BIG WESTERN FLOODS.

Rains and High Water Spread Ruin in Many States.

Farmers Are Appalled by the Remarkable Weather.

Floods, waterspouts, cloudbursts, hurricanes, and fierce thunder and lightning kept a good portion of Illinois in a turmoil for nearly a week. Every stream in the State was swollen, or out of its banks, and scores of towns were cellar-deep in water. The rainfall was unprecedented. For four days and four nights the water came in sheets, accompanied by the most deafening thunder

and vivid lightning.

Railroads were washed out, buildings moved from their foundations, and cattle drowned by the hundreds. Even in Chicago the water rose to a great depth on the prairie land, carrying away sidewalks and

destroying roads.

The greatest damage was reported from the cities along the Illinois River. Seas of water swept over Ottawa, Marseilles, Peru, La Salle and Utica. Boats were used for communication, and their twinkling lights glistening over the unbroken expanse of vater added to the appearance of ruin which

was all around them.

As the waters rose at Ottawa, Ill., building after building would close down and the employes leave to await the subsiding of the flood. Marseilles, La Salle, and Peru were in an even more desperate condition.
At La Salle, Ill., the manufactories, the water works, street railway and electric light plants were under water.

The same condition prevailed at Peru, and in both cities all business was practically

At Lacon, Ill., all traffic was suspended. Bridges have been swept away, and trains stopped running on the Rock Island, be-tween Peoria and Bureau. The bottom lands were submerged, and no corn will be

raised on thousands of acres.

The great marsh dike, fifteen miles long and protecting a strip of bottom land about two miles wide, gave way at a point opposite Pekin, Ill. The crevasse was about 600 feet wide, and increased rapidly, as the Illinois River reached a stage not exceeded since 1844. From the southern portion of Illinois reports come of tremendous damage and a continuance of storms of rain and wind.

The Mississippi River at Burlington, Iowa, was five miles wide, having overflowed the lowlands. Much damage to crops will result. Trains on the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern were abandoned on account of a flood at Alexandria, Mo. The entire town was under water from two to six feet, and all communication through the streets was by boats or rafts.

At Kansas City conditions were similar to those of 1881, when a most disastrous flood did so much damage in that part of the country. The wet weather so long con-tinued has caused the wheat to rot in the ground, and it is reported by the farmers that the crop will be almost totally ruined.

The heaviest rain for years fell at Okla-homa. East of Orlando there was a cloudburst, causing streams to rise six feet in a few minutes and drowning many cattle. At Oklahoma City the lower part of the city was flooded and much damage done. Near Still-water three houses and many barns were destroyed by wind. John Crockett was fally injured, and some stock was killed. Throughout the northwestern tier of coun-

ties in Nebraska a sheet of snow sixteen inches deep covered the ground. At Rushville and Morton it was even worse. In other portions of the State the snow was not quite so deep. Farmers are appalled.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE Pope has the largest private fortune

EMIN PACHA, the African explorer, has become blind, it is stated. MOODY AND SANKEY have been urgently

requested to visit Australia. M. RESSMANN, the newly appointed Italian

Minister to Paris, is a German by birth. THE writings of Gladstone fill twenty-two pages of the printed catalogue of the British

JUSTICE LAMAR, of the United States Sune Court, is well enough once more to go out driving.

GENERAL LONGSTREET has become quite infirm with years, and is now very deaf, so that conversation with him has to be through

an ear trumpet. THE colored ex-Senator, Blanche K. Bruce, received the name "Blanche" after Miss Blanche Mackrae, of Virginia, who was his

mother's mistress MRS. JENKINS and Mrs. Coulton, the two women alternates to the Minneapolis Convention from Wyoming, are said to be forcible speakers and energetic workers at the

A. C. GUNTER, the novelist and playwright, is said to have received \$40,000 in royalties from the dramatic versions of "Mr. Barnes of New York," and "Mr. Potter of

SENOR ROMERO, the Mexican Minister, has acquired the reputation of being the most actute of the diplomatists in Washing-He has been known to pass sixteen hours at his desk.

SIR JAMES ALLPORT, who died a few weeks ago, was the oldest railroad man in England in point of service. He began as a lamp-room porter and was at the head of the great Midland Railroad Company when

DR. ENOCH FITHIAN, of Greenwick, Cumberland County, N. J., has just celeorated his 100th birthday. He is perhaps the oldest physician in the country, and is thought to be the oldest Free-Mason in America. He The old man is in fair health, but is blind.

