

## WASHINGTON'S SHAFT.

### THE CAPSTONE IN ITS PLACE.

The Highest Monument in the World Completed After Thirty-Six Years' Effort—A Description.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The capstone of the Washington monument was lowered into place shortly after 2 p. m. yesterday, by Col. Casey, engineer in charge, and his assistants. As soon as the capstone was set the American flag was unfurled over the head and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired by a battery in the White House lot. Cheers also came up faintly from the crowd of spectators around the base while a number of invited guests on the fifty-foot platform spontaneously struck up the "Star Spangled Banner." The Washington Monument Society represented by Dr. M. Toner, H. King, Gen. W. M. Duntz, Dr. B. Clark and T. S. Harvey, secretary, held a meeting on this platform and when the artillery firing announced the setting of the capstone, in behalf of the society, Gen. Dunn congratulated the American people on the completion of this enduring monument of the nation's gratitude to the father of this country.

Among those present at the completion of the structure was one of the master mechanics who laid the corner stone, more than thirty-six years ago, and the old watchman of the monument, who has been continuously employed in that capacity during the whole intervening period. The flag on the monument floated from a flag-staff which is exactly 600 feet from the ground, thus displaying the American colors at the greatest height construction has ever yet known in the world.

The monument stands on the spot that Washington selected for the status which Congress had voted him and which it never caused to be erected.

The construction of the monument was at first a voluntary affair, undertaken by the Washington Monument Society, organized in 1832, which raised \$230,000. The design of Robert Mills was for a shaft six hundred feet high. The corner stone was laid July 4, 1848, by Robert C. Winthrop, speaker of the house of representatives, and work went on for about five years, when the society had exhausted its funds and could not realize any more. The monument was then 174 feet high. Under the influence of the centennial Congress, in 1876, appropriated \$200,000 to continue the erection of the monument. The foundations were deemed insufficient, and new foundations were put under the monument, the work being completed in May, 1880. The monument is fifty-five feet square at the base, and the apex is 556 feet above the foundation. The entire exterior is Maryland marble, and the interior is granite. The walls are fifteen feet thick at the base and about two feet at the top. At different times since the resumption of the work Congress has appropriated \$500,000 for the completion of the shaft. Mr. Winthrop, who laid the corner-stone, is still alive, and if nothing happens to him he will deliver the oration in the House of Representatives on the 22d of February next to commemorate its completion.

In order that the public may enjoy the magnificent view from near the summit of the monument eight windows or port holes were left, two on each side of the monument, about four feet above the five hundred foot level. When these windows are open the appearance of the monument is marred by two black holes on each side. To obviate this blemish on the milk-white surface, and also for the purpose of protecting the monument from the weather, marble shutters about two inches thick and weighing 140 pounds will be constructed to fit exactly these port holes. These can be opened during visitors' hours and closed at all other times.

### A Bloody Southern Fight.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 7.—A bloody affair occurred at Margaretsville, on the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad, yesterday at a horse race. A negro named John Rodgers insulted a farmer named Millard Peoples and was whipped by him. The negro drew a knife. Peoples drew his pistol. Another negro named Powell held Peoples by the arms, while Rodgers stabbed him twice, once behind the ear and again in the temple. Peoples expired. Rodgers was arrested and committed to Northampton county jail. He is a desperate character, having had to flee the country before for stabbing a white man.

### The Great Trial.

JACKSON, Mich., Dec. 6.—In the Crouch case to-day the time was entirely taken up by the learned counsel in arguing the question "Shall the conspiracy charge be admitted?" Any amount of legal citations pro and con were produced, and it still remains a question to be settled by the court whether or no the prosecution will be allowed to introduce evidence to establish a conspiracy between Jud Crouch, James Foy and Dan Holcomb.

### ODDS AND ENDS.

Texas has the greatest school fund of any State in the union.

It is proposed to erect an ice palace in Central Park, New York.

