

CONDENSED NEWS.

Dan O'Leary was beaten by amateurs in a pedestrian contest at Galveston. Ben Butler positively declines to become counsel for Guitteau. President Arthur has rented from John Hovey a new house at Long Branch. Crow Dog, the slayer of Spotted Tail, has been sentenced to be hanged May 11. In the Laurel Run mines, near Wilkesbarre, Pa., an explosion of gas killed five men. Alexander H. Stephens states that on the expiration of his term in congress he will positively retire from public life. Ex-Governor Moses, of South Carolina, has again been arrested in New York on charge of swindling. Von Bunsen, of Berlin, has been acquitted of the charge of slandering Bismarck. President Arthur nominated William Williams, of Indiana, to be charge d'affaires to Paraguay and Uruguay. The penitentiary of Virginia opened its maws Wednesday to forty-six oyster pirates captured by Governor Cameron. Edwin Booth has purchased seven acres adjoining his present holding at Newport, at a cost of \$1,000 per acre. The St. Louis directory for 1882 contains nearly 19,000 more names than its predecessor. The English daily at Constantinople, The Levant Herald, has once more been suppressed. Francis Ashton, Sr., one of the pioneer residents of Lima, O., died Sunday, aged 87 years. Commissioner Partman, of Michigan, deposited 750,000 whitefish fry in the lake at St. Joseph. Mr. Peele, a mining engineer at Charleston, Arizona, was shot dead in his office by two masked men. Secretary Foster has gone to Ireland to consult with the prison board about larger liberty for the suspects. The recent election for chief of the Osages resulted in the victory of Joseph Pavenpauche over Hard Kope. Four of the prisoners who broke jail at Detroit have been recaptured, two of them on the Canadian side of the river. A federal detective captured at Merrill, Wis., two counterfeit bank-note plates and considerable unfinished scrip. The destruction of the Halston grist-house, near Lake St. John, La., resulted in the drowning of 120 negroes. In the Monday mines at Bodie, Cal., a vein of gold and silver sulphurets has been struck which averages \$100 per ton. Esther Seymour, of Sterling, Ill., has been sentenced to the penitentiary for one year for brutally whipping a small child. The steamship Great Eastern is still tied up in English dock. An earnest effort to sell her at auction developed no bidders. A merchant of New York complains that Chicago wholesalers are cutting on cottons to secure the southern and western trade. In a gale off Havre, while a life-boat was attempting the rescue of a shipwrecked crew, nineteen persons were drowned. James H. Spotts, rear admiral commanding the South Atlantic squadron, died two weeks ago, in the Falkland islands, of apoplexy. The residence of ex-Governor Proctor, of Vermont, at Sutherland Falls, with its literary and art treasures, was swept away by fire, Friday. The purchase of a controlling interest in The Advertiser, of Boston, by Oliver Ames means that that journal is to be even more than heretofore the exponent of Harvard College. The state of Texas recently bought in \$442,000 of its 7 per cent. bonds, due in 1894, at 140. It has within a year reduced its debts to \$1,000,000. Dennis Kearney, the sand-lot agitator, is in St. Paul, and suspected of plotting mischief there. It is he who instigated the Omaha troubles. Citizens of St. Louis have contributed \$8,000 in money and large amounts of provisions and clothing for the sufferers by overflow in the southwest. Charles E. Gordon, senior partner in a produce commission house at Indianapolis, has disappeared with a considerable amount of the firm's funds. The annual cost of the star-route service in the Pacific states and territories under General Brady was \$2,844,165. Contracts for the same service this year have been executed for \$1,125,149. To, one of the leading statesmen of Japan, is to visit America and Europe, to recruit his health and study the workings of parliamentary institutions. In the municipal councils in Utah polygamists are resigning their seats, and monogamists are being chosen to succeed them. The Pacific mill at Lawrence, Mass., has given notice that needy operators who did not engage in the strike may apply at the office for aid. The line of the St. Petersburg and Moscow railway is being searched for a mine, of whose