COLONEL J. W. AVERY, the Commander-in-Chief of the Ku-Klux in South Carolina, died suddenly a few days since, at his resi-dence near Virginia Beach, aged sixty-four, He received a wound near Appomattox, shortly before the surrender of Lee, from

which he never recovered. JAMES GROUDIE, Sr., of Chicago, is dead. He built the first boat to cross the Atlantic by steam power alone. The boat was the Royal William, which made the trip from Pictou, Nova Scotia, to Gravesend in 1833.

He was eighty-three years old and leaves a wife and six children, all living in Chicago. COLONEL A. K. McCLURE, the editor of the Philadelphia Times, whose building was burned down a short time ago, was attending a banquet on the evening of the fire and was just rising to correspond to the toast on "The Press" when word came that the building was in flames. He hastened to the scene, saw quickly that the case was hopeless and then coolly returned to the handust. and then coolly returned to the banquet. Among the losses in the building was his valuable political library which he had been collecting for fifty years.

TERRIFIC WIND.

A Cyclone Cave Falls In and Destroys the Refugees.

A terrific cyclone passed over Anthony, Kan., creating havoc and consternation among the people. William Wilkins, his wife and five children, colored people, went

into a cyclone cave to escape the storm.

The roof caved in, killing five children, ranging in age from six months to fourteen years. Wilkins and his wife were seriously years. Wilkins and hurt, but not fatally.

RESULTS OF A LATE SPRING.

Crops Affected by Long Rains and Cold Weather.

The New York Times presents special dispatches from its correspondents in the following twenty-two States in the Union, giving a careful and conservative summary of the acreage, condition, prospects, and probable yield of cotton, corn and wheat: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Indiana, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Ohio.

These States are the leading ones, engaged

These States are the leading ones engaged in the growing of the articles named, and the reports indicate the true condition of crops. The Times says that it is not a cheer-

In some States, at the time the report was made, the cornfields had not even been plowed, while in others very little seed had been planted. Wheat was decidedly back-, except in the Dakotas and Washing-the acreage of cotton less and the

field suffering from drought.

The significant fact about the cotton crop is the decrease in acreage. That there is such a decrease is reasonably certain, though opinions differ as to how great it is. Esti-mates run from ten to fifteen per cent, less in Louisiana to thirty to thirty-five per cent, less in Virginia. The low prises last year left everybody poor. The planters had no money with which to buy fertilizers and supplies, and the merchants and cotton factors were unable to make the usual advances. Drought has seriously affected the crop in some States, in others it is reported to be in excellent condition. The total yield will be

less than last year.

Corn has suffered from the late spring in the great corn-growing States, but more particularly from continuous and heavy rains. In some States the plowing, at the time the report was made, was not half done, while in others it has not even been begun. In Indiana not five per cent, of the seed was in the ground, while in Nebraska it will be a week before while in Nebraska it will be a week before the plow can be put into the soi!, even if it should stop raining. Still, if good weather should come at once, there would be an average acreage and yield. In some States the acreage would be larger than last year. Of the great wheat-growing States South Dakota is the only one that promises a large crop. The acreage in that State is forty per cent. larger than last year, and it is esti-mated that the yield per acre will be three per cent. greater. In Minnesota only one-third of the wheat has been sown, and though the acresge is ten per cent, larger than last year, the weeks of cold rain have made the prospects of the harvest far from flattering. Similar conditions have from flattering. Similar conditions have prevailed in Wisconsin in a less de-gree, and the outlook for a large crop is not good. Washington has enjoyed good weather, and though North Dakota has had a wet spring, and has an acreage of twenty-five per cent, less than last year, it is conof a good crop. From Illinois, Kansas and Ohio the reports are not discour aging, though those States have suffered from the

THE NATIONAL GAME.

WHITEWASHES are frequent enough this

THE Bostons expect to win the pennant without trouble. KELLY is doing most of the catching for

the Boston team. PITCHER GALVIN, of Pittsburg, is in his thirty-eighth year. JOYCE, of Brooklyn, batted safely in every

one of his first eleven games. THE Boston team so far leads all the League teams in base-running.

RYAN, of Chicago, is probably the best throwing outfielder in the profession. Anson, of Chicage, has finally realized the value of bunt hitting, and is practicing

his men at it daily. MCALKER, of Cleveland, scored against the New Yorks in a recent game, from second base, on a hit to the pitcher.

