

THE NEWS.

Fire damaged the Omaha and Grant smelter in Durango, Co., \$50,000, destroying the receiving house, sampler, roaster and several smaller buildings. The fire caught from the boiler room, and for two hours the entire plant, representing \$1,000,000, was in danger of total destruction.—Gen. John C. Black, United States district attorney at Chicago, received instructions to investigate the alleged combination of Chicago packers to control the price of beef. His instructions come from Attorney General Harmon.—The St. James, an old hotel, centrally located in Columbus, O., was damaged by fire to the amount of \$10,000 at 4 A. M. Many guests had to be saved by ladders. No one was lost or hurt.—Martin Adams, of Cincinnati, who caused the death of John Obermer by putting strychnine into a flat of beer, was hanged in the penitentiary annex at Columbus.—United States Revenue Collector Bond has received information of the capture in Hadden county, Tennessee, near the Mississippi line, of George Davis and Bob Thomas, two noted desperate moonshiners.—Yale Miller, a colored man, charged in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., with the murder of three Hungarians, was found guilty of murder in the first degree.

At Hot Springs, Ark., a fire destroyed the Pacific Hotel, the Crescent House, adjoining, the Valley Livery Stables, the Jewish Asylum, and five cottages to the rear of the Pacific Hotel, involving a loss of \$50,000, which was only partly insured.—While the wind was blowing forty miles an hour, fire was destroyed in the Moore & Galloway lumber yard, North Fond du Lac, Mich. The mill and about ten million feet of lumber were burned. Loss \$140,000; insurance \$73,450.—The Chicago Methodist ministers, who have undertaken to secure, through the Pope, greater religious freedom for the Protestants of Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia, have, in response to circular letters, received encouragement from Justin McCarthy, Algeron Charles Swinburne, and the historian, W. E. H. Lecky.—All five companies of the Michigan troops, stationed at Ishpeming, Mich., to prevent lawlessness during the miners' strike, left for their homes.—Daniel Corry, of Boston, was struck and killed by the Pacific Express, near Tyrone, Pa.—Gov. McCorkle has appointed the following delegates to represent West Virginia at the first annual convention of the International Deep Waterways Association, at Cleveland: United States Senator S. B. Elkins, George A. Burt, State Senator N. E. Whitaker, Hon. Frank Hearne and ex-Gov. A. B. Fleming.—By the explosion of a lamp in the dwelling of Leon Kuchinsky in Pittsburg, two daughters of Kuchinsky, aged six and eight years, were fatally burned. Dr. L. S. McDonald, who rescued the children from the flames, was severely burned, and will probably lose the sight of one eye.—Five Indians were killed and several others wounded in a fight with ranchmen, who lost three men.—The large frame icehouse of Frank Richards, near Bustleton, a suburb of Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire. A great quantity of ice was destroyed. Loss, \$20,000.—Various counties in Pennsylvania fear a water famine unless there is a rainstorm within a few days.—Rev. Thos. C. Hanna fought two burglars who entered his room in Stonington, Ct. They cut and beat him, but got nothing.—Two men were killed on the Amboy division of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Hightstown, N. J., while attempting to cross the tracks.—John Lemmons was found guilty of murder at Chattanooga, Tenn., in the first degree for the killing of Eugene Lynch, a constable, last March.—A verdict of murder in the first degree was returned at Cheyenne, Wyo., against E. S. Crocker, owner of the most prominent stockmen of Wyoming, who has been on trial for two weeks, charged with the murder in January of his partner, Harvey Booth.—Erwin Clarke, a diamond broker who disappeared from Denver, Col., July 25, with several thousand dollars' worth of diamonds, entrusted to him for sale, has been arrested at San Francisco, and will be brought back to Denver. He was traced by means of letters mailed to him from Louisville by his wife.—John R. Lanier was shot and killed at Point Pleasant, W. Va., by Thomas Fotts.—The crew of the schooner "Menomaccus," from Porth Amboy, N. J., narrowly escaped drowning, and were landed at Lynn.—The question of the revival of American shipping was discussed at the International Deep Waterways Convention, in Cleveland.—The Irish New Movement Convention, in session in Chicago, passed resolutions demanding the freedom of Ireland from English rule.—Holt Robinson, white, and a negro, name unknown, were killed in a shaft at Winter Rock coal mines, in Chesterfield, Va., the slides caving in.—John S. Matthews was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary for embezzlement in Martinsburg, W. Va.—Miss Violet Haskell, who last June left her husband at Deer Isle, Maine, and married the colored leader of the Pickawillany Band at Cincinnati, and shortly afterwards returned and was forgiven by her husband committed suicide.

