debris scattered over the track for a distance of fifty feet; houses were wrested from their foundations, and there were any number of miraculous escapes from instant death. Reports from other points in the county indicate much damage. The course of the storm was northwest. The fall of rain was unprecedented.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—For Tennessee and Kentucky—Showers, followed by fair, west winds; fair Saturday, cooler, winds becoming northwest.

For West Virginia and Ohio—Fair till Saturday; colder, northwest winds.

For Indiana—Fair till Saturday; warmer Friday night, except stationary temperature in extreme south; northwest winds, becoming variable.

Carried Off by a Jilted Lover.

BRENDON, Ia., April 29.—Miss McDonell, a pretty school teacher, has been kidnaped. The attentions of W. C. Baine was rejected, and a couple of days ago she disappeared. It is learned that she was forced into a carriage by the rejected lover. Though searching parties have been scouring the country, nothing has been seen of either.

ADULTERATION.

Points From Commissioner Bethel's Annual Report.

The Adulteration of Food Is General and Steadily Increasing.

Complaint of a Lack of Support By Prosecuting Attorneys—Their Luke-Warmness Makes It Hard to Secure Convictions in a Large Portion of Cases.

COLUMBUS, O., April 29.—State Food and Dairy Commissioner Bethel submitted his annual report to the governor Thursday. His year closed the 15th of November, at which time the report naturally would have been prepared had not Mr. Bethel decided to await the end of his term before submitting a statement of the result of his work. During his term of office, it will be remembered, the office of state food and dairy commissioner, which had been previously appointive, became, by act or the legislature, elective.

The report covers nearly eighteen months, from November 15, 1890, to May 3, 1892, when the new commissioner will take the office, and Mr. Bethel will retire. The commissioner complains that he has been seriously hampered by the lack of sufficient funds to properly prosecute his work, and says that certain of the departments of the state service might retrench in expenses to the advantage of the food and dairy commissioner. He speaks of the benefits which will accrue from the passage of the Sterritt bill increasing the salary of the commissioner, providing him with an office room, etc., and he recommends that authority be given the commissioner to appoint and pay a salary to a clerk. He also refers incidentally to the advantages which will be derived by the people from the passage of the bill requiring the branding of cheese, and other legislation of a similar character enacted by the recent general assembly. In the matter of the adulteration of wine, of which so much complaint has been made by manufacturers and dealers, the commissioner says that he has been unable to arrive at any definite results as yet. The report states that the consumption of oleomargarine has been reduced in Ohio, although it has increased elsewhere in the United States. This increase elsewhere, it says, indicates that oleomargarine is certain to establish itself as an article of food.

Prof. H. A. Webber, the state chemist, made analyses of fifty samples during the year, which embraced both food and articles which enter into the preparation of food.

Prof. Fennel, of Cincinnati, the chemist of the southern district of the state, in an appendix to the commissioner's report, states that the adulteration of food is general, and is steadily increasing. He treats at length the analysis of condensed milk, and says that all but one sample submitted to him were below the standard. His portion of the report also gives lengthy and interesting information relating to the adulteration of baking powder and oleomargarine.

H. H. Hyman, the assistant inspector at Cleveland, complains that prosecuting attorneys have never given much, if any, time to the technical questions which arise regarding the enforcement of the food adulteration laws. The prosecuting attorneys, too, he says, are as a general thing allied to the interests of the people in their own counties, which makes it extremely hard, in a large portion of the cases, to secure conviction. He says that the department should have more assistants, so that each district could be covered fully at least once every three months.

Blaine Opposes Cable Monopoly.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Secretary Blaine appeared before the senate committee on commerce and made a strong argument in opposition to the passage of the pending joint resolution authoring the landing of the French cable on the shores of Virginia and South Carolina. The pith of the secretary's objection was that the French Cable Co., co-operating with the Brazilian government, had an absolute monopoly of the cable privileges between the United States and Brazil, and that if the resolution was passed the negotiations which have been in progress for two years, looking to the procurement of a concession to an American cable company to enter Brazil would come to naught.

Lower Mississippi on a High.

GREENVILLE, Miss., April 29.—The Mississippi river is still rising, and stood Thursday night forty-two and three-tenths feet, a rise of two-tenths foot in the last twenty-four hours. In the past seven days the river has risen two and two-tenths feet. There is every indication now that the river will pass above the high-water mark of last year by at least one foot.

