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MARBLE HILL, MO.

The eye of the understanding is like the eye of the sense; for as you may see great objects through small crannies or holes, so you may see great axioms of nature through small and contemptible instances.

MANNER is one of the principal external graces of character. It is the ornament of action, and often makes the commonest offices beautiful by the way in which it performs them. It is a happy way of doing things, adorning even the smallest details of life.

The only conclusive evidence of a man's sincerity is that he gives himself for a principle. Words, money, all things else are comparatively easy to give away; but when a man makes a gift of his daily life and practice it is plain that the truth, whatever it may be, has taken possession of him.

The power to throw a stone or to wield an axe successfully requires a certain kind of self-mastery, a concentration of forces, a strict attention to the matter in hand. When we come to the far more complicated and varied duties and projects of life, the power over self necessary to pursue them effectively must be proportionately extensive and complete.

COGNATE to the main question of charity, because when faithfully executed preventive of want, are the laws that prohibit the employment of child labor and provide for compulsory education. Child labor is doubly productive of poverty; first by depriving adults of work and afterward by enfeebling its victims so that they are broken down in what should be the prime of life. Want of education universally is acknowledged to be a prolific source of vice.

In a sense the modern novelists have a heavy responsibility to the public. They secure the reader's confidence and trust and if they choose they can completely gull, cheat and bamboozle him with a false impression or an untrue painting. It would be a really valuable thing to know whether our novelists are 'toting fair' with us; whether, for instance, many Boston people are transcendent clumps, as some of Mr. Howell's Boston people are and whether there is anything of Daisy Miller in the typical American girl.

The man whose lust for liquor is conquered by bi-chemical of gold still has need of the Divine law and human morality if he would have permanent immunity from the curse of drunkenness. He must use his judgment and his will, avoid temptation and resist influences of the physical, conditional, and material appetite may be asserted. It is the function of the remedy to give a man a chance to reform, to make it physically possible. To extend a like means of salvation to victims of other evil habits is a work grand enough to satisfy the ambition of any man.

GO INTO the studio of any successful teacher of drawing and painting, and watch the methods he adopts with his pupils. "Look long and intently," he says "at this cast, this face of the model, and then go away where you cannot see it, and do your best to memorize and reproduce it." What he is after is to enable his pupils to see inwardly, to master the power of imaginative vision. If they cannot so learn to do this that their minds shall finally be stored with rich picture galleries of woods, waters and mountains; of faces full of beauty, pathos and nobility; then they will have nothing living to work with when they attempt to compose paintings of their own.

ALONG with its very few fine thinkers the world has a vast and constantly increasing number of fine writers. With popular education made so cheap that many hold it too cheap to take as a gift the time is soon coming when the lover who cannot write a sonnet to his mistress's eyebrow will be below the line of competition. This may be desirable in itself, but whether it is held so or not it is clearly unavoidable. All recognize it as a necessity of civilization, and some are so deeply impressed with the necessity that they wish to use the jails as accessories to the schools, that those who are not enthusiastic enough in their desire to be made literary may be persuaded and encouraged by the policeman's grip on their collars and a bread and water diet in the lock-up.

AMERICANS can afford to grant the truth of the charge that personal news does preponderate in the papers. It is the boast of Americans that their newspapers are the brightest and most readable in the world for this very reason. What is a more proper study for mankind than man? When man and woman meet in social converse what do they talk about as a rule? Metaphysics or the differentiation of species? Hardly. Nine-tenths of all human conversation turns upon the doings or sayings of humanity. The supply of personal news furnished orally or in the periodicals does not satisfy man. So the novelist comes to the rescue with the record of fictitious personalities. In America the craving for intelligence of the world's varied life is keener and almost universal, because man's tendencies and appetites are freer from artificial checks.

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

BRIEF NEWS SUMMARY FOR BUSY MEN.

Condensed Telegraphic Reports of the Important Events of the Past Week All Over the World.

FOREIGN.

Eighteen persons were burned to death in a railway carriage near Brails in Wallachia.

Negotiations between the Irish factions are off. It was thought that an agreement had been reached.

Joseph Chamberlain was formally elected Liberal Unionist leader in the House of Commons to succeed Lord Hartington, now Duke of Devonshire.

Seaton is likely to succeed McCarthy as the Irish leader.

A letter from Emin Pasha, now exploring Africa, tells of horrible cruelties practised by slave dealers.

Mrs. Osborne, the London society woman charged with stealing jewels from her hostess, was remanded for trial.