The laundry bill of the Pullman Palace Car Company amounts to \$120,000 a year.

The Vanderbilt special, Monday, made the run from Syracuse to Buffalo, 140 miles, in 168 minutes.

A sensible colored editor in the South warns his brethren that whisky is the great shareholder of these days.

There will be a chime of bells at the New Orleans exposition, played every day and accompanied by an organ and orchestra.

Twelve oysters recently taken from the shells at Baltimore, Md., weighed over five pounds, and completely filled a quart measure.

About five thousand patents have been granted by our government for churns, and still inventors are at work perfecting new designs.

Solomon Eversoll, aged 118 years, died recently in Hamilton county, Ohio. He leaves three children, each of whom are over 60 years old.

A gigantic Christmas tree is being arranged in the New Orleans exposition, fifty feet high and lighted with five hundred variegated electric lights, and it will be covered with toys for distribution to children.

The timbers of a bridge over Potocatchite creek, in Newton county, Mississippi, over which Gen. Jackson marched his troops on his way to New Orleans, are to be taken up and carried to the world's exposition as relics.

The town of East Liverpool, O., allows its street gas lamps to burn constantly both night and day. They are extinguished but once a month, when the lamps are washed and the jets cleaned. The town is lighted by natural gas, and the people say it is cheaper to let it burn all day in the street lamps than it would be to pay men to light and extinguish the lamps every day.

## MICHIGAN'S PORTION.

### Appropriations for Buildings, Light Houses and Harbors.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The estimates for appropriations for the next fiscal year submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury contain the following items: For buildings in Michigan—Detroit, completion of court house and postoffice, \$250,000; Marquette, \$50,000. Among the appropriations recommended for light houses are the following items for lights on lakes: Completing a light house at or near Fort Sanilac, Lake Huron, \$10,000; establishment of a light on Pipe Island to form a range to guide into the Detroit passage, Saint Mary's River, \$10,000; erecting range lights to guide through the dredge cut in Saint Mary's river, near Round Island, \$12,000. Among the items for improving harbors are the following for harbors in Michigan: An Sable, \$27,000; Black Lake, \$20,000; Cedar River, \$40,000; Charlevoix, \$40,000; Cheboygan, \$20,000; Frankfort, \$50,000; Grand Haven, \$100,000; Great Marais, \$200,000; Lansing, \$30,000; Manistee, \$40,000; Marquette, \$63,000; Monroe, \$3,000; Muskegon, \$25,000; Ontonagon, \$60,000; Pentwater, \$50,000; Portage Lake, \$60,000; Sand Beach, \$100,000; St. Joseph, \$45,000; Saugatuck, \$5,000; South Haven, \$20,000; Thunders Bay, \$5,000; White River, \$40,000.

## MURDERED HIS MOTHER.

### A Ohio Farmer Arrested for the Terrible Crime.

HAMILTON, O., Dec. 7.—George Snyder, a farmer, aged forty, living near Dartrout, fifteen miles away, was put in jail here shortly after midnight Friday charged with the murder of his mother, Catherine Snyder, aged seventy-five years, who has been missing from her home in this city four weeks. Mrs. Snyder had a mortgage on her son's farm and went four weeks ago to collect the interest. He paid her \$125 and, according to the report, he paid her the next day to a railroad station. Two robbers met them and demanded her money, and upon her refusal killed her and made him promise under penalty of death to say nothing about it. He said they buried her. The body was discovered on a farm, lying in a ditch in night garments. The supposition is that the heartless son killed her in his own house.

## Stabbed to Death in Prison.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 7.—A fatal stabbing affray took place at the prison last night, between John Kelly and John Gaines, both from Chicago. The affray was the result of a long-standing feud. Last night after quitting work Kelly secreted a shoe hammer and a sharp knife on his person and took them to his cell where he was locked with his victim. After the convicts had retired shrieks were heard, and the night watch, rushing to the cell, found Kelly and Gaines engaged in a death struggle. Kelly had dealt his victim a blow on the head with the hammer and stabbed him twice, inflicting horrible wounds in the abdomen. Gaines will die. The authorities attribute the affray to the leniency shown in the Mooney and Anderson case, which was of a similar character.

