### A PRICE UPON HIS HEAD. Career of Catrino E. Garza, Leader of the Mexican Revolutionists.



#### CATRINO E. GARZA

Senor Garza, who is attracting considerable attention from the Government of Mexico and the United States troops stationed in Texas, through his efforts to create tioned in Texas, through his efforts to create a revolution against the Government of President Diaz, and to recruit his small band from among the Mexicans on both sides of the Rio Grande, is a man of more than ordinarily interesting personality. Born in Matamoras, Mexico, he began life there in a printing office. From here he removed to Brownsville, Texas, where he attended the public schools. Later he went to the Uni-versity of Mexico, and after his graduation from that institution, entered the Mexican army, from which he was dismissed for gross misconduct, and was compelled to flee gross misconduct, and was compelled to flee the country to escape further punishment. He is reputed to be a desperate man, and has been involved in several quarrels which ended in assassinations, the most notable of which was the killing of General Martinez, at Laredo

Garza is about forty years old, and speaks English well. He was at one time connected with the Mexican Consulate at St. Louis, Mo., and is fully as much at home on the Texas side of the Rio Grande as he is on toe Mexican soil. About six months ago he gathered a little band of political refugees and discontents about him and began his revolutionary operations, which the Mexican officials assert had only robbery and pillage for their object. The Mexican Government offered a heavy reward for Garza's capture, and also had in its possession a list of names of prominent persons who are said to be ac-tive sympathizers of his movement.

#### WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

CEYLON will conduct a tea-house on Midway Plaisance.

A PARADE, participated in by 24,000 bicyclists, may be a sight at the Exposition.

OUEEN MARGARET, of Italy, has promised to loan her famous collection of rare laces for exhibition at the Fair.

THE Governor of Dutch Guiana has appointed a commission of thirteen to superin-tend the exhibit which that colony will make at the Fair.

Iowa, in its exhibits at the Exposition, will show the various forms in which corn products are useful as food, and also the processes of their preparation.

THE Sultan of Turkey has consented to the erection of a mosque at the Exposition grounds for the religious services of Mohammadans who attend the Fair.

THE Pennsylvania coal operators want to nstruct a building entirely of anthracite coal at the Exposition, and to have 50,000 tons of best anthracite on exhibition. REGULATIONS for exhibitors in the several

Departments of the Exposition have been issued and can be obtained by all intending exhibitors by applying for them, either in person or by mail.

THE resources and industries of the State

## FREE COINAGE.

The Minority Report Against the Passage of the Bland Bill.

The report just filed in Washington of the minority members of the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures against the passage of the Bland Free Coinage bill is signed by Messrs. Tracy, of New York; Taylor, of Illinois; Stone, of Pennsyl-vania; Williams, of Massachusetts, and Johnson, of North Dakota. The Johnson, of North Dakota. The minority review the silver question, protest vigorously against the Bland bill, and re-commend the passage of a measure author-izing the President to invite an internal monetary conference.

The report says that the first eight lines of the Bland bill develop its true purpose. They provide for two different dollars and a compulsion upon the citizen to receive either in payment of debts due him.

either in payment of debts due him. "It does not require any knowledge of monetary or financial views," the report says, "to demonstrate that the com-pulsion of the legaltender power must force upon the creditor a cheaper and debased dollar. Few debtors will pay 100 cents to discharge their obligations when seventy cents will suffice in law. This bill converts all existing Government paper bill converts all existing Government paper into paper which may be paid in silver, and leaves no paper which must be paid in gold."

The minority say that the only escape from a single silver dollar standard under the Bland bill is an immediate and permanent elevation of the price of silver bullion to the price represented by the ratio of sixteen to one between silver and gold. This price, it is said, is \$1.391/ per ounce. The minority argues that the Bland bill will bring silver from foreign countries. The United States, it says, is the only source of supply to Europe, and our gold, by virtue of the bill, becomes available to take the place of unstable silver.

Silver coming from abroad would, it is held, destroy the gold standard. After arguing that legislation has failed to raise price of silver, the minority comment on effect of a silver standard as follows: the

'The adoption of a single standard, then, would place the dollar unit at once at the mercy of the silver bullion market, and obligations now outstanding, incurred upon the gold basis, would be payable in a depreciated. silver dollar worth only what the world should think it to be worth at a given point of time. Thus to depreciate our standard of payments is clearly partial repudiation and

ayments is clearly partial reputation and unqualifiedly dishonest and fraudulent." As to the effect of the bill, the minority says that to depreciate by thirty or forty per cent. the value of savings banks securities, which it is claimed the bill will do, would rob millions of our industrious citizens of their hard-sarred savings. citizens of their hard-earned savings. Depreciate the standard of the dollar and

every pensioner of the country, every holder of a policy of insurance, every widow and orphan enjoying the proceeds of trust funds, will by so much suffer from this fraudulent reduction of the standard of the country. The revenues of the Government will be depreciated in like manner, and every dollar received in duties and other taxes will represent about two-thirds of the amount now fixed by law Appended to the report is a bill authoriz-ing the President to invite an internation-! netary conference.

