CRIPPLES BURN TO DEATH.

Destruction of the Surgical Institute at Indianapolis.

A Score of Patients Perish Amid Pitiful Scenes.

The Surgical Institute at Indianapolis, Ind., burned at midnight and twenty-one heipless, crippled children, inmates of the institution, lost their lives, and twenty other persons were injured, some of them badly. Two hundred and forty-six patients and thirty nurses sleeping in the two four-story buildings at the corner of Illinois and Georgia streets, on which the institute is located, were placed in imminent danger of

The fire started at midnight in the office building, above which were the wards for babes and mothers, and known as the A. B. C. departments. Smoke was discovered issuing from a room adjoining the operating-room back of the office. The fire is asserted to have started from spontaneous combus-tion of chemicals, and in fifteen minutes the

whole lower floor was in flames.

The attendants awakened all the patients. In the halls and supper rooms pandemonium reigned. Shrieks for help went up as the inmates realized their terrible situation. In inmates realized their terrible situation. In a few minutes white faces appeared at each window of the large building. The police, firemen, and attendants all worked diligently, and many patients were taken from the upper floors by means of the ladders and carried to places of safety by them. No attempt was made to save anything but life. The patients, both male and female, who could get about assisted in the work of res-

In the halls and on the stairways, before the fire had communicated to the main building, inmates wrapped in bed-clothing crawled and helped themselves along from one floor to another. The crowd turned in to help in the work of rescue. Cots were rudely constructed from mattresses, and policemen carried the helpless persons across the street to the new annex. At least 125 persons were taken out by the dremen and carried to adjoining stores

Seventy or eighty of the patients were carried to Weddel's restaurant. One of them said: "I was sleeping in my bed on the fourth floor. I awoke with a sense of strangulation. From less than a foot above my face and up to the celling was a dense mass of smoke. I just rolled off my bed. It was so hot I thought I was going to die. I called as loud as I could for help. Just then there was a crash of the door and a big colored man fell over me. He picked me up bodily, dashed through the halls

down stairways, and brought me here."

Ethel Piatt, an eight-year-old daughter of James M. Piatt, of Pinkneyville, Ill., was found in her bed on the third floor half strangled with smoke and helpless from spinal trouble. Wrapped in a blanket she was taken up in the arms of a fireness. was taken up in the arms of a firemen, carried down to the next floor, through dense oke and past roaring flames, to a window, and as the crowd gathered below and exended their arms she was thrown out. Her

limb was broken by the fall.
In a room on the "A. B. C." floor Mrs. E. D. Purdy was sleeping with her little daughter, and had only time to spring from her bed, throw a quilt over the crippled child, and, with nothing but her night-robe to protect her, attempted to make an escape. She ran into the halls, fell, recovered her feet and then attempted to make an escape. feet, and then stooping dragged her little girl about seventy-five feet to the top of a stairway. Again she took her child, now unconscious, in her arms, and had made her way half way down the steps eading to the third floor when she lost her balance and fell downward, the little one falling upon the mother and remaining up-permoet until she reached the landing about ten steps below. Here the mother and child were found by John Gavin and a commer-

were found by John rescued.

Lazarus Stearn, of Dubuque, Iowa, who had been an inmate of the institution about five months, was left in room 101. He was five months, was left in room to the parhelpless. The fire burned through tition at the foot of his bed, and burning boards fell on him. He lost consciousness. was removed by the police and firemen. but when taken to the restaurant it

found that his feet were terribly burned.

At the restaurant of A. J. Griffith, rectly west of the Institute, the scene was terrible. More than fifty rescued inmates were huddled in groups on the floor, from old men down to babies.

Nine bodies were taken from the upper floor of the main building. Three bodies were taken out of one room of the ruins. man and one woman, and another so badly burned as to make the sex undistin-

During the fire two women jumped from the windows. One of these was badly in jured, but another, who was caught by a man standing in the crowd below, escaped serious injury. Two others threw out their children which were caught and saved by

Twenty-one helpless cripples, and others, and twenty-one neighbor crappies, and others, and twenty of the institution, lost their lives and twenty other persons were injured, some of them badly, most of them slightly.

There was a total insurance of \$51,500 on the Surgical Institute buildings, furniture and surgical supplies, placed through the agency of McGillard & Dark. The loss will

THE BAY FELL SIX FEET. A Singular Phenomenon at Traverse

be at least \$40,000,

City, Mich. A curious phenomenon was observed at Traverse City, Mich., a few nights ago. At m few minutes before three o'clock the wells at the water works and the electric plants gave out simultaneously. Upon investiga-tion the lake shore was foun i entirely bare for fully one hundred feet from its usual line Steamboat docks were high and dry on the sandy beach and the waters had fallen just

six and a haif feet, as though an earthquake shock or great tidal wave had swept them from the bay. For fully an hour the city was in total darkness, and many townspeople assembled at the beach and upon the docks to view the curious freaks of the waves.

