

Branch No. 4, London, meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every month...

C. M. B. A.

New Branches. Sandwich, 18th March, 1890. Hall of Branch No. 123.

Supreme Deputy. The following is the list of officers: Spiritual Adviser—Rev. J. M. Aboulin...

Branch No. 123 was organized on March 20th, in Danville, Ont., by Rev. P. Bardon.

Officers, March 21st, 1890. To the Editor of Catholic Record: Dear Sir—The members of St. Patrick's Branch...

To the Editor of Catholic Record: Dear Sir—The members of St. Patrick's Branch, No. 28, C. M. B. A., assembled at their hall on Monday, March 17th...

Editor CATHOLIC RECORD.—At the regular meeting of the C. M. B. A., Ottawa, held on the 19th inst., it was moved and seconded and carried unanimously that Whereas, in order to protect the C. M. B. A. against doubtful or undesirable risks...

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the chairman of the Committee on Laws and to the official organs of the C. M. B. A. in Canada for publication.

Ottawa, March 21, 1890. Resolutions of Condoleance. The following resolutions were passed at the last regular meeting of Branch 120, Port Colborne, on the evening of Tuesday, March 18th:

Moved by Brother F. A. Stewart, and seconded by Brother Thomas B. Byrnes, with a large majority that the Board of Trustees, and esteemed Brothers A. J. and F. Boyer have recently undergone the sad affliction by the loss of their father be it therefore Resolved, that the members of this Branch hereby earnestly extend to Brothers A. J. and F. Boyer and family their heartfelt sympathy in their loss and trust

that Divine Providence may grant them courage to reconcile themselves to the will of our heavenly Father in their sad bereavement; be it further Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brothers A. J. and F. Boyer and family, and also inserted in the CATHOLIC RECORD and in the minutes of this meeting. Carried.

THOMAS O'NEIL, President PATRICK LARRY, Secretary. Port Colborne, March 18th.

Danville, March 18th, 1890. DEAR SIR—As I am about to withdraw from Branch No. 25, C. M. B. A., of Cayuga, to join Branch No. 123, I feel it my duty to return my sincere thanks to the members of Branch 25 for their kindness to me since I joined them, two years and four months ago. Fraternally yours, JEREMIAH BARRY.

HOME RULE.

THE BATTLE FOR A PARLIAMENT IN COLLEGE GREEN.

Political interest has this week centered upon the sensational public quarrel between Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Louis J. Jennings. These two had been playing Damon and Pythias below the gangway on the Tory side of the House, fomenting little spurs of mutiny against the rulers of the Tory party and backing each other up in such rebellious adventures as occasion offered to either. Only yesterday interest has attached to their combination, but still there was a certain languid sort of excitement to be had in wondering which was the dog and which was the tail. On the question of the Parnell report they agreed that Mr. Jennings should offer an amendment, which was so mild and proper that really the government might have accepted it without loss of prestige, and together they drummed up support from some dozen Tories and Unionists for it. Then Lord Randolph Churchill got in ahead of Mr. Jennings and made such a vehement attack on the government that Mr. Jennings had either to cut loose from him or be drummed out of the party with him. He chose the former, and did so with bitter words about treachery, which he has since amplified with iteration in the London edition of the New York Herald, of which he is the editor. Lord Randolph is not the editor of any paper, but he is by no means doomed to suppression on that account, and it is his intention to lose no time in publicly vivisectioning his whilom friend. There is an understanding that he will resign his seat for South Paddington, which is a fairly small residential district in West London, and make a fight for re-election as a sort of unclassified enemy of the present management of the Tory party. The deep sort of excitement would attend a contest of this character.

In regard to the Churchill episode a correspondent says: "The week has furnished other additional points of interest. Their parliamentary whips, who allowed the count out last week, during an important debate, have this week failed to prevent an actual government defeat on a minor military question, and could only avert a second defeat Friday night by a majority of three. The process of disintegration should be hastened by the action of Lord Randolph Churchill, who denounced the government, the Times and Piggott with a wealth of vituperative eloquence worthy of the most perfervid Irish orator. The speech has, for the moment, politically killed Churchill. The Tory organs have been deriding and denouncing him, and the Tory orators have metaphorically spat upon him. The Birmingham Conservative Club talk of expelling him. The Colchester Conservative Association, which the noble lord was to have addressed on the 26th inst., has cancelled the engagement, and denunciation resolutions have been passed by his own constituents in public meeting assembled. Churchill has, for the moment, bowed his head to the storm; but he will not long remain in that prudent position. His parliamentary friends, who may now be counted on one hand, whisper mysteriously of surprises in store. One thing is reasonably certain, and that is that Churchill will not join the Gladstone party. There is no room in it for so erratic an individual, and, as a matter of fact, he himself prefers, for the present, at any rate, to sit among the Tories and make them uncomfortable.