existence some captured nihilists gave information. Ida Smith, a young girl of Grand Rapids, killed herself with arsenic because of a reproof from her mother. Thirty new cases of small-pox and five deaths were reported in Cincinnati Tuesday. President Arthur has nominated Isaac D. McCutcheon, of Michigan, to be secretary of the territory of Montana. Troops crossed the Yellowstone at Miles City, Tuesday, in pursuit of the Sioux who stole the Cheyenne ponies from Fort Keogh. From a belief that the Fenians intend to blow up the tunnel to North Woodwick, the London docks are guarded all night by six hundred policemen. At St. James, Missouri, J. R. Brown, a late judge of Phelps county, fired a load of buckshot into the body of Alfred Hayes. Gilley Bondick, a noted desperado of Virginia, was killed near Lemont by Ben Young, his rival for the affections of a woman. In the Massachusetts house, Wednesday, a prohibitory liquor bill was only defeated by the refusal of Speaker Noyes to vote for it. Edward Peters, who tortured and starved to death a lad of 7 years at Mansonsville, Quebec, has been sentenced to be hanged April 28. Secretary Lincoln has discharged Cadet Whittaker from the military academy, on the recommendation of the board, because of deficiency in his studies. The Washash road reports for 1881 gross earnings of \$14,467,798, operating expenses of \$10,762,943, and a deficiency for the year of \$2,472,638 in meeting all claims. Some Russian representatives are negotiating at Pittsburgh for the building of hulls and engines for a number of steamboats, to be shipped in sections and completed on the Volga river. A man giving the name of James E. Jones surrendered himself at Knoxville, Tenn., as having embezzled \$1,000 while money-order clerk in the postoffice at

Walker Hall, the finest of the American college buildings, valued, with its contents, at \$250,000, was swept away by fire Wednesday evening. The widow of Commodore Vanderbilt will soon be married to Dr. Nathan Ransom, manager of one of the large charity hospitals of New York. A resolution is pending in the congress of Columbia to give a year's notice to the United States of a desire to abrogate the treaty of 1846 and make new agreements. The entire Grosse fete sugar district of Louisiana is about to be submerged by the giving way of the Forchade levee, and the cattle, sheep, and hogs will be lost. Mr. Teller has written out his resignation as senator from Colorado. It is understood at Washington that Governor Pitkin will give the vacant seat to General Root. By a vote of 387 to 42, the British house of commons granted Prince Leopold an additional annuity of £10,000, and a pension of £600 yearly to his widow in the event of his death. Judge Nelson, of Brooklyn, decides that suitable schools having been established for colored pupils, the latter can not attend the public schools provided for white children. The distressing condition of affairs in the southwest caused the abandonment of the project to celebrate the anniversary of La Salle's discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi. At Dedham, Mass., Saturday evening, John Sullivan nearly beheaded his wife with a razor, chasing her through the streets for five minutes, when she dropped dead on her doorstep. On condition that the favor be never cited as a precedent, the Turkish government granted permission for a Russian transport with convicts and troops to pass through the Bosphorus. The India-rubber man is being exhibited to the physicians of New York. He can stretch the skin of his forehead over his entire face, and tie the flesh on his legs in knots over his knees. Several persons were killed and two churches demolished in the southeastern portion of Alabama by a tornado. A negro woman was picked up and carried two hundred yards. The police of St. Petersburg have arrested the chief of the nihilists executive committee, who was connected with the construction of the mine in Little Garden street. Dr. Falkner, who has been vaccinating Indians at Fort Randall, says a 19-year-old son of Sitting Bull broke away from him twice, when the old chief held him up to receive the virus. A stock-ranch in Texas, 40 by 60 miles in dimensions, with 40,000 head of cattle, has been purchased by William Young and Washington Becker, of Milwaukee, for \$910,000. Jacob W. Kern, formerly paying