

## CHICAGO'S EXPOSITION.

## Look to the Moral Atmosphere of Its Surroundings.

Timely and Wholesome Advice By Bishop Spaulding. Which Should Be Taken Before the Thousands of Visitors Begin to Arrive.

Outside the bustle of all ages and we are the least people of the age. As a result, the wealth of the world is now greater than ever before, and we are rapidly becoming the richest nation in the world. What ends do our diligence and our money serve? They seem to enable us only to become more diligent and to get more money. We are made the slaves of business and toil, and our wealth affords the nobler faculties, shutting us out from true intelligence and from the gentle usages which make life pleasant and sweet. In the midst of national prosperity there is an increasing dearth of men and women who stand forth conspicuously as the intellectual and moral leaders, whose speech and example enlarge and refine the life of the multitude. The feverish and absorbing pursuit of money, while it has established a great and growing inequality of possessions, seems to make the rich and the poor equal in hardness, in narrowness, in discontent and in intelligence. Our schools, which have helped to make us shrewd and keen-witted, have failed to give us faith in high ideals or a sense for beauty or a love of culture.

Our material progress is a marvel to all men; our efforts to develop a nation of nobler, purer, more enlightened men beings than has ever existed elsewhere have been disappointing. This, however, is our mission, if we have a mission, and it is encouraging to know that the best among us feel this to be so. Hence, when they turn their thoughts to a national enterprise, such as the Chicago Columbian Exposition, they are less concerned to know what it will do for trade and manufacture than what it will do for the religious, moral and intellectual influence. Considered from a financial point of view, it will stimulate what does not need stimulation, but it will not help to solve any social problem growing out of inequalities in the distribution of wealth. If it is to lead to good results, it must extend an intellectual and moral influence on the millions by whom it will be visited. Returning to their homes, scattered throughout the land, they should carry with them new and fresh thoughts, deeper impulses to high and pure life. The gathering of vast multitudes in a great city inevitably leads to immorality of various kinds. What is unavoidable we accept without protest, but we have the right to demand that the municipal authorities of Chicago provide for the bodily health and well-being of its visitors by employing whatever means hygiene and sanitation may suggest; and still more, that they remove, as far as possible, all temptations to wrongdoing. During the fair the city should be cleaner than it has ever been, and its moral atmosphere should be purer. It will be crowded with the human beasts of prey, who make a living by pandering to man's greed and sensual passions, and hence the laws of decency and order should be enforced with more than ordinary vigilance and severity. The amusements offered to the public, outside the exposition grounds, should be of an elevating character, and the exhibition of the bodies of women, in a condition more suggestive and more disgusting than that of nudity, should be forbidden. Steps should also be taken to put a stop to the disgusting disfigurement of the city through the posting of indecent pictures, which tend to destroy both taste and morality. In this Exposition Chicago will be taken, first of all, as a type of Western life and civilization, and she must have a care that those who have persecuted themselves that the West is coarse, vulgar, and material shall not be confirmed in this opinion. Chicago is the metropolis of the progressive, powerful, and aspiring Western people, and there should be found nothing in it to remind us of the border town or mining camp, whose chief institutions are the saloon, the gambling hall and the brothel. As to the Exposition itself, the directors and managers have repeatedly assured the public that it is to have an educational value, that its influence will be for good, both morally and intellectually. If this be made true, they must, first, be guided by French standards, in the exhibits, at least, and in the character of the amusements they offer visitors. The Paris Exposition of 1889 in these two matters certainly was a source of corruption. Many of the paintings were fit to be hung only in a temple of Venus, and the lascivious dances which were performed every day in the Rue de Caen and in the theater on the grounds could be tolerated only among a people given over to the worship of the goddess of fertility. Art comes to be art when it becomes cynical and degenerate, when it appeals to sensual instinct and not to the soul. To permit the paintings of a certain French school to be shown in the exposition buildings would be an insult to every sane person. Nothing should be found there which a true man may not look at without blushing by the side of his mother or sister. The great weight of enlightened opinion favors the opening of the Exposition on Sundays, but it is more likely to prove effective if the assurance were given by the managers that the Exposition shall, in no case whatever, be made to subserve the interests of the gambling houses and the saloons.

