EMPEROR WILLIAM.

The Aged Ruler of Germany Passes Quietly Away.

The Sick Crown Prince Proclaimed Emperor Frederick III.



Emperor William, of Germany, passed away in Berlin at 8:30 A. M. on Friday. The end had been momentarily expected since Thursday morning, and around the bedside of the venerable monarch were assembled all the members of his family, except the Crown Prince and Princess.

Without was a multitude standing in the avenues leading through the grounds to "Unter den Linden"-a mighty crowd, but silent, expectant, fearful for the worst; all eager to hear the first news of the climax in the great crisis which should decide between life or death for their beloved Kaiser; all breathless in the dread that the first news might be the news that they least wished to hear. Never in this century has a multitude so great and spellbound with emotions so profound stood in the thoroughfares of the German capital. A platoon of cavalry was on guard about the palace, but their task was light; no rush of the anxious watchers called for check or hindrance, no disorderly or unseemly outburst had to be repressed. Many of the vast throng had been there since midnight-some since the previous day-and nearly all since long before dawn of Thursday. A thin, cutting drizzle fell for hours early in the day; the wind was sharp and bitter, yet the great crowd stood their vigil through; most of them bareheaded, some shivering with the ague of long exposureall speaking, when they spoke at all, in tones subdued, and with their faces drawn behind their hands. This was the scene without. Within-no chronicler was there to draw the picture of a monarch's deathbed. At the bedside, however, were Prince William and the Princess, his wife; the Crown Prince of Sweden; Dr. Koegel, the Court Chaplain; the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden, and all the other members of the royal family now in Berlin. At noon all the members of the imperial family, except the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess, who were at San Remo, Italy, had been called into a room adjoining that occupied by the Emperor. At 12:25 o'clock Chaplain Koegel administered the last sacrament, though for some time the Emperor had been delirious by fits and starts. Prince Bismarck had been at the Emperor's bedside nearly all the morning, but at 2:30 o'clock he withdrew, and visited the Reichstag, announcing that the session of the Reichstag would close on Friday.

regiment to the field. On the 1st of January he crossed the Rhine, near the mouth of the Neckar, and while crossing witnessed the defeat of the French on the opposite shore. He was present at the battle of La Rothiere, the first defeat of Napoleon by German troops on French ground. At Bar-sur-Aube he acted as Adjutant, and was frequently in the thick of the fray. After this battle he was decorated with the Iron Cross for bravery, and received, as a further acknowledgement of his courage, the proprietorship of the Regiment Kaluga from the Emperor of Russia. He followed the army in 1815, and after the battle of Waterloo went to Paris.

He was married on June 11, 1829, to Au-gusta, the daughter of Charles Frederick, Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach. The day of the wedding William and Augusta distributed 4,000 thalers among the poor of Berlin. His son, Frederick William Nicolas, the Crown Prince, was born on October 18, 1831.

Between then and 1840 his life passed as usual amid military pursuits and other stulies. The army he regarded as the backbone of the nation, and he did all in his power to strengthen it and make it efficient.

On June 12, 1849, an attempt was made on Prince William's life. He was driving from Nieder to Ingelheim, and on passing a field of grain two shots were fired from the field in rapid succession. One of the horses and the coachman were injured, but the Prince escaped unharmed. Several arrests were made, but the person who fires the shots could not be identified. While military Governor he was frequently summoned to Berlin to consult on important matters of state.

On Jan. 1857, he had been in the army first years, and the event was celebrated at Berlin by an appropriate military display. In Oc-tober of that year, his elder brother, King Frederick William IV. was incapacitated by illness from carrying on the Government, and Prince William was appointed tem-porary Regent. When on the 9th of October, 1858, it became apparent that his brother's mind was irreparably impaired, he was made Regent of Prussia, with the title of Prince Regent. In the mean time his son Frederick William Nicholas Charles was married to Victoria Adelaide, Princess Royal of Great Britain. In 1856 his daughter Louisa was wedded to the Grand Duke Frederick of Baden.

On January 2, 1861, Frederick William IV. died, and William ascended the throne of Prussia as King William I. He at once inaugurated a firm and determined policy which aimed at consolidating Germany under Prussian leadership.

