

AT CHICAGO.

The Convention of the National Republican Party.

The Organization, with Portraits of Republican Leaders.



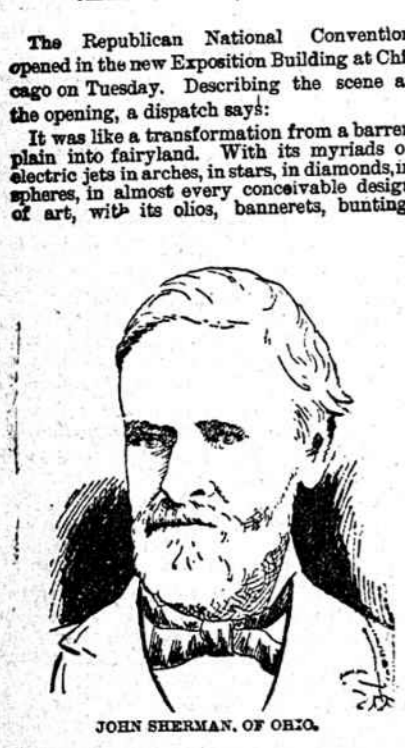
WALTER G. GRESHAM, OF INDIANA.

Convention of John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, as temporary Chairman. Mr. Thurston was greeted with applause, and made a long address, in the course of which he made the following allusion to Blaine, which was greeted with the wildest kind of cheering:

"That gallant leader, the chevalier of American politics, the glory of Republicanism and the nightmare of Democrats, our Henry of Navarre, is seeking in foreign travel the long-needed relaxation and rest from the wearisome burdens of public life and service. With the sublime magnanimity of his incomparable greatness, he has denied us the infinite pleasure of supporting him in this convention. Desiring above all things party harmony and success, he has stepped from the certain ladder of his own laudable ambition that some other man may climb to power. As his true friends, we cannot dare not commit the political crime of disobedience to his expressed will. We cannot place him at the head of the ticket, but we make him commander-in-chief at the head of the forces in the field, where he will be in the van of our progress."

"And though James G. Blaine may not be our President, yet he remains our uncrowned king, yielding the baton of acknowledged leadership, supreme in the allegiance of his devoted followers. Honored and respected by all honest and loyal men, the greatest living American and the worthy object of our undying love."

Mr. Thurston also paid a glowing tribute to



The Republican National Convention opened in the new Exposition Building at Chicago on Tuesday. Describing the scene at the opening, a dispatch says:

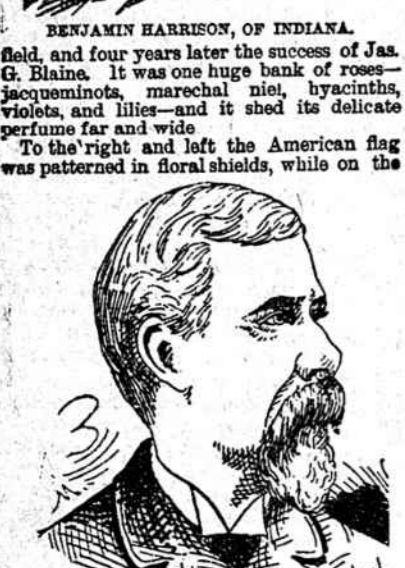
It was like a transformation from a barren plain into a fairyland. With its myriads of electric jets in arches, in stars, in diamonds, in spheres, in almost every conceivable design of art, with its oases, banners, bunting



streamers of one thousand hues, the immense interior was a symphony of color, a magnificent spectacle of the art decorative. The Chairman's platform was simply a floral bower.

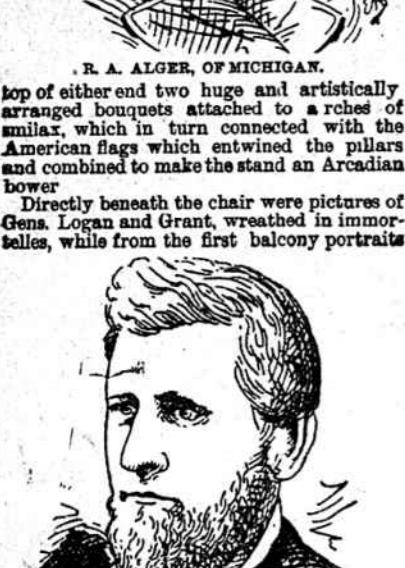
Nothing could be seen of the front of the desk, on which, eight years ago, descended the gavel that announced the nomination of Grant.