Mrs. Osborn, the jewel thief, is in custody in London, having returned from her exile.

France, last November asked the United States to administer duty-free French sugars. The request was denied.

Heads of all religious denominations except the Unitarians were invited to attend the funeral of the late Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon, Baptist.

The specie and mail from the steamer Elder has been landed.

Sir Morell MacKenzie, the distinguished specialist in diseases of the throat, died in London of bronchitis.

Mr. Gladstone's manifesto to the members of the Liberal party is devoted largely to the interests of the rural population.

GENERAL DOMESTIC.

Sixty bodies are yet in the ruins of the Hotel Royal at New York.

Two men were suffocated by smoke in Mine No. 5 at Lehigh, I. T.

Ohio administration Republicans say that after Blaine they are for Harrison.

A thousand miners have struck at McAlister, I. T. They demand increased pay.

Tuck Sanders has been elected to represent Newton County in the Missouri Legislature.

Eleven bodies have been taken from the ruins of the Hotel Royal, New York, and sixty are still missing.

Chicago's West End is infested with gangs of footpads to such an extent that even the police are aroused.

President Beers of the New York Life Insurance Company retires on a pension of \$25,000 a year for life.

Missouri Supreme Court decided against the National Exchange Bank of Kansas City in the Soland insurance case.

Hamp Biscoe, wife and son, colored, were killed by a Constable's posse near England, Ark., while resisting arrest.

Senator Hill has been ousted from his Albany boarding house because his presence brought such an undesirable crowd of callers.

Kansas City Court of Appeals decided that courts are not obliged to believe plaintiff's testimony when divorcee are sought by default.

General Palmer, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., reiterates the command that members of the order must not march under a rebel flag.

Catalino Garza has written a letter to President Harrison asking that the United States refuse to interfere with his insurrectionary plans.

Memphis had a disastrous conflagration. Nearly an entire block was burned and the loss is \$1,000,000.

Governor Boyd took peaceable possession of his office in Nebraska. He refused to shake hands with Governor Thayer or receive an office inventory.

Money that passes to a third person over a poker table is recoverable by the one who originally lost it, is the opinion of the Kansas City Court of Appeals.

A delegation from Arkansas has gone to Washington to solicit a Government appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the improvement of the Arkansas River.

Two young men are under arrest at Ottumwa, Ia., for extorting money from widows through threats to blow up their houses by dynamite unless they paid certain sums.

Charles Melvaine, who murdered his girl-wife, was executed at Sing Sing Penitentiary by electricity. Two contacts were required, and, although the appliances for execution were decidedly improved upon, yet a physician present declared it to be brutal.

A letter from James G. Blaine to J. S. Clark, announcing that Mr. Blaine will not be a candidate for the Presidency has been published.

There is likely to be bloodshed at the polls in Louisiana.

Edward Steubendorf, an eccentric miser, died in New York.

Major Overman must stand trial on both charges made against him in Cleveland, O.

Captain W. E. Edwards was burned to death in his tobacco warehouse in Louisville, Ky.

Ex-Senator Thos. C. Platt of New York has declared against Harrison's second-term ambitions.

The formal plea of "present insanity" has been presented in the case of Miss Mitchell at Memphis.

Mrs. Cora Whetner of Rogers, Neb., is under arrest charged with cruelty beating an adopted girl.

Three Canadian Cabinet Ministers leave for Washington Monday on invitation of President Harrison. Negotiations for a reciprocity treaty will form the subject of a conference.

A convention of Utah Liberals adopted a memorial asking Congress not to admit the Territory into the Union.

Agitation of anti-option legislation has begun in earnest.

AMUSED THE HOUSE.

JERRY SIMPSON SCORES THE OLD POLITICAL PARTIES.

He Says They Have Introduced a New Reciprocity Doctrine to Divide the Office—The Silver Men Becoming Aggressive—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Representative Simpson of Kansas made a speech in the House yesterday which was one of the most amusing and exciting incidents of the sitting. The question of expenditures came up under a resolution reported by the committee on accounts to appoint Walter F. Halleck, an ex-Union veteran, to the position of assistant doorkeeper of the House.