## A Journalist Dead.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Oscar K. Harris, for twenty-two years past a prominent Washington journalist, and for fifteen years engaged in reporting the proceedings of Congress for a press association of leading newspapers, died at his residence in this city to-day of consumption. His remains will be taken to Wrightsville, his native place, for interment. Harris began his newspaper career on the Washington Star in 1862, and was at different times editor of the National Republican, the National Intelligencer, the Patriot and the Evening Critic. He was managing editor of the Washington Critic at the date of his death.

## A Steamer Gone Down.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—A large steamer foundered to-day off Holyhead in full sight of the shore. There are as yet no indications that any of those on board have survived.

## Nothing has yet been seen of any of the persons on the steamer which foundered off Holyhead. It is supposed to have had a crew of twenty men. Another steamship has gone down off North Cornwall coast, and twenty-five persons on board drowned. There have been many disasters on the west coast during the past forty-eight hours. The scenes are described as fearful. A heavy gale and rain prevails.

## Democratic Devility.

The Democrats of Sunrise, Minn., persuaded a colony of simple-minded Scandinavians, of Chicago county, that Cleveland's election meant that they must move off their farms, which were to be given to the negroes from the South. They finally held a meeting, and applied to John Dohney, a well-known Democrat of that region, to intercede with the President-elect that they might be allowed to retain their homes, promising that hereafter they would faithfully vote the Democratic ticket.

## NOTED PEOPLE.

Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, shot one hundred quail near Lary, Va.

Pauline Luca is singing in concerts exclusively during her present visit to Russia.

Mr. Blaine is now asked by the San Francisco Argonaut to accept the California Senatorship.

Mrs. Jerome Bonaparte's pretty daughter, Miss Edgar, makes her debut in Washington society this winter.

The Hon. Wade Hampton has no opposition for re-election to the United States Senate from South Carolina.

The wife of General Oyama, the Japanese Minister of War now visiting this country, was educated at Vassar College.

"Gath" Townsend has bought fourteen acres of land on South Mountain, Frederick county, Md., for a summer residence.

The people of Minneapolis who gave the grand banquet to Christine Nilsson last summer have been sued for the cost of that affair.

Secretary Teller, Postmaster-General Hutton, Assistant-Postmaster Hazen and Railway-Superintendent Thompson will form a party to attend the opening of the New Orleans Exposition.

John Roberts, M. P., owns about three hundred acres of the land on which Liverpool is built, containing at present 7,500 houses, with a population of about 40,000. No liquor saloons are permitted on the property.

Mrs. Rebecca M. Levy, a sister of the late Judah P. Benjamin, died in New Orleans a few days ago. She was the first person ejected by Gen. Butler in New Orleans. She refused to take the oath of allegiance and was turned out of her fine house on St. Charles avenue to become a visitor among friends within the rebel lines.

## THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

### MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED.

### An Antiquated Michigan Malt-Tax Case—Mr. Cameron's Tariff Bill—Little Done in the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Senate entered upon the business of session in a manner calculated to emphasize the claim that it is a "conservative" body. Five Southern States and Nevada were wholly unrepresented on the opening day of the session. No action has been had upon any of the important recess nominations sent in except that of Postmaster and Assistant Postmaster General. The nominations of McCulloch as Secretary of the Treasury, and of ex-Secretary Gresham as United States Circuit Judge remain in the hands of the Finance and Judiciary committees respectively. In the desire to be "conservative" a usual Senatorial courtesy is overlooked. The nomination of ex-Senator Harlan for the position he is now filling as presiding judge of the Court of Alabama Claims, was referred with rest.