teller of the Bank of the Republic, at Washington, shot himself through the heart, having lost money of others in stock speculations. On a ranch about eight miles from Tombstone, Arizona, in a battle with cattle-thieves, Deputy Sheriff Gillespie was killed and the desperado sought were both fatally wounded. Polk Wells, who was arrested at Randolph, Wis., for stealing horses and robbing a bank, was arraigned at Sidney, Iowa, where he pleaded guilty to the former charge, and was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. Bills are before the senate of Wisconsin to appropriate funds for the relief of Mrs. Coleman, whose husband was killed by the Maxwells, and of Mrs. Baker, who lost her protector in a similar manner. The Zuni Indian delegation were on Tuesday conducted by Boston officials to the brink of the ocean, where they chanted songs and scattered the sacred flour which they brought from New Mexico. A mass-meeting has been called in New York by Mayor Grace and other leading men, to voice public sentiments in regard to the imprisonment of American citizens by foreign governments without trial. Indictments for gambling in cotton futures were brought against the Memphis board of trade and the Tennessee Brokerage association. After a trial lasting four days, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty. The American Association of the Red Cross is about to send agents into the overflooded region of the southwest, and makes an urgent appeal for funds, which can be sent to the secretary of the treasury or the secretary of war. The report of Judge Advocate General Swain in the case of Sergeant Mason is to the effect that the accused is illegally confined in the penitentiary, because the proceedings of the court-martial were not strict in accordance with the law. Aleck Powell, a dashing darkey employed by President Arthur as a valet, abandoned a wife and three children in New York. They called upon him at the white house, Monday, and were threatened with death. The granulating-house of the Vulcan Powder company, near San Francisco, was blown to pieces Monday, killing five whites and six Chinamen and injuring three others. The pecuniary damage is \$25,000. The foreign affairs committee of the house has agreed to a resolution directing the state department to insist on the speedy trial of Daniel McSweeney and other naturalized Americans arrested by the British government. An Irish and an English regiment are stationed at Galway, and are constantly at war. The pickets of the English organization were recently attacked by members of the other regiment, and several men were bayoneted. The czar has refused to carry out the recommendation that the Jews be expelled from the rural districts of Russia. General Ignatieff is said to have ordered all Hebrew chemists in St. Petersburg to sell their business. Henry B. Myer, who died in Chicago Wednesday at an advanced age, invented sleeping-cars in 1854, and has of late been engaged in the construction of a safety car. He was the father of the late General Myer of the signal service. The governor of Alexandria, Egypt, ordered the demolition of the works and warehouses of the English railway, on the ground that they interfere with fortifications, but the company will appeal to the British consul general. Colonel John A. Pratt, a veteran in the politics of Kentucky, who threw his vast influence in favor of the union cause, is said to have lost his reason. He resides at Lexington, where he had a large law practice. Arthur Mueller, a teller in the Central National bank of Indianapolis, has fled the city, being a defaulter to the amount of \$2,250. He transferred his property to his mother, and left a wife and three children. Several Mormon leaders, including John Taylor and Joseph Smith, have quietly placed their wives in separate houses, to avoid arrest under the clause of the anti-polygamy law which makes cohabitation with more than one woman a misdemeanor.