At 1:30 Mr. Thurston finished amid tremendous applause. The officers of temporary organization were read, and as they became seated in their official positions they struck up the Marching Through Georgia, and the audience joined in the refrain. At 1:33 P. M. Senator Hoar, of Michigan, took the floor and presented a gavel



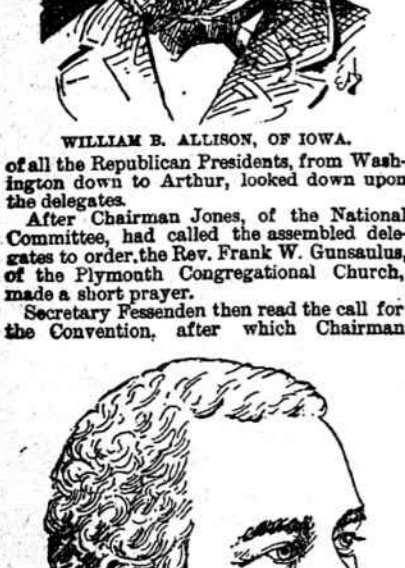
the memory of the late Gen. Logan. He also spoke flatteringly of the various candidates for the Presidential nomination, and thought that from this galaxy of political stars the Convention could not choose amiss. The keynote of this campaign, the speaker said, would be protection.

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field, and four years later the success of Jas. G. Blaine. It was one huge bank of roses—jacqueminots, maroon, red, hyacinths, violets, and lilies—and it shed its delicate perfume far and wide.

To the right and left the American flag was patterned in floral shields, while on the



top of either end two huge and artistically arranged bouquets attached to a robe of smilax, which in turn connected with the American flags which entwined the pillars and combined to make the stand an Arcadian bower.

Directly beneath the chair were pictures of Gen. Logan and Grant, wreathed in immortal flames, while from the first balcony portraits



of all the Republican Presidents, from Washington down to Arthur, looked down upon the delegates.

After Chairman Jones, of the National Committee, had called the assembled delegates to order, the Rev. Frank W. Gunsauls, of the Plymouth Congregational Church, made a short prayer.

Secretary Fessenden then read the call for the Convention, after which Chairman

manent Organization met and got through its work in short order. Morris M. Estes, of California, was selected as Permanent Chairman, and the secretaries and other officers of the temporary organizations were continued in their positions.



Second Day's Session.

The Convention was called to order at 12:30 by Temporary Chairman Thurston. Rev. Dr. Stephen A. Northrup made a short prayer. A number of resolutions were referred to the Committee on Resolutions. Mr. Hamill, of Colorado, moved an adjournment until 6 P. M., but his motion was not entertained. The report of the Committee on Organization was read and adopted. The report named for Permanent Chairman Hon. M. M. Estes, of California, who was conducted to the Chair amid applause and made a short address. His remarks were devoted almost entirely to the protection issue and criticism of President Cleveland's Administration.

Two gavel, one of gold and silver, and the other of silver, were presented to Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, as President of the Convention.

A protracted debate occurred over the report of the Committee on Rules. The report was finally adopted, and at 2:10 the Convention took a recess until 8 P. M.

The evening session began at 8:30. A resolution of sympathy for the German people in their fight against the Emperor Frederick was adopted by a rising vote, as were resolutions deploring the deaths of General Grant, Senator Logan and ex-President Arthur.

While waiting for the Committee on Credentials to report General W. O. Bradley, of Kentucky, and Governor Foraker, of Ohio, addressed the Convention.

Then Chairman Depew, of the Committee on Credentials, reported, saying there had been ten contests, all unimportant except Virginia. The majority report gave Virginia the election, and the minority report favored the admission of more Mahone delegates. After a long and somewhat acrimonious debate the majority report was adopted, and at 1:30 the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock the next morning.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

THE Chicago players call Krock and Flint the blonde battery.

CHARLEY SNYDER, the catcher, has been made Captain of the Cleveland team.

PRESIDENT NIMMOCK of the Pittsburgh team of baseball, and is going to retire.

It is said that President Lyons of the Louisville Club will manage the club himself.

ELMER FOSTER, of New York, is a success as a fielder and base-runner, but not as a batsman.