DESOLATION IN CUBA.

Refugees Tell Pitiful Stories of Hardships Caused by the War.

The British steamer "Camora," Captain McLeod, which arrived at Philadelphia from Baracoa, Cuba, brought into port some Cuba refugees and news of the complete destruction of the port of Yumuri, Cuba, on the 13th instant, by the insurgent forces.

The entire place was burned down. Hundreds of people were left homeless and without any place to go. They were subsequently driven back over the mountains and the huge elevators erected by the fruit exporters for carrying the bananas down from the mountains of Yumuri for shipment were then destroyed. Miguel Arrau, a well-known fruit exporter, was among the passengers, accompanied by his wife and family. He told pitiful stories of the manner in which he was treated and compelled to flee to this country, giving up everything he possessed. Since the breaking out of the trouble he says life in the island has been unbearable. The Spanish troops prevent householders from laying in a stock of provisions.

From day to day they are compelled to come into the town and secure only sufficient provisions to last for one day. This is done for fear the Cubans will feed the insurgents, whom the Spaniards attempted to starve.

ATLANTA'S FAIR.

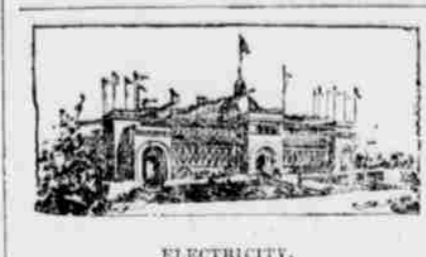
The Danger of Deforestation Emphasized.

ALL WOODS AT THE FAIR.

Dr. Fernow, of the Forestry Division Writes About the Atlanta Exhibit and the Good It Does.

The rustic building in which the forestry and mining exhibits are contained is one of the most interesting on the Exposition grounds. The forestry exhibits have all been installed under the direction of Dr. B. E. Fernow the well known head of the Forestry Division of the Agricultural Department at Washington. On the top of the building is one of the largest roof gardens in the world. The entire building is lighted with over five hundred lights and makes an impressive effect at night.

The forestry exhibit contains many instructive things. One is a replica of a long



ELECTRICITY.

leaf pine tree 32 years old. Another is a machine by which hundreds of young trees were planted in the West in a single day. Still another interesting exhibit is that prepared by Dr. Fernow showing the destructive effect of denuding hills of their forest growth, the manner in which to restore the forests and the effect after restoration.

THE FORESTRY EXHIBITS.

Dr. Fernow, has furnished the following article on his department:—

The idea which prevades the display in the Forestry Department is to bring before the visitor all information obtainable regarding the extent, distribution, character and usefulness of the forest resources of the Southern States. The exhibits therefore are primarily not of a commercial and competitive character, but the instructive features are made most prominent. Therefore variety is the striking feature.

Where the different types of forest growth are to be found is shown by a series of maps. A botanical display of arboreal forest flora



TRANSPORTATION.

shows the 288 species and the twenty leading timbers may be studied with more detail in the display occupying the central portion of the building.

The remarkable size to which some of the species attain is illustrated by exhibits from North Carolina. The beauty of color and of grain are shown in an exhibit from Arkansas and in a series of highly polished columns which line the center aisle. A remarkable exhibit from Michigan of veneers of the finest early woods in size, such as have never before been polished, shows the remarkable beauty of these curious grains.