"It appears," said Mr. Simpson, "that legislation is lost sight of in this attempt to inaugurate a new system of reciprocity. [Laughter.] The Democrats and Republican parties have adopted a new reciprocity in this House in voting each other additional employes. Why, Mr. Speaker, I have a constituent of my own here from the State of Kansas who has done more for this country in regard to valuable services rendered in the war than any man recommended to a position in this Congress. [Laughter.] He actually saved the army of Gen. Pope from destruction in 1862, and saved the city of Washington from capture by the rebel army. [Great laughter.] He was a man in the employ of the secret service and went through the lines into Richmond, entered the rebel army, became a spy, and got intelligence that would save the army of Pope. As soon as he obtained the intelligence he deserted, came through the rebel lines, swam the river, got across safely, and informed Gen. Pope of the danger which menaced him, and he has evidence to show for it bearing the signatures of Gen. Pope and Sigel on it. [Applause.]

"Notwithstanding this fact, Mr. Speaker, I have been unable to obtain even a messenger's position for that man simply because he does not belong to the party in power; simply because he is neither Democrat nor Republican. [Laughter and applause.] Yet the great Congress of the United States has been consulting two or three days together in making positions for some man because of the fact that members on one side or the other want to get their friends in office. [Applause.] So you have gone on until the whole city of Washington is besieged by a hungry horde of political partisans who are anxious to reach down into the pockets of the taxpayers and take their money to pay political followers and friends for political services." [Great applause and laughter.]

Mr. Simpson's speech was interrupted by frequent cries of "Put him on the roll!" "Amend the resolution!" and "He saved the Union!" but the speech had the effect of overwhelmingly demolishing the resolutions which had been introduced.

Various Matters of Public Interest Discussed and Disposed of.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—In the Senate there was preliminary question sprung on a motion that when the Senate adjourns it be to meet next Monday. Carried.

Senator Gorman's credentials in his re-election by the Legislature of Maryland were read, but Senator Gorman, who was in his seat engaged in earnest conversation with Senator Voorhees, did not come forward, according to custom, to take the oath.

Various Measures Disposed Of.

An adverse report was made from the committee on Military Affairs on the bill to provide for the biennial publication of a military register of the United States, and the bill was indefinitely postponed. Mr. Call offered a resolution for an investigation as to the alleged efforts of corporations to control the election of Senators in the Florida Legislature. Mr. George offered a resolution instructing the committee on Finance to report a bill requiring the issue and keeping in circulation of legal-tender Treasury notes to an amount equal to \$10 per capita of the population of the United States. Referred to the Finance committee.

Postoffice Receipts.

The Senate then went into executive session on motion of Mr. Sherman. The bill providing for postoffice buildings in towns and cities where the receipts exceed \$3,000 annually was made the special order for Monday week. The West Virginia Direct Tax bill was restored to its place on the calendar.

Coasting Trade on the Lakes.

The bill to amend the law as to the coasting trade on the great lakes was taken up on motion of Mr. Vilas and passed, Mr. Vilas giving the following explanation of its object and effect: "The change which it makes in the existing law consists simply in requiring the owner, agent, or master of a vessel touching at any intermediate port in the course of its journey on the lakes to make a statement of the quantity and nature of goods delivered or shipped at that port. Its object is simply to preserve among the various lake ports statistical information of the business done at those ports."

Printing of Public Documents.

After a short executive session the printing bill was taken up, the question being on Mr. Cook's amendment to increase the number of extra copies of the agricultural report from 300,000 to 500,000. Mr. Manderson moved to amend the amendment by making the number 400,000, the number now printed. Rejected. An amendment fixing the number at 425,000 was also rejected; and Mr. Cook's amendment fixing the number at 500,000 was agreed to without division. The number of extra copies of the report of the bureau of annual industry was also, on motion of Mr. Cook, increased from 300,000 to 500,000. The bill went over without action.

Mississippi River Navigation.

Mr. Gibson introduced a bill to improve the navigation and to afford con-

DEMOCRATIC MATTERS.

TIME TO CALL A HALT.

A Veteran General's Idea on the Constantly Increasing Pension List.

General Slocum, one of the most distinguished of the surviving corps commanders of the late war, contributes a careful, earnest and impressive article to the Forum, under the title: "Pensions: Time to Call a Halt." General Slocum shows how the number of pensioners on the rolls has risen from 85,986 in 1865 and 250,602 in 1880 to 676,160 in 1891, and the amount paid in pensions from \$4,525,153 in 1865 and \$57,240,540 in 1880 to \$118,548,959 in 1891, and how, according to the report of the commissioner, "the average of issues is now about 30,000 certificates per month." General Slocum thinks that a commissioner of pensions who can "carefully adjudicate and allow" pensions at the rate of two each minute during every working hour of the year deserves to have applied to him the famous Western motto: "Don't shoot the organist; he is doing his best."

