THE NEWS.

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

Bismarck in Berlin.

Temperance revival at Keokuk, Ia.

The ministerial crisis in Rome is over.

Chinese pirates at work in Hong Kong.

Petrified corpses found at Eaton, Ohio.

Another stage robbery near Fort Worth, Texas.

The Russian press extremely hostile to England.

Affairs on the Mexican border more peaceful.

The Universalists in convention at Providence R. I.

The strike of the Clyde iron workers commenced.

Gaspard Le Croix, landscape painter, dead, in Paris.

Cholera dealing death with fearful rapidity in Morocco.

A serious element of disaffection in the Spanish army.

The noted horse Granite State, died at Bunker Hill, Ill.

John Fields, colored, of Houston, Texas, to hang for rape.

The President proclaims November 28 Thanksgiving day.

Nashville contributes $20,000 to the yellow fever sufferers.

Russia denies having taken part in the Bulgarian uprising.

Harriet Jones, aged fifty-five, burned to death at Middleport, O.

The defendant held in the Miles polygamy case at Salt Lake.

The Chicago merchants who go to Mexico to be properly received.

One thousand dollars of the French Relief Fund sent to Memphis.

J. H. Campbell, of Iowa, buys in the L. B. & W. R. R. for $1,000,000.

England is determined that Russia shall no longer trifle with the treaty.

Masked robbers tackle a stage near Ft. Worth, Texas, and get about $90.

A man named Howard mangled while tamping a blast at Carthage, Mo.

The butchery of the Vacelet family the absorbing topic at Vincennes, Ind.

Eighteen bottles of dynamite discovered in Madrid, and three arrests made.

The treaty of Berlin will be sustained to the letter. So says Johnny Bull.

No expectation that England's ultimatum will be accepted by the Ameer.

The agricultural laborers in Kent and Sussex, England, threaten a strike.

W. A. Moore, dry goods merchant of Des Moines, Ia., failed for $100,000.

A prisoner named Jas. Green burned with the Fairfield, O., police station.

Huston Shelton killed at Kansas City in attempting to board a moving train.

Conrad Kapp, a monomaniac at Keokuk, Ia., slowly starving himself to death.

A commission recommended to stop the depreciation of the Turkish currency.

W. E. Miller's residence, Jefferson City, burglarized and $100 in money taken.

Maud Kircher, of Akron, O., and Lottie Barber, of Columbus, attempt suicide.

Citizens of Tennessee signing petitions for the suppression of illicit distilling.

Rudolph Hilberthausen, a Missouri farmer committed for cattle stealing, in Rock Island, Ill.

The surplus fever fund to be divided among the physicians, 60 of whom are in New Orleans.

Wm. H. Vanderbilt has bought the four year old filly Maud S., for $21,000 cash, of Geo. W. Stone.

George F. Hazzard, the defaulting president of the Auburn, Ind., bank, turns up in Logansport.

Rumors afloat in St. Petersburg that Russia intends to lend active assistance to Sheerce Ali.

The Viceroy of India counsels immediate action on the part of England with regard to Afghanistan.

The British revenue cutter Fanny run into and sunk off Tuskar, and seventeen of the crew drowned.

Don Carlos takes occasion to say bitter things in congratulating Isabella on King Alfonso's escape.

The captain and engineer of the Bywell Castle acquitted and the mate of the Princess Alice censured.

John Harrigan, Wm. McKenney and Frank Anderson arrested at Hannibal, Mo., for counterfeiting.

Nine hundred and twenty-three precious gems captured by customs officials in the Chicago post-office.

Albert Merriman's skull smashed by a bucket of stones falling upon him while in a well, at Carthage, Mo.

Jos. Rotheringer, a young rough, shot fatally through the left breast while burglarizing a store at Viola, Ill.

L. V. Barnes, druggist of Grant, Johnston county, Mo., was arrested for a criminal assault upon a young lady.

Sherman writes a letter is regard to the condition of the treasury for specie resumption. He says it is all right.

The report of the selling of coolies in Cuba confirmed. Dr. Tsechi had engaged to furnish ten thousand a year.

Six hundred delegates in attendance at the annual convention of the Union Missionary Association in Taunton, Mass.

Secretary McCrary says the Iowa Congressmen elected in October will be elected under precedents of the House.

The State Department at Washington telegraphs congratulations to King Alfonso on his escape from assassination.

Wm. Burroughs, known as "Baltimore Bill," and a desperate character, shot and killed by a boy of 16, Francis Blair.

Tributes of respect to the memory of McPherson and Morton at the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, at Indianapolis.

Miss Lizzie Hefferman, of Leavenworth, duped by a chance acquaintance, and deserted, all through her love for dime novels.

J. Brinnell, late receiver of the Central Railroad of Iowa, makes a final settlement of one million seven hundred thousand dollars.

George Freeman, "Sheeney George," arrested in St. Paul; suppose to be implicated in the murder of Policeman Race, of Chicago.