# THE LABOR WORLD.

#### JAPAN women load vessels.

MACHINISTS have 230 unions. INDIANA miners earn \$18 a month.

NEW YORK insurance clerks are organized. THERE are 30,000 Brotherhood engineers. WARSAW, Poland, has women car conduc-

NEW SOUTH WALES bakers work eight

NEW YORK cloakmakers average \$5 and SEVENTY THOUSAND workmen are idle in

Vi nna, Austria LONDON, England, will have a World's Labor Exposit

## FOUR MINERS KILLED.

Crushed to Death by the Roof Timbers Giving Away.

Timbers in the roof of the Arnold ore mine at Ferona, N. Y., gave away a few mornings ago while the full force of men was at

The following men were killed outright: Conrad Dewey, single man; William Nolan,

Conrad Dewey, single man; William Nolan, aged forty-five, married and father of a large family; Henry Patnow, aged forty-nine, married. The following were severely wounded: Patrick Dowd, who subsequently died of his injuries, leaving a wife and family; Thomas Russell, who was badly cut on the head; Alexander Dupleas and Antonie Lamarke.

FRED DEHLE, a farmer at Germantown, Cal., was fatally injured by an explosion of a "sheep dip can," which he was using as a boiler to furnish steam to run a miniat engine of a new design preparatory to ap-plying for a patent on the engine.

#### THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York,

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans-Marrow, 1891, choice.#2 05 @#2 20
Medium, 1891, choice 1 77%@ 180
Pes, 1891, choice 1 77%@ 180
White kidney, 1891, choice - @ 2 50
Red kidney, 1891, choice. 2 00 @ 2 10
Binck turtle soup, 1891. 3 00 @ 3 10
Yellow eye, 1891, choice, 1 70 @ 1 75
Lima, Cal., per bush 1 70 @ 1 80
Foreign, medium, 1891, 1 60 @ 1 70
Green peas, 1831, per bush, 1 27%@ 1 30
1891, bags 1 22%@ -
1891, Scotch @ 1 17/4
Terrane and the second s

23

25

22

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21

18 17

20

123%

1134 1034 1034

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31/

2634

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7 @

BUTTER.

Creamery-State, fall, tubs.	20	æ
Penn, extras	.30	
Elgip, extras	-	a
Other West, extras	29%	
State dairy-half firkin tubs,	/3	ies.
fall ends, extras	25	a
	23	
H. f. tubs and pails, ists.		Ø
H. f. tubs and pails, 21s.	19	60
Welsh tubs, extras	26	G
Welsh tubs, 1sts	23	a
Welsh tubs, 2ds	20	a
Tubs, thirds	-	œ
Western-Im. creamery, 1sts.	23	à
Im. creamery, 3ds	20	à
Im. creamery, 2ds	18	à
Factory Presh orteas	23	
Factory-Fresh, extras		æ
Fresh, 1sts	20	0
Fresh, 2ds	17	a
Fourths to 3ds, per Ib	16	a
Rolls-Fresh, extras	21	à
Fresh, 2ds to 1sts	17	a.
	-	-
AND		

CHEESE.

State Inctory-Full cream,	
fall, fancy	13 @
Full cream, fall, fine	- @
Fuil cr. good to prime	11 @
Common to fair	9% @
Part skims, choice	10 62
Part skims, good to prime	8%@
Part skims, com. to fair.	6 60
Full skims	3 @
Pennsylvania-Skims	3 60

EGGS.

State and Penn-Fresh	-	a	27
Western - Fresh, fancy	265	10	27
Fresh, fair to good	23		-
Southern-Fresh, per doz	26		265
Western-Ice house	15		20
Limed, per doz	20	ĕ	213
FRUITS AND BERRIES-	-FRES	SH.	
Apples-King, per bbl	2 00	a	2 50
Spitzenberg, per bbl	2 00	a	3 50
Baldwin, per d. h. bbl		G.	3 12
Greenings, per d. h. bbl.			1 75
Grapes-Western N. Y., Ca-			
tawba, 51b basket	12	G	16
Western N. Y., Concord.	10	à	
HOPS.			
State-1891, choice, per ib		a	25
1891, prime	23	a	24
1891, common to good	19	a	28
1890, choice, per lb	18	à	19
a distanti	Contraction of the local division of the loc	100	

1890, common to prime.. 13 @

LIVE POULTRY.

Old olds.....

Fowis-Jersey, State, Pcan.,

# REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUN DAY SERMON.

Subject: "Heavenly Congratulations."