BOSTON is certainly the baseball city of the country. The attendance up to June 7 was 65,000.

PHILADELPHIA's new second baseman, Delahanty, has stolen eight bases in ten games.

WELSH is New York's great pitcher this season. In ten games he has won eight and earned runs to be scored off his delivery.

DALRYMPLE has made only one error in twenty-two games played in left field for Pittsburgh.

FRANCIS CARPENTERS, of Brooklyn, made two home runs off Bakely in a Brooklyn-Cleveland game.

TOM LYNCH, of Birmingham, leads the Southern League in batting. Monk Cline, of Memphis, is next.

DUNLAP, Pittsburgh's second baseman, has played seventeen consecutive games this season without an error.

THE Western Association umpires are better than those of the League, and they receive \$300 more pay.

NASH, of Boston, had thirteen plays on second base in the last Boston-Detroit game, and made only one error.

HARRY WRIGHT, manager of the Philadelphia, will push the movement for a double umpire system next season.

"Don't get married to that base," is one of the expressions now used by the coaches when a player is "bugging."

A run has been made in San Francisco made up exclusively of Chinamen. They are not much as base runners.

WASHINGTON ought to be pretty well used to shut-outs now. It has been whitewashed offener than any other League team.

KANSAS CITY has not yet got over the wild West habit of umpire or manager.

General Fremont was presented to the convention at 1:55 P. M., and he was greeted with great and prolonged applause.

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, of NEW JERSEY, made of the oak from the tree under which the Republican party was organized July 6, 1854. Chairman Thurston stated that the National Committee had recommended that the National Committee be allowed ten votes during the preliminary proceedings of the convention, and that Washington Territory be allowed six. Kansas delegates offered resolutions of sympathy for General Sheridan. They were read and carried by an unanimous rising vote.

A petition from ex-Union soldiers requesting an admission to the Convention was read and referred to the National Committee.

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WILLIAM B. ALLISON, of IOWA, of all the Republican Presidents, from Washington down to Arthur, looked down upon the delegates.

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FRANK HISCOCK, of NEW YORK, was introduced as an old hero, patriot and statesman, and the Republican party's first candidate for President. General Fremont made a short address, and was followed in an address by Frederick Douglass, the colored orator. After a list of the committees of the various States and Territories had been read, the question of the contested Virginia election came up. The Chairman of the National Committee

J. B. FORAKER, of OHIO, decided to temporarily seat the delegates-at-large headed by William Mahone, and recommend that neither set of district delegates be allowed to vote during the temporary organization. Hon. John S. Wise opposed the selection of the Mahone delegates, and ex-Senator Mahone spoke in favor of his delegation. After an exciting debate between the two men, the chair decided further discussion out of order, and at 3:30 P. M. the Convention adjourned till noon of the following day. In the evening the Committee on Foreign

A NEW GERMAN RULER.

Death and Funeral Services of the Emperor Frederick.

The Crown Prince Succeeds His Father as Emperor.



EMPEROR FREDERICK III. IN CIVIL DRESS.

Emperor Frederick III. of Germany died at the royal palace at Potsdam at 11 o'clock Friday morning.

At his bedside were Empress Victoria, Crown Prince William, Prince Henry, Princess Victoria, Princess Frederica, the dowager Empress Augusta, Prince Bismarck, Dr. Morrell Mackenzie, and the assistant physicians, besides many other members of the household.

Looked at in early Thursday afternoon, rendering futile all Sir Morrell Mackenzie's attempts to feed him by means of a long tube. Moreover, the pulmonary affection, which had for some time past been a constant source of dread to his physicians, supervened, both lungs being attacked. Suffocation several times was most narrowly averted, and he completely lost his power to clear his throat by means of coughing. Hour by hour the little remnant of strength which had remained after his long illness, ebbed away. With the exception of a few moments on Thursday, when he revived sufficiently to be able to write on a slip of paper a few words of farewell to Prince Bismarck, who was standing beside him, he was almost the whole day in a comatose condition. Towards Thursday evening, however, terrible fits of convulsion succeeded by swoons supervened, following each other in rapid succession.

The Emperor, though never unconscious during the last hours of his illness, was in a state of stupor. An occasional fittling smile showed that his last hours were painless. The last nourishment taken by the Emperor was an orange. The last present, which he received with a grateful smile, was a basketful of waterlilies, such as he was wont to find in the Havel when he bathed there every summer.