The unfinished business on the calendar includes a bill for the relief of a Michigan firm who paid too much malt-tax fourteen years ago and failed to protest and appeal, as they could have recovered the money without the intervention of Congress. Calling up of this unfinished business is usually a signal for an executive session.

Senator Cameron's (Pa.) resolution to foster American commerce by a tariff bonus on goods imported in American ships, and Senator Hill's declaratory resolution in favor of the continued coinage of the silver dollar, are each liable to be called up under the rules during the coming week. Both Senators express the intention of pressing them to a final action. Meaningly, McPherson's bill suspending the coinage of silver dollars and substituting a deposit of silver bullion and the issue of bullion certificates, withdrawing from circulation all United States notes below five dollars so as to force into general use the over-production silver dollars now in the vaults of the Treasury, is in the hands of the Finance Committee. As that committee includes Senators Merrill and Sherman, who are believed to favor the measure, and comprises only one Senator from the silver States (Jones, of Nevada), who is not here, there would seem to be a probability of an early favorable report on the McPherson bill.

Senator Harrison will try to call up, on Tuesday, his resolution admitting Southern Dakota. Mr. V. t. and others on the Democratic side, have already indicated that the measure would again be vigorously fought. Mr. Cullom has his Inter-State Commerce bill down for a special order on Thursday at 2 o'clock, but will, no doubt, be headed off by a motion for an executive session. A like fate probably awaits Mr. Slater's motion to forfeit certain railroad land grants in Oregon.

## The House.

One of the thirteen weeks allotted for the closing session of Congress is passed, and so far as the House is concerned, the amount credited on the ledger for business disposed of is very small. A few private bills to which no objection could be made and in which no large interest were involved, have been pushed through by some energetic members, and Mr. Adams, of New York, induced the House to pass the bill allowing notaries public to administer Custom House oaths, thereby saving merchants the necessity of going in person to the Custom House, a measure which his friends say, the Senate ought to reach before the close of the session.

One appropriation bill, patching out the navy for the last six months of the current year, was passed, but it only settles the debt for neglect at the last session. The regular naval appropriation bill for the next fiscal year is still one of the fourteen general appropriation bills to be drafted by the committee and acted upon by the two Houses.

The coming week promises to be as fruitless of results as the past. The committees are getting to work and will probably report a number of bills, but they go under rules to the foot of the respective calendars, a sort of legislative purgatory from which but few escape.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, holds the floor after the routine business with his Inter-State Commerce bill. He hopes to get it out of the way by the close of the week. It will probably pass if a vote can be reached. Its danger lies in being talked to death, or, in other words, so many members will desire to go on record in favor of something of the kind being demanded by western grangers, that they will, by their own rules, consider it, or some other special order will come in ahead of it.

The Appropriation Committee will probably report and the House will pass the Pension and Military Academy bills during the week. Neither bill does much more than vote the necessary money to carry out the existing law. General debate on them will be brief. If the House passes these two bills and gets the Reagan bill to the Senate during the week it will have made a good average record.

The talk of Congress going to the opening of the New Orleans Exposition is at work died out. There is but little prospect of a recess for that purpose being taken.

The Springer Committee continue to be one of the most prominent of the House committees and will be during the remainder of this Congress. While the sub-committee, with Springer as chairman, is at work in Cincinnati on the investigation ordered by Representative Follett's resolution, the members remaining in Washington carry on the investigation in First Comptroller Lawrence's office, suggested by witness Barker's charges of illegal allowances.

## Gets a Gold Bauble.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Professor Riley, United States Etimologist, has just received from the Secretary of the International Forestry Exhibition at Edinburgh, a large and handsome gold medal, the only gold medal awarded by the exhibition managers to an American.

## TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

The statement published by special agents that Gould has bought out the postal company is pronounced without foundation by the friends of Gould.

The Cigar Makers' Union of New York is making arrangements for a mass-meeting of the trade to protest against the ratification of the commercial treaty with Spain.