HUTCHINSON, of Chicago, and Rusie, New York, the two crack pitchers of the country last season, are still out of form. MANAGER POWERS attributes the recent

poor showing of the New York's to "Rusie' lame arm and back and lack of team work." The first baseball fatility of the season oc-curred at Dover, N. H., when Jones Ricker died from injuries received while sliding to

the home plate. SENATORS HIGGINS, WOLCOTT AND DU-BOIS, who are frequently among the spec-tators at Washington, used to play ball with their college nines.

THE allegation is made that when a game of baseball is in progress at Washington, it is almost possible to find a quorum of the House of Representatives among the spec-

THE size, tone and enthusiasm of the attendance everywhere afford no practical demonstration of the repeated winter assertion that baseball "is dying out" and that "consolidation would ruin the game."

O'BREIN, of Brooklyn, had a funny ex-perience at Louisville. He made the circuit of the bases on a base on balls, a steal and a passed ball. It was then discovered that he had batted out of his turn, and he was declared out by Umpire Lynch.

gather." bail that is stopped by rain-say in the third or fourth inning—be played all over again? My idea is that the club in the should retain its advantage and the next day take up the game at the point at which it was abandoned. When a trot is interrupted by darkness the horses are not compelled to run all the heats once more. I hold that the same principle applies to base-

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Pittsburgh13 11 .549 St. Louis, 7 15 Cincinnati.12 11 .522 Baltimore, 4 16

STATE CONVENTIONS.

The Democrats Meet in New Hampshire, Missouri and lowa.

Democratic State Conventions were held on the same day in New Hampshire, Missouri and Iowa.

The Democrats of New Hampshire assembled at Concord and adopted resolutions highly flattering to Grover Cleveland, and sat down upon Delegate Urch, who charged the ex-President with disloyalty to his party, and who charged the ex-rosident with disloyalty to his party, and who endeavored to have inserted in the resolution the name of Senator Hill in place of Mr. Cleveland. The delegates-at-large are: Harry Bingham, of Littleton; Frank Jones, of Portsmouth; Alvah W. Sulloway, of Franklin, and George W. Chandler, of Manchester. The delegation is uninstructed, but favors Cleveland's renomination.

At the Democratic State Convention at

At the Democratic State Convention at Sedalla, Mo., delegates-at-large were elected to the National Convention. Resolutions were adopted favoring the renomination of

were adopted favoring the renomination of Grover Cleveland.

At Council Bluffs over eight hundred delegates attended the lowa Democratic Convention, and pronounced their unshaken fealty to Horace Boies for President of the United States by a unanimous vote, and without a dissenting voice either in committee or in Convention. Resolutions were adopted instructvention. Resolutions were adopted instructing the twenty-six delegates of the Hawkeye State to vote as a unit for Governor Boies, and use every effort in their power to secure bis nomination for the Presidency.

LABOR STATISTICS.

The Annual Report of Commissioner Carroll D. Wright.

Wages and Cost of Living in This Country and Europe.

The Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, transmitted to the President his annual report.

In that part of the report relating to cost of living, facts are given from 5284 families, representing 27,577 persons. These families are distributed through the cotton and glass producing States of the United States, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain and Switzerland, and constitute the most extensive collection of data relative to the cost of

living that has ever been published.

The total average income of families from The total average income of families from all sources for different countries, for the number of families for which budgets were obtained in each country, was: For the cotton industry, \$50.76 in the United States, \$365.94 in France, \$302.11 in Germany, \$556.14 in Great Britain, and \$338.58 in Switzerland. In the woolen industry \$663.13 in the United States, \$424.51 in France, \$275.99 in Germany, and \$515.64 in Great Britain. In the glass industry in the United States \$839.64, in Belgium \$627.65, and in Great Britain expt. en.

Bringing these averages into comparison with those of incomes in other industries, as reported in the sixth annual report, the Commissioner finds that in the United States the total average income of families engaged in the pig iron industry was \$591.61; in Belgium, \$374.53, and in Great Britain, \$456.86. The their incomes per family were as follows: For the United States, \$784.11; for Belgium, \$359.37; for France, \$464.74; for Germany,

\$282.20, and for Great Britain, \$519.99.
Looking at some of the items of expenses of families in different countries, and for different industries, it is learned from the report that in the United States the average cost of rent for the families reported in the cotton industry was \$72.58; in France, \$34.76; in Germany, \$27.96, and in Great Britain, \$51.24. For families engaged in the woolen industry, in the United States, \$90.87; in France, \$33.25; in Germany, \$25.45, and in Britain, \$52.24. For families in the glass industry in the United States, \$109.57; in Belgium, \$38.95. and in Great Britain, \$50.73.