The dying Emperor's head was raised on large pillows; his hand rested on the coverlet. Dr. Mackenzie stood between the bed and a table covered with instruments and medicines. The Crown Prince stood opposite him.

During the administering of the sacrament, and indeed even to within fifteen minutes before his death, the Emperor was fully conscious. He showed by the expression of his eyes and by the movements of his eyelids that he still recognized all who approached the bedside, and that he was just before the Emperor's death. Bismarck had called to bid his dying master a last farewell. The Emperor was thoroughly conscious, and taking a firm grasp of the aged soldier's hand, he motioned to him to motion to the Empress to draw nearer, he took her hand and joined it with that of Bismarck, thus giving a silent but pathetic expression to his wish for a reconciliation of all differences between his wife and the Prime Minister.

During the last hour the Empress held the Emperor's right hand, and the Crown Prince, who was standing at the head of the death bed, the laurel wreath, placed after death on the body was given to the deceased by his father after the battle of Waterloo.

The body was placed on the iron bed on which the Emperor expired. It was enveloped in a white shroud. Only the upper half of the face, the crown of the head, and the hands were visible. The hands were joined and rested on the hilt of a cavalry sword. The features were an extremely peaceful expression. After a post mortem examination the body was clothed in the uniform of a field marshal.

Prince Bismarck announced in the Federal Council the death of the Emperor Frederick III. His voice was choked with emotion; his words were almost inaudible, and at times he could hardly articulate.

By order of the Evangelical Church Council the bells will be tolled at special intervals for fourteen days, from Friday, July 27, to Friday, August 10, 1888.

The Emperor's Career.

Frederick William Nicholas Charles, King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany, was the eldest son of the late Emperor William, succeeding him on March 4. He was born at Potsdam, October 18, 1831, and was christened Frederick William.

He took a prominent part in the war between France and Germany. In the latter part of 1870 he was on the Rhine frontier as a commander of the Third Army, a corps consisting of 200,000 men and 500 guns.

In 1878, when the Emperor had been wounded by the assassin Nobeling, the Crown Prince was appointed Regent until his father's recovery.

On January 25, 1883, he married Victoria Adelaide, Princess Royal of Great Britain, by whom he had seven children—Frederick William, born July 27, 1883; Elizabeth Augusta Charlotte, born July 24, 1880; Albert William Henry, born Aug. 20, 1882; Frederick Amelia Wilhelmina Victoria, born April 12, 1883; Joachim Frederick Ernest Waldegard, born Feb. 10, 1888; Sophia Dorothy Ulrica Alice, born June 14, 1870, and Margaret Beatrix Feodora, born April 24, 1872.

In person the Crown Prince was an exceptionally distinguished-looking man. He wore a full beard, which during the latter part of his life had turned a brown to a gray; his face shone with emotion; he had massive head, light eyes, square jaw and a rather large mouth characterizing him. In his youth he was slight and delicate, and as Frederick III. was in an almost dying condition at the time he succeeded his father, and although confining himself to his bed, improvement have appeared since then, there was never any chance of his recovery.

The Emperor's Funeral.

A special cablegram from Potsdam to the New York Sun gives the following graphic account of the Emperor Frederick's funeral:

Before daylight the people were ranged in double rows along the line of march. As the morning wore on the crowds grew until the

people stood thirty-two deep by actual count in front of my window.

The bells tolled constantly, and the streets were strewn so thickly with laurel that it looked as if a green carpet had been laid down. Endless rows of white-clad uniforms lined the route and gorgeously caparisoned officers frequently galloped to and fro.

The most notable feature of the day was the extraordinary nature of the crowd. It was wonderfully different from the crowd that watched Emperor William's funeral. On that occasion solemnity was everywhere, and many of the people cried as though they had lost a dear friend as the old Kaiser was carried by. It was all very different to-day. It might have been almost a holiday but for the fast showering of rain and bedraggled crowds.

The route of the funeral procession was decorated by an endless amount of black crepe, and though the rain left it bedraggled and straggly, the general effect was gloomy and solemn enough to satisfy the most punctilious observers of Court etiquette. Many people besides the workmen stood out all night in the rain to gain advantageous places for viewing the funeral, and the clanging of all the bells in Potsdam at 5 o'clock this morning was a relief to them, for it showed that their hours of torture were ended.