On Sundays has, of course, nothing to do with the lawfulness and propriety of such a proceeding. If it is right to visit the fair every day, it is right to visit it on Sunday, and if the American people are once persuaded that what is objectionable to the moral sense will be kept away, they will not insist on closing the Exposition against the boisterous masses on the only day of the week on which they have leisure. The manifest indifference of some of the members of the board to the education exhibit has awakened the suspicion in a great many minds that the whole business will be conducted in a petty shopkeeping spirit, without regard to its intellectual and moral influence. The attractions of the Columbian Exposition will surely be great enough, without such pitiful adjustments as dance-halls and obscene pictures.

Let the religious and enlightened minds of the country turn their attention to this matter; let them insist that the Exposition shall be such that it will be altogether good for men, women and child to see it, and then their will be no sufficient reason why it should not be visited on any and all days. Those who observe, easily perceive that the danger which threatens our national life more than any other is not drunkenness, but sexual immorality. Roman, uttering the thought of the whole French infidel school, has said that nature cares nothing for chastity, thereby implying that it is more or less a matter of indifference. Matthew Arnold says in reply that whatever nature may or may not care for, human nature cares for chastity, and that the worship of the great goddess of fertility is against human nature. "For this," he continues, "is the test of its being against human nature, that for human societies it is ruin."

KISSED HIS SISTER. Hew Bishop Wadhams Forgot Himself on One Occasion.

Bishop Wadhams was engaged one afternoon in giving confirmation to a class of children, with some adults, at a settlement in the Adirondacks once called Rogersville, and now Lyon Mountain. Just as he was about to begin the ceremony, he saw to his great surprise, sitting on one of the benches before him, a sister of his whom he had not seen for many years. "Why," he said, "is that you?" Overjoyed at the sight, and quite forgetful of all other surroundings, he stepped forth from the sanctuary into the aisle, all vested as he was, and with his mitre on, and throwing his arms about her, saluted her with a hearty kiss. It then broke upon his mind that he had done something unusual.

"Don't be scandalized," he said to the congregation, "it's my sister! My own, dear old sister! She has come all the way from California. I haven't seen her for many years." And the congregation were not all scandalized. Simple hearted as they were and all unartificial, they were more edified by this sudden display of natural affection than they would have been if they had seen the good bishop giving the "Pax" to his assistant priest at the altar in the midst of a pontifical High Mass, and with all the solemn dignity intended by the rubric.

"The Bells of Shandon." The London Evening News and Post has the following: "Frank Mahony, known to English readers all over the world as 'Father Prout,' would feel sorely disappointed if he were alive now. The famous Shandon Bells, whose melodious chimes are celebrated in one of the most musical lyrics in the language, are causing considerable disturbance in the City by the Lee, and disruption is waxing fierce over a subject which might certainly be dealt with in a less warlike fashion. Some denounce the bells as a nuisance, while others contend that Cork could not exist without them. How this terrible storm in a tea-pot will end—who can say? When Celtic exuberance of feeling animates a debate, trifles are magnified into questions of almost national importance and an immense amount of eloquence and emotion, which ought to be reserved for worthier occasions, is virtually lost to the world. Shandon Bells may yet be the subject of an all night debate in the House of Commons or may lead to civil war in the Prout's native city."