The waters rushed back with terrific

force, and as in a mighty wave as rapidly as they must have disappeared. Once before the water in the bay fell flvs and a half feet in two days, but this night's suiden fall discounts any record. As no strong breeze was blowing from off shore the mystery seems the more inexplicable.

A TERRIBLE REVENGE.

The Rival of a Shopkeeper and His Family Bunred to Death.

A peasant, who formerly kept a shop in the Government of Tools, Russia, became so poor the he begged for assistance from a rival in trade, whose success had caused his

ruin by attracting away customers. The rival refused to listen to the appeal. There upon the one that had lost his business determined upon a terrible revenge.

He procured a large quantity of kerosene and went to the house in which his rival and family lived. When it was dark he drenched the dwelling with kerosene and ret it on fice. family lived. When it was dark he dreached the dwelling with kerosane and set it on fire. The flames made rapid headway, and as the incendiary had deliberately barrod the only way of escape, the immates of the house, three women and seven children, were burned to death.

THE famine in many stusman province has stopped all business, except the wholesale stealing carried on by the officials.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate In the Senate.

17TH DAY.—The Vice-President laid some departmental communications before the Senate—Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, reported favorably the bill fixing the times of holding the District and Circuit courts of the District of Iowa. By unanimous consent the bill was passed—Mr. Faulkner, of West Virginia, reported favorably with amendments the Senate joint resolutions directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the State of West Virginia its proportion of the direct tax refund—La Abra claim was considered.

18TH DAY.—The President sent in a report

refund—La Abra claim was considered.

18th Day.—The President sent in a report from the Secretary of State respecting the awards of the Mixed-Claims Commission—These public building bills were passed, appropriating \$1,225,000; Monmouth Hot Springs, Yellowstone Park, \$10,000; Tampa, Fis., \$140,000; Waterbury, Conn., \$100,000; Hastings, Neb., \$250,000; Mansfield, Ohio, \$100,000; Norfolk, Neb., \$250,000; Jacksonville, Ill., \$75,000; Fergus Falls, Minn., \$100,000; Nashua, N. H., \$100,000; Zanesville, Ohio, \$100,000—The La Abra claim was discussed nearly all the session, with an average attendance of twenty-five Senators—Several appointments by the President were confirmed.

19th Day.—The Senate spent the morning hour—before 2 o'clock—on the calendar.

hour—before 2 o'clock—on the calendar, adopting a number of minor measures exclusively for the West—Eight public building bills were passed—The La Abra Claim bill went over again.

20TH DAY.—Mr. Cockrell reported favora-

20TH DAY.—Mr. Cockrell reported tavorably a bill to facilitate the settlement of claims for arrears of pay and bounty—Mr. Frye reported favorably Senate bills to establish a Marine Board, to regulate the marking of vessels on stem and stern and to protect the wages of seamen—These bills were introduced: Mr. McPherson—A bill to increase the efficiency of coast defences. Mr. Gallinger—To amend the Inter-State Commerce law. At the close of the morning merce law. At the close of the morning hour Mr. Stanford addressed the Senate in hour Mr. Stantord addressed the Senate in support of his bill to provide the Govern-ment with means sufficient to supply the National want of a sound circulating medium, through the instrumentality of a

In the House.

15TH DAY .- The seventh week of the see 15TH DAY.—The seventh week of the session began to-day with no rules for the guidance of the House, and its presiding officer still within the grasp of the grip. Speaker pro tem. McMillan therefore called the House together at noon. The bill relating to public building was read and explained. The House then proceeded to consider the bill prepared by the Joint Committee on Printing, regulating the whole subject of Government printing, introduced by Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee. The bill was read in extenso—The roll of States was their called and a large number of bills, etc., were called, and a large number of bills, etc., were

introduced for reference.

16TH DAY.—Chaplain Milburn in his prayer at the opening took cognizance of the Chilean situation—A number of executive locuments were presented and referred Mr. Oates, reported a bill changing the methods of taking depositions of witnesses in the United States courts, to conform to the method in vogue in the State where the case is pending. It was passed—Mr. Oates also reported his bill to prevent blackmailing in the territory under the jurisdiction of the United States.

under the jurisdiction of the United States. It provides a maximum panishment of \$1000 fine and one year's imprisonment. Passed.