Entire Business Portion Burned.

REED CITY, Mich., April 29.—The entire business portion of the town of Chase, eight miles west of this place, burned Thursday night. Sixty-three stores and dwellings were destroyed, causing an estimated loss of $100,000, insurance meager. An incendiary is thought to have started the fire.

Murder Case Witness Assassinated.

DENISON, Tex., April 29.—W. T. Sharman, the only witness in an important murder case here, was shot to death by a man unknown while in bed. The case in which he was a witness grew out of an old feud, and he is the twentieth victim. He had received a number of warnings that his life was in danger.

Fatal Train Collision.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., April 29.—A freight train on the L. and N. road ran into a passenger train near Guthrie, telescoping the ladies' coach. No passengers were injured, but the fireman of the freight train, Chas. Wallace, and an unknown colored tramp were killed.

The German frontier is being strictly watched in order to prevent an influx of French anarchists into Germany.

FLOODING INDIANA.

Green Goods Swindlers of New York Scattering Their Circulars.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 29.—The green goods swindlers of New York are flooding this state, and more particularly this city, with circulars in their peculiar line. Banks, newspaper offices, merchants and business men generally are in daily receipt of the most alluring bait, and the secret service officers are powerless to check the inundation. Thursday, a stranger, who was identified as a butcher in West Indianapolis, made complaint to the government authorities that a friend of his had been inveigled to New York, where he gave up $300 in good money for a package supposed to represent $4,000, and which, upon returning home, proved to be simply brown paper. He wanted the secret service to take the matter in hand, but when he discovered that any party having dealings with the green goods swindlers was equally as culpable with the principal he lost interest in the proposed prosecution and hastily absented himself. From every quarter of the state reports are received by the secret service officers of the operations of these green goods scamps. It looks to the federal authorities as if they found Indiana a profitable field and were cultivating it to the utmost.

HANGED FOR MURDER.

Officially Pronounced Dead and Placed in a Coffin, Yet He Lives—Can He Be Again Tried for Murder?

HARRISTON, Miss., April 29.—The Negro paid the penalty, but still lives. Coleman Blackburn stands to-day without a rival for the strength of his neck. On the 20th inst. he was hanged for wife murder at Fayette, and is reported to-day able to walk around his room and converse with friends. After hanging for thirty-six minutes and being pronounced dead by three of the local physicians, his supposed remains were turned over to relatives for interment, who reside in Franklin county, a distance of thirty-five miles overland. While en route to the family burying-ground a scratching on the inside of the coffin was heard. The top of the coffin was removed, and the supposed corpse was found to be breathing. A local physician was at once summoned, and after treatment, the patient was pronounced out of danger. He was hanged by the new system, and was jerked up fully six feet, with a three-foot drop.

EIGHT MAY BE LYNCHED.

Negroes to That Number Engaged in the Murder of Dr. Hill—Six Arrested and Confess.

MILLINGTON, Md., April 29.—The mystery surrounding the death of Dr. Jas. H. Hill, of Millington, whose dead body was found early Sunday morning wedged in the shafts of his carriage, was cleared up Thursday night by the terrible confession of Joshua Barnard, a colored boy of 14 years, who admitted witnessing Dr. Hill's murder, but disclaimed any complicity.

He implicates eight Negroes named Charles Brooks, Fletcher Williams, Perry Bradshaw, Henry Hartt, Charles Emory, Fris Comekys, Moses Brown and Philip Manda, and says that the doctor was met on the road by the Negroes. He was first struck on the head with a stone. His throat was then cut, and his body fastened in the shafts of his carriage. Six of the men have been placed in the Chestertown jail. They have all confessed. A great crowd surrounds the jail, and a wholesale lynching bee may take place before daylight.

Collision Caused by the Wind.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., April 29.—A terrible rain and wind-storm passed over this section. A number of buildings were unroofed and several houses removed from their foundations. At West Point some Chicago and Erie box cars were set in motion by the wind and were driven at a rapid rate toward this city. A freight train going west collided with the box cars about a mile west of here, smashing them to pieces and badly damaging the engine. Fortunately no one was killed.

Postmaster and Wife Under Arrest.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 29.—W. S. Hammaker, postmaster at Dego, and wife, were arrested and brought before Commissioner Middleton, of this city, on a charge of having opened a letter addressed to the first assistant postmaster at Washington. They were held in bond to appear at the May term of the U. S. circuit court to be held in this city.