Visible Fruits. You must not look too much to visible fruits and to public results. What the world calls misfortune often turn out to be the good fortune of Jesus. For instance, a man is suffering a great injustice because he happens to be a Catholic. You pray for him. The injustice goes on; his persecutors outwardly have the best of it, and are as cruel and triumphant as ever. You fancy your prayer has not been answered. And this could not be the greater mistake. Jesus wants to make that man a saint. Meanwhile, because of your prayers, Jesus has granted him additional grace, which he has responded to. So that, for your part, Pater and Ave he will be higher in heaven to all eternity than he would have been. There will be a gem sparkling in his crown which would not otherwise have been there. You will see it and admire it in heaven, and you will know that your prayers placed it there.—Faber.

True Marriage. Wherever woman pays reverence to man, wherever any woman rejoices in the strength of any man, feels it to be God's agent, upholding her weakness, confirming her purpose, benignant to her power; wherever he reveals himself to her, just, upright, inflexible, yet tolerant, merciful, benignant, not unruffled, perhaps, but not overcome by the world's turbulence; and responding to all her gentleness—his feet on the earth, his head among the stars—helping her to hold her soul steadfast in right, to stand firm against the encroachments of frivolity, vanity, impatience, fatigue and discouragement, helping to preserve her good nature, to develop her energy, to consolidate her thoughts, to breathe her reasonances, to make her life a life of service to the world.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED

## BRIEF NOTES CHRONICLING ALL EVENTS OF INTEREST.

Happenings of the Last Seven Days Put in Small Space and Arranged with Special Regard for the Convenience of the Reader Who Has Little Time to Spare.

At Trenton, N. J., counsel for the Central railroad of New Jersey has submitted to Chancellor McGill affidavits showing that the company had withdrawn from the Reading combine. James F. Corbett has challenged the world. At the Bijou theater, Milwaukee, he announced that he would fight all comers at the conclusion of his theatrical engagements in October.

The senate in secret session has confirmed the nomination of Henry G. Kress of Wisconsin as United States consul at Cork.

Frank Hirth, a cigar maker, who was well known in anarchist circles, committed suicide at Detroit by taking morphine. From 1880 to 1883 he was editor of the Chicago Socialist. He fell into disfavor for being too radical and then grew despondent.

A fatal fire occurred at Chapel Cove fishing station, N. F. White, Patrick Sullivan and endeavoring to rescue the eleven children from burning dwelling perished in the flames with four of them.

An Ithaca (N. Y.) dispatch says: The State Grange in session here, by a vote of 80 to 70, decided to hold its next annual convention in Utah.

John Buck, 48 years old, a laborer, who had been employed for nine years at the corner of Lombard and North N. Y. was found hanging in the yard. He is thought to have taken his own life on account of despondency, caused by his wife's death.

General Castrex was robbed by garroters on one of the most prominent thoroughfares of the city. The robbery the general was seriously injured. The frequency of garroting there causes general alarm.

H. C. DeMille, the well-known playwright, died in Pompton, N. J. He was the author of "The Charity Ball," "The Wife," "The Lost Paradise" and other successful plays.

Spokane, Wash., assistant postmaster at Spokane, Wash., killed himself by sending a bullet through his brain. He was short in his accounts \$7,100.

Collingwood & Co., lumber manufacturers and dealers of Wayne and Pike counties, Pa., have failed. Liabilities \$100,000; assets \$35,000.

The book committee of the Methodist church of the United States finished its session at Chicago, and adjourned to meet next year at Cincinnati, where a fine new building will be dedicated.

A large part of Dexter, Mo., was destroyed by fire. More than a dozen stores were burned. The Dexter bank, the post office and several of the largest stores are among the buildings destroyed.

At Corning, N. Y., E. G. Hamlin, 32 years old, was shot by G. W. Morey, 32 years old, in a hotel. The latter, it is said, that Morey was jealous of Hamlin's attentions to his young wife. Morey is in jail. Hamlin's recovery is doubtful.

At Nashville, Tenn., Frank & Co.'s building was burned, entailing a loss of \$70,000. Soon afterward J. H. Fall & Co.'s building next door to Frank's was destroyed by fire. The latter is entirely destroyed. Fall's loss is \$135,000.