The New York board of aldermen passed over Mayor Edison's veto the resolution giving the Broadway Surface railroad permission to construct a railroad on Broadway.

Judge Howard, of Arizona, has fined three convicted polygamists \$300 each and sentenced them to three and one-half years each in the house of correction at Detroit. Two husbands were fined the same amount, and ordered to Yuma penitentiary for six months.

## BLAINE AND CONKLING.

### What the Former is Reported to Have Said of Their Relations.

ALBANY, Dec. 7.—A Washington special to the Press and Knickerbocker relates an interview with Blaine by a gentleman who holds a high position at the Capital, a staunch Republican and a warm admirer of the defeated candidate. Mr. Blaine confessed frankly that the defeat was Conkling's victory, and gave the following narrative: "The coldness," Mr. Blaine said, "between Conkling and myself is of long standing, dating back to the time we both were in the House of Representatives. He has opposed my political advancement ever since that time. Of course I retained, but more in the defensive way than otherwise until Conkling assumed an antagonistic position toward the late President Garfield, when I took the offensive and opposed Conkling's return to the Senate after he had resigned his seat therein. It is a mistake to say that Garfield opposed Conkling's return. He was entirely careless concerning the matter. He said he cared nothing for any annoyance that gentleman might attempt against his administration. The fact is, Garfield intended his administration should be such as to meet the approval of the country. He did not believe in Conkling, or any other man, who could successfully oppose it. But I could not bring myself to look upon the matter in that light, and brought to bear what opposition I could to Conkling's return to the Senate. As he had opposed my political advancement, I had a perfect right to retaliate in kind. He was defeated in this matter stood until the approach of the national convention. When I was put into the field for nomination by my friends, I had doubts as to the propriety of my taking the position with so powerful an opponent at large. I finally yielded. I had taken pains to learn Conkling's feelings. At first he was reticent, saying he was out of politics. Later he said he hoped the convention would nominate a "man." This was interpreted to me that he had preferred me to Arthur. I felt some relief. I had nominated him for Governor in Ohio, and I desired to visit New York. An announcement was then made that if I did so Conkling would stump against me. If I would stay out of New York he would make no speeches. He said he would submit the question to the people without argument. But if I wanted to argue he would meet me. I argued my friends not to bring any issue in of this kind, in the nature of personal quarrel. This contented Conkling and he remained out of politics. The question went to the Republicans of New York as Conkling wanted it to, and he won. He has had his revenge. I don't say I kept him out of the Senate, but I did all I could, and he has prevented my election to the Presidency. Only Conkling could have given New York State to me. He would not. Perhaps I could have returned him to the Senate, but I would not. But he has beaten me three times to my once beating him. He prevented my nomination in 1876 and 1880, and defeated me in 1884."

## Indians Off Their Farm.

DENVER, Dec. 7.—A report from a reliable source reaches here that the southern Utes are off their reservation located in southwestern Colorado, and depredation bands are stealing stock, burning off the grass and threatening the lives of the people in Southwestern Utah. Similar complaints were made last summer by the same agency, and Secretary Teller, after investigating the matter, ordered that no passes be given the Indians to leave the reservation. Apparently the new agent is no more successful than his predecessor in keeping these Indians in check. Settlers' real estate agencies are speculating in the Indian land. The Interior Department will kill the Indians on sight.

## El Mahdi Trying to be a Moses.

CABRO, Dec. 7.—Gordon recently sent a defiant message to El Mahdi, inviting him, if he be a real prophet, to dry up the Nile, and come and take him. The latest advice report that El Mahdi had accepted the challenge, directed his forces to cross the river as if they were dry land, while he remained on the bank, and invoked aid of Allah. The result was 3,000 men were drowned. The disaster greatly lessened El Mahdi's influence. His followers are rapidly deserting him. He retired to the southward after his discomfiture.

## The Business Record.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Two hundred and ninety-six failures in the United States were reported during the week, against 257 in the preceding week, and 246, 247 and 181, respectively, during weeks in 1883, 1882 and 1881.

