

A MYRIAD OF ABUSES.

REVIEW OF POLITICAL FACTS AND CONDITIONS.

The "Turtle-Back Papers" Takes Up the Living Issues and Discusses Live Questions of the Day in a Fearless Manner.

As the time approaches to put in operation the new income tax law, it is heartening to notice the concern manifested by those who are liable to come within the bounds of its provisions, and the efforts being already made to have it declared unconstitutional by the courts.

To a student of the times as they exist at present, these murmurs are entirely unnecessary; there will be few, very few whose income is large enough to make them amenable to the law. How the philanthropist's heart must bleed when he sees the great number of poor men this country supports, when the assessor appears; and with what surprising alacrity do they recover their fortunes once the danger is past.

Can a man be honest who evades the law? If he can, then the natural order of things is reversed, and all who cannot count at least a half million when making an inventory of their possessions, must be classified as dishonest.

There is one consolation the laborer has when voting for public officials, that is, the purse makes the man, who gets elected. How cheering! With what commiseration and pity for the sad lot of his ancestors, does he turn back the pages of our history. To think that they were compelled to elect men to these same offices who had nothing to recommend them but a first-class reputation, honesty and ability, quails the stoutest heart, and causes him to marvel how the country survived the honor.

How must the people have felt, when, after getting a petition signed with hundreds of names to send to their representatives for the purpose of having a needed legislation enacted, had they paused to consider that the individual would have to attend to it in person. No stenographer; no franking privileges; no free passes nor private car for himself and family and all his relatives down to the thirty-third cousin. Let us be thankful that the people of to-day do not have to bear this humiliation, nor leave to posterity such a heritage.

It seems to be a crowning stroke of progress and of advancement in civilization, that congress must first ascertain, when agitating the money question, what effect it will have on Wall street and the national banks. It is through these mediums that the producer is kept under control. To lose that grip, the average politician of the present would lose his occupation.

Why must the government depend upon these sharks for its existence? It seems entirely foreign to the question to answer that national banks and scheming brokers must be fostered under the protection of the government, as a medium of exchange. We are acquainted with hundreds of men who will not patronize local banks, even when they know the proprietors are worth many times the amount of business that can possibly fall in their hands; but deposit their hard earned savings in a national bank under the delusive idea that the government stands behind it and will make good all losses. The failure of many of these institutions within the past few years with liabilities running into the millions, assets practically nothing, leaving the depositor a dividend of 300 per cent in experience, is gradually disabusing the public mind of some of the fallacies of our present political machinery.

The government is supposed to be of the people, for the people and by the people. Should this sentiment become lukewarm, political tricksters devote many days stumping the country—for which the people pay them a princely salary—to impress the maxim with renewed vigor into the minds of a doubting constituency, and awaken the dead people to a greater conception of how the party in power is working for their especial benefit and a flag of liberty to live under.

Granting this to be true, why may not the student of political economy arise and ask the question: "If the people are the government is not it promise to pay good, as long as there is enough responsible people left to form a government?" If it is good, then why must it ask for the indorsement of its acts of Wall street and the national banks before enforcing them? If it is not good, then may we ask, what is a bank note worth, if the bank issuing it becomes insolvent?

"True," replies Shylock, "but the people do not study these great questions as we must; nor properly investigate them." This is a fact. If the people resolved upon having a general cleaning up, such a stench would arise from misappropriated funds and disreputable legislation, disinfectants would double in price within a week.

Occasionally it happens that an unsophisticated farmer who has spent the best years of his life in tilling the soil and attending to his own business, has the audacity to ask why it is that nearly all men in public life are lawyers and capitalists. His neighbor, who has perhaps devoted more time to the study of those questions affecting public welfare, and has arrived at that point wherein he does not know as

much about it as when he began, answers: "So that enacted laws may be legally constructed." This seems plausible, though after turning the answer over to see the under side, our illiterate farmer scratches his head several times to get his mind in proper working order, concluding it very queer that only those of his class come under the ban, while the rascals all escape the meshes of it.