A St. Louis dispatch says: Wilson Howard was sentenced to death by Judge Bland in the circuit court here. Howard is a noted Kentucky desperado, who has killed a dozen men.

The senate has confirmed the nomination of Carroll D. Wright of Massachusetts to be commissioner of labor, and James A. Flinn to be captain and assistant surgeon in the army.

At Waterfield, Ky., Lizzie Herick, 9 years of age, shot and killed George Turner, colored, aged 20. He was employed by the child's father and had defended her in some manner.

Fire at Lyons, O., destroyed the business portion of the town. Loss, \$50,000. Henry Moore and Fred Volmer were fatally injured by explosions of gasoline and powder.

Samuel T. Blackwell, a wholesale fruit dealer at New York, has made an assignment. The liabilities will reach \$10,000 and the assets are little above nothing.

At several points along the Union Pacific the snow drifts are said by Superintendent Baxter to be twenty-five feet deep.

At Albany a boy named Clarence E. Wagner, aged 17, was caught between the floor of the elevator and the ceiling of the first floor of the Albany Hardware and Iron company's building and crushed to death.

T. T. Kirk, postmaster at Guin, Marion county, Ala., was shot dead in a street fight at that place by Dock Sides, a notorious fellow of that neighborhood. The killing was the result of an old feud. One of Sides's brothers was wounded in the fight. Sides was one of the leading citizens of the place.

A Geneva, Ill., dispatch says: Vera P. Ava, alias Miss Debar, has been indicted by the grand jury for the larceny of \$738 from Irene Mitchell of Elgin. Another count charges her with obtaining money by representing that she was in league with spirits. Vera Ava has been in jail here for several months.

At Chicago Edward Harmer, well known in commercial and secret society circles, killed himself at his residence in Michigan avenue by taking poison. Harmer was the Western representative of L. Strauss & Son, New York.

At St. Louis, the supposed assailant of Mrs. M. A. Moore, was taken from jail by a mob at Chattanooga, Tenn., and hanged to the bridge which crosses the Tennessee river.

Victor Sunderlin F. Gardner, the noted Hockatee Quaker preacher, died at his home in Farmington, aged 91 years. The estate finance committee has decided to report favorably Mr. Sherman's proposition providing for an issue of five year 3 per cent. bonds to maintain the gold reserve.

Ernest Sternbach, aged 10, living near Somerset, N. Y., was shot and instantly killed by a revolver in the hands of Herbert, another boy. The shooting was accidental.

A Columbus (O.) dispatch says: The annual convention of the State Republican league was followed by a banquet in celebration of Lincoln day. There was about 400 guests. The principal address was made by Governor McKinley.

## THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

## Business Transacted in Both the Assembly and Senate.

THURSDAY—SENATE.—The following were among the bills reported today: Parker's, providing building laws for cities of the state.

Keenan's, for the purchase by the state of the Oneida County Insane asylum. Mullin's, for the purchase of Fire Island. Walker's, making the office of county clerk of children county salaries.

Keenan's, making the salary of the Reusseler county surrogate \$5,000. Assessor's, Mr. Avery today introduced nineteen bills amending the general fish and game laws of last year, which were prepared by the state commissioners of fisheries.

Parkhurst, appropriating \$5,000 for deepening and improving Honeyoe outlet in Richmond, Ontario county.

Thice, providing that smokers may be caught by means of rathooks and pickers with setlines or tips, in any of the waters of the state not inhabited by trout.

FRIDAY—SENATE.—The senate session lasted less than an hour, but in it had a pretty little fight over the Oswego charter bill. Senator Mullin, aided by Senator McCreren, in the chair, discharged the committee and took it away from him. Colonel Brown was mad and had not finished complaining when the senate adjourned until Monday night.