## An Unholy Confessor.

MONTREAL, Dec. 5.—Rev. F. R. Peppin, of St. Antoine abbe parish, who is charged with indecently assaulting young girls attending confession in his church, has been arrested on criminal warrants and will be brought here for trial.

## He Took a Lion's Share.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 5.—Suit was brought yesterday in the third district court against O. J. Averill, clerk of the court, and his sureties for embezzlement of \$235,333, claimed to have been wrongfully appropriated by Averill at various times.

## ECHOES FROM ABROAD.

In the House of Commons on Saturday, the Speaker announced that royal assent had been given to the franchise bill.

The agitation among residents is spreading from Madrid to the provincial universities where the students are imitating their brethren at the capital by refusing to attend lectures.

The Berlin Y. M. C. A. holds meetings after midnight for the waiters in the city, whose duties confine them till late at night and prevent them from attending usual religious services.

Mr. Ruskin, it is said, intends shortly to close the production of his very irregular serial, "Fors Clavigera." He does this in order to get a little leisure in which to write his own biography.

The average monthly expenses of the Paris Opera House are \$80,000; the average receipts, \$76,000. Yet with this monthly deficit of \$4,000 the opera goes on and on. When one impetuous, ostentatious Frenchman has exhausted his resources, another impetuous, ostentatious Frenchman is ready to risk his fame and fortune at the shrine of Hermes. Notwithstanding the continual succession of sacrifices, however, the people are in a perpetual panic of doubt, and it has been proposed to tear down the colossal white elephant.

## THE COUNCIL CLOSED.

### WORK DONE DURING THE SESSION

### A Decision by Bishop Spaulding—The Results Accomplished—The Decrees.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7.—The third Plenary Council of the Roman Catholic Church closed to-day with a solemn session at the cathedral. Long before 9 o'clock the streets surrounding the cathedral were thronged with people waiting for the procession of the fathers of the church to leave the Archiepiscopal residence. The windows of the houses in the vicinity were also crowded with people. A few minutes after 10 o'clock the line of prelates emerged from the building headed by chanters. Turning into Mulberry street they proceeded to Cathedral street, where they were met by a procession and cross-bearers, seminarians and regular and secular clergy. The procession then wended its way to the cathedral. Inside the sacred edifice every available inch of space was occupied. Neither the prelates nor the lesser clergy wore the vestments worn on the opening day. The gorgeous hues of the many and varied colors in which they were then clad were wanting. This time the vestments were white. The reason for the change is that the mass celebrated was that of the Holy Trinity, a mass of Thanksgiving. The mass was celebrated by the Most Rev. Michael Corrigan, of New York. After mass a discourse was delivered upon the work of the Council, by Right Rev. T. L. Spaulding, D. D., bishop of Florida, Ill.

The remarks of Bishop Spaulding do much in the matter of enlightening the public as to what questions were discussed by the Council. He said: "The Council met at the call of the Vicar of Christ. It was presided over by the apostolic legate who derives his authority from Leo XIII. and his authority reaches back through the line of the pontiffs existing through eighteen centuries back to Peter. The faith we profess is that delivered unto the Saints. What motive has led here all these venerable prelates? There is but one answer, desire to work with God in the uplifting of men to purer, higher and better lives. Many questions were discussed with calmness and justice, and had all a bearing upon the moral, religious and social well-being of the people who are in our charge? The Council has sought to remove objects which might prevent the spread of Christ's gospel, has sought to frame its desires that all who may listen to them may be inspired with deeper reverence. The Council has devoted much of its time to the priesthood and has done much to regulate the duties of priests and prelates and people. It has laid the foundation for an institution which, it is hoped, will become a great National Catholic university. Education in general received much consideration. As we are committed to religion as a necessity to man, so we believe that the right education must embrace its teachings. We have pledged ourselves to the maintenance of such education. In a short time now the Catholic schools in this country will be second to none in excellence. We have discussed the family out of which grow both church and State. We have sought more deeply to impress the sacredness of this sacrament of matrimony, that divorce is only through death. The Council has sought to check some of the abuses of the day, so deleterious to the interests of the state as well as of the church. The Catholic press is another institution which the Council deeply to have fostered throughout the land. We have also endeavored to warn our brethren against such dangerous institutions as ignore some of the fundamental truths of religion."