TEXT: "Likewise joy shall be in heaven over one sinner that repenteth, more than over ninety and nine just persons who need no repentance."-Luke xv., 7

A lost sheep! Nothing can be more thor-oughly lost. I look through the window of a shepherd's house at night. The candles are lighted. The shepherd has just placed his staff against the mantle. He has taken off his coat, shaken out of it the dust and hung it up. I see by the candle light that there are neighbors who have come in. The shepherd, fagged out with the long tramp, sits down on a bench, and the wife and the children and the neighbors say to him. children and the neighbors say to him, "Come, now, tell us how you found the poor thing." "Well," he says, "this morning I went out to the yard to look at the flock. No sooner had I looked over the No sooner had I looked over the fence than I saw something wrong. The fact was they did not count right. Ninety-five, ninety-six, ninety-seven, ninety-eight, ninety-nine-only ninety-nine McDonald, you know we had a hundred. And liwonder which one was gone, and I began again, and I counted ninety-five, began again, and I counted innety-live, minety-six, ninety-seven, ninety-eight, nine-ty-nine. Well, I whistled up the dogs, and I started on the fields and across the bridges, and I tracked the moors, and I leaped the gullies, but no bleating of the poor thing did I hear. I said to myself, The lamb must have fallen into a ditch, or a weak of walves from the mountain or a pack of wolves from the mountain must have torn it to pieces and sucked its life out.' But I could not give it up. You see it was a pet lamb. It was that one with the black spot on the right shoulder that used to come and lick my hand as I crossed the field, and somehow I could not give it up. So I went on and on and on until after awhile I heard the dogs bark, and I said, 'What's that? Then I hastened to the top of the hill, and I looked down and there I saw the poor lamb. It had fallen into the ditch or a pack of wolves from the mountain poor lamb. It had fallen into the ditch and as I came where it was and bent over the ditch and stooped down to lift the poor thing out, I wish you could have seen the loving and imploring and tender way it looked at me. I lifted it out, and it was all covered with the slush and the mud. It was an awful thing to do, but I lifted it out, and it was so lame and so weak it could not walk alone, so I threw it over my shoulder and I started homeward, and the condition of that lamb you may judge of from dition of that iamb you may judge of from the coat which I have just hung up. But I tramped on and on until it is safe in the yard, poor thing! Thank God, thank God!" Then the shepherd's wife spread the table and brought out the best fare that the cabin could afford, and they sat up very late that night, and they talked, and they laughed, and they sang, and they ate, and they laughed, and they ganged and tal over area in the danced, and told over and over again the story of the lost sheep that was found.

With such tenderness and rusticity of illustration does Christ represent the soul's going off and the soul's coming back, when He says, "Likewise there is joy in heaven among the angels of God over one sinner that presentath more then over one sinner that repenteth, more than over ninety and nine just persons that need no repentan To repent is to feel that you are bad, and to be sorry about it, and to turn over a new leaf, and to pray for forgiveness and help. Just as soon as a man does that, they hear right away of it in heaven

There are no gossips in glory going around to chatter and laugh when a man fails, but there are many souls in glory who are glad to run about and tell it when a man is saved. The news goes very quick from gate to gate, and from north wall to south wall, and from east wall to west wall, and in three minutes every citizen of heaven has heard of it, for "there is joy in heaven among the angels of God over one sinner

among the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth." I can very easily understand how there should be joy in heaven over a Pentecost with three thousand souls saved in one day -no mystery about that; I can understand how there should be joy in heaven over the Parish of Schotts, when four hundred souls were saved under one sermon of Mr. Livingston; I can understand how there should be joy in heaven over the great awakening in the time of Harland Page, when in one yea four hundred and seventy-three thousand souls were brought to God in the United States; I can understand very easily how there should be joy in heaven over five hun-dred thousand souls converted in 1857, in this country; but mark ycu, my text an-nounces there is joy in heaven among the angels of God over one, just one, sinner that

this house to-day who could go out with a torch and kindle a new bonfire of victory on the hills of heaven. If you would this day repent and come to God, the news of your salvation would reach heaven, and then, hark! to the shout of the ransomed. Your little child went away from you into the good land. While she was here you brought her all kinds of beautiful presents. Sometimes you came home at nichtfall brought her all kinds of beautiful presents. Sometimes you came home at nightfall with your pockets full of gifts for her, and no sooner did you put your night key into the latch than she began at you, saying, "Father, what have you brought me?" She is now before the throne of God. Can you bring her a gift to-day? You may. Coming to Christ and repenting of sin, the tidings will go up to the throne of God and your child will hear of it. Oh, what a gift for her soul to-day! She will skip with new glad-ness on the everlasting hills when she hears ness on the everlasting hills when she hears

My subject also impresses me with the My subject also impresses me with the idea that heaven and earth are in close sym-pathy. People talk of heaven as though it were a great way off. They say it is hun-dreds of thousands of miles before you reach the first star, and then you go hun-dreds of thousands of miles before you get to the second star, and then it is millions of miles before you reach heaven. They are miles before you reach heaven. They say heaven is the center of the universe and we are on the rim of the universe. That is not the idea of my text. I think the heart of heaven beats very close to our world. We measure distances by the time taken to traverse those distances. It used to be a long distance to San Fran-

cisco. Many weeks and months were passed before you could reach that city. Now it is six or seven days. It used to be six weeks before you could voy age from here to Liver-pool. Now you can go that distance is six or seven days. And so I measure the dis-tance between earth and heaven, and I find it is only a flash. It is one instant here and enother instant there. another instant there. It is very near to-day. Do you not feel the breath of heaven day, bo you not test the oreath of heaven on your face? Christ says in one place it is not twenty-four bours' distance, when He says to the penitent thief, "This day, this day, shalt thou be with Me in paradise." It is not a day, it is not an hour, it is not a minute, it is not a second.