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road reports gross earnings for 1881 of \$21,324,120, and a net income of \$10,257,635. The funded debt is \$50,122,725, and the miles of track, 2,924. The ladies of Washington organized the aid society of the Garfield memorial hospital, electing Mrs. Windom president and Mrs. Whitney secretary. Miss Phoebe Cousins, of St. Louis, has applied to President Arthur to be appointed one of the five commissioners to visit Utah, and a petition with numerous signatures will soon be forwarded to Washington. On a train near Medina, Ind., an intoxicated maniac killed A. C. Wingate, of Lexington, Ky., without provocation. The murderer then leaped off and drowned himself in the stream. His clothing contained \$400 in cash and receipts showing him to be William Haines, formerly of West Salem, O. Transportation during the summer has been engaged for 70,000 tons on pig-leads from Eureka, Nev., to San Francisco and thence to El Paso, by the Central Pacific roads; thence to New Orleans by the Texas road, and to New York by the Morgan line of steamships. Two deputy marshals at San Francisco boarded the steamship City of Tokio and arrested Purser Hennessy and Stewart Kennedy, on suspicion of being engaged in smuggling opium. Nothing suspicious was found in their rooms, but they were held in \$5,000 each. The Chicago cattle market enjoyed a veritable boom last week, good to first quality steers having sold readily at 6 to 7 cents per pound, being an advance from 4 to 4 cent over last week's figures. These are the highest average prices that have prevailed since the war. The contributions toward the Garfield memorial hospital in Washington have so increased of late that General Sherman and Senator Windom have called a meeting of the wives of senators and representatives to arrange for a national board of visitors and select vice-presidents. The Pennsylvania road is endeavoring to purchase from Dr. Hostetter the Smithfield street bridge in Pittsburgh for \$300,000, but the doctor knows that in case of sale it would be raised to a height that would prevent the crossing of the Lake Erie road, in which he is the chief stockholder. John Land, who was indicted for participation in the robbery of the Iron train at Blue Cat, has made a full confession, in which it appears that Jesse James and his partners rode away with the spoils, leaving the country lads nothing for their efforts. The arrivals of immigrants at Castle Garden, Tuesday, exceeded four thousand. Nearly three thousand Italians have made their appearance within the past three weeks. Their immigration is directed by resident agents, who provide them with employment, just as the Six Companies take care of the Celestials at the Pacific gates. A New York dispatch says Haverly intends to start a theatre in Washington. He has renewed his lease of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, a remaining lease of one year and a half being transferred to John Stetson. He sailed for Europe in the Celtic Saturday, and said he should keep his enterprises on this side going, and perhaps start a theatre in London. The hangings on Friday were William H. Hovawson, who murdered his daughter-in-law at Hampton, Ill.; Frank and Henry Rumberger, of Uniontown, Pa., who killed Daniel Troutman; Edgar F. Small, of Pittsburgh, who shot Nicholas Jacoby; Jonathan Mayer, of Middleburg, Pa., one of the party who took the life of the Kintzlers; Jack Neverling, of Clearfield, Pa., the murderer of Samuel Pennington, and John C. McCarthy, of Richburg, N. Y., for stabbing to death Patrick McKay. At Richmond, Va., Sunday noon, flames broke out in the Petersburg railroad bridge, and tumbled that structure into the river, extending to the tobacco factories of T. M. Rutherford & Co., R. A. Patterson & Co., T. C. Williams & Co., the stemmies of J. A. Hutchinson, C. R. & F. D. Barksdale, and Aborn & Edwards, the Vulcan iron-works, twenty tenement-houses, ten freight-cars, and I. P. Smith's grist-mill, all of which were destroyed. At the Manchester end of the bridge the Virginia cable-works were burned. The loss aggregates \$500,000. The Western Union Telegraph company has acquired control of the Mutual Union lines. Gould purchased 33,500 shares out-right, and 18,500 shares are held by George Baker, H. C. Fahnestock, and George S. Scott. The three latter hold the balance of power in the company, and have entered into an agreement to act in accord with Gould so long as his policy does not impair the rights of the other parties to the Union. About \$300,000 was paid for the block held by Baker and his partners. General G. M. Dodge and Jay and Geo. Gould will be added to the new board of directors, and John G. Moore will be president.