Every civilized nation, as General Slocum observes, recognizes the duty of caring for those disabled in its defense and for those dependent on them. Great Britain pensions all soldiers after a certain term of service and retired officers upon half pay, and the entire payments for pensions and the retired pay of officers of both army and navy amounted last year to £3,410,822, or say twenty-seven millions of dollars. France, where the old soldier is particularly well cared for, pays for military and naval pensions \$29,857,000; the German Empire, \$13,283,000; Austria, \$12,245,000; Russia about \$18,000,000. It is an error to say that the pension roll of the United States to-day is far greater than those of England, France, Germany, Austria and Russia combined. And yet it is said that "republics are ungrateful."

General Slocum goes on to compare the pension liberality of the present with the past, says the Chicago Herald. From the close of the revolutionary war up to 1818 pensions were granted for disability only. In that year a service pension was granted and all received pensions who had been in the service and were then thirty-five years after the close of the war incapable of supporting themselves. The whole number of pensions granted was 22 per cent of the entire enlistments. The enlistments of the war of 1812 were 527,034, and pensions were granted to 60,070, or 11 per cent of the entire number. In the war with Mexico the number of enlistments was 83,260, and up to 1887 pensions had been granted to 11,308, or about 15 per cent. In that year a service pension act was passed which increased the number to 73,271. The total amount paid to pensioners of these three wars up to date is \$95,392,000, or less than one year's pension payments now.

The whole number of enlistments in our armies during the civil war 2,778,804, but this includes enlistments for one, two and three months as well as for longer periods, and some 300,000 were enlisted at the close of the war to perform special services. The best estimate of the number of men engaged in our armies who were discharged on June 30, 1865, is 1,500,000, or more than twenty-three per cent of the entire number of enlistments, while there were 200,000 claims pending which have been and are being paid at the rate of a thousand a day.

General Slocum believes the time has come when the constant agitation to further extend the pension list should cease. He hopes that it will be checked for two reasons; first, because the effect of these constant demands must be to lessen the esteem and affection which our people have always felt for the veterans of the late war, and secondly, because "there is great danger, if we allow the pension claim agents to represent the soldiers as a body of oormorants who are discontented with what they have received, that sooner or later we shall kill the goose that lays the golden egg." It is for the interest of the pension claim agent, he points out, constantly to change our pension laws so as to enable him to bring in new claims each of which brings money to his coffers. At the rate pensions are now being granted the claim agents are in receipt of \$3,500,000 a year. It is this class of men, and not the honest pensioner, who is interested in continuing this agitation, and "I fear," adds General Slocum with earnestness and force, "that eventually a reaction will take place, and honest and deserving pensioners will suffer with the undeserving."

Promise and Fulfillment.

"Now what we want to do is to go on and prosper."—Major McKinley at the banquet of the American protective tariff league, New York, April 29, 1891.

"Business failures in the United States in 1891 numbered 12,394, or 16 per cent more than in 1890."—Bradstreet's January 2, 1892.

It is never pretended by tariff-reformers that the adoption of a tariff for revenue only will usher in a political millennium or of itself bring steady or universal business prosperity. All they claim is that it would lighten the burdens of taxation, make a fairer distribution of those burdens, release from taxation the materials of industry, and thereby increase the wages of labor and the opportunities of employment; and that it would stimulate commerce, home and foreign countries, larger markets for the products of labor and especially for the disposition of that surplus that to-day finds but a precarious and not always paying demand.

Scarcely less important is it to dissolve the partnership between the moneyed power of the country and government with all the demoralization in politics and business that inevitably grows out of it. These reforms accomplished, we have thrown open to all our people the fairest field for industry, thrift and enterprise yet offered in human history, where every individual can feel that he will enjoy the fruits of his own labor and prudence, and that his success in business life will be nearly as commensurate as human laws can make with what he really deserves.

But no laws can guarantee a coun-

THE CANADIAN RECIPROcity FARE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The curtain will soon drop on the Canadian reciprocity fare. The Dominion commissioners have dinner engagements to last for a week or ten days. By the time these are over they will be politely told by Secretary Blaine that they might as well go home. The commissioners, Messrs. Thompson, Foster, and Mackenzie Bowell, had another conference with the Secretary of State and ex-Minister Foster yesterday. They still wanted to exchange views. Secretary Blaine declined to make any propositions on behalf of the United States or to suggest that any counter proposition would be made when the Canadians had formulated their instructions.