From these displays the student of Southern forest resources can learn that for variety of kind, of quality and of appearance no



MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS.

other country can vie with the woods of the South. This statement is not vitiated even by the most attractive display of the Argentine Republic which occupies the entire east wall of the building. Its woods are the richest in color, but have little variety of grain, and are hard to work. This variety in application is brought out by a series of panels, which indicate the use of wood in the kitchen, in the laundry, in the grocery, the workshop, the field and the garden, in fishing and boat building and in every other occupation of man. All are represented in such manner as to show the gradual development from the rough block hewn in the forest to the finished article.

SWEPT BY FIERCE STORMS.

The Intense Heat Brought to an Abrupt End.

A terrific storm swept over the city of Milwaukee, Wis., the wind reaching a velocity of 50 miles an hour. A number of trees and small sheds were blown down, but no serious damage was done. In the state a number of fatal accidents are reported, and others will probably be heard from. Many telegraph wires are down. Lacrosse, Wis.—The long spell of heat ended suddenly with a furious rain, in which nearly half an inch of water fell in 20 minutes. The rain was accompanied with wind reaching an extreme velocity of nearly 45 miles an hour. The streets are littered with branches, and many large trees were blown down. Several plate-glass windows were blown in. The temperature was 94 just before the storm, and after the storm 52.

Balfour, the great English Conservative leader, has written a letter suggesting a testimonial to Tom Morris, whose name is held in high honor wherever golfers congregate, as for a quarter of a century he has been green-keeper of the Links of St. Andrew, and now is in his seventy-fifth year.

CABLE SPARKS.

The town of Friesach, in the Province of Carinthia, Austria, has been devastated by fire. The population of Friesach is about 1,500.

Cubans expect that Mexico will shortly recognize their rights as belligerents. A band of 800 insurgents is said to have been defeated near Guammasimo.

Mrs. Langtry's jewel box, said to contain jewels valued at \$200,000, has been stolen from her banker by means of a forged order for its delivery to the bar.

The steamship Edam, of the Netherlands-American Line, was sunk by collision in the English channel. Every person on board was saved and taken to Plymouth.

The Russian minister of foreign affairs and a general of the Russian army witnessed the maneuvers of the French army, and their presence is considered very significant.

The Dowager Princess of Battenburg, whose son, Prince Henry of Battenburg is the husband of Queen Victoria's youngest daughter, Princess Beatrice, is dead at Darmstadt. Advice has been received at London, from the east coast of Greenland that a ship, supposed to be Dr. Nansen's Fram, was sighted at the end of July stuck fast in an ice drift.

The condition of affairs in the Congo Free State is said to be bordering on anarchy. The Belgian troops have been frequently defeated, and the natives are said to have resorted to cannibalism.

The British foreign office denies the report that the Porte has accepted the plan of reform in the administration of affairs in Armenia, which was submitted by the powers signatory to the treaty of Berlin.

Two men were killed and five injured at a bull-fight at Sawangel, Mexico, on account of a floor giving away. Sawangel is a pretty suburban town, the favorite rainy-season resort of the aristocracy of Mexico City.

A court-martial at Havana has condemned the captain of an American steamer Macette to eight years and the firemen to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor for landing cartridges in Cuba for the insurgents.

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S RETIREMENT

It Will Occur on Saturday, but There Will Be No Special Ceremonies.

The legal retirement, on account of age, of Lieutenant-General Schofield, the head of the army will be marked by no special ceremony. The actual termination of General Schofield's connection with the active list ends on the 29th inst. He has completed all important plans and tasks which he had in view and has filed his final report to the Secretary of War, in which document he has embodied an account of his recent lengthy trans-continental tour and Alaskan visit. On this trip he inspected all the important posts, and included in his observations the military stations in the East before he returned to Washington.

The Secretary, following a custom of long standing, will issue a general order to the army announcing General Schofield's retirement and add the tribute which it is the rule to pay prominent officers on their retirement. It is probable that at the same time or shortly afterward the Secretary will direct General Miles to report at army headquarters. It is understood that there is already a well-developed plan to approach the next Congress and secure for General Miles the rank and perquisites of the grade of lieutenant-general.