Anarchists Active in South America.

BUENOS AYRES, Argentine, April 29.—Rows between the students and the police continue. The anarchist clubs announce that they will hold meetings on Sunday. The police are aware of the receipt by them of orders from head centers in Europe. Precautionary measures are being taken both in Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

More Bombs Exploded.

PARIS, April 29.—Bombs were exploded before five houses in Langeac, in the department of Haute-Loire. The doors and windows were broken, and the occupants thrown into a panic. Nobody was injured. More trouble is expected to come on May day, and extra constables have been sworn in.

Annie Walden Sentenced for Life.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Annie Walden was sentenced to life imprisonment for the killing of her husband, the son of trainer Walden. She took her sentence as if it was an invitation to dinner, and manifested not the slightest sign of feeling. She insisted that her trial had not been fair and she was badly treated.

Prominent Milwaukeean Short.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 29.—Limderfelt, librarian of the public library and president of the American Library association, was arrested late Thursday afternoon on a charge of embezzlement. He is short about $4,000 in his accounts of money paid for fines.

A Severe Blizzard.

ST. VINCENT, Minn., April 29.—The worst blizzard for years, accompanied by snow, has just blown over this section, causing considerable damage to seeding.

CONDENSED NEWS

Gathered From Different Parts of the Country by Telegraph.

The soldiers' monument at Wooster, O., will be unveiled May 5.

Within the last two weeks three persons have mysteriously disappeared from Burlington, Ia.

Miss Christian, while attempting to cross Indian creek, in West Virginia, on a horse's back, was drowned.

The sale of the Robertson collection at the American Art gallery, New York, has closed. The sale realized $455,022.

"Bunko" O'Brien is believed to have a hand in the kidnaping of Farmer Elisha Hewett, of Bristol, Vt., who is held for ransom.

Seven hundred feet of the World's fair manufacturers' building was blown down, involving a loss of time in the raising of the structure several days.

In the Missouri republican convention Thursday Maj. William Warner, of Kansas City, was nominated for governor by acclamation, amidst the wildest excitement.

Representative Stone, of Kentucky, reported favorably Thursday his bill for the relief of J. C. Shelby, of Carlisle, Ky., paying him $4,440 for stores taken during the war.

Jesus Campech, who lives in a hut with his great-great-grandson, in Mexico, a grown man, is instanced as the oldest man in the world. He says he was born in Spain in 1758.

The president Thursday sent to the senate the nomination of T. Jefferson Coolidge, of Massachusetts, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to France.

Near Hopkinsville, Ky., Thursday, a tornado struck a Presbyterian church and nearly destroyed it. It also swept away fences and damaged property through the western part of the county.

The house committee on public buildings and grounds ordered favorable reports of the following public building bills: Henderson, Ky., $60,000; Logansport, Ind., $60,000; Mansfield, O., $75,000.

The Vienna police have ordered that everybody using dynamite must have a certificate showing where it was bought. Failure to produce such a certificate will be visited by the severest penalties.

An explosion of nitro-glycerine occurred at the Fall River Granite company's ledge in Freetown about six miles from Fall River, Mass. Frank Cain and Joseph McNelly, workmen, were killed.

A bomb exploded on the steps of the Widow Myst's house, in St. Pierre, at 9 o'clock Thursday evening. All the lower rooms were wrecked, and the furniture was smashed to splinters. No one was injured.

Funeral services over the body of Wm. Astor was held at the American Church of the Holy Trinity, Paris, Thursday. It was strictly private. The body was then sent on to Havre for transportation to New York.

Dr. Cyrus Teed's colony of Koreshans, twenty-five in number, started from San Francisco for Chicago, Thursday in a special car. The colony there is to be abandoned, and in the future Chicago will be the home of Teed's disciples.

Firebugs Burn a Mill.

JACKSON, Mich., April 29.—Fire Thursday morning destroyed the Ætna Flouring mills plant, owned by Hayden & Reynolds. Loss $20,000. The fire was incendiary.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, April 29.

FLOUR—Winter patent $4.45@4.75; fancy $4.10@4.15; family, $3.25@3.70; extra, $2.95@3.25; low grade, $2.10@2.50; spring patent, $4.45@4.65; spring fancy, $4.10@4.30; spring family, $3.75@4.00. Rye flour, $4.50@4.60. Buckwheat flour, $2.00@2.25 per 100 lbs.