The Freedman's Savings bank. An advertisement was issued in relation to the resignation of Colonel Crittenden as a brigadier general. Several hours were spent in debate on the tariff-commission bill. Five amendments were voted down, when the bill passed by 38 to 15. The committee on pensions reported a bill fixing the rate for total disability at 75 per cent. MAR. 20.—In the senate, Mr. Cookrell offered a resolution directing the secretary of state to make inquiries respecting the imprisonment of American citizens in Ireland. Mr. Pendleton's civil-service bill was favorably reported. It was passed to establish the Eastern Judicial district of Kentucky. The Indian appropriation bill, amended by the senate committee to set aside \$5,100,000, was taken up in committee of the whole. Mr. Hoar offered an amendment appropriating \$2,000,000 for the support and education of Indian children from outside the civilized tribes, but no action was taken thereon. HOUSE. MAR. 21.—The house resumed debate on the Chinese bill, nearly all who chose having an opportunity to air their views. Mr. Page stated that a clause in the bill provided that he knew two railroad companies had united to defeat the measure. Mr. Kasson's amendment to reduce to ten years the period of suspension of immigration was defeated by 100 to 121. Mr. Butlerworth's amendment for a fifteen-year limit was lost. The bill then passed by 167 to 105. MAR. 22.—In the house Mr. Robinson asked action on the resolution respecting the imprisonment of American citizens in Great Britain, and threatened to move the impeachment of Minister Lowell. A bill was reported appropriating \$6,965,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi river. In committee of the whole on the private calendar, the claim of the captors of the ram Albatross was discussed for two hours and perfected, and when the committee rose the bill was passed. An evening session was held for the consideration of pension bills. MAR. 23.—The house commerce committee on Saturday, listened to the arguments of ex-Governor Brown, of Tennessee, representing the southern railroads, and of Chauncey M. Depew, of Vanderbilt's staff, in opposition to the Reagan bill. The latter claimed that the real loss to the productive and consuming classes were the speculators in food; that the interstate commerce act would place the carrying business of the west in the power of a Canadian railway system, and that any evils might be remedied by the creation of a national advisory railway commission. MAR. 27.—In the house, Mr. Williams offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the president to inform the house whether a protocol for peace in South America had been signed by Envoy Trescott. The postoffice appropriation bill was referred to the committee of the whole. Mr. Haskell presented a bill authorizing the department of justice to audit the claims of the medical experts at the Guatemala trial at not over \$25 for each day of actual attendance. Mr. King offered a resolution for a committee of five senators and ten representatives to proceed to the overflowed section of the Mississippi and report what measures are necessary to avert a recurrence of the floods. Mr. Caswell introduced a bill for the issue of \$25,000,000 in fractional currency in exchange for legal tenders. A bill to incorporate the Garfield memorial hospital gave rise to considerable debate over the liability assumed by the government, and was committed. Mr. Bryan introduced a resolution requesting the president to secure an additional treaty with Great Britain for the extradition of such fugitive criminals as are not subject to the present treaty. Mr. Phelps introduced a bill for a department of industry, and an appropriation of \$6,800,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi. Mr. Harris put forward a measure for an assistant secretary of the navy. Mr. Cox introduced a bill to repeal the iron-clad act. The secretary of the interior sent in estimates of \$65,384,890 for Mexican war pensions, and \$28,212,022 for survivors of Indian campaigns prior to 1846. MAR. 28.—The house, after a contest in regard to precedence, went into committee of the whole on the tariff-commission bill, on which lengthy speeches were made by Messrs. Carlisle and Kasson. The correspondence between Secretary Frelinghuysen and Envoy Trescott in response to a call for information, the secretary of war reported the necessity of issuing 80,000 more rations for sufferers by the flood. MAR. 29.