General Miles' friends will use the elevation of General Schofield as a reason for extending to his successor, a man of active and conspicuous gallantry during the war, the highest title and pay which can be held by an army officer and which can only be conferred by special act of Congress. It is possible, believe many observers of army matters, that the grade will be permanently reserved for belated use by the army after whose chances to be commanding general of the army.

WORK AND WORKERS.

The Dexter mine, near Ishpeming, Mich., resumed operations with a full complement of men and at the company's terms. The miners would not wait for the union to hold its meeting.

The miners strike at Ishpeming and Ne-gawnee, Mich., was declared off. It was a question whether the strike should be ended by desertions from the ranks of the union or whether the union would yield to the drift of the tide and end the strike in a manner that would preserve its integrity.

Three hundred of the iron moulders in Boston and vicinity, struck in eight of the eleven foundries, arranged for an increase of wages, abolition of the piece system and recognition of the union working card. Three of the eleven foundries involved in the controversy have settled on a satisfactory basis and their employees remained at work.

Solicitor Reeves, of the Treasury Department, has decided that a contract made with an alien outside the United States, to do work in the United States, even if the contractor does not financially assist the alien to come to this country, constitutes a violation of the Alien Contract Labor law, and subjects its violator to the penalties attached.

A Milwaukee dispatch says that the Illinois Steel Company has made an important concession to the tonnage men employed at its Bay View works. "It has been practically decided that the men shall not be required to wear tags, and that if the new system is introduced at all the men need only show the brass checks to the time-keepers whenever they are required."

AUDIENCE GOT AWAY IN TIME.

Barnum & Bailey's Circus Tents Wrecked by an Iowa Cyclone.

A terrific wind, hail, and rainstorm passed over Burlington, Iowa. Barnum & Bailey's circus was giving a performance and dismissed the audience. The main tent, animal tent, and boarding tent were blown to strips and completely wrecked. No one was injured. The animals were badly frightened and nearly stampeded before the storm was over. No lives were lost, although it was reported that several people were killed.

GUATEMALA SETTLES.

Pays Indemnity for Arresting and Beating Americans.

The State Department has succeeded in settling an indemnity claim against the Guatemalan Government in behalf of three American laborers, W. H. Argall, Henry Thomas and Robert Pardee. The matter has been pending for about a year. The three Americans concerned were employed by a Mr. Van de Putte near the city of Guatemala to demolish a small shed and carry the material to a designated spot. While in the act of carrying out these directions, the American laborers were arrested by the Guatemalan police and taken to the penitentiary. They were not served with warrants, nor were they told of the charge against them. They were furnished with neither warrant nor charge, but were placed, according to the description from our legation in Guatemala, in a vice, dirty prison with thieves, robbers and murderers, without having even violated a law or having the intention to do so.

Inquiry of Guatemalan officials developed the fact that the shed which the Americans were demolishing for their Belgian employer had been erected by an officer of the Government on land which Van de Putte claimed to be his. The offense of the Guatemalan Government was somewhat aggravated by the fact that the Minister's messenger sent to confer with the prisoners in the penitentiary was denied admission, and our request to the Guatemalan Minister of Foreign Affairs for permission to send our Vice Consul General on a similar errand was not replied to. The State Department pressed the Guatemalan Government for an explanation, and it has been forced to acknowledge the culpability of the Guatemalan officials. Argall has been paid an indemnity of \$500 and Thomas and Pardee have received \$300 each.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Chief Constructor Philip Hiebhorn, of the United States Navy, is one of the few officers of high rank who are not graduates of Annapolis. He began his career as an apprentice in the Charleston Navy Yard.

Secretary Lamont has directed that the new army regulations shall contain the requirement that at the last note of retreat, while the national flag is being lowered, the band shall play "The Star Spangled Banner." The regulations also provide that whenever the national flag carried by troops passes officers and soldiers not in ranks they shall salute it.