WHEAT—The market was easy and dull, sellers holding early at 91½@92c, and closing with sellers at 91c. No. 3 red was quiet at about 88@89c.

CORN—Sellers held No. 2 white shelled at 45c; No. 2 yellow at 44c; No. 2 mixed at 43½c. Good high-graded samples were scarce. Trading was mainly in ear, which was quotable at 43@45c according to quality.

OATS—The market was quiet and easy. No. 2 white held at 33½@34c and No. 2 mixed at 31½c.

RYE—The market was quiet for cash No. 2, which was nominally held at 81c.

CATTLE—Shippers: good to choice, $4.00@4.35; common to fair, 3.00@3.75; oxen, good to choice, $3.25@3.75; common to fair, $2.25@3.00; select butchers, $3.90@4.25; fair to good, $3.25@3.85; common, $2.25@2.75.

HOGS—Select heavy and prime butcher, $4.50@4.60; fair to good packing, $4.25@4.45; common and rough, 3.50@4.15; fair to good light, $4.35@4.50; fat pigs, $3.75@4.25; common, $3.00@3.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep—Clippel, $4.25@5.25; unshorn, $5.25@6.00; wethers, $6.25; lambs, $5.50@7.00; spring lambs, $6.50@8.00.

NEW YORK, April 29.

WHEAT—Declined ¼@1c on a more favorable crop report, and foreign selling reacted 1⅛@1⅛c, moderatively active: April, 95⅝@95c; May, 90⅝@91⅝c.

RYE—Quiet: western, 89½@83c.

CORN—Quiet: ¼@⅜c lower, easy: No. 2, 52@53c.

OATS—Dull and weak: western, 34½@41c.

PITTSBURGH, April 29.

CATTLE—Market all through consignments; no cattle shipped to New York.

HOGS—Market fair: all grades, $4.70@4.90; 3 cars hogs shipped to New York.

SHEEP—Market slow and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, April 29.

WHEAT—Dull: No. 2 red spot and April, 97½@97¾; steamer No. 2 red, 88@88½c.

CORN—Easy: mixed spot, 47½@47⅝c; April 47½@47⅝c; steamer mixed, 45½@45⅝c.

OATS—Steady: No. 2 white western, 38½@39c; No. 2 mixed western, 34½@35c.

RYE—Steady: No. 2, 85c.

CHICAGO, April 29.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Cash quotation: Flour nominal and unchanged: No. 2 spring wheat, 81½c; No. 3 spring wheat, 77½c; No. 2 red, 86½@87½c; No. 2 corn, 39½@40c; No. 2 oats, 29½c; No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3 white, 29½@30c; No. 2 rye, 72c; No. 2 barley, 58@60c; No. 3 f. o. b., 48@60c; No. 4 f. o. b., 40@47c; No. 1 flaxseed, 97½c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.

WHEAT—Steady: No. 2 red April, 96½@97c.

CORN—Options steady: fair demand for near deliveries for export, but not much inquiry for late futures; car-lots quiet and firm: No. 4 mixed track, 44c; No. 3 in export elevator, 45c; steamer in export elevator, 46½c; No. 2 low mixed in elevator, 49½c; No. 2 yellow in grain depot, 50½c; No. 2 export elevator, 47½c; No. 2 mixed April, 47½@47¾c.

OATS—Car lots steady: No. 3 white 37c; No. 2 white, 38½c; No. 2 white on track, 39c; No. 2 white April, 37½@38½c.

TOLEDO, O., April 29.

WHEAT—Lower and steady: No. 2 cash, 91c; May, 90½c; June, 89c; July, 84½c; August, 83½c.

CORN—Dull and steady: No. 2 cash, 41c; No. 3, 40c; No. 4, 39½c; May, 41½c; No. 2 yellow, 42c.

OATS—Quiet and steady; cash and May, 30c.

RYE—Dull; cash, 78c.

CLOVER-SEED—Quiet; prime cash, $6.50; mammoth, $6.75.

A MAMMOTH STRUCTURE.

The Wonderful Accomplishment of Mechanical Science.

How the Great Building for Manufactures and Liberal Arts at the World's Fair Was Planned—A Monster Derrick.