The friends of Gen. Fitz John Porter apply to Secretary McCrary for documents that will set him all right before the public, etc.

Aggregate postal revenues and grants for the government during the year ending June 30, $34,585,169, and expenditures, $34,165,084.

Gleyer and Wallace, the East St. Louis Metropolitans who killed two of Bowman's deputies some time ago, acquitted at Belleville.

Two murderers, E. G. Robinson and Geo. Cramer, go to the "pen" from Plattsburg, Mo., the former for thirty, the later for twenty years.

Frank Roberts hanged at Helena, Montana, for the murder of Howard I. Morris, in September, 1877, having brained him while in his sleep.

Official advices at Washington show much feeling in the British Ministry on account of the operations of Russian agents in this country.

Movements of Persian troops reported toward the Aghanistan frontier that will interfere with the Ameer obtaining troops from Kandahar from Herat.

Secretary Evarts writes a lengthy letter with long sentences to U. S. Minister Welsh about the Halifax awards. A new phase of the fishing question opened.

Winfield McWhirter shot by John Cloyd in Wilson county, Tennessee; a Sheriff's posse goes after Cloyd; they overtake him, a brisk battle ensues and Cloyd and Deputy Frank Woolpole are killed and Dr. Raymor seriously wounded.

CRIME.

GIGANTIC ROBBERY.

The Manhattan Savings and Deposit bank, of New York, was robbed between six and nine o'clock a. m. on Sunday last, of a large amount of money, securities, jewelry, plate and other valuables. The robbery was one of the most daring and complete ever committed. Seven men were engaged in it. The watchman of the bank, Dan Reilly, left his post at six o'clock, after calling up the janitor, Louis Werkle, who resides in the upper part of the bank building with his family. While the latter was dressing seven masked men entered his room and under threats of instant death if he refused, forced the bank keys from him and the combination of the vault. They then handcuffed him, his wife and mother-in-law, and left three of their number to guard them. The remainder then proceeded to the bank on the ground floor, opened the vault, forced the inner doors and rifled the various compartments of their contents, consisting of securities to the amount of $2,757,700, besides a half million in cash and other

SAVED FROM LYNCHING.

George Hazzard, the defaulting President of the First National Bank of Auburn, Indiana, whose affairs have attracted so much attention lately went to Logansport to procure some papers which two endorsers on one of his notes held. They refused to give up the papers until certain money was paid. Hazzard then had them arrested on a charge of larceny which failed before the examining justice. Then Hazzard offered to pay and counted out his money on the table and the desired papers laid along side. Hazzard grabbed both money and papers and with a friend from whom he had borrowed the money, with drawn revolvers escaped from the room. Hazzard was arrested and jailed on a charge of robbery. Shortly after midnight four persons came to the jail, and signing a bond for his appearance, he was set free. On the outside he was seized and thrown into an omnibus and hurried away. Hazzard says they had a rope and told him that they intended to hang him. He, however, managed to cry for help, which brought the police, who returned him to jail.

BONDS OF AN INSURANCE AGENT.

Charles Etheridge, of St. Paul, Minn., an insurance agent and agent of the Union Trust Company of New York, disappeared a few days since with a large amount of money and drafts. The drafs he had mostly cashed in Milwaukee. So far as traced he took with him $35,000 New York exchange, of which $15,000 was issued by the Merchants', and $20,000 by the Minneapolis banks, but paid for by certified checks on the Merchants'. He has $6,000 of this exchange not yet cashed. It is not positively known that the amount of loss by the Merchants' bank is not still larger as he may have cashed more drafts at some other place. With the $1,200 secured from the Second National bank here his defalcation now amounts to $36,000. It cannot be learned that the Mercantile Loan Co., of New York, whose agent Etheridge was, have lost anything by him, though there is reason to believe he collected interest not accounted for.

DEVILS INCARNATE.

The people around Thompson, Penn., are earnestly searching for two tramps, who entered the village school after the children had been dismissed, seized the teacher, Alice Kennett, and grossly assaulted her. Then to prevent her telling the story, cut out her tongue and the young woman managed to reach the blackboard, wrote the circumstances of the terrible affair and description of the scoundrels and then died.

HELD FOR POLYGAMY.

In the case of the Mormon Miles, on trial in Salt Lake for marrying three wives, the accused was held in fifteen thousand dollars bail to appear before the grand jury. The complaining witness was one of his victims, a Miss Owens. The pitiful pleading face of this English girl was enough to stir the heart of any but a savage, as there was no hope for her from the investigation but to prove her shame.

CHECK FORGERY.

Geo. L. Maxwell, formerly well known on the New York stock exchange, has been rearrested on the charge of complicity in the $64,000 check forgery on the Union Trust company. Bail was fixed at $20,000.

COULDN'T STAND THE RACKET.