On July 5, 1861, a second attempt was made on the King's life. He was walking with Count Fleming from Carlsrule toward Lichtenthal, when they met a well dressed young man who bowed politely. After he passed a shot was fired, and a bullet grazed the King's neck. Turning, he and his companion saw the young man who had just passed facing them. In the grass near by lay a pistol. He made no resistance when he was seized by people who had seen him fire. The King continued his walk unperturbed.

brought the Prussian Army was first seen in 1864, in the war against the Danes, whose King had proclaimed Schleswig a part of Denmark. Notwithstanding Austria's jealousy of Prussia's growing power, King Will-iam's diplomatists prevailed upon Austria to unite with Prussia in this war, which resulted in the total defeat of the Danes. The Prussian soldiers and their leaders behaved with remarkable bravery, and after this war Prussia assumed a position among the first military powers of Europe. Difficulties now arose between Austria and Prussia concerning the occupation of Schleswig-Holstein. On August 14, 1865, the treaty of Gastein gave Austria sole occupation of Holstein, Prussia the occupation of Schleswig, and annexed the Duchy of Lunenburg to Prussia. Soon a new difficulty arose. On January 23, 1866, the Austrian Governor of Holstein allowed an anti-Prussian meeting te be held in Altoona. This led to an acrimonious diplomatic correspondence, and finally Austria submitted the Schleswig-Holstein question to the Federal Diet. Prussia regarded this as a breach of the Gastein convention, and marched her troops into Holstein. On June 14 the Diet called upon all the States of the confederation to arm against Prussia. This was the beginning of the Seven Weeks' war, so called, because in seven weeks Prussia completely postrated Austria and her allies.

March 22 last the Emperor was ninety years old, and the civilized world united in doing him honor, and the series of public appearances which the Emperor made at that time were almost his last. Until the Crown Prince's illness took on a probably fatal phase "Unser Fritz," as he has long been lovingly known, was universally looked upon as the next King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany. But since the development of the cancerous disease hot-headed, warlike Prince Wilhelm, the pet of Bismarck, has been recognized as the next successor to the throne. Anxiety for the nation and grief at the sufferings of his eldest son embittered the last days of Europe's most distinguished sovereign.

The Crown Prince Made Emperor.

Crown Prince Frederick was a few hours after the Emperor's death proclaimed by the German Reichstag Frederick III. Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia. The new Emperor and Empress immediately left San Remo for Berlin.

The new Emperor forwarded from San Remo the following ordinance to the Ministers of State at Berlin on the subject of public mourning:

"With regard to the national mourning which has heretofore been customary, we will not order any provision, but will rather leave it to every Ger-man to determine how he will give expression to his affliction at the death of such a monarch and how long he will deem it appropriate to restrict participation in public entertainments."

Eye witnesses of the scenes at the death of the Emperor state that during the last few hours of his life he suffered no pain. Shortly after 8 o'clock all the members of the family staying at the palace, the court dignitaries, generals, and ministers of state, were sum-moned to the chamber in which the Emperor lay dying. The Emperor was in a half sitting position on a camp bedstead. All the members of the Royal family took places at the bedside. The room was crowded. Prince William stood nearest the Emperor, half bending over the couch. He earnestly watched the face of the dying monarch until he expired.

The Emperor's remains lay covered with a white cloth on the bedstead on which he died in the Imperial Chamber. The body was surrunded with candles. The expression of the face was extremely peacful and placid.

Divine service was held in the mortuary chamber Friday night.

At the opening of the Lower House of the Prussian Diet on Friday Herr Von Puttka-mer, Vice-President of the Prussian Minis-terial Council, arose and said: "I have the sad duty to make a most painful communication to the House. It has pleased God to call his Majesty, the Emperor, in the twentyeighth year of his glorious reign, from his earthly existence by a peaceful death at 8:30 o'clock this morning. You will not expect at this most solemn moment, when sorrow and care so deeply stir our hearts, to attempt to depict the feelings with which the The efficiency to which King William had whole nation is filled through the loss of our most beloved, exalted, and venerable ruler. on this day of sore trial that the Prussian classification, compensation and allowances of people and their representatives will now, more than ever, be penetrated by the consciousness that the sorrows of our exalted sovereign's house are theirs, and that the deeper the universal pain at the decease of our ever-remembered King, the stronger and more indissoluble will be the link uniting Prussia's Sovereign House and Prussia's people in good and evil days. I leave it to yourselves to take such resolutions as are suitable to the gravity of the situation." Herr Von Koller, the President of the House, closed the sitting with the words: "God protect the Royal House and the Fatherland." Messages of condolence to the remaining members of the Emperor's family were sent to Berlin from all the European Governments, and from the President of the United States.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

Senate Proceedings.