—The bill to regulate the printing and distribution of public documents was killed.

17TH DAY.—Mr. Springer introduced his Free Wood bill and it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means—The Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures voted to introduce the Bland Free Silver bill—The House spent an hour and a quarter in the introduction of bills and consideration of inconsequental measures, and deration of inconsequental measures, and

18TH DAY .- Mr. Catchings (Miss.) re-18TH DAY.—Mr. Catchings (Miss.) reported the new code of rules, and they were ordered printed in the Record. The rules are those of the Fiftieth Congress so amended that riders on appropriation bills will be permitted when in the interest of retrenchment—A bill appropriating \$15,000 to complete the allotment of land to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians of Oklahoma (which brought on a debate, in which Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, took part—A resolu-ion was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the draw backs paid to importers of tin plato under the McKinley law, and of duties refunded to importers of salt for curing fish and meat.

MUTINY IN BRAZIL.

Prisoners Overpower Their Guards and Seize Two Forts.

Two hundred prisoners, confined in the Fortress of Santa Cruz, at the mouth of the harbor, Rio Janeiro, Brazil, broke out in mutiny a few nights since.

A number of them, who were arrested for misconduct in connection with the recent political disturbances, and were mostly tisans of the deposed Dictator, General onseca, appear to have taken the initiative They surprised and disarmed the guards and soldiers at the prison, seized all the arms and ammunition in the soldiers' quarters, which was sufficient to equip them all for effective service, and then marched upon and captured Forts Pico and Lage, that

guard the harbor.

They then elected as leader the man who had been foremost in their stroke for liberty. He announced that their object was the restoration of General de Fonseca to power, and made a formal demand to

that effect upon the authorities.

The latter simply clapped his messenger in jail and proceeded to gather troops and notify the navy to attack the forts. The insurgents began an irregular cannonade with the artillery in the forts, hoping, apparently, to compel the authorities to come

The musineers refused to surrender and the gunboats began a heavy bombardment of Fort Lage and soon rendered it untenantable. The mutineers speing no escape, and being unable to stand the storm of shells from the gunboats, threw down their arms.
Fort Pico was carried by storm, but when
the troops reached the walls of the fortress they met with slight resistance, the muti-

neers being panic stricken.

When the troops entered the fort they found the leader of the mutiny dead. He had taken his own life because he feared the

vengeance of the authorities.

The fortress prison of Santa Cruz, where the mutiny began, yielded after half an hour's bombardment. During the time the

forts were in possession of the mutineers, the latter fired upon the British steamship Ser-The prisoners were placed, after recapture,

under a strong guard, and the surviving ringleaders were loaded with manacles. OVERWEIGHTED BRIDGE.

Many Persons Crushed to Death, and Many Others Drowned.

A terrible catastrophe occurred at Tiffis, Russia, on the occasion of the blessing of the waters of the River Kurs. As a procession of the clergy and a dense crowd of people were crossing an arm of the river on a ten porary bridge, the structure collapsed under the weight of the mass of the people, and fell with its burden into the atream. The peothe weight of the mass of the people, and fell with its burden into the stream. The people nearest to the bridge tried to retreat, but were met by a dense crowd still surging onward. The result was a terrific struggle, in which many persons were crushed to death and scores were injured. In addition, a large number were drowned in the river

ONCE in eight years all of the locks on Inited States mail bags must be changed, ust now the Equipment Department of the costoffice is making over 250,000 old locks to

READY FOR WAR.

The Government's Preparations to Battle with Chile.

What Has Been Done by the War and Navy Departments.

The trouble with Chile on account of the attack on sailors belonging to the United States warship Baltimore in the streets of Valparaiso, and the unsatisfactory condition of affairs which followed the demand of our Government for reparation, prompted the Army and Navy Departments at Washington to prepare for the most serious outcome of the pending negotiations. A Washington pecial outlined the preparations made and the plan of campaign as follows:

If Secretary Tracy sees hope of a peaceful settlement of the Chilean trouble, he has not relaxed in any way the preparations he has been making. An entire plan of campaign

been making. An entire plan of campaign has been mapped, so far as it is possible to do so in advance of a possible settlement. The publication of any of the details would be manifestly improper, as it would furnish valuable aid to the Chileans, and would en-

able them to map out a line of defense. It may be said, however, that those who It may be said, however, that those who have hoped for a "short, sharp, and decisive" campaign, and peace in a few weeks, will in all probability be disappointed. No unnecessary time will be lost, but the extreme distance at which operations must be carried on will, in itself, be a serious obstacle. The plan of the department, contemplates an attack in force when the proper time comes, and that cannot be made until ame comes, and that cannot be made until the ships have been concentrated. As they are now widely separated, some at San Francisco, some at San Diego, some at Montevideo, some in the West Indies, and still others at New York and Norfolk, much time will necessarily elapse before they can all be gathered in the neighborhood of Val-