Oh, how near heaven is to earth. By oceanic cables you send a message. As it is expensive to send a message, you compress a great deal of meaning in a few words. Somstimes in two words you can put vast meaning. And it seems to me that the angels of God who carry news from earth to heaven need to take up this hour in regard to your soul, only two words in order to kindle with gladness all the redeemed before the throne, only two words, "Father saved," "mother saved," "son saved," "daughter saved." And "there is joy in heaven among the angels of God over one

sinner that repenteth." My subject also impresses me with the fact that the salvation of the soul is of vast importance. If you should make \$230,000 this year, do you suppose that news would be carried to heaven? It would not be of enough importance or significance to be car-ried heavenward. If at the next quadren-nial election you are made President of the United States do you suppose that news United States, do you suppose that news would be carried to heaven? Do you suppose that the news of a revolution in France Spain would be carried to heaven? These things are not of enough importance, but there is one item that is sure to be carried. It is the salvation of your soul. It is your repentance before God.

The flying hoofs of Gof's couriers clash through the gates and the news goes from gate to mansion, and from mansion to tem-ple, and from temple to throne, and "there is joy in heaven" among the angels of God over one sinner forgiven. It must be of vast mportance to be of any moment in heaven. your salvation in that land where gladnesse are the every day occurrence, in that land where the common stones of the field are jasper and emerald and chrysoprasus and carbuncie and sardonyx. And yet the news of your salvation makes joy before the throne of God.

Having found in my own experience that this religion is a comfort and a joy, I stand here to commend it to you. In the days of mv infancy I was carried by Christian pa-rents to the house of God, and consecrated in baptism to the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost; but that did not save me. In after time I was taught to kneel at the Christian family altar with father and mother and brothers and sisters, the most of

## SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 28.

Lesson Text: "Jeremiah Persecuted," xxxvii., 11-21-Golden Text. Jeremiah i., 19-Commentary.

11. "And it came to pass, that when the army of the Chaldeans was broken up from Jerusalem for fear of Pharaoh's army." We are now in the reign of Zedekiah, son of Josiah, the last of the kings of Judah. He, like the three who preceded him, would not listen to the words of Jehovah, although at times he seemed inclined to do differently, as we shall see, and even asked the prophet to we shall see, and even asked the prophet to pray for him and for the people; verses 1.3. But the end was now near; the city is be-sieged, and God is about to give "The dearly beloved of His soul" into the hands of her enemies (chapter xii., 7). There is, however, a little respite, for Pharaoh's army comes forth out of Egypt, and the Chaldeaus de-part from Jerusaiem (verses 5, 10). part from Jerusalem (verses 5, 10). 12. "Then Jeremiah went forth out of

12. "Then Jeremiah went forth out of Jerusalem to go into the land of Benjamin to separate himself thence in the midst of the people." The Revised Version says, "To receive his portion there." Anathoth, in the land of Benjamin, was his home (chapter i., 1). He had been a faithful wit-ness for God in the holy city, and his testi-mony had been rejected. It was most nat-ural that he should desire to take advantage of this hull in the siege to retire if possible to of this lull in the siege to retire if possible to the quiet of his own town.

13. "And when he was in the gate of Ben-jamin a captain of the ward took Jeremiah, the prophet, saying, Thou fallest away to the Chaldeans." That the righteous should be falsely accused, persecuted and even slain by the unrighteous seems a strange thing to many. It troubled David and Asaph and even Jeremiah himself. See the Asaph and even scremian nimesi. See the experiences of the first two in Ps. xxxvii and lxxiii. In Jer. xii., 1, we find the prophet talking with God after this fashion, "I know, O Lord, that Thou art righteous, but why do the wicked prosper and why ara they happy that deal treacherously?" The admonition to all in similar circumstances is found in Heb xii, 1-3. 14. "Then said Jeremiah, It is false, but

14. "Then said Jeremian, it is that be harkened not to him; so Irijah took Jeremiah and brought him to the princes. man and brought him to the princes. If the prophet saw only Irijah he would natur-ally be greatly provoked, but if he saw the hand of God he would be quiet. When Job lost his family and his property through the malice of Satan he said, "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord" Job 21

name of the Lord" (Job i., 21). 15. "Wherefore the princes were wroth with Jeremiah and smote him, and put him in prison." Jesus forewarned His aposties that thus would they be treated and worse, but that they must not be offended (Math. x., 28; John xvi., 1, 2; Acts v., 18, 40; xvi., 23). And from the glory He sent word to one of the churches that the devil would cast some of them into prison, and that they would have tribulation ten days, but they must be faithful even though slain for Him

