THE NEWS.

Jokithl Uchida, a Japanese student at Conell College, Mt. Vernon, committed suicide.——Work is being hurried on the new warships being built at the Cramps' shipyard.——The barge Nile, of New London, was sunk, and Fred White, of Norfolk, was drowned.——The schooner Willie Ann was wrecked on the Texas coast, and the entire crew went down.——The will of Mrs. Elizabeth W. Groff, containing many bequests for church purposes, was filed in Philadelphia.——The Illinois Supreme Court allowed the Chicago Gas Trust to file a petition for mandamus to compel the Secretary of the State to issue it a license to incorporate. The writ was made returnable in October, but may be brought up at this term of court.——The thirty-third session of the Washington Annual Conference was begun in Charleston, W. Va. Governor MacCorkle made an address.——Henry Shepherd, of near Shepherdstown, W. Va., was struck by a freight train and died from the injuries received.——Captain Orvin Jenks, of Morgantown, W. Va., slipped and fell, sustaining injuries to his spine, which resulted in his death.——H. C. Flood, member of the Virginia state Senate, struck W. M. Flannagan, a fellow member, with a heavy walking stick.——Three hundred tons of side armor were shipped by Bethlehem Iron Company to Russia.——The official dock trial of the torpedo boat Ericsson was begun at New London, Ct.——General William Moffatt Reilly, who died in Philadelphia last week, left a fund for the erection of statues to revolutionary heroes in front of the Independence Hall.——Tests of the Roentgen rays in the interest of medicine and surgery were made under the direction of the editors of the American Journal of the Medical Sciences.

Nearly 1,500 claims have been filed with the receiver of the United States Land Office in Des Moines, Ind., for lands in O'Brien and Dickinson counties forfeited by the Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad under decisions of the United States courts.——Juan P. Vertuga, a Spanish merchant, has been arrested at Ibarra, a mountain town of Guanajuato, Mex., on the charge of committing a bank robbery in Spain ten years ago. He is alleged to have stolen $40,000 and fled the country.——At China Springs, Tex. Julen Evans and Henry Wilson, farmers who had long nursed a feud, fought with Winchesters. Both received wounds resulting in death.——The Peruvian government ordered the preparation of a resolution providing for the registration of Protestant marriages.——Edward Peters killed Flora Larbig and himself in Chicago.——The success of the uniformity agreement in the Pittsburg coal district is assured. At the second day's session of the railroad shippers over forty operators, representing seventy per cent. of the entire tonnage, affixed their signatures to the agreement.——By the overturning of a sleigh off a canal bridge near Syracuse, N. Y., Charles Gordon was fatally hurt, and his daughter, Mrs Leroy Stevens, and several others seriously injured.——The Virginia legislative investigating committee recommended a reorganization of the Staunton Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution.

Benjamin Able, aged fifty-six years, a farmer of York county, Pa., committed suicide at the residence of Dr. C. M. Wolfe, his son-in-law, at Yorkana.——John Richter, aged fifty-four years, shot his wife and himself at their home in Plainfield, N. J.——Judge Payne, of Chicago, appointed Floyd Jenison receiver for the Western Union Cold Storage Company; capital about $800,000.——In the burning of a tenement house in Duluth, Minn., a dozen or more persons were saved by jumping from the upper story window into a net. The wife of Paul J. Boolwein perished in the flames.——Casper Hartlein, aged forty years, stabbed Miss Louisa Trebbe, aged thirty-five years, to death because she refused to marry him.——Paul and Gilbert Frances were taken from jail and hung by a mob in front of the court house at Conversation, St. James parish, La. The men had attempted to rob M. G. Gourge's store, and had assaulted his wife.——Thomas Jones shot Mrs. Anna Muzza in Denver and then killed himself.——The steamer St. Pierre was wrecked in midocean between Halifax and Victoria.——L. W. Smith was fatally wounded by an unknown assassin, who was cremated in the building to which he had escaped.——By the breaking of a rail eighty persons were precipitated from the gallery of the skating rink in Fall River to the floor, and some were badly hurt.——Dr. Hunter withdrew from the Senatorial fight in Kentucky. A ballot was taken, but no election resulted.