Another reason for delaying the decisive Another reason for delaying the decisive attack as long as possible is the lack of armored ships and the desire to get the Monterey ready as early as possible. If there is a collision in Chile, much will be expected from her, as she is superior to the Miantonomoh, not only in battery power, but in speed as well. Then there is the matter of supplying the fleet with coal and all kinds of provisions. For this work a large number provisions. For this work a large number of merchant steamers must be chartered,

and time will be required for this.

The destination of the Chilean fleet, which The destination of the Chilean neet, which commander Evans reported to be under sealed orders to sail from Valparaiso on Wednesday, is still a mystery at the Navy Department. It is possible that the intention may be to threaten San Francisco, but this is not very probable. It is much more likely that the vessels will go south to the Straits of Magellan. If they should go up to San Francisco, however, they would find that port much better protected than it is gen-erally supposed to be. The army has not been idle, and in addition to the guns in the forts, the channels are well planted with

torpedoes and submarine mines.

The War Department has thus far condoes and submarine mines. fined its war preparations to pushing for-ward the works of defense at San Francisco. There will be no immediate work for the army in the field and no steps have yet been army in the field and no steps have yet been taken to prepare for a military campaign. The work of the army in the war will be principally to occupy and hold the points captured by the navy. Troops will not be required for this serveice until some time after the naval operations have commenced, and it has not been necessary, therefore, to do more than prepare in a general way the plans for equipping and mobilizing the the plans for equipping and mobilizing the

It is estimated that at least 35,000 men It is estimated that at least 35,000 men will be needed, and possibly as many as 50,000. There has been some talk of sending 100,000 men, but officials of the War and Navy Departments, who have been in consultation on the subjuct, do not think more than 50,000, at the most, will be required. As most of the fighting must necessarily be done by the navy, there is no necessity for done by the navy, there is no necessity for taking so large an army as would be necessary if there was to be tighting on shore. Secretary Tracy this afternoon sent a

cable message to Commander Evans, of the Yorktown, at Valparaiso, instructing him to take the Balmaceda refuçers now under his protection to Callao and land them there, but to use his discretion as to the time of his The Secretary said this afternoon that no orders have been sent to the Bos-ton, at Callso, contemplating any change in her station. The departure of the Yorktown from Valparaiso would leave the United States without a single naval vessel in Chilean waters. The Yorktown could bardly make the trip from Valparaiso to Callao and return in less than a week's time. The distance between the two ports is about 1500 miles. As Captain Evans is vested with full discretion in the matter, it is not regarded as all likely that he will leave Valparaiso

The Valparaiso Outrage.

Captain William H. Jenkins, of the American steamship Keweens, was examined at Ban Francisco by Judge Remey as to his knowledge of the attack on the Baltimore sailors in Valparaiso on October 16 last. The Keweena was at Valparaiso at the time. Captain Jenkins testified that he was eating dinner at a hotel in the fashionable part of he city on the evening of October 16, when be heard the shouts of a mob outside ran out and found the mob attacking a Bal-timore sailor. The man tried to enter the ate but was repulsed by sentries who The mob then knocked the sailor down and beat him. The police afterward arrested

Captain Jenkins continued as follows: returned to the hotel and sat looking out of the window with a lady, when we saw a the window with a lady, when we saw a Baltimore sailor come running into the square, pursued by a mob, who were stoning him. One overtook him and knocked him down in the gutter. Another then picked up a paving stone, and, raising it high above his head, brought it down on the prostrate body. The heavy stone struck the sailor on the shoulder, knocking the man stiff. It was the most cruel thing I ever saw. The lady with me fainted at the sight. The police came up and carried the insensible body came up and carried the insensible body

The Captain declares that he had seen on the day of the assault about twenty Balti-more sailors on shore and all appeared sober. Those he saw attacked were certainly

CALL FOR CONVENTION.

Chairman Brice Issues the Formal Summons to the Democracy.

The Democratic National Committee has ssued from Washington this call;

To-day the National Democratic Committee, at a meeting held this day in the city of Washington, D. C. has appointed Tuesday, the 21st day of June, 1892, as the time and chosen the city of Chicago as the place for holding the National Democratic Conven-

Each State is entitled to a representation therein equal to double the number of the representation to which it is entitled in the next Electoral College, and each Territory and the District of Columbia shall have two

All Democratic conservatives, citizens of the United States, irrespective of past politi-cal associations and differences, who can unite with us in the effort for pure, economical and constitutional government, are cordially invited to join us in sending dele-

gates to the Convention.