51sr DAY .- A bill to credit the late Collectors of the Port of New York, Robertson and Hedden (the former \$2,346, and the latter \$3,073), for moneys received by a dishonest clerk as duties on books was passed. A bill was introduced to provide more efficient in a quarry. mail service between the United States and South and Central America and the West Indies. ... A bill to fix the sea-pay of Ensigns in the Navy at \$1700 per annum, their shore pay at \$1400 and waiting order pay at \$1000 was reported favorably.... The consideration of the Urgent Deficiency Bill was continued with-out the matter being disposed of.

52D DAY.-A bill was presented to pro-vide for a joint celebration at Washington by the sixteen American Republics, in honor of the centennial of the parent Republic-the United States.... A resolution was adopted for a personal inspection by the Commerce THE great snow storm left Washington Committee of the Staten Island bridge The Dependent Pension bill was passed by a vote of 44 to 16.... A bill was referred which grants pensions to all soldiers who served three months in the Civil War.... The bill applying the eight hour law to letter carriers was presented A resolution was offered asking the President for information regarding the seizure and detention of the American steamships Hero, San Fernando and Nutrias, the property of the Venezuelan Trans-portation Company of New York, by the Government of Venezuela.

53D DAY.-Mr. Beck's bill to provide for the retirement of United States legal tender and national bank notes of small denominations, and to issue coin certificates in lieu of gold certificates was considered Mr. Hale called up the resolution for the appointment of a special committee to examine fully into the present condition of the civil service in all branches of the Government, and after numerous amendments had been rejected the original bill was passed.

House Proceedings.

59TH DAY.-A resolution was adopted calling on the President for all documents and correspondence with Great Britain, relating to the question of disputed boundary between the British South American colony and Venezuela....A bill to pension prisoners of war was reported....The bill for the erection of a battle monument at Point Pleasant, W. Va., was referred A bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole to create a Department of Agriculture and Labor ... A bill was agreed to ratifying and confirming an agreement with the Grosventre, Piegan, Blackfeet and River Crow Indians in Montana. Under the terms of the agreement, the Indians cede and relinquish to the United States the lands embraced within the Grosventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet and River Crow reservation and agree to accept and occupy the separate reservations.... A bill was also agreed to dividing the great Sioux reservation into separate smaller reservations.... The Outhwaite Pacific Railway bill was favorably reported. 60TH DAY .- An appropriation of \$10,000 was made for the purchase of certain swords rado. belonging to the widow of General James I may, however, safely and confidently say | Shields.... A bill for the regulation of the postmasters was referred....A bill was re-ported adversely to enable people to name their own postmasters.... A bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole for the establishment of a postal telegraph ... The House went into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of bills reported by the Committee on Public Lands, but no action was taken. 61st DAY .- The consideration of the Omnibus War Claim bill was taken up, and the amendment appropriating \$20,000 to the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary and High School of Virginia was vigorously opposed by Messrs. J. D. Taylor and Kennedy, of Ohio. After considerable debate it was agreed to, and the bill passed as a whole ... The remainder of the day was consumed in the consideration of private pension bills At the regular Friday's evening session thirty-four pension bills were passed, including one increasing the pension of the widow of General Robt. Anderson to § 00 a month. 620 DAY .- Bills were reported for the admission into the Union of Dakota, Montana, Washington and New Mexico.... The Grosvenor resolution was adopted, directing the Military Affairs Committee to inquire whether any unofficial matter has been incorporated into the Civil War records The Secretary of War sent to the House a draft of a bill making enlisted men of the Signal Corps responsible for the property in their charge.

LATER NEWS.

A NUMBER of vessels were washed ashore at Lewis, Del., and twenty-five lives were reported lost.

A PREMATURE explosion of dynamite at Bremen, Ga., killed three convicts working

THE town of Towsontown, Md., a suburb f Baltimore, has been completely destroyed y fire.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD, of New York, has been appointed Consul to Ghent,

THE Chinese treaty has been signed. It prohibits the entrance of Chinese labor into the country during a period of twelve years. and gives an indemnity of \$275,000 for violence to the Chinese.

practically cut off from telegraphic communication with the rest of the world for several days, many wires and poles being blown down.

THE steamer City of Exeter has foundered in the English Channel, and of the large crew only one was saved.

KILLED BY WOLVES.

A Farmer and His Son Eaten by Ravenous Animals in Dakota.