According to history, it has always been a disadvantage to be poor, and time does not seem to have improved the prospects. Added to that, it appears now to be dishonorable to be in that delightful condition. When a man's position is fixed, his ability gauged, and his fitness for places of trust scheduled by the amount of money he can command, as events seem to prove is the edict proclaimed in our present way of doing things, surely the millennium approaches nigh.

Take for instance the election of a United States senator. The first consideration by those having the selection, is the size of the candidate's barrel, and the exact diameter of the bung. This satisfactory, the one making the best exhibit is awarded the prize. To the novice this preliminary examination would suggest corruption. Far from it. This mode of procedure determines a degree of forethought in our legislators, worthy of a better cause, and in perfect keeping with the advanced age in which we exist. In short, it settles beforehand many perplexities which, under any other plan, complications would inevitably follow.

It relieves the recipient of legislative honor of great concern. He is not liable to become an inmate of the poorhouse just when his services are needed to save his bleeding country.

His family will be able to entertain in a manner becoming to their station; while, if one of his daughters should marry a duke the latter will be certain of a living.

He can attend poker parties with impunity, feeling secure that if the other fellow held too many aces, coming him to go broke, the hall of legislation is full of lobbyists who desire protection to their pet measures and are willing to buy reserved seats.

He is in a position where the stock markets can be looked after and where, if he sees an opportunity of investing a few thousands, drawing out double or treble the amount, can do so; thus removing the temptation to speculate among his constituency.

He is enabled to study the tariff question in all its bearings and assist in shaping legislation, so as to be acceptable to himself and colleagues, thus relieving the friends of the laboring class from further worry on that score.

While he is a "stent" speaker, his conception of the duty he owes his country induces him to do nothing that would obstruct necessary legislation; so instead of spending three or four days at a time to deliver a scathing rebuke to the people for trampling on plutocracy's corns, he has it printed in the Congressional Record. It's easier to do that, and aside from the saving of physical exertion, while it is being scattered broadcast, he can go home, repair his fences for another term, getting back to Washington in ample time to draw his salary.

There is another point in his favor. His exalted position renders it absolutely impossible to notice any of the common people; those who by their franchise make it possible to attain the position he now holds. This limits the circle of his acquaintance; outside his correspondence, so that a private secretary, and a stenographer paid from the public treasury, is sufficient, saving the country many dollars that would have been expended annually for extra clerks, if he condescended to notice anyone beneath him.

It is no wonder that high officials are not selected from the common ranks. The strain consequent of evading the law, and dodging interviews from a long-suffering people, is too much to ask of but those who have made a business of it. It requires tact to make it profitable.—A. C. Huffman, in Chicago Express.

DID HE MEAN WHAT HE SAID?

When Judge Gaynor issued writ of mandamus to compel the Brooklyn trolley companies to operate their lines, we rejoiced because one just man was found on the bench whom the corporations had not purchased. But we were a little previous and rejoiced too soon. Judge Gaynor spoke the truth when he said "that a railroad corporation is not a private individual; that its duties to the public transcend any obligation it may have to its stockholders, and that it may not lawfully cease to perform those duties for a single hour," but when it came to enforcing that utterance, Judge Gaynor's backbone was not equal to the occasion and he weakened. A peremptory order in which he should have issued, and what the public expected, but instead of that he issued an ambiguous writ, which gave the companies twenty days in which to make answer. Of course, the hope is, that by the time the strike will have been a thing of the past, and his honor will be in a position to dismiss the case. Justice for labor! Where can it be found? Only in that higher tribunal, the will of the people, which must be expressed through the initiative and referendum.—Twentieth Century.

Is it fitting that a descendant of the men who crucified Christ should hold a mortgage on our children?

Workingmen, who vote for either of the old parties, vote for less wages and a bigger standing army.

The United States mortgage to the world—the whole nation to be sold out of its home.

The lawyers and bankers must be driven out of the temple.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

NEWS NUGGETS FROM ALL PARTS OF WOLVERINEDOM.

Political, Religious, Legislative and Every Sort of Happenings Up to Day of Going to Press—Seven Days' History.