It is in its present stage of construction that the mammoth building for the manufactures and liberal arts at the world's fair is most curious and interesting, says Harper's Weekly. They are now at work on the big derrick, or "traveler," as it is called, and the dimensions of this engine are suggestive of the tremendous proportions the building itself will assume as it nears completion. The great Eads bridge at St. Louis is a remarkable structure, and one would fancy that a building containing more iron and steel than that embraced in its mighty arches must be a rare building indeed. In the manufactures building will be used 400 tons more of metal than the amount used by Mr. Eads' engineers. New Yorkers know what Brooklyn bridge looks like. With the metal to be used in the liberal arts building two such bridges could be built, and there would still remain as much as 2,400 tons unused. To be more exact, upwards of 12,000,000 pounds of steel and iron will be consumed by the constructionists in the work of putting the liberal arts hall together.

The plans for this the most extensive building ever attempted by man were prepared by Mr. George B. Post, of New York. The trusses that will support the roof are the largest in the world. There will be a clear span of 386 feet from pillar to pillar. When the New Yorker stated that a span of this proportion would be used, architects and builders generally laughed at the idea, and said that this was ideal construction. But the enterprise was not submitted solely to builders of houses. It was a point that was not all included in the studies of architecture. It more nearly approaches bridge engineering. This is true of more than one building planned for the Columbian exposition. The bridge engineers were consulted, made their calculations, looked wise, closed their eyes as if in deep thought, and then pronounced: "It *can* be done, but it will cost a great fortune in dollars."

Mr. Post was vindicated, and the world's fair treasurer undertook to do the rest. The contracts were let to a Pittsburgh company, and now they are demonstrating the accuracy of the mathematics by literally doing the work.

But there was another problem (and not a small one) to be solved before the iron and steel were made ready. Given the plans and the material, how could this 6,000 tons of metal be lifted into position? There are 26 main trusses, each weighing 200 tons, and these are to form the bases for the roof spans. To lift a mass of material weighing 200 tons, and to handle it with the precision and accuracy necessary for the niceties of Mr. Post's plans, require no common enginery. And no common enginery is brought into play here. It was a month ago that the builders began the work of constructing the engine which was to carry these immense masses of metal as easily as an athlete swings a dumb-bell. It was now almost finished—a derrick 255 feet in height, and 568 feet in length. It is built with four uprights at the corners, that are jointed at sections of 40 feet by heavy cross beams, making the skeleton. For the stays are used as ropes of steel that are strung diagonally. Then there are V trusses that, being bolted and mortised to the cross beams, insure the strength of the structure.

The "traveler" rests on a foundation as stable and as solid as may be. A strip of the great floor was torn up, and piles in three rows were driven in along the line of the track which the derrick is to follow. Caps of timber 12 inches square, on which are placed 100-pound steel rails, make track. Purchase will be had in the great cranes that will be rigged on the top of the "traveler." The heaviest tackle obtainable will be used in the working of these cranes. A stationary engine will be used to move the derrick along the track.

Now that this great derrick is ready, it is expected that the building itself will grow rapidly. In this case the preparation for the work is almost as great an undertaking as the work itself.

IRELAND AT THE FAIR.

The Emerald Isle Will Take Her Place Among Nations.

The countess of Aberdeen, who recently visited the leading American cities in the interest of an Irish exhibit at the Columbian exposition, has written Gen. P. A. Collins, of Boston, stating that she was delighted with the heartiness with which the work had been taken up. After thanking American friends for their cooperation the countess of Aberdeen says:

"We are determined that you shall not be ashamed of the practical support you are giving us, but that the Irish and their friends in America shall feel a glow of pride when they see the productions of peasant hands in the old country in their great metropolis of the west. The intimate relationship which has existed between America and Ireland makes it essential that Ireland and her work as it really is should be properly and efficiently represented in this unique exposition, and we shall keep this object mainly in view rather than any object of introducing Irish manufactures to any large extent into the United States. We are fully aware that there are difficulties in the way of this latter object, but we believe that not only the Irish in America but the people of the United States generally will gladly welcome the opportunity of giving Ireland a chance of showing what she can do and how proud a place she can claim among the nations of the earth by reason of the cleverness and deftness of her people's fingers."

A special committee, she adds, will submit its fuller plans, when the former and a member of the committee will probably visit this country shortly to consult with the American committees.