Sugar Bounties Must Go.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Democrats of the West, it appears, are to make a serious attempt to repeal the provisions of the McKinley law providing for the payment of bounties on sugar. Representative Scott of Illinois has introduced a resolution instructing the Ways and Means committee to report a bill providing for such repeal and he asserts, with confidence, that the majority of the Democratic members are favorable to such a bill, although concluding that there will be considerable Democratic opposition from the cane-sugar districts of the South and possibly from the beet sugar districts of the West.

Want to Organize a State.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The House Committee on Territories yesterday accorded a hearing to the citizens of Oklahoma Territory on their petition for admission to the Union as one State. The delegation consisted of the Hon. Sidney Clarke, the Hon. W. F. Hickey and the Hon. Horace Speed of Oklahoma and Mr. Johnson and Judge Reagan, representing the white people in the Chickasaw Nation.

Overhauling the Census Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—President Harrison is secretly investigating the work of the census bureau. Two experts are overhauling the bureau by his command. The President's action is due to the numerous charges made against the census bureau of late. The threatened investigation on the part of the Democratic House is also said to have influenced him. It is expected that the work of the investigating experts will not be concluded for two weeks.

General Palmer's Narrow Escape.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Gen. Palmer, the government printer, and his son had a narrow escape from injury yesterday afternoon. They were being driven down Fifth street when an electric car suddenly rounded the corner of H street and ran into their carriage. The coolness of Gen. Palmer's driver prevented what might have been a serious accident.

Nominated by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The President sent to the Senate the following nominations: Joseph McKenna of California to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Judicial circuit. Rowland B. Mahany of New York to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Ecuador.

His Proceedings Are Secret.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Behring Sea joint commission met at the State Department yesterday for the first time for business. Nothing could be learned of the proceedings, as an agreement has been reached that they shall be regarded as confidential until the commission is ready to report.

Mrs. Minton Sues for Divorce.

PARKER, S. D., Feb. 13.—The differences of another prominent New York family are soon to be told in a South Dakota court. Mrs. Charlotte Nicoll-Minton of Flushing, L. I., has filed suit for a divorce. Her brother is Deacy Nicoll, district attorney for New York city. The defendant is J. Mc Kim Minton, one of the editors and proprietors of the Illustrated American of New York. The case is set for trial to-day before Judge Smith.

Will Try to Break Reeder Smith's Will.

APPERTON, Wis., Feb. 13.—The will of the late Reeder Smith is to be contested. His property is valued at \$100,000. He left four children by his first wife each \$10,000, the balance to his second wife and children. The four children, Julia Murphy, Mary Butterfield, Hannah Clark, and Emily Smith of Chicago will endeavor to break the will.

Grinnell's Nomination Contested.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Senate in executive session has confirmed William M. Grinnell, of New York, to be Third Assistant Secretary of State.

WHICH IS THE BEST?

Home Market or Foreign Market?—We Need Both of Them.

The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. McKinley) asked was the foreign market better than the home market? Who was ever fool enough to answer that it was? The answer that the Democrats gave was that the home and the foreign market is better than the home market. [Applause on the Democratic side.] We want them both. What have you done for the farmers who are paying tribute to your high tariff to-day? In 1860, about the time we started out on this tariff crusade, we were promised that we were going to have manufactures right by the side of every farmer in the country; that we were going to bring consumer and producer together, and that we were going to annihilate middlemen, and going to furnish a home market at the very door of the farmer. We then exported of our agricultural products 80 per cent of the entire exports of the country.

In 1830 it was 82 per cent; in 1840 it was 82 per cent, and in 1850 80 per cent; in 1860, 81 per cent; in 1870 it was 79 per cent, and in 1880 it was 83 per cent. You have given us thirty years of your plunder; you have given us thirty years of concentration of the wealth made by the millions of people. We see it in castles—castles here and in Europe; we see it in castles on the mountain tops in castles by the seaside; we see it everywhere, except in the homes of the workingmen of America, where it rightfully belongs. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

You have strangled our commerce; you have retarded our progress; you have "checked" it, to use your favorite expression. Check is a cruel word. It is the word which the chess-player uses when he stops the alarm that some king or queen is in peril, and then he goes about to feel about it, to see if he can get it out of the king's hands. The American people will accept your waiting or not check you. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Look at these pitiable figures which I hold in my hand. What is the foreign commerce of the United States? We should all blush to tell it. Twenty-four dollars per capita of our population! Here is the most intelligent people on earth; here is the seat of the most illustrious civilization on earth; here is the greatest productive power ever known among men; here is the steam engine at its greatest efficiency, and the railroad and the mills and the foundry and the furnaces without a parallel; here are the most energetic and productive farmers in the world; here is ingenuity and genius and pluck and energy, and when it is all checked, and our foreign trade summed up, it amounts to the meagre sum of \$24 per head to our population. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