After two weeks' severe raiding by the police, twelve out of fourteen notorious gambling houses in St. Louis have closed their doors, not being able to stand the racket any longer.

SLID OUT WITH CASH.

It is alleged that James Wheatley, proprietor of the sugar refinery, Brooklyn, is missing, with nearly $250,000 trust funds belonging to several estates in that city.

BOTH ACQUITTED.

The examination of Dr. Speer and Mabel Whitmost of Charlestown, Mass., on charge of poisoning the mother of the latter, resulted in the acquittal of both.

CASUAL.

NORMAL SCHOOL BURNED.

The State Normal School building at Emporia was burned on the morning of the 26th. The fire broke out at three o'clock, and the building burned with such rapidity that not a thing was saved. C. M. Pomeroy, the president, lost his valuable library, besides all his household effects. On Friday, throughout the entire day there was an odor of gas prevading the entire building. Mr. Pomeroy made a careful inspection of the building and found the coal in the cellar, seventy-five tons, to be in a heated condition, and had the janitor, with some help, shovel it over to cool off. At 11 o'clock at night the janitor left his work, feeling everything was safe. But the fire broke out and in a short time nothing was left but the walls, and they are injured and in no condition for building. Had the business portion of the town been burned the people could not have felt the loss more than they do by this catastrophe. The building cost $85,000 and had not a farthing of insurance. The next morning the students sang "Hold the Fort," and an arrangement has been made for the fall term to be continued by using some of the churches and vacant buildings for recitations.

DIPTHERIA RAGING.

Along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, diptheria is raging worse than ever known. Twelve children died during the last four days. At Parkersburg, Va., more than half the families have at least one case; in some of them all the children are down with it.

FATALLY BURNED.

A serious prairie fire swept across the southern half of Turner county, Dakota, and destroyed a large quantity of grain and hay. Mrs. Jas. Roland and child were caught out on the prairie by the fire. The latter was burned to death, the former is seriously injured and will not recover.

POLITICS.

IOWA CONGRESSIONAL MUDDLE.

Secretary McCreary expresses the opinion that, according to law and precedent, the next House will be compelled to admit the Iowa Congressmen who have been elected in October. The Republican House in 1871 admitted the Democratic delegation from Tennessee under similar circumstances. The committee on elections report that when the State authorities interpreted the language of the State constitution that interpretation ought to be accepted by Congress.

FOREIGN

LIFE UNCERTAIN.

The air is heavy with rumors of the illness of Lord Beaconsfield, and the cabinet was last week summoned to consider what should be done in case of his death. At the last meeting of the cabinet he had a serious apoplectic fit, and the presence of his physicians was necessary.

ULTIMATUM TO AMEER.

A cabinet council was held in London, and the *Post* announces in a semi-official form that it has been decided to send an ultimatum to the Ameer before proceeding to ulterior measures. It is not, however, thought he will avail himself of this last chance.

A HOAX.

After a thorough investigation of the rumors from London that the Russian cruisers in American waters had been ordered to prepare for active service during this month, it has been ascertained that no such orders have been received.

GOES ALONE.

The Vienna *Presse* says England alone has demanded an explanation at St. Petersburg of the Russian movement in Roumelia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING DAY.

The President has issued the folowing proclamation, setting apart Thursday, Nov. 28th, as a day of thanksgiving:

By the President of the United States:

The recurrence of that season at which it is the habit of our people to make devout and public confession of their constant dependence upon Divine favor for all the good gifts of life and happiness, and of public peace and prosperity, exhibits, in the record of the year, abundant reasons for our gratitude and thanksgiving. Exhuberent harvests, productive mines, ample crops of staples of trade and manufactures, have enriched the country. The resources thus furnished to our reviving industry and expanding commerce are hastening the day when discords and distresses, through the length and breadth of the land will, under the continued favor of Providence, have given way to confidence and energy and assured prosperity. Peace with all nations has remained unbroken, domestic tranquility has prevailed, and the institutions of liberty and justice which the wisdom and virtue of our fathers established remain the glory and defense of their children. The general prevalence of the blessings of health throughout our wide land has made more conspicuous the suffering and sorrows which the dark shadow of pestilence has cast upon a portion of our people. This heavy affliction even the Divine Ruler has tempered to the suffering communities; and universal sympathy and succor have followed to their relief, and the whole nation may rejoice in the unity of spirit in our people by which they cheerfully share another's burdens.

Now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, do appoint Thursday, the 28th day of November next, as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer; and I earnestly recommend that, withdrawing themselves from the secular cares and labors, the people of the United States do meet together on that day in their respective places of worship, there to give thanks and praise to Almighty God for His mercies, and to devoutly beseech their continuance.

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

Done at the city of Washington this 30th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and the independence of the United States the one hundred and third. R. B. HAYES.