The procession started early, before 10 o'clock, and wound its way from the Friedrichs-Palace through the park and Brandenburg gate to the Church of Peace, where the Emperor's son is buried, and where he intended to be placed. Instead of in the mausoleum where his famous father lies.

The park was entirely surrounded by a strong military force, and no one was allowed to enter. Forty men of the Garde du Corps in white uniforms and their magnificent gold and brass trappings, and mounted on black horses, led the procession. They were followed by two royal carriages, old servants of his late Majesty, and after them came the clergy, two marshals, a group of imperial servants, pages of the court, the chaplains, the military band, and the Imperial seal, in charge of the Von Friedberg, and the various other accoutrements of the dead Emperor's exalted station.

A group of officials of the State and other imperial assistants of the late Emperor walked in a motley group behind the emblems of royalty. After them came the catafalque drawn by eight horses, each of which was led by a colonel of the Imperial Guard.

Four Generals of the army, with their breasts loaded with the highest decorations of the Empire, carried the four corners of the robe which covered the catafalque.

Twelve Generals held the black robes of the canopy which covered the coffin.

Six Lieutenant-Generals followed in the wake of the catafalque, and at the side of the Emperor's coffin were placed the different body regiments of the Emperor, some wearing the sombre dark blue of the Prussian infantry, others the showy light blue, green and gold of the Hussars.

The Emperor's favorite horse which he rode at Sedan came next. The Imperial banner was borne aloft by Field Marshal Von Blumenthal, after whom came Prince Leopold of Prussia, the Prince of Wales, looking very much aged since his last visit; the Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince Leopold of Bavaria, and hundreds of other princely personages.

The foreign Ambassadors followed, and two squadrons of cavalry closed the procession. The troops formed a continuous file from the castle in the distance to the little street, making living walls of soldiers, through which the funeral passed.

When the cortege reached the church the physicians carried the coffin to the altar, and placed it on a table covered with the Imperial ensigns were placed on benches near the coffin, which was lifted from the funeral car by the twelve Colonels and carried to the altar. It was followed by the royal family, Princes and Ambassadors. The choir intoned a hymn as the imperial remains were carried into the church, and the court preacher, Koesel, pronounced the funeral oration. The infantry and artillery fired the royal salute.

but he is said to have goodness of heart. He is the most intelligent among the princes of the Empire, and his love of the army and the army returns his love.

The new Emperor was placed in the public gymnasium at Kassel, in 1873, where, with his cousin, the Crown Prince, he was put through a thorough preliminary course. The young Prince was headstrong and willful, and quite frequently settled his differences with his companions by fist fights. He took his punishment in Germany very lightly.

In 1877 the Prince was placed in the university at Bonn, where he proved himself an apt scholar. He remained there until the spring of 1881, when he was commissioned in the army as a second lieutenant of the Guards. He was rapidly promoted to a Captain and then to the command of the First Regiment of the Hussars, the celebrated Brandenburg Regiment.

His celebrated speech to this regiment last winter when he said, "We fear no one, save God and the Emperor," made him the most popular soldier in Germany.

At the time of his father's death William was a brigade commander, and held commissions as major in both the Russian and Austrian armies.

Soon after his father ascended the throne in March last, William was appointed temporary regent. His habit has been to ride out to Charlottenburg every morning to visit his father's grave, and his appearance in the streets is the signal for unbounded enthusiasm. The young soldier rides moodily on, looking solemnly on the faces of the people, and acknowledging their demonstrations with an occasional military salute.

William was married in Berlin on February 27, 1881, to Princess Augusta Victoria, daughter of Duke Frederick, of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg. The ceremony was performed with great pomp in the chapel of the royal castle. A grand reception was held afterward in White Hall, followed by a State banquet at which the Emperor toasted the bride and bridegroom.

The new Empress is a few weeks older than her husband, having been born at Dolzig, October 23, 1858. She is a strikingly handsome woman. She is charitable to a fault, and in religious matters very liberal.

The Imperial couple have four children, viz: Prince Wilhelm, born in 1882; Frederick, 1883; Adalbert, 1884, and August, 1887.

The new Crown Prince, Frederick William, is a very bright lad. He has already mastered four languages, and for a boy of his extreme youth is well versed in military tactics. He will be a soldier like his father and ancestor before him, and he is said to be a very good one.

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Proclamation of William II. to the People of Germany.