CALVIN S. BRICE, Chairman.

SIMON P. SHERRIN, Secretary.

January 21, 1892.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

GLADSTONE has never used tobacco. EGYPT's new Khedive is but seventeen ears old.

GOVERNOR BUCHANAN, of Tennessee, is described as a man of great decision of char-

SIR HENRY DRUMMOND WOLFF has bee appointed British Embassador at Madrid, SPURGEON, the great London evangelist,

has so far recovered his health that he is able to revise his sermons for weekly publication. SPEAKER CRISP's hands and feet are as small and as neatly shaped as a woman's. Yet he is a large man, broad-chested and

EXTRAVAGANT as he was, Tewfik Pasha, the late Khedive of Egypt, couldn't spend one one-hundredth of his income. He had

THE Prince of Wales has begun to sign himself "Edward," instead of "Albert Ed-ward," indicating that when king he will be ward," indicat Edward VII. DAVID J. WILLIAM, of Saratoga, N. Y., is a hale and hearty veteran of the War of 1812. He recently celebrated his one hundred and second birthday.

HERBERT SPENCER, the philosopher, lives very quietely near Regent's Park, London, England, happy in the companionship of a few old triends and his books.

THERE is a rumor that the Duke and Duchess of Mariborough (formerly Mrs. Hammersley) will come to this country to live, because snubbed in England.

THE Duke of Cambridge, who is a cousin of Queen Victoria and Generalissimo of the British army, has the reputation of using the most violent language of anybody in the English army.

SECRETARY ELKINS, Postmaster-General Wanamaker, Judge Nathan H. Goff, Sena-tor John G. Carlisle and Benator Arthur P. Gorman are among the most conspicuous smooth-shaven men in public life.

PRESIDENT SENOR DON JORGE MONTT, of Chile, who is declared to be "not a painfully brilliant man," endeared himself to the Chile ans by the bravery he displayed while com-mandant of the sloop of war O'Higgins. THE death of ex-Postmaster-General Cres-

leaves General Schoffeld, Hamilton Fish, George S. Boutwell, E. Rockwood Hoar and ex-Secretary Robeson as the prominent surviving members of Grant's RUDYARD KIPLING, the well-known story

writer, was married in London, England, a few days since, to Miss Balestier, sister of the young American novelist, Wolcott Baleswho died recently at Dresden, Germany, from typhoid fever.

JOHN R. THOMAS, one of the pioneers of Illinois, who has just celebrated his ninety-second birthday at Bellville, was one of the founders of the Republican party. During the memorable campaign in Illinois between Lincoln and Douglass he was one of the leaders of the then new party in Southern

IRRIGATION IN MONTANA.

Statistics Gathered by the United States Census Bureau.

The United States Census Bureau issued from Washington a bulletin upon the subject of irrigation in Montana. It is shown that in that State there are 3706 farms that

that in that State there are 3706 farms that are irrigated out of a total number of 5664. The total area of land upon which crops were raised by irragation in the census year ending May 31, 1890, was 250,582 acres, in addition to which there were approximately 217,000 acres irrigated for grazing purposes. The average size of the irrigated farms, or, more strictly, of irrigated portions of farms on which crops were raised, is ninety-five acres. The average first cost of water right is \$4.63 per acre and the average cost of preparing the soil for cultivation, including the purchase price of the land, in \$9.54 per acre. The average present value of the irrigated land of the State, including buildings, etc., is reported as \$49.50 per acre, showing an apported as \$49.50 per acre, showing an ap-parent profit, less cost of buildings, of \$35.33 The average annual cost of water per acre. ninety-five cents per acre, is ninety-five cents per acre, which, deducted from the average annual value of products per acre, leaves an average annual return of \$12.61 per acre.

In this investigation the Census Office has restricted itself to land on which crops were actually raised by irrigation during the year

1880. Farms and stock ranches irrigated merely for grazing purposes are not taken into account except a statement as to their approximate area.

RUSSIANS LIE UNBURIED Starved Villagers Take the Sacra

ment and Then Wait for Death. The London Standard has received an account of the famine from the Government of Orenburg, on the Russo-Asiatic frontier. One instance is mentioned which throws a lurid light upon the situation. The inhabitants of Cheliabinsk have fled from the dis-

trict by hundreds to avoid starvation. Bodies of men, women and children and carcasses orses and cattle lie unburied in the houses The few persons who remain subsist or ry herbs. The traveler from the district dry herbs.

who brings this story says when he arrived there nobody he saw had partaken of any food for three days. The inhabitants of one village took the last sacrament together in expectation of death.