This prediction proves to be partly true, for on Saturday Lord Randolph, publishing his original protest against the Parnell commission bill, says he fails to see how this and his recent speech can be construed as disloyalty to the Unionist party. It seems to him that the charge of disloyalty might be more forcibly urged against those who, in spite of every warning, forced upon Parliament a measure which, by its history and results, obviously dealt a heavy blow at the cause and party of the Union. He explains that when he sent his protest, the commission bill was in embryo, and the government contemplated abandoning it, or at least withdrawing it, if it led to a protracted debate. The chief objections urged by Lord Randolph in his protest were as follows: In the first place, the offer of the commission, to a large extent, recognized the wisdom of the accused in avoiding a trial by jury. In the second place, it was unprecedented, and, in the third place, unwise and illegal to engage judges in a political conflict, which was certain to result in a loss of respect. In a fourth objection Lord Randolph dealt with the difficulties, unconstitutionality and uselessness of the tribunal. Of course no one knows just what the erratic statesman really will do next, but whatever it is, it will be something that will be pretty hard.

For the rest, the Liberals have more than held their own this week. A Liberal had been elected for Stoke by a large majority in 1886. Both sides made prodigious efforts to bring up their name, with the result that the Liberal poll was 902 more than at the previous election, while the Tory vote was increased by 833. From a Liberal point of view, the result might have been better, but as the victory has been so complete as to strike the Times and other Tory

organs dumb as far as editorial comments go, Home Rulers may fairly feel contented. More important than the winning of a seat or increasing of a majority is the actual recession from the enemy's ranks of Mr. Caldwell, Liberal Unionist member for one of the Glasgow divisions. This gentleman has been wavering for some time past and waiting for a decent pretext to return to the true fold. Such was afforded him Thursday night, when the government persisted in a proposal which, if carried out, will cripple the cause of free education in Scotland. Mr. Caldwell refused to surrender the principle of liberalism threatened by the government scheme, and forthwith formally withdrew from the Unionist party. There are other seceding members, followers of Harrington and Chamberlain, who are daily swallowing many vital principles which they formerly cherished, and people are wondering how long their political digestion will last. A significant sign also is that the Daily Chronicle, a Unionist paper, which attacked the minority for its treatment of the Parnell report, has since gained 10,000 in circulation. All these things are against the government, which weekly shows new signs of tottering.

TWO DEAD IRISHMEN. Two deaths in Ireland monopolize the neurological interest of the week. Father Meenan, of Dublin, who died full of honors, was one of the most admirable figures in that outburst of juvenile enthusiasm of 1848 which enriched Irish literature and populated Irish prisons, but left the Irish people worse off than ever. Baron Dowse, who died suddenly on the Kerry assizes with a grim joke in his mouth, was distinctively the other side of the Irish fence. His dictum in a Sunday closing case that a bona fide traveller was a man with a bona fide thrust on him is famous. Baron Dowse once said, at a dinner in Dublin, that it was better to have a small career in Ireland than a great one in England, because in Ireland when one said funny things people comprehended them, and that made life worth living.

That was a BIGG'S successor. Mr. Massey Knox, who is a candidate for the representation of Cavan in the vacant seat caused by the death of Mr. Biggar, is a protégé of Mr. Parnell and an Ulster Protestant. He is a cousin of Lord Annull, and a practicing barrister in London. He has rendered valuable assistance to the home rule government in a twinkle of the eye, and has been a Liberal wire puller. He is a well-known member of the Eighty Club, and addressed many meetings on behalf of the Irish Nationalist cause at the recent elections. Three years ago he moved a vote of thanks at the Eighty Club to Mr. Parnell. Mr. Knox had a brilliant career at Oxford, and is a fellow of All Souls' College. In addition, he is an eloquent orator, and Mr. Parnell thinks a distinct addition to the debating power of the House of Commons. Mr. Knox started Saturday for Ireland, and will be introduced to the electors of Cavan by Mr. Harrington and Mr. Clancy.