Dr. E. M. McComas, a druggist of Washington, has just returned from an amusing trip to the Eastern Shore of Maryland where he was taken for the President and in spite of all denials was believed to be Gov. himself. Dr. McComas weighs 260 pounds and declares he does not look like the President in ordinary attire, but when he has donned a fishing rig looks for all the world like some of the cartoons of the Chief Executive.

Philip Paul and George Goodwin Bliss, two young men, one a senior at Princeton, the other a graduate of the same college, came into a fortune of \$100,000 in Chicago the other day, which had been held in trust for them for many years. The two young men are the sons of the famous gospel song writer, P. P. Bliss, who lost his life in the A-habua bridge disaster, December 29, 1876, and left them orphans. At the suggestion of Mr. Moody a fund was collected for the boys and this fund with the insurance on their father's life and the song book royalties has amounted to the handsome sum now in their own hands.

Herr Friedrich Nietzsche, who was assailed by Simon Max Nordau as one of the worst examples of modern degenerates, has recently turned the tables on his critic by having an article, written by himself in 1888, published this month. It takes Nordau's view of Wagner exactly. Nietzsche's test of a good music is as does not make him "perpire." He is cool when listening to "Armenia," but perpires horribly in "Parsifal." Wagner is a decadent, a disease, a rattle-snake that fascinates the very young. His music is "gymnastics of the loathsome on the rope of harmonics." All that is in Nordau's own view, and as it anticipates him by seven years the retort is perfect.

SUNK BY A TORPEDO.

Different Explanation of the Wrecking of the Spanish Cruiser.

An entirely different explanation of the sinking of the Spanish cruiser "Baracostegui" and the loss of 46 lives in the harbor of Havana is made in letters received in Philadelphia by a distinguished member of the Cuban revolutionary party.

According to the news telegraphed from Havana the day after the catastrophe was due to a collision between the cruiser and the merchant's steamer Mortera. It is now stated as an absolute fact that the "Baracostegui" was sunk by a floating torpedo launched by an adventurous party of Cubans. The Cuban leader who received the letter said: "The Spanish Government knows full well what sunk their big cruiser in the Cuban waters, and sent to their deaths Adm. R. Delgado Parajo, in command of the Spanish navy in Cuban waters, 7 officers and 34 men. We know that before the dispatch relating to the accident was sent it was carefully edited by the press censor."

A DESTRUCTIVE CYCLONE.

Tears a Church From Its Foundations and Levels All Before It.

A terrific cyclone swept over Door county peninsula in Wisconsin, demolishing fully thirty buildings. The principal losses were suffered by the farmers.

At Clay Banks the large Shiloh Church was twisted from its foundations, lifted bodily into the air and dumped bottom up several rods from its foundations. It is a mass of bricks, stone and lumber, and has no semblance of a building. For a distance of twenty miles the cyclone cut a swath through timber and across farms, leveling everything before it. No one was killed, and only two persons are known to have been hurt.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

Richard Hershey of East Goshen Township, was seriously injured by the bursting of a gun.

Ex-Judge Harvey was painfully cut in the back of the head in a collision on the Allentown Traction Road. The injury is not serious.

Bernardino Di Jorio and Peter Antonio Passarella are under arrest at Hazleton, charged with blowing up the bakery of Matteo Girod on June 26.

The Bethlehem Iron Company has shipped side armor plates weighing sixty-eight tons for the Massachusetts, to Cramps' shipyard.

Richard Willis, 13 years old, of Fairview, near Altoona, becoming despondent because he could find no work to do, drank four ounces of laudanum and died in a few hours.

A horse driven by Mrs. Lewis Rousseau, at Bristol, was frightened by a passing train and dashed into a telegraph pole. Mrs. Rousseau sustained serious internal injuries and the carriage was demolished.

Thomas F. Moyer, aged about 70 years, and a tanner by occupation, while attempting to close a second-story window in the County Almshouse Hospital, Lebanon where he had been under treatment for a cancerous disease, fell to the ground and sustained injuries, which subsequently resulted in his death.