—The house accepted the senate amendment to the bill for a pension to Mrs. Garfield, so as to include Mrs. Polk and Mrs. Tyler, giving each \$5,000 per year. Mr. Stephens introduced a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into the legality of the removal of Mr. Hayes, an official stenographer, by Speaker Kelfer. Mr. Lord reported a bill for a ship canal across the state of Michigan. Bills were reported for the erection of public buildings at Clark's creek, West Virginia, and at Torr, Harro, and In. While in committee of the whole on the tariff-commission bill speeches were made by Messrs. Carlisle and Errett. The army appropriation bill was reported back. Mr. Fisher reported an act to permit any owner of gold bullion or coin to have the same coined for his benefit. WASHINGTON NOTES. S. P. Rounds, of Chicago, was on Monday nominated for Public Printer. It is certain that a number of the recent star-route indictments will fall through technical errors. T. Merrick has been appointed assistant counsel in the prosecution of the star-route cases. The general impression is that Teller and Chandler's names will be sent in early next week. The house committee on railroads and canals will make a favorable report on the Hennepin canal bill, and an earnest effort will be made to secure its passage. Chauncey M. Depew, counsel of the New York Central railroad, and ex-Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, made arguments Saturday before the house commerce committee, in opposition to the Reagan bill. The cabinet changes will be completed this week by the nomination of Senator Teller to the interior and of William E. Chandler to the navy department. A batch of foreign nominations may also go in. Some departmental bureau changes are hinted at. Postmaster-General Howe has recommended to the house appropriation committee that postmasters of the fourth class be allowed to act as disbursing officers under certain restrictions. This will save money in the printing and signing of warrants. Chairman Rosserans and Mr. Flower, who were empowered to appoint an executive committee of seven for the democratic congressional campaign committee, have designated the following: Rosserans (Cal.), Flower (N. Y.), Randall (Pa.), Lefevre (O.), Cobb (Ind.), Thompson (Ky.), Jones (Ark.). The Peruvian minister, Senor Elmoro, was questioned respecting the printed copy of the protocol alleged to have been signed by Senor Balmaeda and Trescott. He said he had heard absolutely nothing, directly or indirectly, through the Peruvian or American sources, to indicate that there is such a document in existence. There have recently been received at the treasury in the course of business quite an amount of counterfeit silver dollars. The department is informed that there are a large number of counterfeiters of the coin in circulation, especially in the west. The center of the counterfeiters seems, from the reports received, to be Chicago, and as a rule, the counterfeiters are reported to be very fair. The ways and means committee at Washington has agreed on a bill which will make an annual reduction of \$25,000,000 in the internal revenue. It proposes the abolition of the stamp tax on bank checks, matches, perfumery, etc., of the taxes on banking capital and the burdens of liquor and tobacco dealers. The early adjournment of congress although much talked about is all mere speculation. The contested election cases if pressed are bound to take up much time. The tariff commission

bill is likely to pass to evade the tariff issue. One-fifth of the petitions presented in December and January were for railroad legislation. There are none now, and no advocate before the committee, and the clamor is dying out. Regan's bill will fail. Secretary Kirkwood was asked when he expected to retire from the interior department. He answered that he did not know, but that he believed the newspapers his tenure of office was brief. He said he was ready to receive his walking orders at any time, though he had not as yet received any intimation from the president in regard to the matter, though he would not be surprised to receive such intimation at any time. Kirkwood declined to express any opinion as to who his successor would be. Treasurer Gilliam says there is a pressing need of a fractional currency. The demands for it in small quantities are coming from all parts of the country. It is needed for transmission through the mails of sums less than \$1.00, and for certain classes of business that have been wholly destroyed for want of this medium of exchange. The latter applies especially to certain manufactures in New England, which are sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents, coin being too heavy and uncertain for this light traffic. Mr. Gilliam says a good many come from newspaper publishers, who do not know what to do with them, the government not redeeming