DISSOLUTION AFTER EASTER. Like Germany, England has an impending ministerial crisis. It was decided Tuesday afternoon to call a general meeting of the Tory leaders at the Carlton Club for Thursday night, even though important measures may be before the House. The meeting thus has a kind of grave significance. According to the best of information obtainable, Mr. Goschen is anxious to appeal to the country on the budget which will soon be presented. The chancellor of the exchequer has a very strong budget to present, showing a surplus beyond all expectations, which will enable him to recommend radical measures for reduction of taxation. He is anxious to go to the country on this, firmly believing that the effect of his financial statement will sink out of sight the opposition that has fallen upon the government from the Parnell report.

Balfour fights this motion tooth and nail. If the Tories go to the country with the budget and win, Goschen's supremacy in the party is assured, Balfour's nose will be put out of joint. The Irish secretary wants to wait to let the general election be fought out solely on the Irish question, when it comes, but this is no time to go to the country on the Irish question. Strong party leaders are convinced that the crisis has arrived now with the government, and that they must go to the country on something. Goschen's budget offers the only opportunity likely to prove a winning card. The chancellor of the exchequer stands ready to support his view. So the party caucus was called yesterday for Tuesday, to consider the question of the course to be pursued.

The Tories, of course, deny that there is any crisis. They say the caucus is called simply to effect a stronger party organization, but no one is in a position to know anything believes this. As things look to-night, dissolution and general election after Easter are the most probable. The Liberals are elated at the prospect. Budget or no budget, the flowing tide is so strongly in their favor if the appeal to the country comes that they are confident of a sweeping victory.

WILL BE ONCE A YEAR. Sir George O. Trevelyan moved, in the House of Commons Friday, that Parliament henceforth shall rise at the beginning of July, and that business shall be met by a winter session. He contended that the present arrangement, which prolonged the session of the spring and summer into the autumn, was a survival of days when different social habits prevailed, and that the House ought to have two sessions yearly, so arranged as to give the best part of the summer to the recess. Sir Charles Forster seconded the motion, which, however, was rejected—173 to 169.

GOVERNMENT DEFEATED. The Government was defeated in the House of Commons last evening, on the motion of Mr. Buchanan, Liberal, complaining of excessiveness upon the public right of way in Scotland, and asking that the laws be reformed, and that the matter be entrusted to the county councils. Mr. Chamberlain, a number of Unionists and a few Scotch Conservatives supported the motion, which was adopted by the vote of 110 to 97.

THEY MUST REFORM. The Irish papers report that the officials of the Government who were summoned to London to give evidence in behalf of the Times before the Parnell Commission have received circulars calling upon them to refund to the proprietors of that paper any money which they were paid while in London, exceeding four shillings per day besides third class expenses. They are threatened with dismissal if they refuse to comply.

CHURCHILL'S REPLY. Lord Randolph Churchill, in a biting reply to the Parnell Commission, writes that he is not prepared to express an opinion as to the rectitude of his action. He predicts that in the future the Tories will designate the Parnell commission with an adjective more common than polite. He declines to accept the council's resolution as the opinion of the electors.

GOWER, GLADSTONIAN, M. P. An election was held at Stoke upon Trent Friday to fill the parliamentary seat made vacant by the resignation of Mr. W. Leatham Bright. The poll resulted in the return of Mr. Gower, the Gladstonian candidate, by a margin of 1,157 votes, against 2,956 cast for Mr. Allen, the Unionist nominee. In the election of 1885 Mr. Bright, who stood as a Home Ruler, received 3,252 votes, and Mr. Ormer, Conservative, 2,093.

WON'T MARRY BALFOUR. Secretary Balfour's marriage has fallen through. It is said that his fiancée, Miss Tennant, changed her mind because Mr. Balfour would like a lover capable of giving more time to his sweatshirt and less time to reviling Ireland. Miss Tennant has warm sympathy for Irish wrongs, is a warm advocate of home rule and is called in her own family "the little rebel."

Several Radical members of Parliament are in favor of a division of the report made by the Parnell Commission and an inquiry into the charges against the Government, including Le Caron's letter to Powderly.

The New authority for the statement that Parnell is undecided as to his action with reference to the forgeries. The House of Commons has rejected the Irish land tenure bill by 231 to 170. The expenses of the Parnellists' defence before the Commission of Inquiry amount to £37,000. Mr. Balfour, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, is unwell. He will go to Eastbourne for a rest.