Alfred Moll, of South Allentown, was shot and dangerously wounded while attempting to rob the hen roost of John Wisand, of South Allentown. On Wednesday night a number of pullets were stolen from Mr. Wisand. Friday he anticipated another visit, and in the evening he kept watch with a shotgun. He had not long to wait, for soon two men were seen creeping with a bag in the direction of the hen house. Mr. Wisand took aim and fired. One of the men gave a yell and dropped to the ground, while the other escaped. Mr. Wisand was surprised to find that the wounded man was one of his neighbors, Alfred Moll. He was shot in the leg, and he is so seriously injured that amputation may be necessary. Moll said his companion was Charlie Schohl.

The large barn of J. L. Heyd at Camp Hill, was destroyed by fire. This year's crops, all the farming implements and three calves are involved in the loss, which is estimated at \$4000. The fire is supposed to have been accidentally caused by a tramp, who had been permitted to lodge in the barn during the night.

George W. Schrum, of York, an employee of the Western Maryland Railroad, was fatally injured at the Hanover yard. He attempted to board the engine tender and slipped, the tender and engine passing over him, cutting off both his legs. He was a new employee of the road having recently come from the West, where he had served in the United States Army.

As Mrs. Matthew Bach was returning to Mount Carmel from Mud Valley with \$75, the monies' wages of her three sons, she was attacked by three men, but made her escape safely by displaying an empty revolver and threatening to shoot to kill.

A little child of George Sager, of near Spottsville, drank a portion of a can of concentrated dye, and after suffering great agony for an hour died.

The remains of an unknown man were found near Pat Hester's Crossing, Shamokin, the notorious stamping point of the Mollie Maguire, on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad. The man had been literally ground to pieces, not a piece of his body large enough by which to identify him being found.

William Abbey, a 14-year-old boy of Millvale, Allegheny County, was lodged in jail at Uniontown, on a charge of horse stealing. He came to the home of Richard Herbert, near Connelsville, and told a pitiful story of his hard life since the death of his parents, which induced Mr. Herbert to take care of him. Young Abbey remained several weeks and did such light work as they gave him to do. Friday night he left, taking Mr. Herbert's riding horse, also his revolver and some other things. The horse and other articles stolen were recovered.

A four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Rowland, who live near Farmington, was playing in the barnyard while her grandmother was at work. Finally the child was misled, and after a long search she was found drowned in a can of milk.

Three masked men entered the house of Michael B. Hechtel, in Woodbury Township and demanded of Miss Bechtel that she play dance music. The young woman refused. The men then drew their revolvers and demanded money. Mr. Bechtel gave them \$10 which did not satisfy them. They then deliberately ransacked the house, taking money and other valuables. There is no clue to the identity of the robbers.

Mrs. Edward McGeehan is dying at her home in Georgetown, near Wilkes-Barre, of injuries inflicted by her intoxicated husband. He had been on a spree for some days, and returned home and from what can be learned from the children tried to get his wife to give him some money. She had none, and on her refusal he knocked her down, beat her with a pick handle, and then jumped on her head and chest with his heavy mining boots. He left her unconscious and bleeding profusely, and the eldest child, a boy of 10 years, ran to a neighbor's and gave the alarm. McGeehan was arrested in the woods, and when told that his wife was dying begged piteously to see her. He was jailed.

SWIFT TIME BY RAIL.

A New York Central Train Goes 147 Miles in 2 Hours and 15 Minutes.

A special train created a new record between Albany and Syracuse on the New York Central, making the 147 miles in two hours and fifteen minutes. The official time was: Left Albany 5.58.30 A. M.; arrived Syracuse 8.13.30. The train consisted of two cars, drawn by engine No. 993.

The New York World also ran a special exclusively for its edition and made time as follows: Left Albany 6.22.30 A. M.; arrived Syracuse 8.44.12. This train would have broken the record, but was frequently delayed in not getting clear track signals at signal towers. As it was she was within two minutes of the best previous record of 149 minutes 35 seconds.

DOCTORS BAFFLED.

A Patient Lives with Nearly Two Ounces of Lead in His Brain.