William II., the new Emperor of Germany, has issued the following proclamation to the people of Germany:

"I have been called to the throne of my father, Emperor Frederick III. I have accepted the throne, and I have sworn to uphold the laws and the constitution of the German Empire. I have accepted the throne, and I have sworn to uphold the laws and the constitution of the German Empire. I have accepted the throne, and I have sworn to uphold the laws and the constitution of the German Empire."

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

Mrs. Mary M. Farnsworth, post and another daughter, died at Newburyport, Mass. She was a sister of Harriet Prescott Spofford.

A BUTCHER killed his son at Hackensack, N. J., while the lad was defending his mother.

JAY GOULD has returned to New York, after an extended tour of the railway system, much improved in health.

A GERMAN, who from long continued drinking became deranged, at Springfield, Mass., killed in an attempt to murder his family, cut his throat with fatal effect in a cell at the prison, and died.

BUNKER HILL DAY was observed at Boston with two civic parades. The exchanges were closed and mercantile business was suspended.

Fire destroyed the town of Dunbar, Penn., killing 200 people, and causing a loss of about \$1,000,000. Over three hundred houses were burned and an area a mile long by a half-mile wide was laid in ruins.

One of the most destructive fires ever experienced in Connecticut visited Danbury and laid waste twenty acres in the heart of the city, causing a loss of over \$125,000.

THE New Hampshire State Prohibition Convention met at Concord. Dr. Edgar L. Carr of Pittsfield was nominated for Governor.

A twenty-first annual convention of the Railway Master Mechanics' Association of the United States has been held at Alexandria, Va., N. Y. Over 300 members were present.

MINNIE GOODWIN, fifteen years old, at Sharon, Penn. The can exploded, scattering the contents over her clothes, and the girl was burned to death.

CAPTAIN W. A. ANDREWS has sailed from Boston on a perilous voyage which he promises to make in a few days. He is a well-known foot doctor named the "Dark Doctor."

FATAL FOREST FIRE.

Four Lives Lost and a Village Swept Away in Nova Scotia.

The gold mining village of East Rawdon, Nova Scotia, has been destroyed by a forest fire. Two hundred people are left homeless and four persons lost their lives in the flames.

The fury of the flames was increased by a sharp southwest gale, which drove the fiery tongues over the little hamlet and hurried on their destructive course, when, in seeming remorse, they hesitated for a moment, loath to attack some threatened home whence the inmates, mostly mothers and children, were taking refuge. The station of the roaring flames, made a hurried escape. Then on again they leaped, impelled by the furious gusts, and licked up cottage after cottage, leaving only the spot where but a few brief moments before stood comfortable homes.

Scarcely in advance of the hungry flames and with the scorched atmosphere urging them onward, mothers fled from beneath their falling roofs with their little ones clinging to their clothes. Mrs. Manning and two children were burned to death in their mad effort to escape. The husband and wife died from diphtheria last fall and now the entire family is annihilated.

John Driscoll saved part of his furniture, but was burned to death in his efforts to save an old trunk. A lad named Carpenter wrapped his coat around his invalid and half-suffocated mother and carried her on his back, with his little brother, until he reached a place of safety. The mother's head was badly burned and the young hero's hair burned as he escaped with his living treasure. The fire destroyed twenty dwellings and stores, together with the mill crusher and hoisting gear.

Forest fires have done enormous damage in New Brunswick also, and the beautiful Gouls Valley has been stripped of its splendid timber and left a charred wilderness.

A HORRIBLE DEED.

A Mother Kills Her Three Children and Herself with Strichnine.

Early Wednesday morning Mrs. Josephine March, living in a tenement in Allegheny City, Penn., administered strichnine to her three children, Mary, Helena and Ellen, aged seven, three and four years, and then swallowed a large dose of the poison herself. In less than three hours Mary, Helena and the mother were dead, and Helena was in the throes of her last convulsions.

A druggist living near said that Mrs. March had called early in the morning and purchased an ounce of strichnine to kill rats. Going to the store, she took the little room over the hallway and there prepared the fatal dose. The poison was poured into three pitchers of milk and stirred into the milk. The mother brought to the table, and the mother, it appears, took her seat with the rest. Around the table were the father, Joseph March, the mother, the oldest girl, Mary, 8 years of age, and two younger children, Helena, 3 years, and Ellen, 4 years. The mother gave a cupful of milk to each of the children and some to her husband. Twice she took of the fatal dose herself and tried to prevent her husband from doing so. The latter, however, did not care for milk, and therefore declined, although she urged him to drink. Emma, the four-year-old girl, drank of the fatal dose, but did not take as much as the others.