DOUBLE HANGING.

A Man and a Woman Perish on One Scaffold in Virginia.

A double execution at Danville, Va., a few days since, was the first hanging in that city during thirty-five years. The principals in the tragedy were James Lyles and Margaret J. Lashley, both colored, and the crime for which they were hanged was the murder of George Lashley, the husband of the woman, by Lyles, while Margaret Lashley figured as an accomplice. The murder was committed in North Danville on October 26, 1890.

SCORES CRUSHED.

Roof of a Church in Russia Falls

Upon the Congregation, A frightful accident occurred a few days since at Slobodskoj, sixteen miles from Viatks, Russia. While worship was going on, the roof of a church fell in, crushing with its great rafters many of the congregation.
The people of the town hurried to the rescue and aided in the extricating of the dead and the injured. Fire also broke out.
The number of killed and injured was estimated at a statement of the control o mated at sixty-five or seventy.

GREAT BRITAIN has been agitated in the past by the American use of the word "blizzard," and has professed utter ignorance as to its meaning. Recent experiences with storms will go far toward enlightening the "right little, tight little island."

JOHN SULLIVAN says that he doesn't want any chloride of gold in his'n. John would rather be tight than be Mi President.

MR. BLAINE AGAIN ILL.

An Attack Compelled Him to Leave

a Cabinet Meeting. Secretary Blaine while at a Cabinet meeting in Washington suffered another attack of indigestion, accompanied with nausea, and felt so uncomfortable that he left the meeting about 12:15 P. M., with Secretary Elkins.

in the latter's carriage.

Mr. Blaine came to the White House at about 11:45 o'clock, and seemed to be in good health, but he had not been there more than half an hour when he complained of nausea, and said he felt weak and faint. He sug-gested that he had better go home, and Secre-tary Elkins agreed to go with him. They drove to Mr. Blaine's house in the Postmaster-General's carriage which happened to be the most convenient at the time, Mr. Blaine's not being there. His regular physician was soon in attendance and Mr. Blaine was soon

relieved of all feeling of nausea.

The attack was somewhat similar to the one of a fortnight previous, but was not nearly so serious, and yielded much more readily to treatment. The doctors thought it would not be likely to have any serious or permanent effect,

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country

Ber

Produce Quoted in New 1	OFK,
BEANS AND PEAS.	
ans-Marrow, 1891, choice. \$2 25	@8 -
Medium, 1891, choica 1 85	@ 190
Pea, 1891, choice 1 90	@ !
White kidney, 1891, choice 2 50	(d)
Red kidney, 1891, choice, 2 00	@ 205
Black turtle soup, 1891. 2 90	@ 295
Yellow eye, 1891, choice	@ 200
Lima, Cal., per bush, 190	@ 195
Foreign, medium, 1891 1 70	@ 180
een peas, 1891, per bush 1 35	(0)
1901 bears	Ø 1 W 1

BUTTER. Creamery-State, fall, tubs.

Penn, extras..... Elgin, extras..... Other West, extras..... 31 @ 31%@ 31 @ State dairy—half firkin tubs, fall ends, extras.... H. f. tubs and pails, 1sts. H. f. tubs and pails, 2is. Welsh tubs, extras..... Welsh tubs, 1sts..... Western—Im. creamery, lsts.
Im. creamery, 2ds.
Im. creamery, 3ds.
Factory—Fresh, extras....

-Fresh, extras..... Fresh, 2ds to 1sts...... CHEESE. State factory-Full cream,

fall, fancy..... Full cream, fall, fine.... Full cream, ran, une...
Common to fair.....
Part skims, choice....
Part skims, good to prime 10% 8%@ Part skims, com. to fair. Full skims......
Pennsylvania—Skims..... EGGS. State and Penn-Fresh..... Western - Fresh, fancy.....

Fresh, fair to good..... Southern—Fresh, per doz.... Western-Ice house...... Limed, per doz..... FRUITS AND BERRIES-FRESH. Apples—King, per bbl..... 2 50 @ 3 00
Spitzenberg, per bbl..... 2 50 @ 3 00
Baldwin, per d. h. bbl. 1 50 @ 2 00
Greenings, per d. h. bbl. 1 37 @ 1 75
Grape:—Western N. Y., Catawba, 5 lb basket 8 @ 44 Western N. Y., Concord. 10 @ 12

HOPS. State-1891, choice, per lb... 24 (d) 19 (d) 2436 1890, choice, per lb..... 1890, common to prime.. Old olds..... LIVE POULTRY. Fowls-Jersey, State, Penn., Western, per lb...... Chickens, Western...... Roosters, old, per lb......