Kalamazoo.—The Ancient Order of United Workmen grand lodge of Michigan held its nineteenth annual session in this city last week. Detroit was chosen as the place of meeting next year. The total number of benefits in force is 22,652. During the year 1,559 certificates were issued and 1,495 were canceled from death and annulment. The expense rate on each \$100 disbursed was \$4.24.

Menominee.—John Martin, a teamster, was found dead by the roadside. It is probable that he fell off the top of the load and under the horses.

Marquette.—Mrs. Edgar, wife of a Flint & Marquette conductor, committed suicide by shooting herself through the head. She left a note to her father, C. J. Walker of Grand Rapids, saying that her husband was so jealous that life was miserable.

The Michigan grand lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, elected officers as follows: Past grand master workman, Louis H. Beck, Detroit; grand master workman, Theodore E. Bissell, West Bay City; grand foreman, Charles Colling, Alpena; grand overseer, J. M. Hartnett, Escanaba; grand recorder, W. Warner Wilson, Detroit; grand receiver, John C. Ellsworth, Ploverville; grand guide, James A. Lombard, Grand Rapids; grand watchman, William Cochran, St. Johns; grand medical examiner, Robert E. Jamieson, Detroit. J. E. C. Pollings of Detroit is reappointed deputy grand master workman.

Memphis.—An issue of 5 per cent twenty year city bonds to the amount of \$47,500 was sold to N. W. Harris & Co. of Chicago at \$2.70 premium.

Harrison.—For more than a year Clare county has been flooded with counterfeit silver dollars. George Fitzgibbons, David Ireland and Frank Thorpe, living in a log hut twelve miles from here, have been arrested. They claimed to be loggers, but in the hut were found molds in which bogus dollars had been cast.

Union City.—Edward H. Crosley, who was attacked by Policeman James Davis while walking with the latter's sister, shot Davis, probably fatally.

The defense in the McLean murder trial at Coldwater began introducing evidence.

Miss Mabel Hall, of Chicago, addressed the Berrien County Sunday School Association at Buchanan.

The G. A. R., of Kalamazoo, opened a fine art and industrial exposition.

Battle Creek.—The seventh-day adventists' conference listened to a statistical report by the secretary, showing the membership to be 42,773 and the number of ministers 515. They are supported by tithes, the amount collected the last year being over \$300,000. Signs of the Times, printed at Oakland, Cal., was made the general missionary paper.

Detroit.—Mrs. Horace Pope and William Brosseau, her accomplice, have been both held for the murder of Dr. Pope, the husband of the former.

Three young lads, Fred and William F. Dridge and Fred Connel, each about 17 years of age, were arrested at Ionia on a charge of assault and battery. The complainant is a teacher named George H. Barr, of the Prairie Creek school in Ionia Township. As he came into court with a pair of eyes that were worse than a total eclipse. He had had trouble since his appointment last fall. Last week he was threatened with being thrown through the window by Fred Eldridge, and the next morning the teacher told the scholars that if he went through the window it would be as a corpse. "Dead it is, then," was the reply of a pupil, and a free fight followed. Sticks of wood, the stove poker, and a chair played a prominent part. Barr got the worst of the deal and had the three boys arrested. It seems there has been trouble brewing for some time. It is alleged that one of the trustees of the school has been retreating the boys on with promises of treats and seeing them through if they got into trouble.

The State convention of the Prohibition party was held at Lansing last week. Myron H. Walker of Grand Rapids was nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court and Noah W. Cheever, of Ypsilanti, and Delevan B. Reed, of Hillsdale, for regents of the University. The principal object of the convention, however, was for a reorganization of the State committee. It was complained that Charles P. Russell, of Detroit, who has been chairman of the committee for the last eight years, was not sufficiently vigorous, and had not made prominent other reforms sought by the party besides prohibition. It was claimed that if free silver, and other planks of the platform had been made more prominent the necessity for the Populist party would not have existed, and it would never have been born. Michael J. Fanning, of Jackson, was chosen to succeed Mr. Russell, and an entire new committee was selected. Closures from the Populists for a pooling of issues were rejected by the radical wing, and all the reforms demanded by the party will be made prominent from the platform and the party literature.

John Martin, a teamster engaged in hauling cedar posts near Fairborn Junction, was found dead by the roadside last week with his head cut in several places. His team and load were found near by and it is probable that he fell off the load and under the horses and sleigh. He was 40 years old and unmarried.

Gov. Rich, upon recommendation of the pardon board, issued a pardon for Herold O. Henderson, convicted of burglary and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Henderson is a civil engineer, a graduate of Yale, and has wealthy parents in California who have not heard of the son's disgrace. Henderson, while calling upon a married woman, was attacked by her husband and, in his attempt to escape, jumped through a window. He had in his possession the woman's watch and the husband had him arrested for burglary. For fear of blasting the wife's reputation, Henderson would not explain his presence in the house and was convicted. He has served two years of his term.

WANT TO DO LIKEWISE.

Statue of William Penn Revives Interest in One of Roger Williams.

The placing of a colossal figure of William Penn on the Philadelphia city hall has inspired a proposal to perpetuate the memory of Roger Williams, in the same way on the dome of Rhode Island's new statehouse. It is now recalled that the Roger Williams monument association started a fund thirty-four years ago to erect a memorial column 230 feet high on Prospect hill. Zachariah Allen in his diary of that time says with amusing ignorance of the problem presented by the convexity of the earth. "A statue on the top of this column would stand nearly 450 feet above tide-water. It would be conspicuous from Newport and Block Island, and I think from the statehouse in Boston." Thus, it was suggested would the capital of the colony which disgraced its intelligence by the banishment of Williams, be forever doomed to find his figure still within sight. The association failed to raise money enough to put up the column, but the sum was deposited in bank and has now increased to a considerable sum. There seems to be an impression that the top of the statehouse would be an appropriate place for Roger Williams and the association is advised to transfer its fund to the state if the government will agree to thus honor him and will also bind itself to erect a statue elsewhere to another great Rhode Islander, who has been neglected, General Greene of revolutionary fame.

A MODERN SAPPHO.

She Jumped From a Tall Cliff to End Her Life's Woes.

Some few days ago, writes an Odessa correspondent a young and pretty and elegantly attired girl of about 17 years of age, named Anna Popova, engaged a boatman at the Gaffski landing stage at Sebastopol to take her to the monastery at Inzermann. On alighting at the rocky stairway leading up to the monastery the girl gave the boatman a pouchoire of 10 copecks, promising to send out by a servant the 80 copecks for her fare. The boatman waited from 11 o'clock until noon, and was going ashore to inquire for his passenger, when she suddenly appeared upon the summit of the towering rock above the monastery, making signs to the boatman below. On approaching nearer to the base of the cliff he was desired to deliver a letter which the girl hung down to him. At once diving her small intention, the boatman ran into the monastery and raised an alarm.

A number of monks immediately came out and entered the girl to descend from her perilous position, while one of their number ascended the tortuous acclivity and the unhappy girl sprang from the dizzy height of over a hundred feet and was killed instantly. It stated that the poor child was driven to the dread act by constant ill-treatment at home. Her father was a captain in the reserves.

PLAN OF VENTILATION.

That of Massachusetts Schools Sure to Be Excellent.

The plan of ventilating school houses in Massachusetts possesses, it is asserted, possibilities of insuring first-class results, even when, from certain unavoidable obstacles, only one inlet is provided, the same being located about eight feet above the floor, and as nearly as practicable in the center of the warm or inner side of the room. Of equal importance with the inlets is the size of the outlets, or foul air ducts, as well as their location and it is found that for a fifty-foot schoolroom the outlet duct should have an area of not less than five square feet net, this to be placed at the bottom or inner side, in case the air is to be taken from the first story down to the bottom of the foundation shaft in the basement. The rule is that in a room with two cold or exposed sides the outlet should be as near the inner or warm angle of the room as possible and, in a room with three exposed sides, the outlet should be as near the inner or warm side as practicable, this applying equally well whether the warm air is brought in through either one or two inlets. It is desirable that the outlet of a room should be a little in excess of the amount brought in at the warm-air inlet, the difference being made up by air drawn into the room through cracks and various small openings.