Every evidence indicates that the deed was the result of calm deliberation, and was committed by the mother in the moment of under excessive excitement. Her intention was to kill her entire family—every member of it—and failed in one instance because her husband would not drink it. The mother, however, did not care for milk, and therefore declined, although she urged him to drink. Emma, the four-year-old girl, drank of the fatal dose, but did not take as much as the others.

STUNG TO DEATH.

Angry Bees End the Lonely Life of a Hermit.

Old Tim Williams, the Lebanon (Conn.) hermit, who has lived alone upon a small farm amid underbrush and thicket his entire life, was recently found dead in his lone retreat. His place was seldom visited, owing to his eccentricities. He was devoted to his small garden, his chickens and his bees. These and a dog were his only friends.

On the day of his death his oldest and largest hive of bees swarmed upon a huge apple tree just back of his hut. Fearing that they would escape him, the seventy-six-year-old man climbed the tree to a distance of twenty-five feet. He fell to the ground, stirring up the bees in his descent. The bees followed him down and completely covered him, and he died of the stings.

With one leg broken, the cage torn from his face and too weak to fight the insects, he was practically at their mercy. They literally stung the old man to death. He was found dead in the tree, his body covered with bees, which presented a pitiable sight.

CALIFORNIA vineyardists anticipate much trouble from vine diseases. Phylloxera is gaining ground, and another disease, known as "the little green bug," is doing much destruction. This new pest is well known in Southern France and also on the Mediterranean. It exists only on low lands and in fields whose cultivation has been neglected.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		BOSTON.	
Beef, City Dressed.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2	Beef—Good to choice.....	5 1/2 @ 6
Beef—Good to choice.....	8 @ 8 1/2	Hogs—Live.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Sheep.....	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2	Flour—City Mill extra.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Lamb.....	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2	Wheat—No. 2 Red.....	89 1/2 @ 90 1/2
Hogs—Live.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2	Rye—State.....	82 @ 85
Flour—City Mill extra.....	4 1/2 @ 5	Corn—Ungraded Mixed.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Wheat—No. 2 Red.....	89 1/2 @ 90 1/2	Oats—White State.....	40 @ 41 1/2
Rye—State.....	82 @ 85	Hay—Choice Timothy.....	95 @ 100
Corn—Ungraded Mixed.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2	Straw—Long Rye.....	1 03 @ 1 10
Oats—White State.....	40 @ 41 1/2	Lard—City Steam.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Hay—Choice Timothy.....	95 @ 100	Butter—State Creamery.....	20 @ 20 1/2
Straw—Long Rye.....	1 03 @ 1 10	Deary.....	14 @ 16 1/2
Lard—City Steam.....	8 @ 8 1/2	Factory.....	13 @ 16
Butter—State Creamery.....	20 @ 20 1/2	Cheese—State Factory.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Deary.....	14 @ 16 1/2	Skims.....	7 @ 8 1/2
Factory.....	13 @ 16	Hogs—Northern.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Cheese—State Factory.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2	BUFFALO.	
Skims.....	7 @ 8 1/2	Beef—Good to choice.....	4 00 @ 4 75
Hogs—Northern.....	10 1/2 @ 11	Hogs—Live.....	5 1/2 @ 6
PHILADELPHIA.		Flour—Spring Wheat pat's.....	5 35 @ 5 65
Flour—Penn. extra family.....	3 00 @ 3 25	Corn—Steamer Yellow.....	47 1/2 @ 48 1/2
Wheat—No. 2 Red.....	89 1/2 @ 90 1/2	Oats—No. 2 Mixed.....	35 1/2 @ 36
Corn—Mixed.....	— @ 43	Rye—State.....	80 @ 81
Rye—No. 2.....	— @ 78	WATERLOO (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.	
Butter—Creamery Extra.....	18 @ 19	Beef—Dressed weight.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream.....	9 @ 9 1/2	Sheep—Live weight.....	5 @ 5 1/2

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Western and Middle States.

THE French Chamber of Deputies has passed a resolution favoring a perpetual treaty with the United States for the settlement of disputes by arbitration.