1134 Turkeys, per fb.... Ducks-N. J., N. Y., Penn., 1234 DRESSED POULTRY-DRY PACKED. Turkeys-Jersey and Md., 1b

State and Penn., per ib... Chickens—Phila., per lb.... Jersey, per lb........ State and Penn., per lb... Fowls-State and Penn., lb .. Western, per lb...... Ducks—Jersey, per lb.....
State and Penn., per lb...
Geese, Jersey and Md., fancy
Squabs—White, per doz.... Dark, per doz 200 (£ 25)

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES. Potatoes—Jersey, bulk, bbl.. 75 @ 125 State Rose and Hebron, L. I., in bulk, per bbl... — weet potatoes, Jersey, bbl.. 1 50 -Connecticut, red, bbl 2 25 Orange County, red, bbl. 2 00 Orange County, yellow. 2 00 Eastern, yellow, per bbl. 2 25 Eastern, white, per bbl. 500 Squash—L. I., marrow, bbl. 75
L. I., Hubbard, per bbl. 1 00
Turnips, Canada, per bbl. 50
Celery—Mich., per doz. roots. 15
Long Island and Jersey, 62 1.00

75 @ 109 LIVE STOCK.

Drossed..... 4%3 GRAIN, ETC. Plour-City Mill Extra.... 5 00 @ 5 10 Patents..... 5 25 @ 5 30 Patents...... 5 25 Wheat—No, 2 Red...... Rye—State
Rye—State
Barley—Two-rowed State...
Corn—Ungraded Mixed...
Oats—No. 1 White...
Mixed Western
Hay—Good to Choice... 11736 80 g 63 g

Straw-Long Rye...... 65 62 70 Lard-City Steam..... 96.10 2 06.15c FURS AND SKINS. Enstern & Northwestern

Raccoon, each.
Skunk, black.... 1
Skunk, half strpd
Skunk, striped...
Skunk, white.... Opossum, large.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JANUARY 31.

Lesson Text: "The Suffering Saviour," Isaiah, liii., 1-12-Golden Text: Isalah, lili., 6-

Commentary.

1. "Who hath believed our report? And to whom is the arm of the Lord revealed?" Some one has said that this section, chapter ii., 13 to liii., 12, reads as if written beneath the cross on Golgoths. It is the unraveling of Psalms xxii, and cx.; and is the most central, deepest and loftiest portion of Old Testrai, deepest and lottlest portion of Old Testament prophecy. From the first intimation of a Deliverer (ien. iii., 15) onward, He is repeatedly foretold as a suffering Eaviour (Luke xxiv., 26), but here we have the most complete description of His sufferings in the whole Old Testament.

whole Old Testament.

2. "He hath no form nor comeliness, and when we shall see Him, there is no beauty that we should desire Him." Like the tabernacle in the wilderness, there was no outward beauty to the surrounding nations, but Israel could tell of the holy place, and the holy of holies, with yessels of pure gold. the holy of holies, with vessels of pure gold, and the glory of God between the corruin. To the unsaved Jesus is still uncractive, while they eagerly follow the attractions of the world, the flesh and the devil.

3. "He is despised and reject of men, a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief." He was so unlike other men; He never considered Himself; did, not His own wilk sought not His own glory; never sought to be made much of, but was always honoring His Father. Self-sacrifice consumed Him as a fever; a man of constant and painful endurance misunderstood, slandered, de-spised and rejecteds how all this will come

spised and rejecteds how all this will come home to Israel wheat they see Him coming in power and giory (Zech. xli., 10).

4. "Surely He hath borne our griefs and carried our sorrows; yet we did esteem Him stricken, smitten of God and afflicted." He was our substitute, in our stead, a vicarious sacrifice; but we, like Job's friends, thought He deserved it; thus will Israel confess in that day.
5. "But He was wounded for our trans-

gressions, He was bruised for our iniquities, and with His stripes we are healed." Could there be any stronger expressions to denote a violent and painful death? The precise manner of it is more fully described in Ps. xxii., 16, "They pierced My hands and My feet." Read this verse with "my" instead of "our" in the first three clauses, and read "I am" instead of "we are" in the fourth clause, and with all you heart thank Him that it is er. "All we, like sheep, have gone astray;

we have turned every one to his own way; and the Lord hath laid on Him the iniquity of us all." Many readily believe the first two clauses, but how few receive the last. 7. "He is brought as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before her shearers shugher, and as a sneep cere but heath." Is dumb, so He openeth not his mouth." Shorn of comfort, honor, good name, life, a lamb led out to die, see how He was oppressed and afflicted, and still let your hear; say, "All for me?" When He suffered He threatened not, thus leaving us an example.