them. The treasurer claims the right to issue this fractional currency, but an appropriation to pay expenses is first necessary. He advocates the issue. Examination by Second Assistant Postmaster-General Elmer of the recent letting of the star routes west of the Mississippi for another term of four years, beginning July 1, 1881, shows that under the new contracts the cost of the service will be only half as much as was January 1, 1881, two months before Mr. James became postmaster-general. The cost in what is known as the Pacific section on Jan. 1, 1881, was \$2,844,165, and under the new contracts the cost will be \$1,325,149, or only \$1,518,850 should be added for the new railway service which has superseded the star service since March 4, 1881. The cost of star service per mile in that section on July 1, 1881, will be 40 1/2 per cent. of the cost of the star service. The annual cost of twenty-one expedited routes on Jan. 1, 1881, under Gen. Brady, was \$407,608. Under James and Elmer the cost of the same routes was reduced to \$121,361, and they have been let substantially as they were after that reduction, but with faster schedules, for \$97,194. The sub-committee of the ways and means committee which has charge of subjects relating to changes in internal revenue taxation has been instructed by the full committee to prepare a bill abolishing all internal revenue taxes except the tax on distilled spirits, malt liquors, manufactured tobacco, bank circulation, and alcoholic medicines, reserving for its discretion a reduction of the tax on cigars and the special taxes on dealers, manufacturers, etc. If the committee should prepare a bill abolishing all other taxes except those reserved for its discretion, the total reduction would be nearly as follows, according to the commissioner's estimate: Capital and deposits of banks and bankers other than national banks, \$3,702,207 Capital and deposits of national banks, 5,372,178 Interest on national bank notes, 2,250,411 Matches, 3,278,580 Proprietary medicines, perfumery, cosmetics, etc., 2,256,603 Total, \$16,802,880 If to these reductions the committee should add reductions on cigars and special taxes, the total would be increased as follows: Cigars, reduced from \$9 to \$4 per 1000, \$5,222,000 Retailers, from \$50 to \$150 each, 16,711 Wholesale liquor-dealers, from \$100 to \$200 each, 164,424 Retail liquor-dealers, from \$25 to \$12 each, 2,218,312 Manufacturers of cigars, from \$10 to \$12 each, 67,533 Dealers in leaf tobacco, from \$25 to \$12 each, 41,684 Dealers in manufactured cigars, each \$10, from \$5 to \$2.50 each, 1,004,273 Manufacturers of tobacco, from \$10 to \$8 each, 3,709 Peddlers of tobacco, from \$10 to \$8 each, 2,871 Brewers, 50,118 Wholesale and retail dealers in malt liquors, 88,663 A total reduction of these special taxes, together with the reduction on cigars, of \$10,000,000, would be \$20,002,460. Adding this sum to the sum of the reductions specifically ordered in the instructions, the total is \$25,055,294, which may be regarded as marking the limits of any bill of this sort which will be reported. It is believed, however, that the expression of opinion against any such reduction of taxes on whisky, beer, and tobacco will be regarded as applying with equal force to the license fee now collected from dealers in and manufacturers of these products, and also to the tax on cigars. If this be so, the proposed bill will be limited to the abolition of the taxes on bank capital, deposits, and checks, matches, cosmetics, perfumes, and medicines not classed as alcoholic. This limitation lowers the reduction to about \$16,000,000. Morsels of Gastronomy. Bostonians deny that their lettuce crop is a failure this year, and want to find the malicious person that put the story in circulation. Oscar Wilde told a Chicago reporter that we eat finely in this country—far better than they do in England. There are none so esthetic that cannot get up an appetite. They have a way in the South—where considerable about good eating is known—of eating fried hominy with canvas-bag duck. It is an experiment epicures should all try. Southern vegetables become more and more abundant, and correspondingly cheaper. The asparagus is particularly good; likewise the peas, which taste as fine as they look. There were onions served at table d'hote the other evening before husband and wife. "Are you going to eat any?" she asked. He nodded assent. "All right," she went on, "so will I!" "Diners-out who are very much opposed to wines often upset things on the table trying to help a second time to brandied fruits. The fact is inconsistent, but nevertheless true. At the Farmers' dinner, held at the Union League the