A horrible story comes from Poplar Grove, a small town thirty miles southeast of Fort Totton, Dakota. A farmer sent his son out to clear a path to a hay stack several rods away. He had been shoveling snow for half an hour when his cries were heard in the house

The old man seized his shotgun and rushed out in time to see his boy surrounded by a pack of wolves, which were killing him. After firing both barrels without effect, he clubbed his gun and made a most desperate effort to defend himself. But he was power-less against the wolves. From the windows of the house his agonized wife and children witnessed the one-sided fight. The resistance did not last long, and then for an hour the wolves feasted upon their victims.

The woman dared not leave the house, and remained there until neighbors came. Crushed bones, fleshless, and clothing torn to shreds alone showed where the battle had taken place. That part of the Territory is sparsely settled, and the people, thoroughly terrorized by the occurrence, have armed themselves.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

An "ink lake" has been discovered in Colo-

THERE are 307,949 acres of artificial forest

By 5:30 o'clock it was generally believed that the Emperor could not survive the night, and at 6:45 a false report of his death was sent broadcast.

The physicians in attendance had declared in a bulletin that a tendency to somnolence, evinced by Emperor William during the preceding hour or two, was not the result of the injections of morphia which had been administered. From this on till the end came the waiting multitude hoped, but knew that they were hoping against the inevitable. And when the news came that all was over they went away, some weeping aloud, some silently; all heavy with sorrow for their ruler they had loved.

Sketch of the Emperor's Career.

Frederick William Ludwig, second son of Frederick William III., King of Prussia, and the celebrated Queen Louise, was born on March 23, 1797.

As a child William was very weak and delicate. His brother, the Crown Prince and heir to the throne, was much the stronger of the two, and no one dreamed of the circumstances which eventually placed the younger brother first upon the royal and then upon the imperial throne.

Prince William and his two brothers received military instruction together when they were very young from an old sergeant named Bennstein. William knew the drill pretty thoroughly when he was eight years old.



In the North-German Confederation, formed after this war. Prussia had full control of foreign affairs. All troops were placed under King William, and it was voted that every able-bodied man should be obliged to serve in the army.

In 1870 King William fulfilled his mother's command, given to him and his brother after the defeat of the Prussian army by France during the Napoleonic wars: "Remember this defeat when you are men, to throw off the shame of it and to reconquer the glory France has snatched from us." When Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern refused the Spanish crown Napoleon III. demanded a guarantee from Prussia that no prince of this house should ever be a candidate for the crown of Spain. The King refused to give such a guarantee, and Napoleon made this refusal a pretext for declaring war. He relied upon the support of Austria and the South Ger-man States, which had fought against Prussia in 1866; but Bismarck, in whom King William placed implicit faith, had formed alliances with them, and as a result Napoleon found all Germany united against him. The King himself took command of the German

troops.

Viewing the Emperor's Body.

After the announcement of Emperor Wil liam's death the aspect of Berlin became indicative of the national mourning. Officers and soldiers all wore crape on their uniforms. The dense crowd assembled in Unter den Linden watched the court carriages conveying persons of high rank to and from the palace. Windows and balconies throughout the city were draped, and most of the shops were closed. Mourning wreaths were displayed everywhere. The German Court has gone into mourning for three months.

The coffin containing the remains of Em-peror William as they lay in the Cathedral was covered with purple velvet, with gold ornaments. On each side of the catafalque were three large candelabras, with lighted wax tapers. Tabourets covered with white silk worked in gold were placed alongside the coffin. The body was clad in the uniform of the First Regiment of the Guards, under a gray cloak. The only decorations on the breast were the Star of the Black Eagle and the Order Pour le Merite. The Grand Cross of the Iron Cross was suspended from the neck. A laurel wreath was placed at the feet. An unbroken column of people dressed in mourning beating for some time. Those around the passed through the edifice for a last look at bed thought that the moment was approachthe dead monarch's features.

A UNIQUE PETITION.

Lengthy Protest Against the Ad-mission of Polygamus Utah.

A petition presented to the Senate from citizens of thirty-three States and Territories protesting against the admission of Utah into the Union as a State while a majority of its citizens is composed of the adherents of Mormonism, is quite a unique document. It contained the signatures of 102,670 citizens. and the whole series of papers were pasted into one long roll, which, if spread at length, would have made a circumference of the Senate chamber. This long strip of paper was rolled up on a huge reel, the framework and handle of which were bound with ribbons of red, white and blue. On the top of the roll, which was as large as a tub, was pinned an exquisite rose, also made of ribbons of the national colors, and giving the solid documents quite a jaunty appearance. It remained upon the Secretary's desk during the morning hour, and was then carried out of the chamber by a page, who, after getting his burden as for as the door, was compelled to roll it along the floor to the files room.