8. 'He was taken from prison and from judgment, and who shall declare His gen-eration." Taken away by distress and judgment is the marginal reading, which agrees nearly with the R. V 9. "And He made His grave with the wicked and with the rich in His death, be-

cause He had done no violence, neither was any deceit in His mouth." Not only do we read of His cruel treatment, sufferings, and death as if recorded by an eye witness, but also the events of His burial; and how liter-ally all was fulfilled we know. The kindness and devotion of Joseph of Arimathea rescued His body from the authorities and from the grave prepared with those of the malcfac-tors, and gives it burial in His own new tomb (John xix., 38-42).

tomb (John XIX., 38-42).

10. "Yet it pleased the Lord to bruise Him. He shall prolong His days, and the pleasure of the Lord shall prosper in His hand." Not only His sufferings, death and burial, but also His resurrection is here recordea; for how could one's days be proionged who was de resurrection. See the same great truth in Ps. xvi., 8-11; Acts ii., 25-31. Observe in the first sentence of this verse from washes came His greatest sufferings. All through the sinless one, He became our sin offering, and our sins being laid on Him, God spared not His own Son. The wrath of God against

11. "He shall see of the travail of His soul, and shall be satisfied." Not only His resur-rection, but His future giory clearly tore told. He shall in due time see the full re-sult of all His sufferings and He shall be satisfied. This is all clear to Him, and He is not discouraged by things as they have been or are now, for He is sure of final triumph (Num, xiv., 21; Rev. xi., 15). Let us with eyes and heart fixed on Him go calmly diligently serving Him, and like Him re ing in the consummation (Isa, xiii, 4; 1 Pet.

12. "Therefore will I divide Him a por-

tion with the great, and He shall divide the

spoil with the strong because He hath poured out His soul unto death." Observe w often He is spoken of in this lesson as suffering for iniquity, transgressson and sin. Compare the biessing of Ps. xxxii., 1, 2, and see in Acts viii., 23-39, how a certain man entered into this blessedness by the opening up to him of this very chapter in Isaiah. If we enjoy the forgiveness of sins through His finished work (and there is no other way), then we shall share with Him the glory of His kingdom (Dan. vii., 27 Rev. v., 9, 10 iii., 21). But if not hid in Him who suffered in our stead, then there must come to all such the everlasting torment of Math. xxv., 41; II Thesa. i., 7-9; Rev. xiv., 9-11; xx., 15; xxi., 8. The sufferings of the seed of the woman, the seed of Abraham and of David, the Son of Man and Abraham and of David, the Son of Man and Son of God, are the scarlet line running through the whole Bible from beginning to end, and we cannot place too much emphasis upon the fact that these sufferings were substitutionary. He suffered in our stead with our sins actually laid upon Him. Otherwise there is no meaning to verses 4, 5, 6 of this chapter, and to such passages as 11 Cor. v., 21: I Pet. ii., 24. Let no one rob you of this great truth or try to explain it away. Hold to the very words of the Scriptures in their very simplest significance and die for them if need be. Remember those who overcame by the blood of the lamb, and by the word of their testimony and loved not their lives unto the death (Rev. xii, 11.) A truth we are not willing (Rev. xii, 11.) A truth we are not willing to suffer for we do not think very much of. to suffer for we do not take the poured out His soul unto death for us, willing to be counted a transgressor and die under a false accusation. If we are filled with His great spirit, suffering will not terminate the suffering will not terminate the suffering will be the suffering will not terminate the suffering will not terminate the suffering will be suffering to the suffering will not terminate the suffering will be suffering to the suffering will be suffering to the suffering terminate the suffering will be suffering to the suffering terminate the

rify us; if only we may glor-fy flim, and have a little part in the fellowship of His sufferings (Phil. L. 2). 29; iit, 10.)—Lesson Helper. IF a man asks you to point out his errors, that he may improve on them, don't take him at his word. Men don't like to be taken at their word in things like that. The best friends we ever knew were never so friendly after a certain unlucks day when one friend suggested to another that he he pay a little more attention to his

sp"lling. An inspired writer long ago wrote: "A foolish son is the calamity of his father." A modern author wrote: "How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child." Both maxims have been emphasized by the criminal acts of the sons of distinguished men.