ASSEMBLY.—The following bills were introduced in the assembly today: Kelly, increasing the salaries of the inspectors of gas meters to \$5,000 and providing for three deputies, one each to reside in Brooklyn, Albany and Buffalo at an annual salary of \$1,500.

Bell, authorizing the city of Hudson to borrow \$40,000 to erect a public school building, improve school properties and secure temporary accommodations for scholars.

Woodbury, providing that the number of shares into which the capital stock of a stock corporation is divided may be increased or reduced by a two-thirds vote of all stock represented at a meeting. Several bills were ordered to a third reading.

MONDAY—SENATE.—Resolutions eulogizing the memory of the late James G. Blaine were read and adopted tonight. There was no routine business transacted.

ASSEMBLY.—The most important bill transacted in the assembly tonight was the passage of the bill forbidding the performance of marble work in penal institutions. The bill appropriating \$75,000 for a house of refuge for women at Hudson was also passed. A number of bills of minor importance were introduced.

TUESDAY—SENATE.—The senate has granted indefinite leave of absence to Senators Erwin and Parsons, who are confined to their homes by illness. This makes three senators who are on the sick list, as Senator Hagan is still detained in New York city.

These were two of the bills introduced: Floyd Jones, providing that the close season for woodcock shall extend from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.

Mr. Cantor, appropriating \$59,000 for the transportation of 5,000 veterans, the governor and staff and the legislature to the celebration of the centennial of the signing of the Declaration of Independence at New York city on July 3.

Mr. Haley's bill appropriating \$104,000 for the purchase by the state of the Oneida county insane asylum.

ASSEMBLY.—The proceedings in the assembly were uninteresting and consisted mainly of the introduction of a large list of unimportant bills.

WEDNESDAY SENATE.—Lieutenant Governor Sheehan wore a happy expression upon his countenance this morning when he called the senate to order. Word had been received from Buffalo that the men whom he had defended in connection with the election cases had been acquitted.

Among the bills reported were the following: Mr. Keenan's, establishing the salary of the Reusseler county clerk.

Mr. Mullin's, providing that banks with a capital of \$25,000 may be organized in towns or villages of 1,500 inhabitants.

ASSEMBLY.—Mr. Keenan's bill amending the Lansingburgh charter by providing that the clerk and inspectors of elections shall be appointed by the police board passed the assembly today by a strict party vote—ayes, 69; noes, 47.

The calendar today contained twenty-three bills, almost equally divided between those on second reading and those on final passage.

The Railroad Nearly Completed. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 16.—The Tehuantepec railroad across the Mexican isthmus is nearly completed, and the contractors expect to have trains running within three months. It is the belief in Mexico that the road, when completed, will be operated in the interest of C. P. Huntington.

A Row in the Fighters' Camp. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 16.—There has been a row in the Dawson-Goddard camp at Biloxi, and Dawson has discharged Ed Alexander, the trainer who came from Australia with him, and who has fisted him for all his fights in this country.

THE DEATH RECORD. JOHN J. McDONALD, a leading Canadian contractor, in Montreal.

Rev. JOHN E. KABLES, a retired Methodist minister, at Brooklyn.

JACOB N. KENT, a well known citizen of East Orange, N. J., at that place.

ALBERT JOURNEAY, formerly president of the Staten Island railroad, at Williamsburg, N. Y.

OLIVER BURN JENNINGS, a prominent member of the Standard Oil company, at New York.

WILLIAM A. DE GRAFF, vice president and treasurer of the De Graff & Taylor Furniture company, New York, at that place.

CLAUDE LEVI ALLEN of Buffalo, at the age of 90 years.

JOHN F. DUNN, a wealthy citizen of Ocala, Fla., at that place.

JOSEPHUS COLLETT, a well known capitalist of Terra Haute, Ind., at that place.

Colonel SAMUEL HATCH, a veteran real estate auctioneer of Boston, at that place.

GEORGE B. FREESTON, an expert electrician of Boston, at Northampton, Mass.