The sums expended for amus vacation, indicate very clearly the tendency of the families of working men. For the families in the United States in the cotton industry, the average cost was \$9.36; France, \$16.02; in Germany, \$19.33, and in Great Britain, \$36.20. The glass workers in this country, however, spent more money than those of any other country for amuse-ments and vacation. In the United States such expenses amounted to \$23.65 per anin Belgium, \$11.40, and in Great Brit-

ain, \$22.50.

The comparisons on intoxicating liquors are as follows: For the families engaged in the cotton industry in the United States, so far as considered, \$15.98; in France, \$15.08; in Germany, \$11.41, and in Great Britain, \$19.47. In the glass industry, in the United States, \$64.84; in Beigium, \$45.09, and in Great Britain, \$23.74. Great Britain, \$32.74.

The expenditures for food by the families of the cotton workers in the United States of the cotton workers in the United States was on the average \$287.06; in France, \$164.02; in Germany, \$142.22, and in Great Britain, \$246.50. For the families engaged in the woolen industry: In the United States, \$272.85; in France, \$186.78; in Germany, \$140.27, and in Great Britain, \$223.80. For the families of glass workers: In the United States, \$204.75; in Belgium, \$237.22, and in Great Britain, \$239.96.

States, \$39-70; in Beigium, \$20.25, and in Great Britain, \$220.26.

The reading propensities of the families comprehended in the report constitute interesting points of comparison. The average cost of books and newspapers for families engaged in the cotton industry in the United States was \$5.35; in France, \$3.79; in Germany, \$1.48, and in Great Britain, \$5.86. For families engaged in the woolen industry; In the United States, \$7.66; in France, \$3.33; is Germany, \$1.37, and in Great Britain, \$6.47. For the families engaged in the glass indus try: In the United States, \$2.14; in Bel gium, \$3.82, and in Great Britain, \$3.44.

The total average expenditures per family for all purposes in the cotton industry in the United States were \$610.61; in France \$333.70; in Germany, \$282.58; in Great Brit nin, \$502.13, and in Switzerland, \$346.68. The families in the woolen industry in the United States expended \$394.09; in France, \$384.05; in Germany, \$281.59, and in Great Britain, \$481.64. The families engaged in the glass industry in the United States expended \$769.06; in Belgium, \$492.42, and in Great

UNFORTUNATE MINERS.

Over Two Score Perish at Roslyn, Washington,

Later particulars in regard to the fearful mine disaster at Roslyn, Washington, state that forty-six men lost their lives by the explosion. The slope in which the explosion occurred is a new part of the mine and was just being driven to the place where the shaft is to be sunk. It is 2000 feet long and has seven levels. Forty-eight men were at work at the Fortyeight men were at work at the time of the accident, most of them were Work in the slope was more re munerative than in the mine proper and the company had, therefore, been giving men with large families the preference for this

All are dead. The slope was being driven in for the de-The slope was being driven in for the development of the mine. At intervals of 300 feet along its length levels were run laterally from the main slope. Main ways were being driven parallel to the slope from different levels, in order to establish a draught and prevent fire damp. There was 150 feet of this yet to be completed when the explosion occurred. It is supposed that the explosion occurred in this manhole. A few moments before the this manhole. A few moments before the explosion a new shift of six men had relieved an equal number of men in one of these levels or entries. They had been in the mine about an hour when the explosion occurred.

about an hour when the explosion occurred.

The only living persons who were in the mine at the time are Walter Steele and Frank Hodgkins. The latter was a rope rider, who attends cars going up and down. Steele was a trapper, who attended the trap doors, opening and sbutting them as they passed. As Hodgkins passed Steele the latter was taken with an impulse to go to the surface, and mounted the car with Hodgkins. Just as the boys reached the surface the explosion occurred. reached the surface the explosion occurred, both being blown from the mouth of the

Immediately after the explosion the in-habitants of the village crowded about the opening to the mines, giving utterance to their piteous lamentations, and calling upon the assembled miners to rush into the

The families of the dead miners are almos destitute. The mine is running on short time. Many of the dead men had only been

time. Many of the dead men had only been working a few days, after a three-monthy lay off. Most of the bodies recovered were horribly burned and mutilated. The dead were taken care of as fast as they were brought to the surface. The City Hall was turned into a temporary morgue.

The feeling is one of general censure of the mining company, and there is a decided disposition to hold it responsible for the death of the forty-six men who are known to have perished in the accident. A. Ronald, who, up to two weeks ago, was Superintendent of the company, resigned his position because he refused longer to accept the responsibility for the safety of the men under him unless the company took extra precautions.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

91st Day,—The House bill to admit cer-tain foreign-built ships to American registry was passed without change by a vote of forty

920 DAY .- The Senate passed the bill enlarging the Yellowstone National Park by about one-third its present area.

930 DAY.—The Senate passed a bill appropriating \$30,000 for a monumental column to commemorate the battle of Princeton, N. J., on condition that the Mouument Association will contribute a like sum — The Senate passed the Lake Eric-Ohio River Canal bill — Mr. Sawyer introduced a bill creating a new grade of letter carriers to receive \$1200 per annum and empowering the Post-master-General to appoint from the carrier force a District Superintendent to every division numbering not less than fifty nor more than 100 carriers—Senate bill for the development and encouragement of silk culture in the United States under the supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture

vas made a special order. 94TH DAY.—The Senate agreed to appropriate \$50,000 toward the expenses of the naval review at the Columbian Exposition The Naval Appropriation bill was con-lered —Mr. Call introduced a resolution asking for the appointment of a joint com-mittee to inquire into the condition at Cuba and the islands known as the Greater Antilles, Bahamas and the Lesser Antilles or Windward Islands — Mr. Dawes intro-duced a joint resolution directing the President to proclaim a general holiday com-menorating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America on October 12, 1892. 95TH DAY.—The consideration of the Naval bill was resumed and several minor amendments were proposed by Mr. Hale and agreed to—The River and Harbor bill agreed to—The River and Harbor bill was reported. The gross increase made by the Senate Committee is \$1,981,143—Mr. Gorman spoke in favor of adequate appropriations for public works—Mr. Quay introduced a bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of a mint in Philadelphia.

In the House, 104TH DAY .- The House completed conideration of the River and Harpor bill, but sideration of the River and Harbor bill, but did not pass it. The only amendments of importance were: Increasing from \$70,000 to \$100,000 for improving the Missouri River at Great Falls, in Montana, and Sioux City; \$10,000 for dam-ming the Gila River near Yuma, Arizona, and a section providing that in cases where the Secretary of War was not satisfied with the bid, or where the contractors failed to finish the work in the specified time, he could complete it otherwise than by con-

105TH DAY .- The River and Harbor bill It carries an appropriation of about \$21,000,000.

about \$21,090,000.

1067H DAY.—The House began the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.——Mr. Fithian introduced a resolution to set apart three days in June for discussion and voting on the bill introduced by him to admit to American registry forn-built ships.

107TH DAY .- The House agreed to the conference report on the Urgent Deficiency bill—Mr. Watson, of Georgia, gave notice that the People's party repre-sentatives henceforth would oppose all requests for unanimous consent— The House spent the remainder of the day in Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, most of the time being devoted to the eighth item, which provides an appropriation of \$020,500 for the new mint at Philadelphia. It was stricken

108TH DAY .- Mr. Oates introduced a resolution asking for an investigation of the Pinkerton Detective Agency—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was further consid-

109TH DAY .- Speaker Crisp laid before the 107TH DAY.—Speaker Crisp laid before the House a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an estimate of deficiency in the appropriation for pensions for the current fiscal year of \$7,674,332, and recommending that the deficiency be supplied by reappropriating that sum from the unexpended balance of \$8,834,079 remaining to the credit of pensions for the fiscal year of \$91. The day was seent in consideration. -The day was spent in consideration of the Silver claim.

A HOME FOR PRINTERS.

Dedication of a Handsome Building

at Colorado Springs. The Childs-Drexel Home for Printers was dedicated at Colora to Springs, Col., in the presence of a vast concourse of people. The dedication coremonies were preceded by a street parade, in which many trades unions took part. Governor Routt and Mayor Sprague delivered addresses of welcome.



THE PRINTERS' HOME. Mr. George W. Childs responded briefly, ex-

pressing his warm friendship for the printers. Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, also delivered an address. The home is located one mile from the city on a small elevation which overlooks the surrounding country, including the Garden of the Gods, Pike's Peak, Manitou and Cheyenne Canon. It is constructed of white lava stone, with red sandstone trimmings. The style is Renaissance, and the construc-tion cost \$60,000. The home is four stories in height and 144 feet front, with a depth of forty feet. It has three towers with balconies extending along both sides and on every

The fund for the construction of the building was started in 1885, when Mr. George W. Childs and A. J. Drexel, of Philadel-W. Childs and A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, presented the International Typographical Union their joint check for \$10,000. To increase this fund it was agreed that on May 12, the anniversary of the birth of Mr. Childs, every Union printer east of the Mississippi River, should contribute the price of 1000 ems, and on September 13, of the year following, the birthday of Mr. Drexel, all Union men west of the river should donate a like sum. By this means the money was secured to construct this the money was secured to construct this magnificent home, the location of which was decided upon during the National Convention held in Denver in 1892.

SIXTY PERSONS DROWNED.

A Raft Upsets and Men, Women and Children Thrown Into the River.

A great lumber raft, carrying 100 men, women and children, who lived on board during the trip down the river, went to pieces on snags near Brody, in Galicia, in a high wind. All on board were thrown into the

Sixty were drowned. The rest clung to logs and boards from the raft until help reached them from the shore. About forty of the bodies were recovered and laid side by side on the river bank. The raft was defectively constructed and the owners will be

THE losses of sheep during the past year throughout the country generally were lighter than during any recent season.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

THE Administration building will have a

mosaic floor costing \$5000. A COLLECTION of finely mounted birds and minals will be shown in the Pennsylvania

A TELEPHONE exchange having, it is now thought, about 600 instruments, will be established in the Exposition grounds

The model of the Victory, Nelson's celebrated flag-ship, will be brought to the Exposition by Manager Abud, of the Prince of Wales's Theatre, London.

Invitations are being sent to distinguished guests to attend the dedication ceremonies of the Exposition next October. Some 23.000 or 25,000 invitations are being

IT is announced that the Virginia Expo-

sition Board intends to reproduce at the Fair Mount Vernon, the famous home and last resting place of George Washington. If this is done a large and interesting collection of Washington relics will be exhibited in the DR. HENRY J. REYNOLDS and Samuel B. Foster, Chicago tourists, recently climbed to the summit of South Dome, one of the highest points of the Yosemite range, and painted in enormous letters on one of the

most conspicuous cliffs the words: "Visit the World's Fair in Chicago, in 1893." A COMPANY has been granted the privilege of carrying visitors by lake to and from the Exposition grounds. It is planning to run at least fourteen steamers. Between the "lake front" in Chicago and the grounds, four large boats, two of them whalebacks, and all having a capacity of 5000 each, will

make trips every half hour. A New Jersey pottery firm is making a large number of specimens of fine work for exhibition at the Fair. One piece already completed is an elegant vase, forty inches high and fifty-two inches in circumference, valued at \$1000. It is thought to be one of the most perfect and beautiful specimens of the potters' art ever produced in this coun-

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York. BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans-Marrow, 1891, choice.\$1	95	@\$2	00
Medium, 1891, choice 1			6234
The state of the s		@ 1	
****		@ 2	
		@ 2	
		@ 1	
		a i	
		@1	
Green peas, 1891, per bush		@ 1	
		@ 1	
1901 Scotob		@ 1	
1891, Scotch		W I	20
NEW BUTTER.			
Creamery-Penn, extras	21	(a)	22
Elgin, extras		(0)	21
		a	2134
State dairy-balf tubs, and			
pails, extras	-	@	20
H. f. tubs and pails, 1sts.	18%		19
H. f. tubs and pails, 2ds.		(0)	18
Welsh tubs, extras		a	_
		a	1834
		a	17
Western-Im. creamery, 1sts.		(0)	16.
" Done is a rest of testing y, them,	213	109	Ann.