SENATOR JOHN VICTORIO LASTARRIA, the eminent statesman and writer of Chile, has died, aged sixty-one year, after a long illness of the Supreme Court of Justice of Chile.

An autopsy on the body of the late Emperor Frederick disclosed that he had died of a cancer.

The new Emperor of Germany, William II., has written letters to the German army and navy, announcing his father's death and his accession to the throne, and calling upon the soldiers and sailors to take the oath of fidelity to the new government.

A steamer, the "Saxonia," was killed by being dragged by its horse, which became frightened at a bicycle.

HON. WOODBURY McLELLAN has been appointed Governor of Nova Scotia.

DURING the recent war in Constantinople the Albanians and Nubians of the Imperial Guard fought out an ancient feud. Eighteen Albanians and three Albanians were killed and dozens on both sides were wounded.

No foreign officers will be allowed to attend the Russian military manoeuvres this year, and Russian officers have been forbidden to attend similar manoeuvres abroad.

A NUMBER of houses in the cities of Leon and Sinaloa, Mexico, have been carried away and many persons drowned by a flood in the Leon River. Large numbers of cattle have also been drowned.

The German steamer Nord has been destroyed by fire off the coast of Cuba. The crew were saved by the capsizing of the wreck after the burning vessel.

THE nine days' general conference of the foreign missions of the world, held in London, to which the United States has sent a delegation, is strongly urged as an increase in the number of missionaries.

MORMONS IN MEXICO.

An Experimental Colony Established by Them in Chihuahua.

Solon Humphreys, Judge J. F. Crosby and the other owners of the Great Cortinas hacienda, in North-western Chihuahua, Mexico, a few days ago sold a portion of the estate for \$500,000 to Andrew J. Stewart and George M. Brown, who have been carrying out a plan to establish a Mormon colony on 500,000 acres of fine agricultural and grazing land, and has a railroad line projected. It is now disclosed that the buyers are acting in behalf of the Mormon Church. An extensive emigration from Utah into Mexico is evidently contemplated. An experimental colony was sent out two years ago to the vicinity of the town just purchased, and it proved a complete success. Their farming, gardening, fruit-growing and cattle-raising prospered surprisingly in their settlements on the Colorado River. They have built schools, churches and storehouses, and have cultivated a friendly sympathy with the Mexican neighbors. They appear to have given up polygamy, and amongst themselves maintain strict obedience to their Elders and Bishops. Recently all accessions to their numbers have come from Mormon settlements in Arizona.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has passed the Penal Code bill, making the trial uniform throughout the country after a period of twenty-eight years.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		BOSTON.	
Beef, City Dressed.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2	Beef—Good to choice.....	5 1/2 @ 6
Beef—Good to choice.....	8 @ 8 1/2	Hogs—Live.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Sheep.....	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2	Flour—City Mill extra.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Lamb.....	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2	Wheat—No. 2 Red.....	89 1/2 @ 90 1/2
Hogs—Live.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2	Rye—State.....	82 @ 85
Flour—City Mill extra.....	4 1/2 @ 5	Corn—Ungraded Mixed.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Wheat—No. 2 Red.....	89 1/2 @ 90 1/2	Oats—White State.....	40 @ 41 1/2
Rye—State.....	82 @ 85	Hay—Choice Timothy.....	95 @ 100
Corn—Ungraded Mixed.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2	Straw—Long Rye.....	1 03 @ 1 10
Oats—White State.....	40 @ 41 1/2	Lard—City Steam.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Hay—Choice Timothy.....	95 @ 100	Butter—State Creamery.....	20 @ 20 1/2
Straw—Long Rye.....	1 03 @ 1 10	Deary.....	14 @ 16 1/2
Lard—City Steam.....	8 @ 8 1/2	Factory.....	13 @ 16
Butter—State Creamery.....	20 @ 20 1/2	Cheese—State Factory.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Deary.....	14 @ 16 1/2	Skims.....	7 @ 8 1/2
Factory.....	13 @ 16	Hogs—Northern.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Cheese—State Factory.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2	BUFFALO.	
Skims.....	7 @ 8 1/2	Beef—Good to choice.....	4 00 @ 4 75
Hogs—Northern.....	10 1/2 @ 11	Hogs—Live.....	5 1/2 @ 6
PHILADELPHIA.		Flour—Spring Wheat pat's.....	