By the President:
WM. M. EVARTS, Secretary of State.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

The following is a comparative condition of the treasury, November 1st, 1877, and November 1st, 1878: Currency balance, 1877, $15,950,632; 1878, $1,711,246; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, 1877, $9,444,569; 1878, $10,000,000; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, 1877, $376,200,000; 1878, $35,840,000; coin, 1877, $131,022,843; 1878, 227,666,227; coin and silver certificates, 1877, $33,543,200; 1878, $35,579,350; coinless coin and silver certificates, 1877, $97,479,643; 1878, $192,147,877; outstanding call bonds, 1877, $26,200,900; 1878, $14,285,600; other outstanding liabilities, 1877, $4,864,414; 1878, $16,533,984; outstanding legal tenders, 1877, $354,400,892; 1878, $346,681,016; outstanding fractional currency, 1877, $18,352,574; 1878, $16,211,193; outstanding silver coin, 1877, $36,651,850; 1878, $39,675,361; total debt less cash in treasury, 1877, $2,047,350,700; 1878, $2,024,200,083; balance reduction of debt for October, 1877, $4,236,554; 1878, $1,078,402; reduction debt since July 1st, 1877, $12,807,522; 1878, $11,586,748; imports for twelve months ending September 30th, 1877, $408,237,259; 1878, $433,530,682; exports for twelve months ending September 30th, 1877, $698,318,795; 1878, $728,256,947.

DEBT'S DECREASE.

The public debt statement for October shows a decrease in the debt for the month of $1,708,402, and the following balance in the treasury: Currency, $1,711,246; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $10,000,000; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposits, $35,840,000; coin, $227,666,227; including coin certificates, $35,516,350; outstanding legal tenders, $346,681,016; outstanding fractional currency, $16,211,193.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE P. O. DEPARTMENT.

The annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1878, of J. M. McGrew, auditor of the treasury for the postoffice department, has been completed. The aggregate of the postal revenues and grants from the treasury during the year was $34,585,169, and expenditures $34,165,084, leaving an excess of receipts over expenditures of $420,085. Part of the amount drawn from the treasury during the year was, however, appropriated on account of deficiencies in previous years. The new revenue for the year from the sale of postage stamps was $16,839,115 against $15,881,935 last year. The amount of stamps, stamped envelopes, etc., sold, are $27,375,593 against $25,757,515 in 1877. Expended during the year for mail transportation $19,444,179 against $19,336,023 the previous year. From the statement of the collecting division it appears that the balance due late postmasters is $17,292, and the balance due from postmasters to the United States is $498,563. From tables showing the operation of the money order office, it appears that the revenue from this source for the year was $269,647 against $169,148 for the previous year.

MISSIONARY CONVENTION.

There are 600 delegates in attendance at the thirty-second annual convention of the American Missionary Association at Taunton, Mass. The annual report shows receipts for the year, $195,601. Expenses, $188,079; balance, $7,522. Current receipts are not equal by $13,063 to the preceding year, the falling off mainly in legacies. The debt, which two years ago was $93,000, has been reduced by gifts and pledges to $26,278. The work among the Chinese and freedmen has been productive of much good.

QUIETING DOWN.

The secretary of the interior has received from Governor Lew Wallace, of New Mexico, a letter informing him that since the publication of the President's proclamation the lawlessness existing in the Territory on the Governor's arrival had almost entirely subsided, and that he has every reason to believe no further trouble need be anticipated.

TOO HONEST TO LIVE.

The stockholders of the New York sugar refinery have decided to retire from business and sell the refinery. The refinery had been run until all its surplus was exhausted, when finding it was a losing enterprise while others, by a secret process, were making money, it was deemed advisable to quit business and sell out the property.

FRAUD AND THEFT.

The directors and other officials of the City of Glasgow bank, have been committed for trial on charges of fraud and theft. The relatives of John Stewart, one of the directors, offer $500,000 bail, but the acceptance of bail is not obligatory in cases of theft. Several persons prominently connected with the bank have disappeared.

ANOTHER EXPOSITION

A meeting has been called at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York, to consider the holding of an international exhibition in New York in 1880, the centennial year of Constitutional Government in the United States. The call has been signed by a number New York's prominent merchants, bankers and manufacturers.

GOOD PAY.

The first Comptroller of the Treasury has issued a circular promulgating the recent opinion of the Attorney General to the effect that United States Marshals are entitled to mileage on each writ served, even though several may be served at the same time, providing they are not against one individual.

LET THE IDEA SHOOT.

Capt. Pritt, of the regular army, detailed for the work, has taken forty-seven Indian children, gathered from the agencies up the river, to Hampton, Va., where the children will be placed at school at the government's expense. The children average about fifteen years of age.

BLAZER DEAD.

Captain Richard Blazer, who during the war was leader of the famous "Blazer's Scouts," which met and vanquished Mosby's guerillas on one occasion, died of yellow fever at Gallipolis, Ohio. He had exposed himself while attending his brother's family in the infected district.

FIVE PER CENT.