(Rev. ii., 10). 16, "When Jeremiah was entered into the dungeon and had remained there many days." Blessed is the man that endureth trial (Jas. i., 12). We cannot endure what does not continue, and yet that is just what we are apt to wonder at, that a trial should continue instead of being quickly removed in answer to prayer. Consider Paul's prayer and testimony in II Cor. xii., 8-10, and member the same grace is yours.

member the same grace is yours. 17. "Then Zedekiah, the king, sent and took him out, and the king asked him se-cretly in his house and said. Is there any word from the Lord?" This was one of those secret interviews which the king had with the prophet, apparently willing to do right, but really afraid of his own people. 18. "Moreover, Jeremiah said unto King Zedekiah, What have I offended against thee?" In somewhat similar form, Paul the prisoner, appealed to Festus (Acts xxv., 11). Both Jeremiah and Paul had only spoken the words and done the works of Jehovah, and that was just what Jesus did, and for and that was just what Jesus did, and for that they crucified Him. The way of God being contrary to man's way provokes the evil that is in man and stirs up his wicked heart, "The carnal or natural mind is enmity against God." 19. "Where are now your prophets which 18. Where are now your prophets which prophesied unto you, saying. The king of Babylon shall not come against you, nor against this land." There were false pro-phets who taught the people that the king of Babylon would not come against the city, and that what he had already taken he would restore in two years (chapter xxviii, 2-4) but they were bring prophets and their 2-4), but they were lying prophets, and their words were vain words. "Therefore, hear now, I pray thee, O 20. my Lord the King, cause me not to turn to the house of Jonathan the scribe, lest I die While we are not to fear death, but rejoice "to die to gain," and "to depart is to be with Christ" (Phil. i., 21, 23), yet we are not to throw away our lives unnecessarily, but take all possible care of our mortal bod-ies, which are temples of the Holy Ghost, ng only to giorify God in life or death (Phil. 1., 29). 21. "Then Zedekiah, the king, commanded that they should commit Jeremiah into the court of the prison and that they should give him daily a piece of bread. Thus Jeremiah remained in the court of the prison." Although after this he was for a short time in though after this he was for a short time in a most filthy dungeon, from which he was delivered by Ebed-Melech, the Ethiopian, with ropes and rotten rags, yet the court of the prison was his lodging, and there he was when the city was taken (chapter xxxvii, 12, 13, 28). There the captain of the guard of the Babylonian army found him, and by command of the king did well by him. See chapters xxxix, 11, 12; xl., 4, 5, So God kept His promise, to Jeremiah (chapte i., 19), and delivered him, though many a time they sought hi life. So will He keep His word always, and we may unwaveringly trust Him and rely upon Him. See, also, His promises to Ebed-Melech in chapter xxxix., 16-18, and remember that the same God makes equally great promsies to all who put their trust in Him. In reference to Daniel it is written, 'So Daniel was taken up out of the den, and no manner of hurt was found upon him, be-cause he believed in his God." For the same cause he believed in his God." For the same reason his three friends walked in the midst of the fire unhurt (Dan. vi., 23; iii., 25). Re-lying upen the same God. Paal could say: "I know whom I have believed, and am per-suaded that He is able to keep that which I have committed noto Him against that day." "I was delivered out of the mouth of the lion; and the Lord shall deliver me from every evil work and will preserve me unto the heavenly kingdom" (II Tim. i., 12; iv., 17, 18). All who go forth in the name of the Lord, at His command, to do His bidding, may sure-ly rely upon these words, "They that war against thee shall be as nothing and as a thing of naught, for I, the Lord thy God, will hold thy right hand, saying, Fear not, I will hold thy right hand, saying, Fear not, I will help thee" (Isa. xii., 12, 13) .-- Lesson Helper.

of Minas Geraes, Brazil, W exhibition which opens at Ouro Prato, on June 15, 1892. The best of the exhibits will be brought to Chicago later.

In the Washington State exhibit will be included a representation of the methods used by Makah Indians in catching salmon and other fish. The exhibit will include boats, lines, hooks, seines, harpoons, etc.

THE Rhode Island World's Fair Board contemplates having its Exposition building at Chicago combine the best architectural features of its State capitol at Providence, together with those of the old capitol building formerly occupied at Newport.

THE Horticultural Department of the Exposition is planning to have a magnific rose garden in which will be fully 50,0 50,000 plants, besides large groups in special areas. The garden will be of classic design with temples, arbors, archways and trellis

THE enormous steel trusses to sustain the roof of the Manufactures Building are about to be erected. These trusses are the largest ever made for architectural purposes. They span 368 feet and rise to a height of 211 feet. The contract for them calls for about \$460,-

THE Bureau of Music has issued letters of invitation to all of the important choral societies in the larger cities asking them to co-operate in forming the grand chorus of 2000 voices, which will render standard oratorios at the ceremonies dedicatory of the Exposition buildings.

THE Illinois State Exposition Board has set apart \$40,000 as a special fund for the encouragement of live stock exhibits at the Fair. The fund is apportioned as follows: Horses, thirty-seven per cent.; cattle, thirty per cent.; hogs, fifteen per cent.; sheep, twelve per cent.; pouitry, six per cent.