After Bishop Spaulding had concluded, the roll was called and the decrees as yet unacted upon, were read and voted upon. The duty of signing the decrees was then performed, after which an oath was taken not to reveal what the Council had done until their acts received the approval of the Pope at Rome. Acclamations of thanksgiving were sung and the prelates received from the apostolic delegate the kiss of grace. When the ceremony of the paternal salutation was concluded and after mutual felicitations the apostolic delegate bestowed the papal blessing, and the third Plenary Council of the Catholic Church in the United States ended.

## BABY INSURANCE.

### A New Business Springing Up in Ohio—How it Pays.

"You see, if I don't prove she is dead I won't get the insurance. It is necessary for me to get the certificate of the doctor who tended her." Thus spoke a plainly-dressed old lady who called at the Health Office yesterday. She was the proprietor of a baby boarding-house, and was in search of the certificate of the death of an infant that had been under her charge. "The child's mother brought it to me," she said, "and I kept it a long time. The woman failed to pay the board until she had got into my debt about \$19. One day I went to the store after a loaf of bread, and while I was gone the mother came and took the child away. It has since died, and she is trying to keep me from knowing where its death occurred in order to keep me out of the insurance. If I would get that, however, it would pay me for the child's board."

## TRADE AND FINANCE.

### Grand Rapids.

GRAND RAPIDS, Dec. 7.—Wheat: 72c; Corn: 56c; Rye: 60c; Oats: 48c; Hay: 12c; Pork: 10c; Lard: 10c; Butter: 18c; Eggs: 15c; Flour: 40c; Sugar: 12c; Coffee: 15c; Tea: 15c; Rice: 15c; Beans: 15c; Peas: 15c; Potatoes: 15c; Apples: 15c; Oranges: 15c; Lemons: 15c; Citrus: 15c; Canned: 15c; Pickles: 15c; Sauces: 15c; Condensed: 15c; Milk: 15c; Cream: 15c; Eggs: 15c; Butter: 18c; Lard: 10c; Pork: 10c; Flour: 40c; Sugar: 12c; Coffee: 15c; Tea: 15c; Rice: 15c; Beans: 15c; Peas: 15c; Potatoes: 15c; Apples: 15c; Oranges: 15c; Lemons: 15c; Citrus: 15c; Canned: 15c; Pickles: 15c; Sauces: 15c; Condensed: 15c; Milk: 15c; Cream: 15c; Eggs: 15c; Butter: 18c; Lard: 10c; Pork: 10c; Flour: 40c; Sugar: 12c; Coffee: 15c; Tea: 15c; Rice: 15c; Beans: 15c; Peas: 15c; Potatoes: 15c; Apples: 15c; Oranges: 15c; Lemons: 15c; Citrus: 15c; Canned: 15c; Pickles: 15c; Sauces: 15c; Condensed: 15c; Milk: 15c; Cream: 15c; Eggs: 15c; Butter: 18c; Lard: 10c; Pork: 10c; Flour: 40c; Sugar: 12c; Coffee: 