Im. creamery, 2ds..... 13 @ Im. creamery, 3ds..... 12 @ Factory-Fresh, extras..... 121/4@ NEW CHEESE. State factory—Full cream,
white, fine.....
Full cream, fair to prime,
Full cr. colored, fine...
Common to fair....
Part skims, choice....
Part skims, fair to good... 10

EGOS. State and Penn-Fresh..... Western - Fresh, fancy.... 15%@ Fresh, fair to good Southern—Fresh per doz.... 14 @ Duck Eggs, Md., per doz.... 18 @ Goose Eggs, per doz..... 16 @

FRUITS AND BERRIES-FRESH. Apples-Northern Spy, bbl.. 3 25 @ 4 00

Strawberries, Charleston, qt. 18 State-1891, choice, per lb ... 1891, prime. 1891, common to good... 1890, choice, per lb..... 14 1890, common to prime ... Old odds..... LIVE POULTRY. Fowls-Jersey, State, Penn .. -Western, per lb...... Chickens, Western..... Local, medium to prime

Roosters, old, per lb...... Turkeys, per lb..... Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., DRESSED POULTRY-FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys-Selected hens, lb. 16 @ Mixed weights...... 15 Young toms, fair to prime 14 Western, per lb.....

Ducks—Jersey, per lb.....

State and Penn., per lb.

Spritg. L. I. per lb....

Geose—Western, per lb. Capons-Phila., extra large. Phila., small to medium.

Western, fair to fancy .. Squabs-Dark, per doz 2 50 @ 2 75 POTATOES AND VEGETABLES. Potatoes—Jersey, bulk, bbl.. — @ State Rose and Hebron. per 180 lb. 1 00 @ 1 12 State, other kinds, 180 lb. 1 00 @ 1 12 L. I., in bulk, per bbl... 125 Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bbl.. 150 Cabbage, L. I. per 100...

Onions—Connecticut, red, bbi.

Orange County, red, bbi.

Orange County, yeilow.

Eastern, white, per bbl.

Eastern, white, per bbl.

Equash—L. I., marrow, bbl.

L. I., Hubbard, per bbl...

Turnips, Canada, per bbl...

Celery—Fia., per doz. roots.

String beans, Fia., per crate. 1 50 Lettucs, Southern, per bbl., 150 Tomatoes, Fla., per bush crate, 150 Asparagus, new, doz. bunches 1 25 LIVE STOCK.

Flour-City Mill Extra 460 @ 475 Rye—State.
Rye—State.
Barley—Two-rowel State..
Corn—Ungraded Mixed...
Oats—No. 1 White...
Mixed Western.
Hay—Good to Choice... 53 5634 Straw-Long Rye...... Lard-City Steam.....

GRAIN, ETC.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR MAY 22.

Lesson Text: "Daniel and His Companions," Danieli., 8-21-Golden Text; Daniel i., 8-Commentary.

8. "But Daniel purposed in his heart that he would not deflie himself with the portion of the king's meat, nor with the wine which he drank." This portion of the first verse of our lesson is the Golden Text for the day; we therefore give a little extra space to it. We see Daniel, one of a company of young Jews, carried captive in the third year of Jehoiakim, in the palace of the king of Babylon, in training to stand in due time before the king as one of his wise men. While being taught the wisdom of the Chaldeans the king as one of his wise men. While being taught the wisdom of the Chaldeans they are to be nourished with food and wine from the king's table. Daniel determines that he and his companions will not deflie themselves with food which has been offered to idols, for they are true worshipers of the only living and true God, and understand that whatever is not offered to Him is offered to devils (Lev. xvii., 7; Deut. xxxii., 17; I Cor. x., 20). All true believers are commanded to do all things, even their eating and drinking, to the glory of God (I Cor. x., 31), and this one command covers the whole temperance question for the Chris

tian.

9. "Now God had brought Daniel into favor and tender love with the prince of the eunuchs." When any one determines to glorify God and serve Him only, the way will be prepared. When a man's ways please the Lord He maketh even his enamies to be the Lord He maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him (Prov. xvi., 7). See the story of Joseph, Gen. xxxix., 21; Acts vii., 2, 10, and remember that the eyes of the Lord run to and fro throughout the whole

earth to show Himself strong on behalf of all who trust in Him (II Chron. xvi., 9). 10. "And the prince of the eunuchs said unto Daniel, I fear my lord, the king." Daniel feared no man, neither did he fear death, but he did fear to offend his God. The fear of man bringeth a snare, but whoso putteth his trust in the Lord shall be safe (Prov. xxix., 25). How often the fear of man or the disire to please man leads people into sin; the only remedy is to know the livered God and live only to please.

ing God and live only to please Him.