A Contentious Donkey.

Herbivorous animals are generally thought to outline carnivorous ones, and of the former class those dedicated to labor appear to furnish the largest number of instances of longevity. A few years ago a donkey died at Cromarty which was known to be at least 101 years old. It could be traced back to the year 1779, when, at an unknown age, it came into the hands of the then Ross of Cromarty, and it lived in the same family " hale and hearty," until a kick from a horse ended its career. No horse is known to have attained to anything like such an age as this, but a few have lived to ages varying from 40 to 50 years.

She told Him the Reason why.

"Why is it that you girls seem to think so much more of the men who come in here than you do of the women?" asked the man with an interrogation point in his mind. "Is it because the men are more agreeable?" "Oh, no," replied the saleslady, with a toss of her head. "It is because the men are such ninnyes that they don't know what things are worth. If they do it is no matter, if you only appear to think they are awfully bright or awfully good looking."

WASHINGTON.

John W. Shallowater of Chicago was named by the President for judge of the seventh judicial district.

A number of amendments to the tariff law designed to remove ambiguity have been suggested by Secretary Carlisle.

President Cleveland is annoyed because congress has not authorized him to seek a way out of the Samoan entanglement.

Ambassador Eustis has been instructed to make a vigorous protest against the exclusion by France of American cattle.

The deficiency appropriation bill was passed by the house. An amendment to pay Great Britain \$425,000 in settlement of the Bering Sea award was defeated.

Four appropriation bills are still to be considered in the senate. Night sessions will probably be held.

Capt. Henry W. Howgate was acquitted of the charge of forgery and embezzlement. The jury was out seventy-two hours.

Minister Willis has been instructed to insist on postponement of the execution of American citizens in Hawaii until the charges and evidence can be looked into.

There are 331 public bills and 500 private bills on the house calendar, and an exciting struggle for precedence is expected.

Senator Blackburn has introduced a bill providing for the payment of the full sugar bounty for the crop of 1893.

House considered the proposition to appropriate money to pay marshals for services during the Chicago railroad strike.

RELIGIOUS.

Prof. C. W. Woodworth and W. C. Maxwell, a student at California University, have been expelled from the Baptist church for heretical views.

Dr. F. G. Hirsch preached at Sinai Temple on "Liberal Judaism and its Relation to Non-Jewish Liberalism."

Rev. Arthur C. Kempton stirred society circles of Eau Claire, Wis., by a vigorous sermon against dancing.

A meeting at Columbus, Ohio, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., was addressed by the Roman Catholic Bishop Watterson.

Ibsen's latest drama, "Little Eyolf," was used as a text for a sermon on sorrow by Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones.

In his sermon at Central Church Rev. N. D. Hillis said moral training was a necessity if the nation was to be preserved.

POLITICAL.

Resolutions opposing a constitutional convention were adopted by the Campaign County (Illinois) Farmers' Institute.

Representative Kent introduced in the Illinois legislature a bill to prevent gambling in grain and provisions.

A bill imposing a tax on all beer brought into the state and sold will be introduced in the Illinois legislature.

Senators Mills and Pense, of the Colorado legislature, came to blows during the session over a trivial matter.

Populist editors in convention at Kansas City unanimously refused to indorse suggestions made by Chairman Taubeneck.

SPORTING NOTES.

Rules committee of the National Baseball league has decided to recommend numerous changes.

During 1894 the racing board of the L. A. W. put 259 men in class B and declared ninety to be professionals.

In the skating championship contests at Christiania, Norway, Eden of Holland won the 10,000, 5,000 and 1,500 metre races.

At Davenport, Iowa, Dr. Carver won the third of a series of championship shoots with Charles Budd. The score was 83 to 77.

Clem Ellison defeated Frank Rice in the decisive game for the amateur championship billiard tournament of Illinois.