RANDALL'S TARIFF BILL.

HIS LAST HOURS.

Another Account of the German Emperor's Death.

The strong constitution of the Emperor caused the struggle at the end to be a hard one, although for the last fifteen hours he suffered no pain. On Thursday afternoon about five o'clock, his Majesty's pulse ceased ing for them to kneel down and pray for the departing soul. Suddenly the pulse began to beat again, and the Emperor opened his eyes. Prince William bent over him, and asked if he wished to take anything. Upon his an-swering in the affirmative, he handed him a plate of soup. When he asked him if he liked it he said: "I cannot exactly say I do." They then gave him a glass of champagne, which he eagerly drank, and his pulse beat stronger again. Prince William inquired if he knew that he had taken hold of the hand of the Empress, to which he replied: "Yes." Chaplain Koegel then repeated a verse in order to find out whether the Emperor was quite conscious. His Majesty repeated the words and remarked that they were very beautiful.

A remarkable thing during his last hours is that after the long silence which was so ominous, the Emperor's first remark was about military matters. Later on he conversed with Prince Bismarck and gave orders for his funeral procession to proceed from the Royal Chapel. Prince Bismarck answered: "We have not got so far as that, your Majesty, and it will be some time before we do, and besides, these things have been thoroughly settled by your Majesty." The doctors were much astonished to notice this change for the better, but said that the temporary improve-ment was by no means proof of the crisis being past. Prince Bismarck and Count von Moltke were more hopeful. Toward 6 o'clock Friday morning the Em peror became unconscious, and after that time was not able to recognize any body. The Empress had been led away from her hus band's bedside before this, and the Grand Duchess of Baden was so overcome that she, too, had to leave the deathbed. Suppressed sobs were heard throughout the room. Prince William stood during the whole time at the bedside, and never once took his eyes off his grandfather. All at once the Emperor movel his arms, as if trying to raise himself; his chest heaved; with a deep sigh he fell back or his pillow, and all was over. Those present then kissed the hand of the deceased, and the court chaplain blessed him. The room in which Emperor William died is very narrow, and contains only the most necessary furniture, including the iron camp bedstead on which he died, a washstand, and a small table. The whole is marked with the utmost simplicity. In one corner of the room are the Emperor's boots. At the foot of the bedstead is a movable shelf and a writing case. The latter contains all the late Emperor's orders.

in Kansas,

DE BRAZZA, the explorer, has returned to Paris from Central Africa.

THE latest census of the Russian Empire shows a population of 108,787,235.

THERE is a movement to have Congress issue \$75,000,000 fractional currency.

MEN are deserting by the hundreds now from the great European armies.

A VIOLENT sand storm has been raging in Egypt, stopping traffic on the Suez Canal.

SEVENTY officers and men are implicated in the robbery of Government stores in London.

It is said in England that the Russian wheat crop this year has been better than for ten years.

It is proposed to reorganize the United States Signal Corps and accomplish a saving of \$120,000 annually.

EXTREME activity prevails at all of the French arsenals, and a fighting fleet is being prepared for active service.

FARMER HANNA, of Indiana, buried two pounds of dynamite with his daughter's remains to keep off body snatchers.

THE German Government will take part officially in the Paris Exposition by sending exhibits to the fine art department.

THE MARKETS.