Part of one of two 38-calibre bullets imbedded in the brain of William Bert, who attempted to commit suicide a short time ago, was removed from his brain at Pittsburgh. An attempt was made to extract the other piece of lead, but they were surrounded by such vital organs that it was given up. Still, the doctors say that Bert may live for a number of years with one bullet and part of another, in his gray matter.

He bore the terrible ordeal through which he passed in the afternoon wonderfully well and was disappointed that both of the bullets had not been removed. The piece of bullet removed was fully three-quarters of an inch in length and was flattened, evidently from contact with the bone before it entered the brain.

To show how remarkable this case is it is only necessary to state that the probe was inserted to its entire length into the head without encountering any obstruction, and a probe can be passed to a depth of five inches. That Bert should live after all this has happened to him, and with nearly two ounces of lead attached to his brain, is the most remarkable occurrence that has ever developed in the history of surgery in this part of the country.

A CALL TO DR. TALMAGE.

First Presbyterian Church Invites Him to Become Its Co-Pastor.

The congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington, D. C., met, and by a unanimous vote decided to extend a call to the Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage to come to the church as co-pastor with Dr. Sunderland. The call, as read by Dr. Sunderland and adopted by the congregation, is as follows:

"The congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington, D. C., being of sufficient grounds well satisfied with the ministerial qualifications of you, the Rev. Dr. DeWitt Talmage, and having good hopes from our knowledge of your past eminent labors that your ministrations in the gospel will be profitable to our spiritual interests, do earnestly, unanimously, harmoniously and heartily, not one voice dissenting, call and desire you to undertake the office of co-pastor in said congregation, promising you in the discharge of your duty all proper support, encouragement and obedience in the Lord.

"And that you may be free from worldly cares and avocations, considering your well and wide-known ability and generosity, we do not assume to specify any definite sum of money for your recompense, but we do hereby promise, pledge and oblige ourselves to pay to you such sums of money and at such times as shall be mutually satisfactory during the time of your being and remaining in the relation to the said church to which we do hereby call you."

In presenting the call to the congregation Dr. Sunderland told them what had been done in the matter up to date and informed them of the conditions under which Dr. Talmage had said he would come.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN, ETC.		CANNED GOODS.	
FLOUR—Baltimore, Best Pat. #	@ \$ 0.25	POTATOES—Standard	95
High Grade Extra	0.45	Peas	1.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	65¢	Beans	85
CORN—No. 2 White	42	Onions	60
OATS—Southern & Penn.	23	Moist	50
RYE—No. 2	45	BIDES.	
Wheat—Choice Timothy	14.50	CITY STEERS	11 @ \$ 12
Good to Prime	14.00	City Cows	9 1/2
STRAW—Eye to ear	9.50	Southern No. 2	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Wheat Blossoms	5.00	POTATOES & VEGETABLES.	
Out Blossoms	6.00	POTATOES—Burbanks	30 @ \$ 43
CANNED GOODS.		ONIONS	1.25 @ 1.50
TOMATOES—Std. No. 3 & 5	70	PROVISIONS.	
No. 2	55	HOGS PRODUCTS—sheds	@ \$ 7
PEAS—Standard	95	Clean ribbles	8
Beans	85	Hams	11
Onions	60	Moss Pork, per bar	11.00
Moist	50	CARD—Crude	8
BIDES.		Best refined	7 1/2
CITY STEERS	11 @ \$ 12	BUTTER.	
City Cows	9 1/2	BUTTER—Fine Cream	72 @ \$ 23
Southern No. 2	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2	Under Run	19 @ 21
POTATOES & VEGETABLES.		Creamery Rolls	15 @ 17
POTATOES—Burbanks	30 @ \$ 43	CHEESE.	
ONIONS	1.25 @ 1.50	CHEESE—N.Y. Fancy	8 1/2 @ \$ 9 1/2
PROVISIONS.		N. Y. State	6
HOGS PRODUCTS—sheds	@ \$ 7	Swiss Cheese	8
Clean ribbles	8	EGGS.	
Hams	11	EGGS—State	15 @ \$ 15 1/2
Moss Pork, per bar	11.00	North Carolina	1
CARD—Crude	8	LIVE	