The offer of the Messrs. A. F. and E. P. Boas, of the late Reading Saving Bank, to pay fifty-five per cent. having been accepted by the creditors and approved by the United States Court in bankruptcy, the payment of the first dividend of five per cent. will be commenced.

VAIL RESIGNS.

Theodore N. Vail, general superintendent of the railway mail service, has tendered his resignation, to take effect upon the appointment of his successor. W. L. Thompson, of Toledo, is named at the postoffice department as the probable successor.

KIDNAPPED AND KILLED.

The body of Mrs. Margaret Meehan, a middle-aged school teacher, was found in the canal near the dry dock at Fort Edward, New York. Mrs. Meehan was kidnapped by two ruffians. One of the assailants was arrested and confesses his guilt.

WILL APPEAL.

It is stated that a number of cigar manufacturers will appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States from the decision of Judge Bond, recently delivered in Baltimore, prohibiting the sale and manufacture of cigars at retail in the same department.

MEXICAN REFORM.

The Secretary of War has notified the Secretary of State that Mexican residents of Santa Rosa had demanded of the American residents of that town that they sign a paper denying the complicity of the Mexicans with the late Indian raids in that section.

WILL CLOSE.

A special dispatch says an unpleasant rumor is afloat that the Jefferson Nail Works at Steubenville, Ohio, the largest manufacturing establishment in that region, giving employment to 700 hands, is about to suspend operations, at least for the winter.

RAILROAD SOLD.

The Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western railroad sold at Bloomington, Ill., under a decree of the United States Court to a committee of bondholders for one million dollars.

QUARTER CENTURY.

Bishop Laughlin, of Long Island, celebrated, by a grand mass of thanksgiving in St. James' Cathedral, Brooklyn, the twenty-fifth anniversary of his consecration to the Episcopacy.

SICK GOVERNOR.

Ex-Governor Shepherd, of Washington, is quite ill with pneumonia, though his symptoms are not regarded as dangerous.

THE INTERIOR.

Secretary Shurz has returned to Washington and resumed his official occupations at the Interior Department.

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—Values in our home markets show a decline from the past week of 1c a bushel on spring and 1½c on winter wheat. The causes are a falling off in exports with lighter foreign demand, and increasing stocks in sight. Farmers' deliveries in England are very liberal; supplies are arriving at French ports sufficient to meet all ordinary requirements, and both French and English country markets are a shade lower. Liverpool markets are one penny per central lower from inside figures. The extreme depression following the late failures in Great Britain, seems to have given place to a healthier feeling in the various markets, though farmers' necessities compel their marketing largely at present prices. English and French stocks are accumulating slowly, and English millers, even at present prices, show no desire to replenish their depleted warehouses. In our own markets the movement from producers to interior points and the seaboard has fallen off for the week fully twenty per cent. This decrease is applicable to winter wheat sections. The fall movement from spring wheat sections has scarcely set in, and large shipments are expected next month from Nebraska and Iowa. On the eve of winter, with a falling off in exports, and brisk forward movement from first hands, we have already accumulated as a "visible supply" over 17,000,000 bus. While the mountain of grain is in sight, and each week appears to be further contributing to its proportions, we may not expect—without some political convulsion in Europe—to realize higher values.

CORN—Values in our markets are unchanged from a week ago. Receipts at interior points, and shipments at the seaboard, have fallen off slightly, while export clearances for the week ending 23d inst. were only 565,316 bus. against 1,233,205 bus. of previous week. Stocks in sight have increased for the week 400,000 bus. and the movement of the new crop has already commenced throughout the Western States. Already a fair portion of it is in condition to grade No. 2. Liverpool market is three pence per quarter higher.

RYE—The same decrease in movement to market is noticeable in this as in other grains during the past week. Prices are a fraction better while demand for foreign account is only light. Exports for the week 29,908 bus.

OATS—No change in quotations. Receipts from farmers' hands light, with an increase in exports which for the week amounted to 173,813.

QUOTATIONS.

KANSAS CITY—GRAIN—Wheat, No. 3, cash, 68½c; No. 2, 70¼c. Corn—Sales for the year, 24c. Oats, No. 2, 18c bid.

LIVE STOCK—Native steers, $2.50. Colorado Texas steers, 2.32½@2.60. Wintered Texas steers, $2.37½. Hogs, $2.50@2.80.

GENERAL MARKETS.—Apples, car lots, $2.15@2.35; from store, $2.25@2.50. Butter, choice, 20c; good, 17c. Cheese, fresh Kansas, 7½@8c; choice eastern, 9c. Eggs, fresh, 15c; uncandled, 13c. Sweet potatoes, yellow 75c@$1.10; red, 65@1.00.

St. Louis—Wheat, Nov. 85¼c bid; Dec. 86⅛c; Jan., 87⅜c. Corn, Nov., 31½c bid; Dec., 31½c; Jan., 31½c; May, 34½c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, firm; 82½c cash and Nov.; 85½c Dec. No board to-morrow.