other evening, they had a few duck, Southdown mutton, Jersey woodcock, red-head duck and other things very seldom on a farmer's table. A superfluity of courses is the trouble of many modern dinner parties given by a class of suddenly-made-rich and anxious-to-be-fashionable people who have yet much to learn about the art of dining. "Oh, yes," said old Mrs. Unsophisticated, "it was a real splendid dinner party. We had real British Southdown mutton from Kentucky, Roman punch imported from Italy, and real French black coffee cake." On the menu card of a recent private dinner party in San Francisco we find enumerated: saddle of wild goat, salmi of gray goose, ham of black tail deer and jugged hare—surely enough game for one dinner. At the recent ball of the French cooks in this city, the French Consul, in response to a toast, made a speech in which he stated that the most powerful nations are those that pay most attention to gastronomy. It is about time that such worthless dishes as Queen fritters, macaroni with cream, and pancakes with jelly were abolished from hotel bills of fare under

the head of entries. In quality they are as light as tissue paper. New tomatoes are of good size and flavor, and with the "cultivated cucumber" from Boston, make an excellent breakfast salad. An orange salad is likewise in order about this time, the Florida fruit being abundant and delicious. Miss Juliet Corson, Miss Helen Campbell, Miss Parloa and as many more are doing their best in various publications to teach young and old housekeepers how and what to eat. They have a magnificent field in which to work.—New York Mail and Express. GENERAL MARKETS. CHICAGO. WHEAT—Active and easier; March, \$1.00 1/2; April, \$1.00 1/2; May, \$1.00 1/2. CORN—Active and firmer; March, 60 1/2; April, 60 1/2; May, 60 1/2. RYE—Dull; March, 51 1/2; April, 51 1/2; May, 51 1/2. HAY—Dull; March, 10 1/2; April, 10 1/2; May, 10 1/2. BUTTER—Demand fair; Early Rose quoted at \$1.00 1/2 per bushel. EGGS—A shade firmer. We quote: Choice to Fancy Creamery at 42 1/2; fair to good at 40 1/2; common to fair do 38 1/2; packed, 35 1/2; packing stock at 30 1/2; Green, 20 1/2; and 25 1/2. DUCKS—Dull and easy. We quote: Mallard Ducks, \$1.00 1/2; small, 75 1/2; 100 lb. Green Apples—Unchanged; sales ranged at \$1.00 1/2 to \$1.00; fair to good, \$1.00 1/2 to \$1.00; choice to fancy in a small way at \$1.50 1/2. CATTLE—Market quiet and higher. We quote: Heavy export steers, \$5.75 1/2; well-fleshed fat steers, \$6.00 1/2; medium, well-fleshed do, in fair condition, \$5.50 1/2; fair to good butchers do, \$4.25 1/2; good to choice lots smooth heavy shipping grades. EAST LIBERTY. CATTLE—Firm; best \$6.00 1/2; fair to good, \$5.75 1/2; Hogs—Slow; receipts 300 head; Philadelphia, \$7.25 1/2; Yorkers, \$6.00 1/2. NEW YORK. WHEAT—Closed lower; No. 2 Red March, \$1.10 1/2; April, \$1.10 1/2; May, \$1.10 1/2. CORN—Stronger; No. 2 mixed, March, 75 1/2. CINCINNATI. FLOUR—Market firm. Family, \$5.00 1/2. WHEAT—Firm; good demand; No. 2 Red Winter, \$1.10 1/2; No. 2 mixed, \$1.00 1/2. OATS—Firm; No. 2 mixed, \$1.00 1/2. RYE—Better demand; No. 2 fair to good, \$1.00 1/2. Prime steers, \$1.10 1/2. Lard—Nominal; prime steam, \$10.00. Bulk Meats quiet; Clear sides, \$10.00 1/2. Bacon fair and clear sides, \$10.75. MILWAUKEE. WHEAT—Lower; No. 2 Hard \$1.10; No. 2 March, \$1.10 1/2; April, \$1.10 1/2; May, \$1.10 1/2. CORN—Firm; No. 2 mixed, \$1.00 1/2. OATS—Firm; No. 2 mixed, \$1.00 1/2. RYE—Steady at \$1.00 1/2. ST. LOUIS. WHEAT—Lower; No. 2 Red March, \$1.10 1/2; April, \$1.10 1/2; May, \$1.10 1/2. CORN—Higher; No. 2 mixed, \$1.00 1/2. OATS—Firm; No. 2 mixed, \$1.00 1/2. RYE—Steady at \$1.00 1/2. DETROIT. WHEAT—Quiet; No. 1 White March, \$1.10 1/2; April, \$1.10 1/2; May, \$1.10 1/2. TOLEDO. WHEAT—Lower; No. 2 Red March, \$1.10; April, \$1.10; May, \$1.10. CORN—Lower; No. 2 March, 60 1/2; April, 60 1/2. BALTIMORE. FLOUR—Firm; Western Superfine, \$3.00 1/2; do extra, \$3.00 1/2; Family, \$2.50 1/2. WHEAT—Lower; No. 2 mixed, \$1.00 1/2. OATS—Firm; No. 2 mixed, \$1.00 1/2. RYE—Steady at \$1.00 1/2. BOSTON. WHEAT—Dull; Ohio and Pennsylvania extras 42 1/2; Michigan and Wisconsin 40 1/2; common to choice 38 1/2; unbleached flours, fine to choice, 35 1/2; pulled 32 1/2. Clifford F. Hudson of Elmira, N. Y., says: "My aged mother suffered greatly from poor digestion and general debility. She was always complaining of her liver, and her bowels often pained her greatly. She was very weak. I bought her a bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters, and she says, 'It goes right to the spot, Clifford.' She has greatly improved since using this excellent medicine."

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