HENRY HIRE, the manager of the Hallen & Hart organization of New York, at that city.

Victor S. P. GARDNER, the noted Hickokite Quaker preacher, at Farmington, N. Y.

Judge JOHN SCHOFIELD of the supreme court of the State of Illinois, in Macclish, Ill.

Mrs. HARRIET WASTELL PATE, wife of William Pate, an importer of New York, at Brooklyn.

ALON E. HANSEN, wife of Henry Hansen, a member of the John Hansen theatrical company, at New York.

## PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

## Business Done by the National Legislature at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—In the senate today Mr. Frye, in reporting back adversely certain amendments referred to the committee on commerce (proposing river and harbor appropriations) said the sundry civil appropriations bill already considered river and harbor appropriations to the amount of about \$16,000,000 (under the continuing contract clause) and that the committee on commerce should not recommend any further river and harbor appropriations.

The house recommended the entire silver special order to the rules committee which kills silver repeal for this time.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The vote by which the house bill to provide for sundry lighthouses and other aids to navigation was passed some days ago was, on motion of Mr. Dolph, reconsidered; all the amendments adopted by the senate to it were rejected and the bill was passed without amendment, just as it came from the house.

The calendar was then called up, and the automatic brake bill discussed at considerable length. The argument for and against the measure was about equally divided.

After the transaction of some routine business the house took up the pension appropriation bill for consideration. The discussion lasted until late in the afternoon.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The belated certificates of presidential electors from the states of North Dakota and Montana were transmitted from the state department and placed on file in the senate.

The railroad car coupler bill was then taken up and after considerable discussion was passed.

In the house the pension appropriation bill was taken up and discussed until a journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The senate yesterday refused to consider the New Mexico statehood bill in the morning hour—Yeas 14, Nays 53.

In the house the conference report on the fortification appropriation bill was submitted and agreed to.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Mr. Sherman reported back from the committee on finance the amendment suggested by himself some days ago in reference to the issue of United States 3 per cent. bonds. The committee has directed it to be offered to the sundry civil appropriation bill. No change is made in the amendment except to add at the end of it the words, "For the purposes provided in said act." The Nicaragua canal bill was then taken up and debated at considerable length.

The house filibustered over the limitation of debate on the invalid pension appropriation bill. Again the Democrats were obliged to yield to the Republicans demand that six hours' debate be accorded to the minority; and it was agreed that general debate close tomorrow at 3 o'clock.

The house then took up the pension bill, which was debated until adjournment.

Signor Foralini Arrested. ROME, Feb. 14.—Signor Foralini, the artist in whose name a current account to the amount of 3,000,000 lire was recorded in the books of the Bank of Rome, has been arrested. He is supposed to have been the tool of Signor Lazzaroni, cashier of the bank.

THE MARKETS. New York Money Market. New York, Feb. 15.

Money easy at 3 1/2 per cent. Exchange strong. Post rates, \$4.77 1/2 @ 4.80 1/2; actual rates, \$4.85 1/2 for sixty days and \$4.85 1/2 for demand.

Governments steady. Currency 6s, \$1.00 bid; 4s coupon, \$1.15 1/2 bid; extended 2s register, \$1.00 bid.

Pacific railroad bonds: Union firsts, \$1.08 bid; do sinking funds, \$1.05 bid; Central, \$1.18 bid.

New York Produce Market. New York, Feb. 15.

FLOUR—Quiet. Winter wheat, low grades, \$2.10 @ 2.15; do fair to fancy, \$2.15 @ 2.20; patents, \$2.40 @ 2.50; Minnesota clear, \$2.50 @ 2.60; straight, \$3.00 @ 3.10; patents, \$3.25 @ 3.50; low extra, \$2.10 @ 2.25; city mill, \$4.00 @ 4.10; do patents, \$4.20 @ 4.35; rye mixture, \$2.40 @ 2.50.

RYE—Four firms, \$1.15 @ 1.20.