	THE MARKETS.	
	10 NEW YORK.	
	Beef, good to prime 81/@ 81/	1
	Calves, common to prime 51/@ 81/	1
	Sheep 5 00 @ 6 75	
ł	Lambs 6 75 @ 7 60	
	Hogs-Live 5 40 @ 5 75	
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1	Dressed	ki j
	West, good to choice 3 55 @ 4 15	
1	Wheat-No. 2 Red 9114 9114	
1	Rye-State	
	Barley-State	
	Corn-Ungraded Mixed 61 @ 63	
	Oats-White State 30% @ 40	
	Mixed Westeru 35 @ 40	
1	Hay-Med. to prime 85 @ 90	
	Straw-No. 1, Rye 87% @ 90	
J	Lard-City Steam 7 65 @ 7 90	
	Butter-State Creamery 20 @ 26	
	CAUGUS PRODUCT CAUGUSTICAL STRAT	
	Article J	
	West. Im. Creamery 20 @ 22	
	Factory	6
9	Cheese-State Factory 12%@ 12%	
1	Skims 8 @ 10	
1	Western 11% @ 12	
	Eggs-State and Penn 1814 2 19	
4	BUFFALO.	
đ	Steers-Western 4 35 @ 4 85	
	Sheep-Good to Choice 5 15 @ 5 50	
	Lambs-Western 4 5) @ 6 50	
3	Hogs-Good to Choice Yorks 5 25 @ 5 40	
f		
1	Flour—Family 4 00 @ 4 50	
1	Wheat-No. 1 901400 91	
1	Corn-No. 2, Mixed 56%@ 57	
	Oats-No. 2, Mixed @ 351/	
1	Barley-State 88 @ 89	
2	BOSTON.	
1	Beef-Good to choice 71/0 11	
	Hogs-Live 54 0 6	
3	Northern Dressed 6% @ 7	
1	Pork-Ex. Prime, per bbl 14 75 @16 75	
	Flour-Spring Wheat pat's. 4 70 @ 4 95	
1	Flour-Spring Wheat pat's. 4 70 @ 4 95	
1	Corn-High Mixed 621/ 631/	
1	Oats-Extra White 45 @ 46	
	Rye-State 60 @ 6514	
1	WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET	
	Beef-Dressed weight 7 @ 716	
	Sheep-Live weight 5 @ 5%	
9	Lambs	
	Hogs-Northern	
18	and a state of the	

FREDERICK WILLIAM, THE CROWN PRINCE.

But his military instruction was not allowed to interfere with his other studies. He read history eagerly, especially Frederick the Great's account of the Seven Years' War. Oa the 3d of October, 1807, he was made Second Lieutenant of the Foot Guards. After this he attended drilll regularly, and took part in parades. In 1808 his regiment was ordered to Konigsberg, and he accompanied it to its new quarters.

In 1813, when the Napoleonic war broke Out, he was made Captain, and went with his | erick of Baden.



PRINCE WILLIAM, CROWN PRINCE SECOND. HIS WIFE AND SON.

During the siege of Paris the King of Bavaria requested King William to restore the German empire. The other German States united in the request, and on January 18, 1871, William I. was proclaimed Emperor of Germany at Versailles, Bismarck reading the proclamation. Definite peace was concluded with France at Frankfort on May 10, 1871, and provided for an immense indemnity and the annexation to Germany of Alsace and Lorraine.

Two attempts on the Emperor's life were made in 1878, but although wounded once he escaped serious injury.

By Empress Augusta, who survives him, Emperor William had two children, the Crown Prince Frederick William, born October 18, 1831, and the Princess Louise, who in 1856 married the reigning Grand Duke Fred 10000 100

How the Pennsylvania Congressman Proposes to Reduce the Surplus.

Congressman Samuel J. Randall's longexpected Tariff bill has at last been introduced in the House. It is voluminous-twice as long as the Tariff and Internal Revenue bills submitted by the Ways and Means Committee. The bill proposes to repeal existing taxes upon tobacco in all its forms, even to the license tax upon wholesale and retail dealers. It repeals the tax on fruit brandies, reduces the tax on whiskey from ninety cents per gallon, the present rate, to fifty cents and makes alcohol for use in the arts free. The existing tax on sugar and wool is not disturbed, and that on iron and steel is slightly reduced. Tea and coffee are placed on the free list. A large number of articles heretofore free are made dutiable. Mr. Randall estimates that his bill would reduce the total revenue about \$95,000,000, of which \$70,000,000 would be taken from internal taxes and \$25,000,000 from tariff duties.

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PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour-Penn.extra family 3	75	@ 3	85
Wheat-No. 2, Red	91	a	91%
Corn-State Yellow	57	100	57%
Oats-Mixed	37	a	39
Rye-State	5214		53
Butter-Creamery Extra	29	a	30
Cheese-N. Y. Full Cream		0	1334
FURS AND SKINS.			
Black Bear	00	@25	00
Cubs and yearling 6		@15	
Otter, each 7		@ 10	00
Beaver, medium 4		(a 5	
Mink	40	a	90
Red Fox 1	20	@ 1	80
Grey Fox	90	@ 1	10
Raccoon, each	75		10
Skunk, black 1	00	@ 1	15
Skunk, half-striped	65	a	75
Skunk, striped	3)	60	35
Skunk, white	15	(1)	18
Opossum, large, cased	38	æ	43
Opossum, medium and open.	20	a	23
Muskrat winter	16	@	18
Juskrat, fall.	13	æ	15