Some Swiss painters, at Geneva, are paint-Some Swiss painters, at Geneva, are paint-ing a large panorama of the Bernesse Alps, with the intention of bringing it to Chicago for the World's Fair. The panorama will measure 51 by 345 feet and cost \$300,000. The sketches for the panorama were taken from the summit of the Manufichen 6000 feet nit of the Mannlichen, 6600 feet high.

IT is now the intention to have in the Fish eries Building a restaurant devoted as far as possible to the exclusive serving of fish. Fish dinners, and fish, fresh and salt, served in every edible style, will be a popular feat-ure, it is believed, and will give visitors an excellent opportunity to know the merits of fish as food.

A BERLIN dispatch states that Emperor William is greatly interested in Germany making a fine exhibit at the Exposition, and that he has personally urged Krupp, the noted gunmaker, and Schlutow, manager of the ship building works at Stattin, to ex-hibit the latest and best products of their wast industries vast industries.

H. GLOSTER ARMSTRONG, of London, is in H. GLOSTER ARMSTRONG, of London, is in Chicago, making application for space upon which to show a reproduction of the Tower of London, or rather the most interesting portions of it, such as the "White Tower," "Beauchamp Tower," "Tower Green," "Traitors' Gate," etc. He represents a com-pany willing to expend \$250,000 in the enter-prise.

A DISPATCH states that a silversmith in A DISPATCH states that a suversmith in Monterey, Mexico, is engaged on a work in silver when completed will be an exact re-production of the Agricultural Building now being built on the Exposition grounds, Chi-cago. It will be eight fest wide, will contain a quantity of silver valued as builton at \$10,000, and when finished will be valued at \$20,000 20,000

A BRITISH woman's committee has be A BRITISH woman's committee has been selected to superintend the representation of the work of English women at the Exposi-tion, and to co-operate with the Board of Lady Managers. The committee has for its President Princess Christian, third daugh-ter of Queen Victoria, and inclusives the Marchioness of Salisbury, Baroness Burdett-Courts, Counters of Aberdeen, Lady Churchill and others. Coutts, " Countess Churchill and others.

A WORKMAN was fined in Germany for calling another an Anarchist.

WEST VIRGINIA miners will strike against a reduction to three cents a bushel.

THERE is a woman in Oregon who has worked twenty years at stone cutting.

AT Fittsburg, Penn., 700 flint glass work-ers won a strike against a change in rules. THERE were nearly 700 lives sacrificed by ine explosions in Europe and America last vear.

THE textile workers' national convention was called to meet in New York City on March 14.

ONE HUNDRED MILLION Chinese are engaged in the culture, preparation, sale, car-riage and exportation of tea.

TWENTY SEVEN young Swedish girls have been appointed as "extraordinary" telegraph clerks in State positions.

GOVERNOR BURKE, of North Dakota, says 10,000 to 15,000 men are needed for spring and summer farm work in his State.

MINERS in New South Wales were fined from \$5 to \$25 for failing to give forty-eight hours' notice before going on strike.

AT a meeting of the unemployed in Berlin, Germany, 6500 men attended, The city prisons are overfilled and can hardly accom

odate their inmates. THERE are a dozen women piano tuners in Philadelphia, Penn. The new Conservatory of Music of that city will give instruction in piano tuning and regulation.

SINCE 1884 the incorporated trades union of France have increased from 175 to 2735; among them are 648 unions composed of agricultural laborers. The entire member ship is only about 150,000.

Owing to a heavy snowstorm in North Dakota a fireman on one of the railroads was forced to work for forty-eight hours at a stretch, and then, after three hours' sleep resume work for thirty-one hours more.

THE number of idle workmen in Chicago III., is estimated at 40,000. Taking it for granted that Chicago has 1,000,000 inhabi-tants, there would, at that rate, be 2,400,000 unemployed people in the United States; but even reduce this number fifty per cent., and we would have 1,200,000 out of work in this country.

## FLOODED AMBER MINES.

Six Miners Drowned by the Unusual Tides in the Baltic.

A dispatch received from Konigsburg, East Prussia, reports a peculiar and fatal accident near that place. The Government of Konigsburg is bounde.l on the north by the Baltic, and along the shores of this sea is obtained a large proportion of the world's supply of amber This substance is there partly cast up by the sea, partly obtained by means of nets and partly dug out of a bed of bituminous wood.

means of nets and partly dug out of a bed of bituminous wood. A few nights ago an exceedingly heavy see was running in the Baltic and the high waves swept far inland past their usual bounds. Close to the shore near Palmnicken, a small fishing town, is an amber mine in which a number of men were work-ing. They of course had no knowl-edge of the fact that the rising tide was bringing the heavy seas in dangerous proxim-ity to the entrance of the mine. Suddenly the water began to pour into the mine in a perfect torrent, filling the small workings. The men made a wild rush to escape, but six of them found it impossible to breast the torrent and were drowned. of them found it impossibl torrent and were drowned

BOOMERS continue to congregate in Kan-sas towns along the border of the Cherokee strip, and it is estimated that 20,000 people-will be ready for invasion by March 22.