HANDSOME CHURCH FITTINGS. The Bennett Furnishing Company of this city forwarded this week a catalogue of very handsome furniture for the Chapel of the Sacred Heart, Halifax, N. S. The building, designed by an eminent architect of New York, is a very fine specimen of perpendicular Gothic architecture. The stalls and rails are carried out in the same style, designed by Mr. Geo. Bennett, a member of the London E. G. branch of the firm. The furniture is made of solid oak finished in antique. The front rails have handsome carved ends, the panels being divided by carved columns. The ends of the stalls are large and massive with carved caps and arms. The backs are high with delicate tracery above the seat moulding. This is surmounted by a pointed top with carved finial. The whole of this work has been carried out with a care which shows the firm thoroughly understand the business they are engaged in. The floor, which is something new, this being the first of the kind laid in America, is on an entirely new principle, being patented by the celebrated English architects, Pugin & Pugin, the sole right to manufacture being controlled by the Bennett firm both in England and Canada. It has the appearance of parquet, being made of different woods. This one is constructed of white maple and cherry, which are worked out in most beautiful designs. It is arranged so that any portion can be taken up without injury to the floor, with other parts of the floor. Although this is its first introduction in Canada we bespeak for it a large sale, as it is with out exception the most handsome floor we have seen. Samples of floors were also seen that had been sent to Britain, amongst others St. Sylvester, Liverpool; Pro-Cathedral, Glasgow; Scarborough Church, Lincolnshire; St. Mary's, Gloucester Gate, London and Maynooth College, Dublin. It was a surprise to see that people in Halifax should send all the way to London for their church furniture, but when we see shipments being made by this firm to Lisbon, Fortugal, Jamestown, Jamaica, and other distant points, the wonder ceases and certainly the quality of material and workmanship well repays the purchaser.

Two of the men start for Halifax this week to place the furniture in position.

W. J. SCANLAN.—One of W. J. Scanlan's new songs, which he sings in "Myra Aroon," promises to become as popular as his famous "Peek a Boo." He introduces it in the first act of his new play. The scene is set in the interior of a sun-drenched room filled with tropical plants. A swing decorated with many colored ribbons is suspended from the ceiling. Mr. Scanlan is a beautiful little fellow eight years of age, and while swinging he sings the song, ending with the words "See the blue bird." The child with her blonde curls, the moving swing with its flowing ribbons, the colorful lights and tropical plants and Scanlan with his bright face and pleasant smile, form a happy and effective scene.

Mr. Scanlan's ability in the line of general Irish comedy is well known, and his new child, Mrs. Scanlan, who is a native of the Emerald Isle, adds to his reputation for clever work. The play is a detailed description of the incidents of a pure Irish love story. Mrs. Scanlan appears at the Opera House, Friday Eve, March 29th.

MRS. BURNETT'S CHARMING LITTLE SPOOK.—"Little Lord Fauntleroy" in its dramatized form is listed for an early production in this city. Who that reads does not know the story of Little Lord Fauntleroy. Who that has a heart to appreciate its tender pathos, its exquisite humor, and its simplicity of character, who so young that cannot understand it, and who so dead to all gentler impulses that the purity of the sentiment will not quicken it? If Mr. Burnett had never written another book her name would go down to posterity as the authoress of the most fascinating, simple and successful work that ever came from the pen of a dramatist. "Little Lord Fauntleroy" was written for the young, and more than a million children have been made happy and better by reading it—no saying of the interest and delight. As a story, "Little Lord Fauntleroy" has gone through many editions. Thousands and thousands of copies of the book have been sold, and as ready a market has been found for it in Europe and Australia as in America. In its dramatized form it will be presented in this city—it has been seen by more than a million and a half of people, and has been accorded the distinction of being the greatest and most unqualified theatrical success of modern times. It will be presented by Mr. Burnett's own company from the Broadway Theatre, New York, and will have the advantages of the same special appointments that characterized a production at that house. This attraction will appear at the Opera House on Saturday, March 29th, Matinee and Evening.

REGINALD BIRCHALL, the young Englishman who is under arrest for the murder of a fellow countryman at Niagara Falls, is believed to be the dashing impetuous who took in the Anglomaniacs in different parts of the country a few years ago, under the aliases of Lord Courtney, Earl Somerset, Captain Sir Hugh Courtney, R. N., etc., and, as a society speculator, and, as a dandy, and a dandy-trick of swindling behind him at Long Beach, Newport and other fashionable resorts. Birchall is accused of deceiving a rich young Englishman over here with fabulous stories of money to be made on a Canadian ranch, and then murdering his unsuspecting victim, as Maxwell murdered Preller a few years ago.