Chicago—Wheat, Dec., 81⅛c asked; Jan., 81½c. Corn, Nov., 32⅝@32¾c; Dec., 32½@32⅝c. Red winter wheat, Dec., 88½c. Board adjourned to-morrow.

New York—Wheat, firm; No. 2 Chicago 96c; No. 2 Milwaukee 98c; No. 2 red winter $1.06. Corn, steady and strong at 46½c; No. 3, 45c; No. 2, 46½c.

Toledo—Wheat, strong at 93½c; 94½c cash; 93½c 94c Nov.; 94@94½c Dec. Corn, firm; cash 37½c.

Baltimore—Wheat, firm at $1.03½. Corn, firm at 48c.

Liverpool—Wheat firm; winter, 8s 3d@8s 10d; spring, 7s 5d@8s 6d. Corn, 23s 9d@24s.

SHADE TREES.

What Varieties are Best for Cities and Villages.

From the Cleveland Leader.

The silver leaved Poplar, or Abele, is the meanest of all trees. It has no pretence to comeliness, its foliage is disreputable-looking and its outline ungraceful. In summer it is dismal and in winter hideous. In full leaf it is woe-begone, dirty, dusty, and when naked is is the type of ungainliness. In the spring it is an intolerable nuisance, sending its downy messengers here, there, and everywhere. In the fall it is the first of trees to drop its leaves, as though it was ashamed of the shabby thing. Even now many of the abeles are standing desolate and bare, while the full autumn glory of the oaks, maples and beeches is but beginning to show itself. And, the worst fault of all, it is an irresistible "sucker." Everything that a tree should have, beauty, utility, grace, the silver-leaved poplar has not; and even its solitary virtue, the vigor and pertinacity of its growth, is now one of its greatest faults. The hickory, oak and maple, as well as being the most valuable timber and the best of firewood, are among our sightliest trees, and considering their value are not slow growers.

Of the Oaks the burr oaks, *Quercus macrocarpa*, is the best suited for street planting. The red oak, *Q. rubra*, and the white oak, *Q. alba*, are both excellent trees, but the *macrocarpa* exceeds them in shapeliness and general beauty. But, good as are the oaks and the hickory, the maple, take it all in all, is the king of our native trees. A healthy, full-grown, symmetrical maple is something to inspire thankfulness, and when its foliage has taken on the gorgeous coloring attained only on this continent it furnishes a sight to be remembered. Among moples the soft maple *Acer dasycarpum*, in virtue of its rapid growth, must be accounted chief; and though less brilliant than the *rubrum* and *saccharinum* in the coloring of its foliage, more than atones for it by the varied and striking outlines of its leaves. So curious are some of the cut-leaved varieties that they are thought worthy of being propagated in their exact forms by grafting.

The birch is a tree that is unaccountably neglected in our streets. Here and there we find a few good specimens, but seldom young. The delicate tracery of the limbs and twigs and the smoothly polished bark of the birch form a most pleasing contrast with other trees. Of truly feminine gracefulness is the birch, and when it is a cutleaved birch of the pendent habit that has lately been propagated, we have a tree hard to excel in elegance.

The *Bassrood*, together with another now as little used, would form the most magnificent of avenues. The other is the *Platanus Occidentalis*, here called variously plane and sycamore, but being a very different tree from the one designated sycamore in Europe.

The White Ash ought to be more frequent in our streets, being of handsome outline and thrifty growth. Some of the Poplars are also good-looking trees. The best of them is the American aspen, *Populus tremuloids*, and the next best the Ontario poplar, *P. candicans*, commonly known as the Balm of Gilead tree. These are of quite rapid growth, nearly as much so as the detestable silver-leaf, and they possess none of the latter's dreadful habit of filling the streets with fluff. Another poplar—the Lombardy—is valuable for its upright growth, which suits it either for a small lot on which many trees are wanted or for a place where it is desirable that but little shade should be thrown.

The European *Rowan* is about the handsomest of the small trees, and it seems to thrive quite as well in our streets as in Europe. It has the desirable habit of carrying its load of brilliant scarlet berries far into and sometimes through our hard winters. It is of quick growth, and we would gladly see it even more abundant than it is.

The Locust, or *Acacia, Robini pseudacacia*, is now popular here, but it scarcely deserves the good-will it meets with. It is a handsome tree when quite young, and its foliage is at all times a pleasant contrast to other trees. But its beauty is very short-lived. By the time it is thirty years old half of its wood is dead, and a general air of seen-better-days sets in. It is late to leaf out, and early to drop its leaves. It "suckers" badly, and is difficult to eradicate. But in consideration of its youthful beauty we should not deny it a place on our streets if only for the sake of variety.

All trees are preyed upon by special insect enemies, and the horse chestnut is well equipped in this respect. The insects themselves are preyed upon by insects living on other trees than chestnuts, and if those other trees be not present the increase of the insects is unchecked, and almost certain to go on until the food supply is exhausted. A redundance of chestnuts or any other tree invites insects in overwhelming numbers, and finally involves the destruction of the trees. The people of Illinois had one sharp lesson of this character. When that then treeless country was first settled the soft maple was pitched upon almost universally as the right tree for profit and beauty. It was planted in immense numbers, and the consequence was that borers increased prodigiously. Of millions of maples set out but an insignificant number escaped their attacks. Nature knows her own laws better than man does, and when we see trees of Nature's planting we see many species mixed together.

A new textile manufacture has been added to British resources—the making of a new cloth which has been christened "Kalamcit" from the fibre of the bark of jute. Jute is a native of India, and proceeds in all semi-topical climates.

LEAVENWORTH INDIAN MOUNDS.

They May Possibly Have Been Built by the Spanish Chieftain, Coronado, in the Sixteenth Century—For the Burial of the Ill-Fated Gold Expedition of 1542.

From the Leavenworth Times.

Maj. Inman, editor of the Larned *Chronoscope*, has just completed the publication of a series of very interesting and valuable articles on "The March of Francisco Vasquez de Coronado in Search of the Seven Cities of Cibola." During a residence of several months in Washington Maj. Inman ransacked the Congressional library for the information embodied in these sketches, consulting all the records of Spanish, French, English and American exploration, and the result of his investigation he has summarized in a compact, interesting narrative of one of the most romantic and daring expeditions undertaken on this Continent.

CORONADO WAS A SPANISH COMMANDER

of high rank, and the governor of one of the Spanish provinces of Mexico. In 1542, excited by the accounts given by Indians of a country far to the northward, filled with gold, silver and precious stones, and inhabited by a simple and industrious people, who had built up seven immense cities, he organized a military expedition to open commercial relations with or to conquer this people. He marched north and east from Mexico, and traversed a vast region of country, his expedition occupying over two years. Maj. Inman quotes at some length from

THE REPORTS OF THE SPANISH CHIEFTAIN

and endeavors to trace his line of march. He is of the opinion, and fortifies it with strong evidence, that Coronado's route was through Mexico and across the great plains in the northeasterly direction from Cicuye (Pecos); that after reaching the vicinity of the thirty-seventh parallel he turned nearly due east, and marched constantly south of the Arkansas until he arrived at the junction of the Arkansas and little Arkansas, near where Wichita now stands. Certainly he crossed that river between Hutchison and Wichita. Near the Arkansas his command separated, a large body, discouraged and disappointed, returning to Mexico. But the dauntless commander pushed forward with the remnant of his force. Major Inman traces

HIS ROUTE FROM NEAR WICHITA

northward to the Kaw river, and is inclined to believe that he crossed that stream a short distance east of the ninety-seventh meridian of longitude, near where Abilene is now located. After crossing the Kaw he turned northeast, and at last reached a great river he called the "Teucarea," undoubtedly the Missouri. And Mr. Inman thinks he gazed upon this mighty stream "from the spot on which Atchison now stands." He adds:

HE OVERLOOKED AT ATCHISON.

"From thence he went to the high bluffs overlooking the city of Atchison, and gazed upon the 'great river' Teucarea'—the Missouri.

The most elevated spot overlooking the river at this point is where the residence of our distinguished Senator, Hon. J. J. Ingalls, stands, and is not improbable that the beautiful vista which presents itself from the window of that modest but cultivated home greeted Coronado's eyes nearly four hundred years ago.

There upon the rugged cliffs above Atchison the dream of Coronado came to an end, and bitter must have been the disappointment and terrible the wreck of his ambition as he gazed upon the muddy flood at his feet.

The province of Quivira—the mythical Quivira, so far as it was a land "abounding in gold and other precious metals," extended from the thirty-ninth to the forty-first degree of latitude north and south, and from the ninety-fifth to the ninety-seventh degree of longitude, east and west. This was about its geographical area, according to the old maps, but Coronado did not go beyond where Atchison now stands, or about half way between its northern and southern limit.

There, as he gazed upon the turbulent Missouri—the Teucarea of the Indians—he saw that it was useless to proceed further towards the north.

The interminable woods stretching out before had their legends of horror, and his naturally superstitious mind, already surfeited with terrible experiences, and confidence in his guides completely lost, there was nothing left for him to do but return to Mexico—baffled, defeated, and crushed with disappointments.

"I am inclined to believe," says Major Inman, "that Coronado reached his maximum northern point at about where Atchison now stands, and that from thence he followed the Missouri south, until he reached the mouth of the Kaw, where he turned abruptly and marched along its northern bank until he came to the North Fork of the Smoky Hill."

HE DOESN'T GIVE ANY PROOFS.