11, 12. "Prove Thy servants, I beseech
Thee, ten days, and let them give us pulse
to eat and water to drink." A simple vegetable fare which they could be sure had not come from the king's table, nor been ded-icated to devils. On such food Daniel felt he could ask the Blessing of his God and expect it. Let Christians test all their eating and drinking, all their home entertainments and church entertainments, by the honest ques-tion from the heart, Can I conscientiously ask the blessing of God upon this? And it will tend to make all these more simple and for the glory of God. Daniel's conduct made him seem very peculiar in the eyes of some others, but he remembered that Israel was to be a peculiar treasure unto God above all

people (Ex. xix., 5). And he sought above all things to piease God

13. "Then let our countenances be looked upon before Thee, and as Thou seest, deal with Thy servant." The child of God may be sure that the blessing of God shall be reade manifest, so that others, shall be conmade manifest, so that others shall be com-pelled to behold it. As surely as the work of the devil is manifest in those who are given to strong drink, so surely shall the work of God be manifest in those who honor Him even in their eating and drinking. The testimony of Jesus is, "If any man serve Me, him will My Father honor" (John xii., 196).

14. "So be consented to them in this matter and proved them ten days." The church at Smyrna was to be tried ten days. (Rev. ii., 10), signifying a perfect trial. The ten plagues upon Egypt, the parables of the ten pounds and the ten virgins seem to indicate responsibility, and judgment in proportion to responsibility. As the number seven indicates perfection in reference to God, it may be that the number four ten trealways. may be that the numbers four, ten, twelve refer to perfect dealing with man in various

15, 16, "And at the end of ten days their countenances appeared fairer and fatter in flesh than all the children." The blessing of God will be manifest even in our bodies It s marvelously manifest in the appearance of those whose bodies were once given to strong drink and sin in the service of the devil, but who have been rescued by the grace of God and made servants of Christ. Being made free from sin and become ser-vants to God, they now bear truit unto boliness and are ashamed of the former things, the end of which was death (Rom. vi., 21, 22 As to the manifestation of Christ in such as are possessed by Him, see how they glorified God in Paul (Gal. i., 16, 24) and how they took knowledge of the apostles that they had

been with Jesus (Acts iv., 13). 17. "As for these four children, God gave them knowledge and skill in all learning and wisdom, and Daniel had understanding in all visions and dreams." No doubt they studied, but He that is perfect in knowledge was with them (Job xxxvi., 4) and helped them and taught them many things not to be found in any books of the Chaldeans. God is no respecter of persons. He still giveth wisdom to all who sincerely ask Him (Jas. There is no capital that can compare with a heart and head right with God, a pure heart and a clear head sanctified and enlightened by the Holy Spirit through the merits of the Lord Jesus Christ is the greatest of blessings. But this no one can have who is given to much wine (Eph. v., 18, I

18, 19. "Now at the end of the days, the fore Nebuchadnezzar, and among them all of the eunuchs brought them in be was found none like Daniel. Hananiah, Michael and Azariah; therefore stood they before the king." The food and wine from the king's table, and all the wisdom of Baby-lon, could not do for the others what the God of Daniel could and did do for those God of Daniel could and did do for those who relied upon Him and yielded their bodies to Him. Happy are those who can truly say, "My soul, wait thou only upon God, for my expectation is from Him (Ps. lxii., 5). Then as to standing before the king of Babylon, they were conscious that they stood also before the King of Kings, and could say, with Elijah, "The Lord God of Israel liveth before whom I stand" (I Kings xwii 1 See also Luka i 10.

xvii., 1. See also Luke i., 19). 20. "And in all matters of wisdom ha found them ten times better than all the ma-gicians and astrologers that were in all his realm." In reference to the dreams on the wall of chapters ii., iv.,v., there was no comparison, for all the magicians failed, and only the God of heaven gave the interpreta-tion through His servant Daniel. There are only the God of heaven gave the interpreta-tion through His servant Daniel. There are those who think that a little stimulant in the form of strong drink does help a man's mind and brain; but the only stimulant that Daniel knew or used was "The power of God and the wisdom of God" (I Cor. i., 24). All who seek Him shall excel now as then.— Lesson Helper.

Casts Unique Glass Tubes.

The lost art of easting glass tubes after the method used by the aucient Egyptians has been, it is claimed, discovered by R. G. Guptill. He nas a factory at Pendleton, Ind., and has made his first cast with success. The glass tubes are suitable for gas, water and sewer mains, and are joined by a glass cement, also invented by Mr. Guptill. All the operations at the new factory are conducted with great secreey .--Chicago Herald.

The estimated number of sheep in Australia in 1892, according to an Australian exchange, is 60,630,000, against 31,000,000 in 1884.