A man whom the police identified as A. H. Holmes, the famous bank swindler, has been arrested in St. Paul, with Joe McCloskey, charged with attempted bank swindling. Holmes is wanted in San Francisco for swindling the Nevada National Bank out of $20,000.——Miss Pauline Clarke, Miss Mary Greeves, both of Westmoreland City, and Richard Garland, of Shafton, were run down by a freight train near Irwin, Pa., and all were instantly killed. The party was returning from an entertainment.——Charles and William Rousseau, farmers, while attempting to cross Poultney River with a team, four miles east of Whitehall, N. Y., were drowned.——Charles Ramsey, a farmer of Juniata county, Pa., became demented over reading a Socialistic book, and killed his wife.——Three dynamite bombs, with fuses attached, were found on the doorstep of the home of John Gardner, the superintendent of the cartridge department at Winchester's armory at New Haven, Ct.——A large grain elevator at Minneapolis, owned by the Minneapolis Terminal Company, was destroyed by fire. Loss on building and contents estimated at $750,000; insured.——The main building of the Record Pulp Mill, at Livermore Falls, Me., was wrecked by the ice jam.——The striking painters in Pittsburg won their fight.

BANK PRESIDENT MURDERED

John R. Jones, of Memphis, Tex., Shot by Lawyer W. M. Pardue in a Quarrel.

John R. Jones, President of the Memphis (Tex.) National Bank, was mortally wounded and his son Nat dangerously hurt in a shooting affray. The elder Jones died at 8 o'clock. The father and son left the bank to go to dinner. On the street they met W. M. Pardue, an attorney, and a man named Scarborough. There had been a feud of long-standing between Pardue and Jones and not ten words passed before the shooting began.

WAR IS THE CRY.

Mob Stones The United States Consulate at Barcelona.

MOVEMENT FOR VIOLENCE.

Police Charge the Mob at Barcelona and Disperse the Rioters—Great Excitement in Madrid—Hatred Against This Country.

The fever of indignation and hate against the United States which seems to have taken possession of the heart of all Spain over the action of the United States Senate in recognizing the Provisional Government of Cuba as belligerents and in calling upon President Cleveland to use his good offices with Spain to secure the independence of Cuba, culminated in violent scenes in Barcelona, and an attack upon the United States Consulate.

The trouble did not arise out of the spontaneous formation of the mob which did the violence, but was the outcome of a public meeting which had been influenced by fervid speeches.

The public demonstration to protest against the United States Senate's action was organized by men of all shades of political sentiment.

It was 3 o'clock in the afternoon when the meeting had assembled and there were fully 15,000 people present, all in a state of high patriotic enthusiasm and ripe for any manifestation of the emotions which possessed them.

They were addressed by the orators provided for the occasion, and the purpose of the meeting explained as one of protest against the recognition of the Cuban Government as a belligerent power by the United States Senate. The spirit of the crowd took fire, and they set off for the United States Consulate. The leaders who had originated the meeting seem to have realized the serious consequences that might follow upon a demonstration that took this direction, and they made every effort to dissuade the mob from its purpose. But their utmost efforts were of no avail, and the crowd set off for the United States Consulate.

The authorities of the city had, by this time, taken alarm and a force of police was sent to the Consulate. The excited crowd was not intimidated by this show of force from gathering before the Consulate and shouting "Long live Spain," and "Down with the Yankees."

These verbal missiles did not long satisfy the aroused passions of the mob, and in a short time stones began flying from the crowd, which broke a number of windows in the United States Consulate.

The force of police waited for no further demonstration, but charged the crowd under the orders of their officers and roughly dispersed them, wounding several. So far as learned there were no fatal results.

Being driven away from the United States Consulate, the crowd marched off to the perfecture of police and gathered at the newspaper offices. There they listened to more perfervid oratory, and got themselves worked up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm and patriotic spirit.

The military club in the city was also a centre of excitement, and there were also glowing speeches indulged in to the honor of the army, which were eagerly listened to and greeted with loud cheers.

The majority of those who took part in the disorders are found to have been students, and they were most persistent in keeping up the disorders.

The police were obliged to charge the crowd again and again before they succeeded in clearing the streets of the rioters. After they were driven from the streets they proceeded to the Governor's palace, intending to present to that functionary their protest against the action of the United States Senate.

The persons that took part in the disorderly demonstrations have clearly had the sympathies of the people with them. The onlookers from the neighboring houses cheered them with the greatest enthusiasm. The balconies and windows were filled with ladies waving their handkerchiefs as the students passed through the streets.

When they arrived before the United States Consulate they found that a strong body of police had occupied the entrance of the staircase leading to the roof of the Consulate. The riotous students tried to force an entrance, but they were repulsed by mounted gendarmes. A lieutenant of the gendarmes was wounded by a stone thown from the crowd.

The students publicly tore up a number of American flags which they had purchased in the town.

SPAIN'S PROMPT DISAVOWAL.

Expressed Deep Regret at the Action of the Barcelona Mob.

Official dispatches from Madrid and Barcelona to the Department of State, while showing a bitter feeling among the Spaniards, indicate that the press reports of the disturbances were somewhat exaggerated. There was no trouble in Madrid beyond a few rowdies shouting in the streets. In Barcelona a party of students, becoming excited by the speeches delivered at a meeting of citizens called to protest against the action of the United States Senate in passing the Cuban resolutions, marched down the street on which the consulate stands, and threw stones at it. No material damage was done. The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs called upon Minister Taylor at the United States Legation at Madrid, made the most ample apology, and offered any reparation that was desired.

Secretary of State Olney was officially advised of the outbreak in the following cablegram from United States Minister Hannis Taylor, at Madrid:

Minister of State has called to express deep regret that mob has insulted Barcelona consulate—breaking windows—and offered complete reparation. He informed me that government on its own motion had taken every precaution to guard legation and my residence. I have asked no protection.

Senor de Lome, the Spanish Minister, was early informed of the trouble at home, and lost no time in communicating to Secretary Olney the facts, with an assurance that his government could be relied upon to do everything that the proprieties required to atone for the insult offered to our consulate.

MR. WHITNEY STEPS DOWN.

He Requests His Friends Not to Boom Him for the Presidency.

The Clarion Ledger, Jackson, Miss., prints the following letter from Hon. W. C. Whitney, of New York:

New York, February 25, 1896.

To the Editor of the Clarion Ledger.

Sir: From recent issues of your paper sent me by some friend, I learn that Mr. W. S. McCallister has been circulating in your city among prominent Democrats a petition requesting me to become a candidate for the Presidential nomination of the Democratic party. In the course of the controversy which naturally arose from such effort on his part he speaks of himself as one of the "principal managers of the Whitney movement in this State (Mississippi.)" If similar proceedings were taken and similar words employed with regard to another person, I should assume that he was aware of what was being done. I, therefore, desire to disclaim any knowledge of any such movement, whatever that may mean, and I request any friend of mine not to join it. It is doubtless intended in a friendly spirit, but has not my approval or concurrence.

2. From the same source of information I learn that some persons have believed me a supporter of the view that the United States should open its mints to the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 independently of the co-operation and action of other nations, and in that belief have been led into a false position as regards their own principles. Under these circumstances I ought to say that I do not believe in that theory of finances, but consider it unsound, and is adopted likely to lead to most evil consequences to our people and their industries and prosperity. It is, in my opinion, fundamentally wrong and vicious.

3. I am a believer in gold and silver as the metallic basis of values and of the world's currency, and I am confident that within a time not far distant there will be a concurrence of the nations upon that subject, by which the ratios of value of the two metals for the coinage and currency purposes will be fixed and the stability of such values maintained by an international agreement. I am aware this view is looked upon as financial heresy by some, and as visionary by others. But such persons must be themselves ignorant of the latest developments of scientific thought upon this subject and the rapid advancement this view is making where, heretofore, it has had little support.

4. Until that occurs I believe any action by the United States alone would be disastrous to us, would bring general ruin to our present prosperity, and would hinder the true and final solution of the problem.

5. These opinions I do not entertain or express as a candidate for the Presidency, for which office I have already said I would not be a candidate, but in order that your people who have views differing from those may not be deceived as to mine.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

Engineer Buck was killed and his fireman badly injured by the engine overturning, while pushing a snow plow in the heavy drift near Brockport, New York.

Louisa Rose, aged 8, and her sisters Hannah, aged 6, and Mary, 16 months old, were fatally burned by the explosion of a lamp at their home in Canton, Baltimore, Md,

A still at the Whiting, Indiana, oil refinery exploded, injuring a score of workmen and doing great damage to surrounding property. "The shock was felt at a distance of 25 miles."

Major C. W. McClammy, of Scott's Hill, Pender county, North Carolina, was instantly killed by the bursting of the boiler of an engine on his plantation. The negro fireman, Alfred Spellman, was also killed.

Jesse Tracey, 55 years old, and his son, Jesse, Jr., 24 years old, were killed by grasping a live wire, which they found in a garden near their home in Thornton, Rhode Island. The wire was an old telephone wire that had broken down and was crossed with an electric light wire.

A west-bound Lake Shore freight train broke in two twelve miles east of Waterloo, Indiana, and the two sections collided. Ten cars of coal oil ignated and the flames spread rapidly, doing great damage in destroying surrounding property. All traffic was suspended for hours.

The Ward line steamer Niagara, at New York, from Cuba, via Nassau, reported that one of the passengers, A. Ladenburg, aged 37, a New York banker, was missed from the ship, and no trace of him could be found. It was surmised that he fell overboard during the night. Mr. Ladenburg was in ill-health, and very much depressed.

The Mallory Line Steamer Lampasas, which arrived in New York from Galveston, brought in Captain S. R. Gardiner, Mrs. Gardiner, Mate D. B. Campbell, Cook J. Luirose and four seamen of the schooner Herman B. Ogden, who were picked up from two small boats off Cape Lookout. The schooner, which was coal-laden, from Lambert's point for Charleston, struck a shoal and afterwards sank in 16 fathoms of water.

GREAT DISTRESS IN ARMENIA.

The Inhabitants of Zeitoun and Its Vicinity Are Suffering From Small-pox.

A long telegram was received by Secretary of State Olney from Minister Terrell at Constantinople telling of great distress in Armenia. He says that the inhabitants of Zeitoun and its vicinity are suffering from the ravages of small-pox and other diseases and from want of food. Relief expeditions are fitting out as fast as possible. The progress is, however, necessarily slow and uncertain, because the valleys are deep in mud and almost impassable, while the mountains are filled with snow and the weather is unusually cold. The English Vice Consul at Zeitoun has sent relief to Harpoot and the Sultan has issued an imperial decree forwarding protection and facilities to Miss Clara Barton.

President Crespo's message to the Venezuelan Congress expresses graditude for the position taken by the United States in the boundary dispute with British Guiana.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

The Manufacturers' Record's weekly review of the business conditions of the South shows that the bank clearings for the week ended Feb. 15th exhibit an increase of 18.1 per cent. over the corresponding week of last year, which is a considerably larger increase in the country at large. The grain in the Middle Western States for the same time being 2.2 per cent., and for the Pacific States 2.3 per cent. The heavy movement of grain through Southern ports continues, and the shipments of corn from Port Royal, which has not heretofore attracted much attention as a grain exporting point, will aggregate for January and February nearly 500,000 bushels. The movement at Newport News New Orleans and Galveston continues very heavy.

Among the industrial enterprises reported during the week were the proposed organization of a $200,000 cotton mill at Wilmington, N. C.; a $50,000 knitting mill at Charlottesville, Va.; bids invited for the erection of a 12,000 spindle cotton mill at Abbeville, S. C.; large lime plant at Alabama; a $75,000 water works, sewerage and electric light system at Eufaula, Ala.; a $10,000 furniture factory at Ocala, Fla.

A cotton compress company at Augusta Ga.; a $50,000 lumber company at Cordale and a $10,000 electric light company at the same place: a $25,000 boiler manufacturing company in New Orleans and a new grain elevator; a $300,000 bond issue at Charlotte N. C., for the purpose of purchasing and improving a water works system.

A $25,000 water works to be built at Newberry, S. C.; a brewery of 50,000 barrels annual capacity at Waco, Texas; a $20,000 pressbrick company at Denton; a $100,000 tobacco manufacturing company at Richmond, and the resumption of work at the rolling mill at Iron Gate, Va.

WEYLER'S PROCLAMATION.

Fifteen Days Given the Insurgents in Which to Surrender.

The following is a synopsis of the important and long anticipated proclamation of Captain-general Weyler to the insurgents of the Island of Cuba.

The captain-general proclaims that he allows the rebels in the provinces of Pinar del Rio and Havana fifteen days from the date of the proclamation in which to surrender to the authorities. Those who do so will not be subjected to molestations. But the small bands of insurgents in those provinces which do not surrender within the given period will, at the expiration of that period, be treated as bandits.

The property will be confiscated of all persons who have joined the rebels in the provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago. The property of those who have openly aided the rebels in their raids will also be confiscated.

The towns in the western part of the island are authorized to organize corps of guerillas, and all office holders on leave of absence will be relieved if, after eighty days from the date of the proclamation, they have not returned to their posts.

Petroleum and other inflammable articles, after the date of the proclamation, can no longer be sold in the small ungarrisoned towns.

Admiral Navarro has returned to Havana from a cruise of inspection along the coast, during which the gunboat Alerta bombard the insurgents at Cabanas and at Bahia Honda, two ports in the province of Pinar del Rio, which were recently attacked by the enemy.

Jose Betancourt, the insurgent leader, who was recently captured by the Spaniards, has been tried by court-martial and sentenced to death.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Mme. Adelina Patti "detests great joints, affects dainty French dishes, and her wines are the finest France can produce. I don't suppose," writes one who knows, "she ever tasted sherry or port wine in her life, but in the matter of Sauternes, Clarets, Burgundies and Champagnes, her cellar is unique."

Mr. Thomas Caperton Davis, of Waco, Ky., has for three years read the Bible through three times annually, from Genesis to Revelations. On Sunday last, February 16, Mr. Davis completed his first reading of the entire Bible this year, only forty-five days being occupied in the task. Mr. Davis is 75 years of age.

Lord Salisbury will be Minister-in-Attendance on Queen Victoria when she goes to Cimez, France. It is now unlikely that the Prime Minister will spend his week-ends during the Parliamentary session at Walmer Castle, and the castle will take the place of the Chalet Cecil at Dieppe, and nothing more. Lord Salisbury is to stay at his own house, La Bastide, while in attendance on her Majesty.

M. Ricard, the French Minister of Justice, is quite a gourmet, and some time ago bought two haunches of kangaroo at a shop where frozen meats from Australia are sold. He had them served up "a la sauce poivade." His guests, who were curious to try this "plate exotique," found it anything but suited to their taste. The kangaroo had a most peculiar flavor, and on investigation it was discovered that the haunches had been cooked in lamp oil instead of olive oil.

Benjamin D. Silliman becomes Yale's oldest living graduate by the death of Charles L. Powell, of Alexandria, Va. Mr. Silliman was born in 1805 and graduated in the class of 1824. He is a Yale man, not only by graduation, but also by ties of blood; for all of his uncles, on both sides of the family, and both of his grandfathers were graduates of Yale. Mr. Silliman has always followed the affairs of Yale very closely, and for many years he was president of the Yale Alumni Association of Long Island.

THE PRESIDENT'S PURCHASE.

He Buys a Ducking Ground on the Potomac Below Washington.

President Cleveland, it is said, has practically closed negotiations for the purchase of a duck shooting ground on the Potomac River, in Stafford county, Va., about forty miles from Washington. The place is owned by New Yorkers, has a water frontage of about a mile, and is fitted up with blinds. It is said many improvements will be made.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

SIXTY-NINTH DAY.—The first presidential veto of this session of Congress was overridden by the House by a vote of 193 to 38, 122 more than the requisite constitutional two-thirds. All the republicans and 32 democrats voted for the bill, while the votes to sustain the President were all cast by democrats. The bill authorizes the Governor and local officers of Arizona to lease the educational lands of the territory for school purposes. The President's objection to the bill was that it did not give the Secretary of the Interior power to disapprove the leases, and did not throw proper safeguards about the timber on the lands.

SEVENTIETH DAY.—The House, by an overwhelming majority, passed the resolutions reported by the foreign affairs committee declaring in favor of belligerent rights for the insurgents, and also for intervention by the the United State government, if necessary. Mr. Hitt, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, made the principal speech in favor of the resolution, while Mr. Turner, of Georgia, spoke at length in opposition. The speaker refused to allow any amendments or to permit each resolution to be voted on singly. When the result was announced there was great applause in the galleries.

SEVENTY-FIRST DAY.—The House spent the entire day in debating the amendment to the legislative appropriation bill to abolish the fee systems in the offices of United States district attorneys and marshals.

SEVENTY-SECOND DAY.—The House spent the entire day fixing the salaries of United States district attorneys in the amendment to the legislative appropriation bill to abolish the fee system. The law at present fixes the maximum salary from fees at $6,000. In only one case was the recommendation of judiciary committee departed from, the western district of Pennsylvania, where the salary recommended was increased from $3,500 to $4,000.

SENATE.

SIXTY-NINTH DAY.—The United States Senate was not in session to-day.

SEVENTIETH DAY.—The bill passed by the Senate for the increase of the navy authorizes the addition of 1,000 enlisted men to the navy, and enlisting for not more than two years of the naval militia forces in case of emergency. Another bill of general interest was passed establishing a retired list for the revenue marine service similar to the retirement system of the army and navy.

SEVENTY-FIRST DAY.—The Senate gave most of the day to the agricultural appropriation bill and passed the measure, carrying $3,262,000, without material amendment. Another bill passed during the day changes the limitations of fourth-class mail matter so as to free the postal service from bulky articles heretofore sent free by the government departments.

SEVENTY-SECOND DAY.—The Senate took up the contest over the seat claimed by Henry A. Dupont, of Delaware. The question turns on the right of William T. Watson to vote. He had been duly elected a State Senator, and was thereafter chosen Speaker of the Senate. On the death of Governor Marvel the Speaker of the Senate, Mr. Watson, succeeded as Governor, and thereby, it is claimed, forfeited his right as State Senator and to vote for a United States Senator. Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections opened the argument in behalf of Dupont.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.	$	@	4 65
High Grade Extra			4 35
WHEAT—No. 2 Red		72½	75½
CORN—No. 2 White		34½	34¾
Oats—Southern & Penn		25½	26
RYE—No. 2		42	43
HAY—Choice Timothy		15 50	16 00
Good to Prime		15 00	15 50
STRAW—Rye in car lds		13 50	14 00
Wheat Blocks		6 50	7 00
Oat Blocks		7 00	7 50
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3	$	@	70
No. 2			55
PEAS—Standards		1 00	1 10
Seconds			85
CORN—Dry Pack			80
Moist			60
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	$	7½@	8
City Cows		6¾	7
Southern No. 2		7½	8
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	$	30 @	35
ONIONS		20	40
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shls.	$	7 @	7¼
Clear ribsides		7	7¾
Hams		10½	11
Mess Pork, per bar			12 00
LARD—Crude			5
Best refined			7
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	$	22 @	23
Under Fine		21	22
Creamery Rolls		20	21
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy	$	11 @	11¼
N. Y. Flats		11½	11¾
Skim Cheese		6	7½
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	$	11½@	12
North Carolina		10	11
LIVE POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	$	11 @	12
Ducks, per lb		12	13
Turkeys, per lb		13	14
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	$	1 50 @	2 50
Sound common		3 00	4 00
Middling		6 00	7 00
Fancy		10 00	12 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	$	4 50 @	4 75
SHEEP		2 00	3 50
Hogs		4 50	4 75
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	$	10 @	11
Raccoon		40	45
Red Fox		—	1 00
Skunk Black		—	80
Opossum		22	23
Mink		—	80
Otter		—	6 00

NEW YORK

FLOUR—Southern	$	3 10 @	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red		77¼	76⅝
RYE—Western		48	49
CORN—No. 2		37	38⅛
OATS—No. 3		26½	27⅛
BUTTER—State		9	20
EGGS—State		12	12½
CHEESE—State		6	10½

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	$	3 60 @	2 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red		73⅛	74
CORN—No. 3		34⅞	35
OATS—No. 2		27	27½
BUTTER—State		21½	22
EGGS—Penna. ft		12	12½

The King of Benin on the west coast of Africa still practices horrible barbarities. It is his custom to kill yearly a large number of slaves to celebrate the anniversary of his father's death, while young women are crucified in times of drought or too much rain in order to propitiate the gods.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

To the average eye not more than five thousand stars are visible.

Some persons having extraordinarily strong eyes can see about eight thousand stars.

There are believed to be stars in existence beyond the reach of any telescope yet constructed.

Through the Lick telescope and other powerful instruments about fifty million stars are visible.

Observations and calculations have led A. Mallack to conclude that insects do not see well, especially at a distance.

A Missouri rattlesnake at the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, Mass., has been observed to lose his skin twice a year and to add a rattle for every skin.

Dr. Schott does not think that the maximum height of the waves is very great. Some observers have estimated it at thirty or forty feet in a wind of the force represented by eleven on the Beaufort scale (the highest number of which is twelve); and Dr. Schott's maximum is just thirty-two feet.

The balloon sent up in Berlin with self-registering instruments to investigate the atmosphere at high latitudes came down with the instruments in good condition in Bosnia. The balloon had reached an elevation of 53,872 feet (over ten miles). The thermometer had made desperate attempts to tell how cold it was ten miles above the earth, but failed. It did the best it could, but its limit was fifty-two degrees.

Electric cranes, operated from the circuits supplying power and light, are used at the Sandycraft foundry, in England. A novel feature is the addition of electro-magnets to such cranes, for readily lifting pieces of iron and steel, one magnet, excited by 5½ amperes at 110 volts, being capable of supporting any weight up to two tons. So great a labor-saving is this magnetic crane, it is stated, that three men now do in fifteen minutes' work what formerly kept six men busy for an hour and a half.

The oft-mooted idea of using the earth's internal heat for power and domestic purposes is assuming practical shape in Hungary. It appears that for many years the artesian wells there existing have supplied hot water, which has been used for public baths and buildings, and for warming greenhouses and winter gardens. The plan is now being seriously considered, it is stated, of sinking such wells to 12,000 or 15,000 feet. It is thought that the water from such a depth would have a temperature of about 200 degrees C., and should, therefore, yield steam for power as well as the heat required in buildings.

About the Eye.

The upturned eye is [illegible] of devotion.

Wide open eyes are [illegible] rashness.

The eye is really a self-[illegible] telescope.

Side-glancing eyes are always to be distrusted.

The eyes should not be used in weakness or sickness.

Brown eyes are said by oculists to be the strongest.

Small eyes are commonly supposed to indicate cunning.

Near-sighted people almost always have prominent eyes.

The proper distance between the eyes is the width of one eye.

There are from four to six grains of aqueous humor in the eye.

The downcast eye has in all ages been typical of modesty.

Many eyes supposed to be black are only a deep orange brown.

Eyes in rapid and constant motion betoken anxiety, fear or care.

People of melancholic temperament rarely have blue eyes.

The eyes of fish and birds are round, with no angles at the corners.

The chameleon is almost the only reptile provided with an eyelid.

The deer really weeps, its eyes being provided with lachrymal glands.

Whenever blue occurs in the iris it is generally the predominant color.

Eyes with long, sharp corners, indicate great discernment and penetration.

Homer attributed a protruding eye to Juno. He called her the ox eyed Juno.

In all nocturnal animals the eyes are placed to look forward, as in the case of man.

The eye of the octopus is said to be black, large and as vicious as that of a snake.

The white of the eye showing beneath the iris is indicative of nobility of character.

The eye of the serpent seems to have an expression of intense hatred and malignity.

A bit of gold leaf 1-1125th part of an inch square can be perceived by the naked eye.

Gilded Silk.

Gilded silk, it is said, may possibly come into use as a surgical dressing, or in medical application of electricity. It may be prepared in several ways. That of Gonin consists in impregnating the silk fiber with chloride of gold, and reducing the metal by hydrogen, finally polishing by means of a smooth surface. This method is too expensive for ordinary use, but silk may also be gilt by electroplating it, after it has been made to conduct electricity by soaking it in some metalic salt, such as nitrate of silver, acetate of lead or copper, etc. The gilt silk thus prepared retains its flexibility and softness. The method is applicable to laces, muslins, tulles, etc.—Atlanta Constitution.

King Christian of Denmark is the oldest European monarch, while King Alfonso of Spain is the youngest.