Maj. Inman advances no proofs to sustain his assertion that Coronado stopped in his march at the place where Atchison now stands, and from everything which can be learned in regard to the matter there are no tangible evidences which go to show that Coronado stopped where Maj. Inman claimed he did. It is a historical fact that Coronado came as far as

THE MISSOURI RIVER,

and it may be barely possible that Leavenworth was his stopping point, and that the mounds recently discovered on Sheridan's drive, just west of Fort Leavenworth, which, when opened, were found to contain human bones, may have been the burial place of Spanish braves, who died with the expedition. Maj. Inman may not have been aware

AT THE TIME HE WROTE,

in fact the presence of the mounds was not discovered until a very few weeks ago, of the existence of these mounds, and it may be possible that, after an investigation into the mounds he may change his mind as to Coronado's stopping place, while it may be just as possible that

HE IS CORRECT

and that the mounds found at Fort Leavenworth are not of Spanish build. It has been pretty well settled in the minds of those who have made the subject of the mounds a study that they are not the work of a prehistoric race, but evidently built at a comparatively recent date, that is,

TWO OR THREE HUNDRED YEARS AGO,

at about the time of the advent of the Spaniards. Dr. Sinks, who, while not having given the subject of the mounds very considerable study, is of the opinion that the mounds were not built at any previous date to the advent of the Spaniards, and that it may have been possible that they were

BUILT BY CORONADO

for the burial of his dead. Maj. Inman says that Coronado stopped upon a high bluff overlooking the Missouri. It is a well known fact that the Missouri river is constantly washing eastward, and as it is the opinion of many who have made the the subject a study that the range of hills upon which is Sheridan's Drive, and

WHICH TERMINATES IN PILOT KNOB,

once marked the banks of the Missouri, they being bluffs that overlooked this stream, the spot now marked by the mounds may, and it stands to reason, too, have been the place where Coronado stopped. If this should catch the eye of Maj. Inman he might find it to his advantage to take

A TRIP TO LEAVENWORTH

to make a careful survey of the mounds and, having seen every article, they softly glide off their seats, and, without a word take their departure, or, if a chance, they occasionally will return, "they guess," they will look for other 'stores,' and calculate, they will call when they are again passing," doubtless repeating the same gratifying assurance at every shop they make free use of. The suggestion is thrown out that the London tradesmen would better plant signs in their show windows assuring the public that "No Americans are served here."

FACTS AND FANCIES.

Late music—over-due notes.

Is the fellow who tends an oyster saloon an oyster supe?

A practical joke is poor fun, because the laugh doesn't reach all the way round.

Everybody admires vari-colored autumn leaves, but it is very different with very colored noses.

Liberal. At an eating room in Boston, when one calls for steamed oyster, they order a "Providence steamer."

Girls who sling type are apt to remain unmarried or double up with brainless butterflies of the male species.

Men who have written paragraphs for many years, find some of their oldest ones turning up every day as original.

Moody weighs 240. Think of that, ye poor, lean sinners! Revive and grow fat while there is yet time.

"The greatest good to the greatest number" should be the politics of every one. Some persons interpret this to mean No. 1.

Annie Louise Cary has lent her Russian tea-set to the Cleveland Loan exhibition. Poor Annie Louise. We didn't know she was a loan woman.

"You never find a drunken Chinaman," says Talmage. Oh, yes, you do, doctor but the truth is, he knows enough to carry it in his sleeve.

Probably there isn't a man that can tell how hot it is in the sun, but there are but few men that can't tell how it was between the son and a shingle.

Men may come and men may go, but we want to see the man who will come to town in a two-horse wagon and not go to a crossing to stop his team.

A patent has just been issued for "sewing machine device." Don't seem possible that any further improvement could be made in sewing machine agents.

A youngster in Washington tried to make a pincushion out of his throat. The pin will be extracted by the angels. He has gone to meet them.

A bachelor paragrapher asks: "What shall we do with our girls?" Marry one, and shake the rest of them, young man; you'll find it cheaper in the long run.

If the average school-girl eyer has a chance to witness a tornado she will clap her hands and exclaim: "Isn't it gorgeous? Isn't it too comic for anything?"

James P. Simmons, author of "War in Heaven," has written a new book called "Peace on Earth" Both of his books are wanting in statistical information.

The yellow fever is not a judgment requiring prayer for removal. It is a germ, needing castor oil. The fever commission will report in accordance with the facts.

Commend us to the woman who cheerfully adapts herself to the reduced circumstances of her husband, and whose affection fits closer than a French corset or a number six glove.

The Rev. S. Bourne lectures in Hackensack this week—subject, "Why I Didn't Marry." We suspect the gentleman to be that Bourne to whom no young lady returns if she can help herself.

An exchange says that a letter recently produced in a breach of promise suit contained the following sentence: "Dearest love—I swallowed the postage stamp on your letter, because I knew your dear lips had touched it." But it forgot to add his dearest love's reply, which was as follows: "Dear Jim—I am sorry you were such a darned fool, 'twas Aunt Sally's brindle pup that licked it on."

HER WONDROUS CHE