1214 12 DRESSED POULTRY-DRY PACKED. Turkeys-Jersey and Md., lb 14 @ State and Penn., per lb., 12 @ Chickens-Phila., per lb..... i14 @ 14 Jersey, per lb.... State and Penn., per lb.. 13 14 13 13

Fowls-State and Penn., 1b. 12 60 Squab-White, per doz..... 4 00 @ 4 25 20 Dark, per doz..... 2 50 @ 3 00

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

1	Potatoes-Jersey, bulk, bbl., 75	@ 125
1	State Rose and Hebron.	
1	per 180 lb 1 25	@ 137
1	State, other kinds, 180 lb	@ 125
1	L. I., in bulk, per bbl 1 62	@ 175
	Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bbl., 1 59	62 2 75
	Cabbage, L. L per 100 2 00	@ 500
1	Onions-Connecticut, red, bbl 2 00	@ 2 25
1	Orange County, red, bbl. 1 50	@ 200
1	Orange County, yellow, 1 50	@ 2.25
	Eastern, yellow, per bbl. 2 12	@ 2 25
1	Eastern, white, per bbl. 500	@ 7 00
	Squash-L. I., marrow, bbl., 60	@ 75
1	L. L. Hubbard, per bbl., 75	@ 100
	Turnips, Canada, per bbl 60	@ 75
	Celery-Mich., per doz. roots. 15	61 30
	Long Island and Jersey,	
	dozen bunches 1 00	@ 200
	String beans, Fla., per crate. 200	@ 3.50
	Lettuce, Southern, per bbl., 1 50	@ 500

Tomatoes, Fia., per bush crafe. 1 00 @ 1 59 LIVE STOCK. 2 00 - 5 50

1	Deeves	-	100			
ł	Milch Cows, com. to good 9	10	00	a	45	00
I	Calves, common to prime	2	80	à	9	25
I	Sheep			ä	6	50
l				10		
ł	Hogs-Live					
l	Dressed			a		

#### GRAIN, ETC.

Flour-City Mill Extra	4 90	a	5 10
Patents	5 10	ā	5 25
	1 07%	ø	1 (1993)
Rye-State	-	a	
Barley-Two-rowed State	63	a	64
Corn-Ungraded Mixed	48	ā	51
Uats-No. 1 White	-	à	395
Mixed Western	36	ā	373
Hay-Good to Choice	70	eð.	80
Straw-Long Rye	-	à	65
Lard-City Steam	06.45	8	06.5
WITHE AND OFTIM			

URS AND SKIN

Eastern &

	24.04	111111111	-	-				
Black bear	\$25	00:23	15	00		00@1		
Cubs and y'rlings	5					10.00		
Otter, each		00(2)	10	00	5	00%		00
Beaver, large	6	00.02	7	00	5	0062	- 6	00
Beaver, medium.		5062	4	50	2	50 00		50
Beaver, small		50 at	2	00	1	0062	1	50
Mink, dark, fine.		50 m	2	50		@		***
Mink, brown		60 @	1	00		400		65
Red fox	. 1	5060	1	70	1	20/2	1	40
Gray for		SOUR	1	00		50 @		70
Raccoon, each		50 m		80		30 (a)		50
Skunk, black	. 1	00 68	1	10		80.00		99
Skunk halt strp'd		6345		75		45 00		55
Skunk, striped		30 66		40		25(8)		30
Skunk, white		15at		18		1242		15
Opossum, large.		25.0		35		2000		25
Opossum, med .		1100		13		Vet		10
Muskrat, spring	5	1500		17	4	1300	1.1	14
Muskrat, winter		1000		13		1460	1	10
Muskrat, fall.		840		10		700	133	8

repenteth. Some cathedrals have one tower; some cathedrals have two, three, four towers. Did you ever hear them all ring at once? I am told that the bell in the cathedral of St Paul rings only on rare occasions, for in stance, at the death or the Lirth of a king. Have you seen a cathedral with four towers and have you heard them all strike into one great chime of gladness? Here is a man who is moral. He is an example to a great many professors of religion in some things; never did a mean thing in his life; he he pays all his debts, and is a good citizen and a good neighbor, but he says he is not a Christian.

Some day the Holy Spirit comes into his heart and he sees that he cannot depend upon his morality for salvation. He says: "O Lord God I have been depending upon my good works: I find I am a sinner, and I want Thy salvation. Lord, for Jesus's sake, have mercy on me!" And God pardons him, and immediately one of the towers of

heaven strikes a silvery chime, for there are four towers to the heavenly temple. Here is a man who is bad; he knows he is bad, and everybody else knows he is bad, but he is not an outcast—far from being an outcast. He moves in respectable circles. But one day, by the power of the Holy Ghost, he rouses up to see his sinfulness and he says: "O Lord, have mercy! I am a wanderer, and without Thee I perish. Have mercy?" God hears him, and immediately two of the towers o' heaven strike a silvery chime. But here is an outcast. He was picked up

last night out of the gutter and carried to the police station. He has been in the penitentiary three times. He is covered and soaked with loathsomeness and abouination. Arousing from his debauch, he cries out: "O God, have mercy on me. Thou who didst pardon the penitent thief, hear me cry for mercy." And the Lord listens and pardons, and no sooner is the poor wretch par doned than three of the great towers of heaven strike up a silvery clime. But here is a waif of the street. She passes under the gaslight, and your soul shulders with a great horror. No pity for her. No commiseration for her.