How does that compare with other nations? Norway and Sweden have \$31; Germany, \$34; France, \$42; Denmark, \$45; Argentine Republic, \$69; Switzerland, \$71; Uruguay, way down in South America, that exports horns and hides, \$80; Belgium, \$83; Great Britain, \$91; and the Netherlands, \$100 a head.—From a speech by Roger Q. Mills in the house of representatives.

How Monopoly Works.

In 1860, after sixteen years of just and equal laws, the per capita wealth of each citizen of the agricultural states was found to be \$507, while the average per capita in the manufacturing states was \$259; in 1880 the startling disappearance of analogy was revealed in the statement of per capita wealth in the agricultural states of only \$673, while the average in the manufacturing states had swelled to the utterly disproportionate figure of \$1,353; in 1860, after a decade of equal taxation, the average wealth of each farmer had increased from \$170 to \$254, while from 1870 to 1880, under high tariff, the increase of wealth was only from \$231 to \$241 per capita, showing an actual loss of \$13 as compared with 1860.

In other words, the increase of individual wealth among the farmers was eight times as great during low tariff as during high tariff. In 1860, after a decade of low tariff, the increase of the value of agricultural property amounted to \$8,013,140,488, or 6.9 per cent annually, while from 1860 to 1880 the increase was but \$4,123,588,377, or not quite 2 1/2 per cent annually.—From a speech by the Hon. A. M. Dockery in the house of representatives.

Suitable Merchandise.

Quay carried everything against Wanamaker in the Philadelphia primaries. The ordinary business prudence of the Sunday-school superintendent did not count at all among the Republican strikers. This does not mean that Pennsylvania will vote for Blaine, but it does mean that Harrison can get it only on Quay's terms. It is a notification to Harrison that Quay understands what they are both there for.—St. Louis Republic.

THE MARKETS.

Prices for Live Stock and Produce in the Principal Markets.

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—No. 2 red, 85 1/2 @ 88 1/2. Corn—No. 2, 42 1/2 @ 43 1/2. Oats—No. 2, 32 1/2 @ 33 1/2. Rye—No. 2, 57 1/2 @ 58 1/2. Butter—Creamery, 27 @ 28. Lard—Choice, 22 1/2 @ 23 1/2. Eggs, 22 @ 23. Chickens—Live, per lb., 10 @ 11. Potatoes—Per bu., 20 @ 25. Cattle—Choice Steers, 5.50 @ 5.75. Hogs—3.00 @ 3.25. Sheep—Native, 3.00 @ 3.25.

NEW YORK.

Wheat—No. 2 red, 1.00 @ 1.01. Corn—No. 2, 71 @ 72. Oats—Mixed Western, 59 @ 61. Cattle—3.40 @ 3.55. Hogs—3.60 @ 3.75.

CHICAGO.

Wheat—No. 2, 45 1/2 @ 46 1/2. Corn—No. 2, 52 @ 53. Oats—31 1/2 @ 32 1/2. Cattle—5.20 @ 5.40. Hogs—3.60 @ 3.75.

KANSAS CITY.

Wheat—No. 2 red, 83 @ 85. Corn—No. 2, 38 @ 39. Oats—No. 2, 29 1/2 @ 31. Cattle—3.40 @ 3.55. Hogs—3.10 @ 3.25.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

Frederick Fitzsimmons, under sentence of death in Pittsburgh for murdering Detective Gilkinson, cut his throat in jail in New Orleans, where he had been recaptured.

Captain Eli L. Higgins, aide-de-camp to General Sherman, who was sent to the Indian Territory to investigate reports of ghost dancing, says the Indians are creating no trouble. He also says the Indians are furnished with poor and worthless cattle.

Sheriff McDowell, at Vincennes, arrested a citizen for slandering his own wife.

Sixty police quelled a mutiny among convicts in Deer Island Prison, near Boston.

Five murders, evidently committed by the same man, have terrorized Johnstown, Pa.

Seven mail pouches were stolen while being taken in wagons from New York to Hoboken.

Ill-health caused Colonel John Withers, a bank cashier at San Antonio, Tex., to shoot himself.

Edna Bradley of Kansas City took an overdose of morphine and came near dying.