Gleed won the Thornton stakes for four miles at San Francisco. La Gascon, the favorite, was beaten by a quarter of a mile.

OBITUARY.

Lord Aberdare, who had been a member of several British cabinets, is dead. He was 80 years of age.

David A. Brown, a veteran of the Mexican war and formerly prominent in politics, died at Springfield, aged 71 years.

J. C. Wheaton, Sr., died in the Illinois town to which he had given his name, where he had lived since 1837.

Funeral services, attended by many distinguished persons, were held over the remains of Frederick Douglass at Washington.

John D. Henderson, one of the earliest settlers in Will county, Ill., and who had been prominent in politics, died at Wilmington, aged 86 years.

Frederick Douglass, the negro orator and author, dropped dead at his home near Washington. He was 78 years old.

FOREIGN.

Seventeen thousand Chinese, supported by twenty guns, attacked the Japanese position at Hal Cheng, but were repulsed.

Tolstoi, the Russian novelist and reformer, is said to have written the manifesto censuring the czar for his assertion of absolutism.

Natives attacked the British expedition on the Brass River, Africa, and were defeated and several of their towns burned.

Five hundred men have been imprisoned in a mine at Normanton, England, through an accident to the cages. Emperor Menelik killed 7,000 Gallas and captured 14,000 slaves in a battle at Vallamo. He lost 7,000 men.

Alexander Bedward, who claims to be a prophet, has been arrested in Jamaica, charged with inciting his followers to rebellion.

Twenty-nine of the leaders of the recent black flag riots in Formosa have been beheaded by order of the emperor.

Rebels entered and looted the City of Morocco, many persons being killed and hundreds wounded in the fighting.

A Japanese force is being mobilized at Hiroshima for the purpose it is believed, of descending on Formosa.

Insurgent Bedouins captured the greater part of the City of Muscat.

Six hundred French troops were surprised by rebels in Africa. Three hundred were killed and the survivors surrounded.

Dispatches from Odessa state that thousands of lives were lost in the earthquake which destroyed the town of Yuzhna.

CRIME.

Two of the three men who robbed a bank at Griswold, Iowa were captured by Council Bluffs officers after a fight, in which one on each side was wounded.

Simon Rosenbaum, who admitted he had started five fires, gave damaging evidence against Adjuster Grauer at New York.

Two men looted a Toronto, Ont., tobacco store in broad daylight after blinding and gagging the girl in charge.

Harry Hayward pictured his brother Adry as a fiend in his testimony in the murder trial at Minneapolis.

Heilberg & Co.'s packing house at St. Louis was entered, the watchman bound and the safe rifled of upward of \$1,000.

Three men who robbed the savings bank at Thomaston, Conn., are imprisoned in the mountains and defy capture.

Walker G. Hamner, for twenty years teller of the First National bank of Lynchburg, Va., is charged with embezzling \$23,000.

While temporarily insane A. G. Walker, a business man of Terre Haute, Ind., shot at his wife and then killed himself.

Officers of San Francisco have captured a gang of pirates which has been operating on a large scale for months.

W. J. Perry, a gambler of Houston, Texas, attempted to stab Joseph H. Stahl, a building contractor, and was fatally shot.

William Walsh, an aged man of St. Joseph, Mo., was terribly tortured by robbers who thought he was hoarding money.

Westbound Frisco train was held up by three robbers near Aurora, Mo., who failed to open the safe in the express car.

Three unknown men blew the vaults of the savings bank at Thomaston, Conn., with dynamite and secured a small amount.

Headless body of Benjamin Fainender, recently stolen from a Hebrew cemetery in Indianapolis, was left at an undertaker's door.

Mrs. Minerva C. Taylor, a seamstress, of Guthrie, O. T., shot and killed William Henry Harrison, who had annoyed her.

Harry Hayward testified in his own behalf in the murder trial at Minneapolis, and made a bad impression.

In the Hayward murder trial at Minneapolis the father and mother of the defendant testified in his behalf.

CASUALTIES.

An explosion of natural gas wrecked a residence at Sharon, Pa., and injured its six inmates, one fatally.

Ella and Fred Brooks were run down by a Baltimore & Ohio train near Mansfield, Ohio, and killed.

A Nickel Plate train ran into a carriage at Lhden, Ohio, killing two of the occupants and injuring two others.

Two convicts were suffocated by a fire in a mine near Birmingham, Ala., which was set by incendiaries.

An explosion of natural gas wrecked the new addition of the American tin plate factory at Elwood, Ind.

Six persons were burned to death in a fire which destroyed several cottages at Hot Springs, Ark.

Four persons were seriously burned in an omnibus which caught fire after being overturned near St. Cloud, Minn.

Two stock breeders were found frozen to death in the mountains of Kentucky. Four hunters froze to death in Louisiana.

David Goetz was killed and two other men injured by the falling of a beam during a barn raising near Daleville, Ind.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Eastern lines joined in a scramble for provision tonnage and the 30 cent rate was scaled down to 23.

Milwaukee has two health commissioners, Dr. Kempster, on the advice of his attorneys, refusing to vacate the office.

A receiver has been appointed for the Merchants' bank of Lake City, Minn., whose president had borrowed \$40,000 of its funds.

Bradstreet's revised record shows the failures for 1894 aggregated 12,724, with assets of \$83,215,000 and liabilities of \$151,548,000.

Judge Pugh of Columbus, Ohio, has decided the various express companies to be corporations and amenable to the excise tax.

Malvern has raised the quarantine against Hot Springs, reports that smallpox was epidemic having been disproved.

An earthquake shock was felt at St. Louis and in other towns in the vicinity. It lasted about fifteen seconds.

Projectors of the canal boat line between Cleveland and New York will at once make application for a charter.

Equal pay for equal work was advocated in addresses before the National Council of Women at Washington.

Mrs. Eliza J. Spaulding of Janesville, Wis., will bring suit to recover of the land on which Monroe is situated.

In the Taylor investigation at Pierre, S. D., testimony was given showing Senator Pettigrew knew of the treasurer's shortage.

In a talk to the students of Notre Dame university Archbishop Ireland urged them to be true Americans.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Common prime.....	1 25	5	3 2
HOGS—Shipping grades.....	2 00	4	4 5
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	2 25	5	1 45
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	40	40	50
CORN—No. 2.....	43	40	43
OATS—No. 2.....	40	40	27 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	40	40	52
BUTTER—Choice creamery.....	38 1/2	40	52
EGGS—Fresh.....	50	50	20 1/2
POTATOES—Per bu.....	50	50	62 1/2
BUFFALO.			
WHEAT—No. 2.....	49	40	40
CORN—No. 2 yellow.....	45	40	45
OATS—No. 1 white.....	32	32	32
CATTLE.....	8 75	5	5 5
HOGS.....	4 50	4	4 75
SHEEP.....	4 00	4	4 12
PEORIA.			
RYE—No. 2.....	54	50	55
CORN—No. 3 white.....	40	40	40 1/2
OATS—No. 2 white.....	30 1/2	40	30 1/2
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE.....	8 50	5	5 00
HOGS.....	3 95	4	4 15
WHEAT—No. 2 Med.....	40	40	51 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	40	40	40 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	30	40	30 1/2
ST. PAUL.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	40	40	42 1/2
CORN—No. 3.....	40	40	43 1/2
OATS—No. 2 white.....	28	40	28 1/2
BARK—No. 1.....	40	40	40
RYE—No. 1.....	40	40	42
KANSAS CITY.			
CATTLE.....	1 90	50	50
HOGS.....	3 00	40	3 85
SHEEP.....	2 40	40	2 95
NEW ORLEANS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	40	40	43 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	40	40	40 1/2
OATS—White Western.....	40	40	35 1/2
CATTLE.....	11	40	22
NEW YORK.			
WHEAT—No. 1 Red.....	40	40	48 1/2
CORN—No. 2 Mixed.....	40	40	41
OATS—No. 2 Mixed.....	40	40	35
RYE—No. 2.....	40	40	40