As she passes down the street she hears a song in a midnight mission, and she listens to that song she hears:

All may come, whoever will, This Man receives poor sinners still.

She puts into that harbor, she kneels by the rough bench near the door; she shear of the rough bench near the door; she says: "O Lord! Thou who didst have mercy on Mary. Magdalen, take my blistered feet off the red hot pavement of hell." God says, "My daughter, thy sins are forgiven thee; go in peace." Now, all the four towars of heaven rike a silvery chime, and they who pass rough the celestial streets say: "What's at? Why, the worst sinner must have en saved. Hear all the four towers ring ad ring and ring." "And there is joy in among the angels of God over one ner that repenteth."

My subject impresses you, I think, with e thought that it is possible for us to aug-ent the happiness of heaven. People think at souls before the throne are as happy as ey can be, I deny it. Look at that mother fore the throne of God. When she died tore the throne of 0.3. When she then e left her son in this world a vagabond, nat son repented of his injuities and came God. The report of that salvation has ached heaven. Do you tell me that mother fore the throne of God has not her joy shly augmented? There is many a man in them now in glory; but that did not save

In after time I read Doddridge's "Rise and Progress" and Baxter's "Call to the Unconverted," and all the religious books around my father's household, but that did around my latter's household, out that did not save me. But one day the voice of Christ came into my heart saying, "Repent, recent; believe, believe," and I accepted the offer of mercy, and though no doubt there was joy in heaven over the conversion of other souls because of their far-reaching influence, I verily believe when I gave my heart to God there were some spirits in beaven the gladder for the deed. "There is joy in heaven among the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth." Turn this day to the Lord who bought you. Let this whole audience surrender themselves to Jesus Christ. If for ten, twenty, fifty years you

Christ. If for ten, twenty, fifty years you have not prayed, begin now to pray. "Oh," you say, "I can't pray." Can you not say, "God be merciful to me, a sinner?" "No," you say, "I can't say that." Then can you not look to the throne of mercy? "No," you say, "I can't look up." Can you not give some signal like that which was given by the lad in the hospital? He was sick and suffering and dying, and wanted speedily to go away from all suffering and nain and he said to his comrades in the hospain, and he said to his comrades in the hos-pital, "It is strange to me that Jesus doesn't see ne when He goes through here nights and takes others to Himself. He goes through here and He doesn't see me. I must be asleep and He doesn't know I want to go. "Now, I tell you how Fil arrange it. I'll

"Now, I tell you now I'll arrange it. I'm go to sieep with my hands up, and then when Jesus comes through the bospital by night He will see my hand lifted, and He will know that I want to go with Him." So will know that I want to go with Him." So it was done. For that night Jesus went through the hospital and took the suffering lad, and the next morning the nurse passing through the wards of the hospital saw a dead hand lifted braced on one side against the pillow, and the left hand holding the elbow of the side again. of the right arm. Jesus had seen the signal and answered it. Oh, sick sou', wounded soul, dying soul, canst thou not give some signal? Wilt thou not lift one hand or one be joy in heaven among the angels of God over your soul forgiven!

#### SELECT SIFTINGS.

Palmistry is once more having a vogue. Glass is now used as a filling for teeth.

A Rio Grande engineer recently shot a wildcat near New Castle, Col., from the cab of his engine.

A Pennsylvania insane-asylum superintendent reports that eight out of every ten of his inmates write verses.

Dom Pedro de Valdivia, the first Governor of Chile, founded Santiago, its capital, February 12, 1541.

Sheet iron kites, to enable a vessel when in distress during a storm to communicate with the shore, have been suggested.

A Lynn (Mass.) man is the owner of the drum which beat time for the Massachusetts Sixth on its famous march through Baltimore, Md.

The first Russian newspaper was published in 1703. Peter the Great took a personal part in its editorial composition and in correcting proofs.

It is the custom in Brooklyn, N. Y. for physicians to render services to priests and to attend them professionally without making any charge,

THAT ancient suggestion that railway accidents be avoided by strapping a member of the board of directors to the engine might not, it appears, prove effective after all. The ex-president of the road and his wife were on the Monon train which met with a serious accident at Crawfordsville, Ind. In the reports of the disaster, which was a horrible one, the statement is made that "it was due to a loose rail, two section-hands being at work on it at the time." That the condition of the rail should have been known and still no effort made to warn an approaching passenger train is a startling evidence of the happy-go-lucky system which prevails on too many railroads.

Southern &