J. B. Rendall, in Baltimore Mirror. Senator Vance has a house in Charlotte, but passes most of his time at Washington in his mountain home. Vance is a liberal Presbyterian. I had a friendly controversy with him years ago on the cars. He was a most ingenious reasoner against the Papacy, but said nothing rude or offensive. A few months after I met him at Washington and, laughing, he said: "You did not think, after our battle, that I would marry a Catholic, but I did!" His wife is a social power at the Federal Capital, and devoted to her Church. Vance had to use all of his dexterous intellect to explain his marriage to the ultra brethren in North Carolina. His witty reply to a mountaineer is still current, and repeated with unison: "Having thought of 'Run and Rebellion' he said, 'I thought I would try Romanism!' He made a wise and happy selection, which has not failed him in a time of trial. He is a great big-hearted, big-brained man, a typical North Carolinian of the best mold.

Buffalo Union. What! Bismarck, the mighty, fallen! The man of blood and iron, who aspired to be the pope of the German Church, dashed from power by a wave of his young master's hand! And Windthorst, the champion of that Church which Bismarck exiled and imprisoned, is the David who hurls the haughty Chancellor in the dust. How time makes all things even! Verily, the "Eglish Washerwoman" is avenged.

Chicago, March 27.—TAXEL.—Receipts, 2,000; market steady; beef, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; hams, 3 40 to 4 40; shoulders and loins, 2 40 to 3 70; corn, bulk and mill, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; wheat, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; flour, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; sugar, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; coffee, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; tea, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; rice, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; oil, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; tallow, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; lard, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; butter, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; eggs, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; chickens, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; turkeys, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; geese, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; ducks, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; pigs, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; calves, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; sheep, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; goats, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; horses, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; mules, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; wagons, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; harness, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; saddles, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; boots, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; shoes, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; hats, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; coats, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; dresses, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; blouses, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; skirts, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; trousers, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; underwear, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; accessories, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4.

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CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Chicago, March 27.—TAXEL.—Receipts, 2,000; market steady; beef, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; hams, 3 40 to 4 40; shoulders and loins, 2 40 to 3 70; corn, bulk and mill, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; wheat, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; flour, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; sugar, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; coffee, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; tea, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; rice, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; oil, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; tallow, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; lard, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; butter, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; eggs, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; chickens, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; turkeys, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; geese, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; ducks, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; pigs, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; calves, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; sheep, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; goats, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; horses, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; mules, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; wagons, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; harness, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; saddles, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; boots, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; shoes, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; hats, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; coats, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; dresses, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; blouses, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; skirts, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; trousers, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; underwear, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; accessories, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4.

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CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Chicago, March 27.—TAXEL.—Receipts, 2,000; market steady; beef, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; hams, 3 40 to 4 40; shoulders and loins, 2 40 to 3 70; corn, bulk and mill, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; wheat, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; flour, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; sugar, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; coffee, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; tea, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; rice, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; oil, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; tallow, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; lard, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; butter, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; eggs, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; chickens, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; turkeys, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; geese, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; ducks, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; pigs, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; calves, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; sheep, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; goats, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; horses, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; mules, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; wagons, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; harness, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; saddles, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; boots, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; shoes, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; hats, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; coats, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; dresses, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; blouses, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; skirts, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; trousers, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; underwear, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; accessories, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Chicago, March 27.—TAXEL.—Receipts, 2,000; market steady; beef, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; hams, 3 40 to 4 40; shoulders and loins, 2 40 to 3 70; corn, bulk and mill, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; wheat, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; flour, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; sugar, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; coffee, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; tea, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; rice, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; oil, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; tallow, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; lard, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; butter, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; eggs, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; chickens, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; turkeys, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; geese, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; ducks, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; pigs, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; calves, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; sheep, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; goats, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; horses, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; mules, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; wagons, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; harness, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; saddles, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; boots, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; shoes, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; hats, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; coats, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; dresses, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; blouses, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; skirts, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; trousers, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; underwear, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; accessories, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Chicago, March 27.—TAXEL.—Receipts, 2,000; market steady; beef, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; hams, 3 40 to 4 40; shoulders and loins, 2 40 to 3 70; corn, bulk and mill, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; wheat, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; flour, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; sugar, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; coffee, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; tea, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; rice, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; oil, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; tallow, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; lard, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; butter, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; eggs, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; chickens, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; turkeys, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; geese, 1 1/2 to