BUCKWHEAT—Flour, firm; \$2.10 2 1/2; buckwheat, \$3c.

CORNMEAL—Steady. Yellow western, \$2.25 @ 2.30.

WHEAT—Spot lots lower. No. 2 red, store and elevator, 80c; actual, 80 1/2 @ 80 3/4; No. 1 northern, 80c; No. 1 hard, 80 1/2 @ 80c; No. 2 northern, 84c; options weak; No. 2 red Feb, 78 1/2c; do March, 79 1/2c; do May, 81c; do July, 82c.

CORN—Spot lots dull. No. 2, 52c; elevator, 53c; do; steamers mixed, 51 1/2 @ 52c; No. 3, 49 1/2 @ 50 1/2c; options steady; Feb, 61 1/2c; March, 61 1/2c; May, 61 1/2c; July, 61 1/2c.

OATS—Steady; options weak. Feb, 37 1/2c; do March, 38c; do May, 38 1/2c. Spot No. 2, 35c; No. 3 white, 43 1/2 @ 44 1/2c; No. 3 Chicago, 35 1/2c; No. 1, 57 1/2c; No. 2 white, 40c; mixed western, 38 1/2 @ 39c; white do, 40 1/2 @ 41c; white state, 40 @ 40 1/2c.

HAY—Firm, 75 @ 80c.

PORK—Firm. Old mess, \$19.75 @ 20.00; new mess, \$21.00.

BUTTER—Quiet. State creamery, 24 1/2c; western do, 24c.

CHEESE—Steady. State, 10 1/2c; fancy, 12c.

EGGS—Firm. State, 30c; western fresh, 28 1/2c.

Buffalo Provision Market. Buffalo, Feb. 15.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, 81 1/2c; No. 1 northern, 79 1/2c; No. 2 do, 78c; No. 2 red, 78 1/2c; No. 1 white, 77c.

CORN—Dull. No. 2 yellow, 35 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 36c; No. 2 corn, 46c.

OATS—Firm. No. 2 white, 34 1/2c; No. 3 white, 35c; No. 2 mixed, 34 1/2c.

FLOUR—Dull. Spring wheat, best patent, per bu, \$4.10 @ 4.15; low grade, \$3.90 @ 4.00; Winter wheat, best family, \$4.25 @ 4.50; granular, \$3.75 @ 4.00.

BAKLEY—Quiet. State, 67 1/2c; Michigan, 68c.

RYE—Dull. Western, 69 @ 70c.

BUTTER—Creamery, fancy, 28c; western, 27 1/2c.

EGGS—State and family, strictly fresh, 25c; western, 23c.

East Buffalo Live Stock Market. EAST BUFFALO, Feb. 15.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Choice to extra, western, \$5.00 @ 6.00; good to choice, \$4.75 @ 5.25; common to fair, \$3.75 @ 4.50; choice to extra spring lambs, \$4.50 @ 6.00; do common to fair, \$2.50 @ 3.50.

CATTLE—Extra export steers, \$5.75 @ 6.00; good to, \$4.50 @ 5.50; choice heavy butchers, \$5.00 @ 5.50; light handy do, \$4.00 @ 4.50; cows, \$3.50 @ 4.50; extra, \$2.50 @ 3.50; calves, butchers, \$3.00 @ 4.00; veals, \$2.00 @ 3.00.

HOGS—Heavy, \$3.50 @ 3.75; medium and light, \$3.00 @ 3.50; Yorkers, \$3.00 @ 3.50; do, \$2.50 @ 3.00.

Buffalo Hay Market. Buffalo, Feb. 15.

No. 1 timothy, new, per ton, \$14.00; No. 2 do, \$13.00; common mixed, \$12.00; timothy hay, \$14.00; clover, \$13.00; timothy straw, \$7.00 @ 8.00; baled do, \$7.00 @ 8.00; timothy do, \$6.00.

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