15c; Tea: 15c; Rice: 15c; Beans: 15c; Peas: 15c; Potatoes: 15c; Apples: 15c; Oranges: 15c; Lemons: 15c; Citrus: 15c; Canned: 15c; Pickles: 15c; Sauces: 15c; Condensed: 15c; Milk: 15c; Cream: 15c; Eggs: 15c; Butter: 18c; Lard: 10c; Pork: 10c; Flour: 40c; Sugar: 12c; Coffee: 15c; Tea: 15c; Rice: 15c; Beans: 15c; Peas: 15c; Potatoes: 15c; Apples: 15c; Oranges: 15c; Lemons: 15c; Citrus: 15c; Canned: 15c; Pickles: 15c; Sauces: 15c; Condensed: 15c; Milk: 15c; Cream: 15c; Eggs: 15c; Butter: 18c; Lard: 10c; Pork: 10c; Flour: 40c; Sugar: 12c; Coffee: 15c; Tea: 15c; Rice: 15c; Beans: 15c; Peas: 15c; Potatoes: 15c; Apples: 15c; Oranges: 15c; Lemons: 15c; Citrus: 15c; Canned: 15c; Pickles: 15c; Sauces: 15c; Condensed: 15c; Milk: 15c; Cream: 15c; Eggs: 15c; Butter: 18c; Lard: 10c; Pork: 10c; Flour: 40c; Sugar: 12c; Coffee: 15c; Tea: 15c; Rice: 15c; Beans: 15c; Peas: 15c; Potatoes: 15c; Apples: 15c; Oranges: 15c; Lemons: 15c; Citrus: 15c; Canned: 15c; Pickles: 15c; Sauces: 15c; Condensed: 15c; Milk: 15c; Cream: 15c; Eggs: 15c; Butter: 18c; Lard: 10c; Pork: 10c; Flour: 40c; Sugar: 12c; Coffee: 15c; Tea: 15c; Rice: 15c; Beans: 15c; Peas: 15c; Potatoes: 15c; Apples: 15c; Oranges: 15c; Lemons: 15c; Citrus: 15c; Canned: 15c; Pickles: 15c; Sauces: 15c; Condensed: 15c; Milk: 15c; Cream: 15c; Eggs: 15c; Butter: 18c; Lard: 10c; Pork: 10c; Flour: 40c; Sugar: 12c; Coffee: 15c; Tea: 15c; Rice: 15c; Beans: 15c; Peas: 15c; Potatoes: 15c; Apples: 15c; Oranges: 15c; Lemons: 15c; Citrus: 15c; Canned: 15c; Pickles: 15c; Sauces: 15c; Condensed: 15c; Milk: 15c; Cream: 15c; Eggs: 15c; Butter: 18c; Lard: 10c; Pork: 10c; Flour: 40c; Sugar: 12c; Coffee: 15c; Tea: 15c; Rice: 15c; Beans: 15c; Peas: 15c; Potatoes: 15c; Apples: 15c; Oranges: 15c; Lemons: 15c; Citrus: 15c; Canned: 15c; Pickles: 15c; Sauces: 15c; Condensed: 15c; Milk: 15c; Cream: 15c; Eggs: 15c; Butter: 18c; Lard: 10c; Pork: 10c; Flour: 40c; Sugar: 12c; Coffee: 15c; Tea: 15c; Rice: 15c; Beans: 15c; Peas: 15c; Potatoes: 15c; Apples: 15c; Oranges: 15c; Lemons: 15c; Citrus: 15c; Canned: 15c; Pickles: 15c; Sauces: 15c; Condensed: 15c; Milk: 15c; Cream: 15c; Eggs: 15c; Butter: 18c; Lard: 10c; Pork: 10c; Flour: 40c; Sugar: 12c; Coffee: 15c; Tea: 15c; Rice: 15c; Beans: 15c; Peas: 15c; Potatoes: 15c; Apples: 15c; Oranges: 15c; Lemons: 15c; Citrus: 15c; Canned: 15c; Pickles: 15c; Sauces: 15c; Condensed: 15c; Milk: 15c; Cream: 15c; Eggs: 15c; Butter: 18c; Lard: 10c; Pork: 10c; Flour: 40c; Sugar: 12c; Coffee: 15c; Tea: 15c; Rice: 15c; Beans: 15c; Peas: 15c; Potatoes: 15c; Apples: 15c; Oranges: 15c; Lemons: