THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Proceedings of the National Convention at Omaha.

General Weaver, of Iowa, Nominated for the Presidency.

The National Convention of the People's party met at 10 o'clock A. M. in the Colissum at Omaha, Neb. Long before the hour of gathering the vast convention hall was crowded with visitors, but the delegates were late in getting to the place of meeting.

By 11 o'clock the part of the hall allotted to delegates was fairly well filled, most of the 1:76 delegates being present, but in much confusion. The convention was called to

confusion. The convention was called to order shortly after 11. Chairman Taubeneck, of the National Commission, announced that the first Na-tional Convention of the People's party was tional Convent in regular session. Prayer now convened in regular session. Prayer was offered by Rev. Benjamin Diffenbacher,

a well known Alliance man. "The next thing in order," said Chairman Taubeneck, "will be an address of welcome by George P. Benis, Mayor of the city of Omaha." After Mayor Benis had spoken, three cheers were given for him. Then Mr. Taubeneck said:

"Ladies and gentlemen of the convention, desire to introduce to you the hero of the Alliance movement from its earliest days, Ben Terrill."

Prolonged cheers greeted Mr. Terrill's appearance and at the conclusion of his speech Chairman Taubeneck announced the list of temporary officers selected by the National amittee and those officers were chosen by acclamation.

C. H. Ellington, of Georgia, was introed as Temporary Chairman, and at once

made his speech of acceptance. The Chairman's reference to the deceased President of the great farmer's organization was received with cheers and when a picture of President Polk was handed to him by Chairman Wilson, of the North Carolina delegation, and hoisted into view the vast convention with one accord arose and showed

their reverence for the dead leader. At the conclusion of the Chairman's speech Mrs. Todd, of Michigan, stepped to the front of the platform to present Chairman Ellington with a gavel which, she explained, was carved by the wife of Ben Terrill from a piece of the tree planted by Washington at fount Vernon. Chairman Ellington replied, and the roll

of States was called to report their mem-bers of the Committee on Credentials, and at 1:25 the convention adjourned until three o'clock.

At the opening of the afternoon session messages of congratulation were read from Various party leaders. Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, was then

introduced and spoke. After Donnelly's speech the Alabama boy orator, J. C. Man-ming, and Alexander Campbell, of La Salle,

Ill., addressed the meeting. A resolution was adopted to the effect that when the convention at the close of the after-noon session adjourn it be to meet again at 2:30 Sunday afternoon to participate in the memorial services for the late Colonel L. L. Polk, of North Carolina, and the late Rev. Gilbert Delameter, of Cincinnati, and that the doors be thrown open to the general publ

The Committee on Resolutions was then announced. Cyclone Davis made a speech. The Committee on Credentials reported no contest. The Committee on Eules reported. Honore J. Jaxon, of Chicago, spoke. The convention adjourned at 6:30 till 8 o'clock Monday morning.

At the opening of the convention on Monday morning the Chairman of the Creden-tials Committee reported that there were no contested seats, and then the Committee on Permanent Organization submitted the fol owing report: For Permanent Chairman. H. L. Loucks, South Dakota; for Permanent

direct to the psople, at a tax not to exceed two per cent. per annum, to be provided as set forth in the Suo-Freasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or some better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements. We demand the free and unlimited coin-age of silver and gold at the present legal

ratio of sixteen to one. We demand that the amount of the circu-

lating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita. We demand a graduated income tax.

We believe that the moneys of the coun try should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we de-mand that all National and State revenues shall be limited to tue necessary expenses, economically and honestly administered.

We demand that postal savings banks be established by the Government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to

facilitate exchange. Transportation being a means of ex-change and a public necessity, the Goverament should own and operate the railroads

in the interest of the people. The telegraph and telephone, like the post-office system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the Government in the interest of the people. The land, including all the natural sources

of wealth, is the heritage of all the people and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in ex-cess of their actual needs and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the Government and held for actual settlers only.

SUPPLEMENTARY RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, Other questions have been pre-sented for our consideration, we hereby sub-mit the following, not as a part of the platform of the People's Party, but as reso-lutions expressive of the sentiment of this convention.

Resolved, That we demand a free ballot and a fair count in all elections, and piedge ourselves to secure it to every legal voter without Federal intervention through the adoption of the States of the unperverted Australian or secret ballot system

Resolved, That the revenue derived from a graduated income tax should be applied to the reduction of the burden of taxaion now resting upon the domestic indus tries of this country. 3. Resolved, That we pledge our support

to fair and liberal pensions to ex-Union soldiers and sailors.

4. Resolved, That we condemn the fallacy of protecting American labor under the present system, which opens our ports to the pauper and criminal classes of the world, and crowds out our wage earners; and we de nounce the present ineffective laws against contract labor, and demand the further retriction of undesirable emigration.

Resolved. That we cordially sympathiza with the efforts of organized workingmen to shorten the hours of labor, and demand a rigid enforcement of the existing eight hour law on Government work and ask that a penalty clause be added to the said law.

6. Resolved, That we regard the mainten ance of a large standing army of mercen-aries, known as the Pinkerton system, as a menace to our liberties, and we demand its aboltion and we condemn the recent invasion of the Territory of Wyoming by nired assessing of plutocracy, assisted by Federal officials.

7. Resolved, That we commend to the favorable consideration of the people and to the reform press the legislative system known as the Initiative and Referendum.

8. Resolved. That we favor a constitu tional provision limititing the office of Pres-ident and Vice-President to one term, and providing for the election of Senators of the United States by a direct vote of the people. Resolved, That we oppose any suroidy or National aid to any private corporation for any purpose.

THE SOUTH'S DEVELOPMENT

New Industries Started During the Past Three Months. The Tradesman in its review of the indus-

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

. In the Senate.

125TH DAY .- Further disagreement with way commission, to consist of two Senators, five Representatives, the Secretaries of War, Agriculture and Interior; the Postmaster General, the Attorney-General and an assoiate member from each State and Terri-

126rn DAY .- A bill increasing the penions of those who lost a limb, was passed —The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill vas reported.

was reported. 1277H DAY.—Conference reports on the Indian Appropriation bill, the Military Academy bill, the Legislative Appropria-tion bill, the Postoffice Appropriation bil and the bill approving the funding act of Arizona were presented and agreed to of Arizona were presented and agreed to — The Anti-Option bill was reported with-out recommendation— Messrs. Palmer, Voorhees and Hale debated the Homestead

Penn.) riots. 128TH DAY .-- Mr. Hill introduced a bill hanging the dates for the dedication of the buildings of the World's Fair from the 13th to the 21st of October, 1892, and the bill was passed ---- The Sundry Civil bill was considered.

In the House,

146TH DAY .- The entire day's session was ccupied with the discussion of numerous

onference reports. 1477H DAY.-The day was consumed in

filibustering against the reference of the Silver bill to the Coinage Committee. 1457H DAY.-Mr. Caminetti introduced a resolution authorizing the appointment by the Speaker of a committee of five members to investigate and report on the causes of the strike at Homestead (Penn.) mills and the conditions producing the same — There was

further filibustering against the Silver bill. 149TH DAY.-The Silver bill was referred to the Coinage Committee A debate was bad on the Homestead (Penn.) riot - Mr. Rockwell submitted the conference record on the Indian Appropriation bill and it was greed to.

150TH DAY.—The rules were suspended and the Tin-Plate, Lead Ore and Utah Gov-ernment bills were passed—The bill limiting the amount of wearing apparel imported free by United States residents to \$100 was

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

RUSSIA will make a very extensive exhibit at the World's Fair.

THE mineral exhibit at the World's Fair promises to be incomparably finer than any ever before made either in this country or abroad. KENTUCKY will make at the World's Fair

an exhibit of tobacco in all its forms from the seed up to the matured and manufactured leaf

GREAT BRITAIN, France, Germany, and in fact many other foreign Nations, are asking, and almost insisting, that more space be granted for their exhibits at the World's

An exact fac simile o' the San Louis Ray Mission, perhaps the finest and most cele-brated of all the famed old mission ruins in uthern California, will be seen at the World's Fair.

IT is reported that King Alexander, of Servia, has decided to visit the World's Fair next year. He is sixteen years old and son of the much-talked of ex-King Milan and

ex-Queen Natalie. A BUFFALO (N. Y.) man proposes to furnish the World's Fair with an attraction in the shape of a collection of snakes. He claims to be able to show as many as 2000

different varieties A GROUP of Caribs from the Lesser Antilles, descendants of the cannibal race dis-covered by Columbus on his second voyage, will be at the World's Fair, engaged in mak-

ing baskets and in other native industries. Mone than one thousand men are now a

worz on the mammoth Manufacturers' building for the World's Fair. The total

THE LABOR WORLD.

KANSAS needs 20,000 farm hands. NEARLY 150,000 iron workmen in Pittsburg, Penn., are idle.

In some of the Western cities hod-carriers are called "masons' tenders."

WORKMEN are being discharged in Ger-many for singing the "Marseillaise."

MORE than five million Italian wo nen are emp.oyed in industrial agricultural pur-

DURING May there were about 2030 strikes in this country, involving over 500,003 workmen.

New labor unions have been organized in Chicago by retail clerks, hackmen and lady stenographers.

LONDON omnibus men work from eighty to ninety-five hours per week and receive only tweive cents an hour.

One diggers in the South work from sunrise to sundown for \$1 per day, and the majority are paid in store orders.

THE South Australian Labor Party has purchased a \$15,000 copper mine to give work to its unemployed members.

In Saxony about seventy per cent. of the workingmen earn less than \$150 per year because the factories are filled with women and childrer.

BERLIN has a saleszirls' uniou, numbering over 800 members. They pay ten cents dues per month and receive medical aid and help in securing positions.

ABOUT 18,000 men are employed in navi-gating 1114 steamers and 6339 barges on the Mississippi and tributant sippi and tributaries, and they ears an average of \$350 per annum.

ITALIAN workmen testify their respect for Christopher Columbus by donating sev-eral days' work on his monument at Eighth avenue and Sixty-ninth street, New York City.

The labor men in those parts of Australia where wages are still high and men have plenty of work, as their number is not too large for the trade, are protesting against the Government issuing free railro to the unemployed workmen huddled up in the seaports and other large cities

Fnom the last report of the Labor Commissioner of Michigan it appears that 207 persons own one-third of Detroit, with a population of 225,000. It also shows that th ound on which the cities of the State stand s worth as much as the 11,000,000 acres occupied by the 1,100,000 farm population.

THE average production of man, woman and child in the United States increased in the thirty years between 1850 and 1880 from the thirty years between 1850 and 1850 from about twenty-five cents to forty cents par day, an increase of over sixty per cent. That this gain is due to mechanical assistance is perhaps shown by the fact that in Italy, a country which still makes liftle use of elabo

rate machinery, no such increase is shown.

TWO MURDERERS LYNCHED.

A Militia Company Refuses to De fend the Jail.

Smith Tooley and John L. Adams, alias Totch, were hanged a few nights ago about twenty minutes past twelve o'clock in the courthouse yard at Vicksburg. Miss., by a mob of fully 700 white citizens. The War-ren Light Artillery declined to defend the jail and the crowd had no resistance. Tooley was found alous in his cell and was knocked down and taken out into the street in front of the jail, where he was cross-questioned.

Meantime, Adams was brought out. Henry Adams, brother of the murdered man, pleaded with the avengers, but in vain. Tooley was taken over to the court Value. 100009 was taken over to the court house and finally to the court room, in which were 500 people. Here the examina-tion was resumed. Both were cool. The people finally grew weary of the fruitiess examination and a rush was made down stairs with the prisoners. Both were then henced

Their crime was the murder of Mr. Benson Blake, a planter and merchant, at Rsdwood -the culmination of thirteen robberies and assassinations within the past twelve months.

INCREASE IN WEALTH,

We Are Already \$152,000,000 Richer Than We Were Last Year.

The Bureau of Statistics of the United States Treasury Department has issued a statement showing that exports of domestic statement showing that exports of domestic merchandise for May last aggregated in value \$68,592,765; for the same month last year, \$56,784,984. For the eleven months ended May 31 last the exports were valued at \$952,557,802; for the corresponding period last year they aggregated \$68,694,133; for the same period last year, \$71,993,,623. For eleven months ended May 31 last the im-ports aggregated \$755,382,353; for the same period last year, \$71,453,971.

period last year, \$771,453,971.

The exports of gold and silver coin and ullion in May last aggregated in value \$5,729,917; for the same month last year, \$31,295,502. Imports of gold and silver coin and bullion for May last were valued at \$2,054,093; for the same month last year, \$1,353,984.

Immigration for the month of May last aggregated 92,242; for the same month last year, 85,941. For eleven months ended May 31 last 546,200 immigrants arrived at United States ports, and for the same period last year, 487.179.

TRIPLE TRAGEDY IN TEXAS.

Farmer Pierce Kills His Wife, His Hired Man and Himself.

name of Jesus Christ, for the remission of sin, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost." They had thought Jesus to be a deceiver and impostor; Feter proved that by the miracles and wonders which God did by Him and by raising Him from the dead God had testified that He was in-deed Israel's Lord and Christ of whom all the prophets had spoken. The one thing, therefore, for the people now to do was to M. M. Pierce, a farmer living near Pottsboro, in Grayson County, Texas, suspected Morgan E. Pack, his farm hand, and Mrs. Pierce of being too intimate. Pierce shot Pack dead with a rifle, and then cut his ife's throat.

Then, dragging his wife's body into the ouse, he lay down by her side and cut his wn throat.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York. 28 BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans-Marrow, 1891, choice. \$2 10 @\$2 12 Medium, 1891, choice --@ 180 @ 2 50

BUTTER.

Creamery-St., & Penn, extras 21 @ St. & Penn, Brass. Western, firels. Western, seconds...... & Penni, firsts, 20 19%@ 18 @ Western, thirds, te dairy-half tubs, and 16 a itate pails, extras. Half tubs and pails, 1sts. 18 Half tubs and pails, 2ds. Welsh tubs, extras..... 164 Weish tubs, 1sts..... Welsh tubs, 2ds.... Western-Im. creamery, 1sts. Im. creamery, 2ds..... 17%@ 16%@ 17 @ 15 Im. creamery, 3ds CHEESE.

State factory-Full cream, large size white, fancy ... Full cream, colored, fancy Full cream good to prime Part skims, choice..... Part skims, good to prime 5%@ Part skims, common 2366 Full skims 360 EGGS.

State and Penn-Fresh..... 16%@

Secretary, J. W. Haves, New Jersey Following this was also a long list of Vice Chairmen, each State being represented. The report was unanimously adopted.

Chairman Loucks, on being presented, re-ceived an enthusiastic welcome. He is a one-legged veteran, and while speaking sur orted himself on his crutch. When he had finished, a recess until 2 P.M. was taken. After recess the convention, after a long debate, passed a resolution to adjourn until 8 P. M.

At the evening session a resolution was Introduced of sympathy with the Knights of Labor in their fight against the Rochester clothing men, upon which Ignatius Donnelly spoke among others. The resolution was adopted.

A resolution declaring against the presence of public officers, naming Senators, Congressmen, members of Legislatures, at conventions was reported from the Resolu-tions Committee, and passed without discustion. Then came the roll call of States for ntation of candidates for President. the pres eneral James B. Weaver, of Iowa, Sena-pr Kyle, of South Dakota; General Field, Virginia; Ignatius Donnelly, of Minne ta; and Mann Page, of Virginia, were nomated. Then the voting began and General eaver was nominated on the first ballot. inted. Weaver had 995 votes; Kyle, 275; Norton, ; Page, 1.

The nomination was made unanimous

Nominations for Vice-President were next n order. General Frank, were the candidates, Ben Terrell, of Texas, were the first ballot. order. General Field, of Virginia, and Field was nominated on the first ballot, the vote standing: Field, 733; Terrell, 554. Field imade a brief address, and General eaver was brought from his hotel to the platform, where he graspel the han1 of his colleagues, while the delegates cheered for "our next President." The convention then adjourned sine die.

The Platform Adopted.

The preamble of the platform adopted declares that the convention met in the midst of a Nation brought to the verge of moral, political and material ruin Corruption political and material ruin ninates the ballot box, the Legislatures, the Congress and touches 'even the ermine of the Bench. The people are demoralized; most of the States have been compelled to isolate the voters at the polling places to prevent the universal intimidation or bribery. The newspapers are largely subsiprevent the universal intimation or bribery. The newspapers are largely subsi-dized or muzzled; public opinion silenced; business protracted; our homes covered with mortgages; labor impoverished, and the land concentrating in the hands of the cap-italists, and the fruits of the toil of millions are helded to the ball of the solutions. are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes for a few. Silver has been demonstized to add to the purchasing power of gold by de-creasing the value of all forms of property. as well as human labor, and the supply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten usuvpers, bankrupt enterprise and enslave

industry. We declare, therefore: First—That the union of the Labor forces of the United States, this day consummated, shall be permanent as d perpetual; may its spirit enter into all hearts, to the salvation of the Republic and the uplifting of mankind. Second—Wealth belongs to him who cre-stes it, and every dollar taken from indus-try, without an equivalant is robbers

try, without an equivalent, is robbery We believe that the time has come when We believe that the time has come when the railroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own the rail-roads; and should the Government enter up-on the work of owning and masaging any or all railroads, we should favor an amend ment to the Constitution by which all per-sons engaged in the Government service shall be placed under a Civil Service regula-tion of the most rigid character, so as to prevent the increase of the power of the Na-tional administration by the use of such ad-titional Government employee.

tional administration by the use of such ad-Sitional Government employes. We demand a National currency, safe, Dund and flexible, issued by the General Government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that with out the use of banking corporations, a just, funitable and efficient means of distribution.

trial development of the South during the second quarter of 1892, reports a total of 758 new industries incorporated and established and 213 contemplated and in process of for-

mation, making a total of 971 established and contemplated against 860 for the corresponding quarter of 1891 and 1331 for the same period in 1890.

During the quarter the Tradesman reports the establishment of agricultural imple-ment works, Texas having three and Georgia ne; two barrel factories were established in Tennessee: six boot and shoe factories were two in Georgia, two in Virginia on each in Kentucky and Tennessee: breweries five, one each in Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia; brick and tile works, twenty-six, Texas lealing with

tile works, twenty-six, Texas lealing with six, Georgia five, Tennessee four, South Car-olina three. West Virginia three, Alabama two, Kentucky and Virginia one each. The development of the canning industry is shown by the fact that twenty-nine plants were established, Georgia leading with seven, the balance being distributed among other Southern States. twenty-six comother Southern States; twenty-six compresses and gins have been erected. Tex Texas leading with fifteen, Alabama and Georgia having three each. Activity in the estab sment of textile plants is shown by the fact that fifty-nine have been established during the quarter, North Carolina being credited with sixteen, South Carolina twelve, Georgia eleven, Alabama eight, two each in Ken tucky, Mississippi and Tennessee and one in Louisiana. This is an increase in this industry over the corresponding quarter of last year of twenty-five.

Only fourteen development and improve tent companies have been established during the quarter as against sixty-two for the same period of last year, thirty-three elec-tric light plants have been established dur, ing the quarter, as against twenty-nine for the second quarter of 1831. The establish-ment of flouring and grist mills has shown a decided increase, there having been fifty established as against eighteen for the same quarter last year; Tennesses leads with four teen, Texas following closely with twelve teen, rexas tonowing closely with twere, others being distributed. The establishment of foundries and machine shops has about held its own the last quarter, forty being re-ported, eight being credited to Alabama, seven to Georgia and six to Tannessee. The meanufacture of microsoft is the South

The manufacture of pig iron in the South is attracting outside investors on account of exceptional advantages offered, as is shown by the establishment of sixteen furnaces for this quarter as against eight for the second quarter last year. Twenty-one ice factories have been established and forty-four mining and quarrying companies have been organ ized. Nine natural gas and oil companie have organized and four oil mills have been established, half of the number being in exas. The phosphate industry shows a ulling off for the current quarter as com-Texas, The pared with the corresponding quarter of 1891, fourteen companies having been organ-ized as against thirty-seven in the last year. The woodworking industry shows a decided increase, 192 plants being reported for the quarter, this number being very generally distributed among different States. One hundred and five miscellaneous plants are re-ported, making a creditable total for the quarter of 971.

SIXTEEN LIVES LOST.

The Peter Stuart Goes to Pieces on Nova scotian Rocks,

The ship Peter Stuart, Captain Hughes from St. John, for Livarpoo', deal-laden, struck on the rocks, off Chebogue Point, Nova Scotia, and want to places.

The craw with the captain's wife and child attempted to escape in boats, and on a raft. One of the boats capsized, and the occupants were drowned including Mrs. Hughes and the boy. The raft broke up and only three of its burden were rescaed. The captain and eleven sailors out of twenty-sight souls. all told, were saved.

of workmen at Jackson Park now umber exceeds 7000. It will probably be increased to 10,000 or more.

An agent of the Turkish Government is on his way to Chicago to superintend the con-struction of the Ottoman pavilion and a Turkish village for the World's Fair. Acompanying him are nativo masons who will build the pavilion.

THE Swiss National Council has an priated \$24,000 for an exhibit at the World's Fair of the Swiss watch-making industry. It also approved subsidies for exhibits of other industries, including female work in the manufacturing line.

Ong of the novel exhibits in Machinery Hall at the World's Fair will be a model Ball at the World's Fair will be a model paper-mill. It will be in active operation and will show all the processes of paper-making from the pulp to the finished card. which will be in the form of a World's Fair souvenir.

THE Kentucky building at the World's Fair will be a typical representation of a Southern colonial mansion, one of the dis-tinctive features of which is great pillared porches or verandas. Exclusive of these porches the building will measure about eventy-five by ninety feet.

THE American Ostrich Company has sent to Chicago for exhibition at the World's Fair thirty birds from its ostrich farm at Fall Brook, San Diego County, California. The ostriches have been sent on thus early in order that they may become thoroughly acclimated by the time the Fair opens and appear at their best.

Twz Washington World's Fair Commis ion has arranged to make a very complete ish exhibit. It will include all kinds of fish exhibit. deep sea and inland species of fish, oysters, clams, crabs, lobsters and other crustaceaus, turties, froza, snaces and other reptiles specimens of acquatic mammals such as sea otter, seals, fishes, beavers, muskrats, etc.; fish-eating birds and their nests and eggs, and fishing boats and apparatus.

THE Jelly palace, which the women ot California will prepare for the World's Fair exhibit, will be sixteen by twenty feet and twenty five feet high, with two open doors approached by three marble steps. The frame work will be of wire. On this will be firmly placed several thousand jelly glasses -cups, globes, prisms, etc. -filled with jelly of many shades of color, arranged in artistic and beautiful designs. The interier will be brilliantly illuminated by electricity. The cost of the frame work and glasses alone is estimated at \$2700.

WRECK OF THE CHICAGO.

The Big Inman Liner Battered to Pieces.

The Inman steamship City of Chicago which went on the rocks near Kinsale Head, Ireland, a few nights since, has been broken up by the waves and is a total wreck. The cargo is washing out of the hold and the coast is strewn with boxes, packages of bacon and other commodities. The rea was running heavily and there was no hope of saving any of the cargo, as tugs-could not venture near the place. The stern portion of the City of Chicago, after breaking off from the forepart, stranded on the adjacent rocks. the adjacent rocks.

When the mainmast fell the crash could be heard on the cliffs, and the coastguards and others who happened to be about hast-ened to the some just in time to witness the final catastrophe as the great ship with much creaking and snapping broke in halves and the waves surged over the remnants of the years' tha 7886

MARBLE in quantity has been discovered in Sussex County, New Jersey, near Stan-hope. It is the first find of consequence in the State. The ledges are estimated to be worth \$100,000.

REVOLUTION IN HONDURAS.

The Whole North Coast in the Hands

of the Insurgents. The steamer Joseph Oteri, Jr., which was

selzed by the Honduranian insurgents under Colonel Nuila, has just arrived at the quarantine station New Orleans, La. She reports that the north coast is completely in the hands of the revolutionists, and the merchants and people generally being in sympathy with the revolution business is sympathy with the revolution business is progressing as usual. Her officers confirm the reported capture of Truxillo and the Commandate, General Munoz. Secretary Partillo and several others were killed. One

of the attacking party was also killed. An attempt was also made to take Ruatan which was frustrated, with the loss of the ship's boats. The vessel returned to Truxillo, whence she proceeded to Ceiba with troo and Colonel Nuila still on board. Th The steamer was then released. The revolution is led by the best men of

Forced taxes levied by eral Munoz on the principal merchants have been returned by Colonel Nuila, which has had the effect of increasing his popularity with the people.

DEATH IN FLAMES.

Mrs. Broderick and Her Three Children Suffocated.

Mrs. Annie Broderick and her three chil-Iren were suffocated in a fire, which was caused by the explosion of a lamp at No. 67 East 118th street, New York City. The fire was discovered at 3:40 o'clock, but before the engines could reach the house the fiames had gained such headway that it was impos sible to rescue the innates. The dead chil-dren are: Mary, five years; Richard, eigh-teen months, and John, nine months.

Mrs. Broderick was a widow, a hard-working and good looking woman. The house in which she and the children lived is a little squatter's shanty, with a floor measuring 12x16 feet, and a low calling. There is a little attle overhead. It was

nsed as a sleeping piace. There was only room for one bed there, and into that the little family crept every night by the rick-ety ladder that led to the attic.

HAD RATHER DROWN.

Six Workmen Accidentally Forced

gaged in repairing the wooden bridge which osses the River Ebro at Tortosa, Spain, a fire which was used for melting pitch communicated to the woodwork and set the structure on fire. The pitch also caught fire and siz of the workmen were enveloped in the fiames. They jumpsd into the river and before assistance could reach them two were drowned. The others were rescuel in a terribly burned condition.

completely destroyed.

ACCORDING to the United States Agricul-Accomping to the United States Agricul-tural Department's report, the acreage of winter wheat is about the same as last year, and the condition slightly better. The acreage devoted to oats is about the sams as iast year, with condition below the aver-age. The acreage devoted to rye is slightly below last year. The condition is estimated at nine. There is a slight increase in the acreage of barley, with condition two per cent. Detter than last year. Western - Fresh, fancy..... Fresh, fair to prime..... 15%@ 15% FRUITS AND BERRIES-FRESH.

Apples-Southern, red, crate 1 50 @ 2 00 Grapes-Western N. Y., Ca-

tawba, 5 lb basket. Western N. Y., Concord. Strawberries, Jersey, per qt. Western, N. Y., qt..... Up-River, per qt..... Cherries, large, black, lb.... Large, red and white... 10 @ 1 25

ooseberrries, prime green, qt. Raspberries, red, Jersey, pint. HOPS.

State-1891, choice, per lb... 24 62 14 @ 7 @ 1890, common to choice ... Old odds.....

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls-Jersey, State, Penn., 13 a Western, per lb..... Spring Chickens, large, lb... 13 30 19 Small to medium 17 16 Roosters, old, per lb..... Turkeys, per lb. Ducks-N. J., N. Y., Penn., 7%@ 8 11 @ 12 11 DRESSED FOULTRY-FRESH KILLED. Turkeys-Selected hens, lb. 14 @ Mixed weights...... 13 @ 15 30 14 Old toms.... Chickens-Phila., broilers... 22 16 L. I. broilers...... Fowls-St. and Penn., per lb $\frac{12}{12}$ 12 13 21

 Fowis-St. and Fenn., per lb
 11

 Western, per lb
 11

 Ducks-Western, per lb
 10

 Eastern, per lb
 20

 Spring, L. I., per lb
 20

 Geese-Spring Eastern, per le
 21

 Squabs-Dark, per doz
 200

 Light, per doz
 3.00

62 0000 22 62 POTATOES AND VEGETABLES. Potatoes-Southern, seconds 50 @ 100 62 1 75

60 2 50 Onions-Bermuda, per crate. New Orleans, per bbl.... — @ 2.25 Egyptian, 112 ib sack... 1 75 @ 2.23 ash—Southern, marco.w, Squash-

LIVE STOCK.

@ 40 'V 81

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour-City Mill Extra 4 25 @ 4 55

87 75 80 -Straw-Long Rye......

43. "And fear came upon every soul, and many wonders and signs were done by the spostler." As it is written in Mark xvi. 20, "They went forth and preached everywhere, the Lord working with them and confirming the word with signs following The signs are mentioned in Mark xvi., 15-18, and I do not know why such signs should not be seen to this day, for it is nownere said that these signs should continue until a certain time and then cease. We want more whole hearted loyalty to Christ and utter abandonment to Him, that so He by His same Spirit may still work in us to His

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR

JULY 17.

Lesson Text; "The First Christian

Church," Acts ii, 37-47-

Golden Text: Acts ii.,

47-Commentary.

87. "Now when they heard this they were pricked in their heart, and said unto Peter and the rest of the apostles, men and breth-ren, what shall we do?" When the people accused the Spirit-filled apostles with being drunken, Peter arose, and from Joel II., 25-252: Fs. xv.; 8-11; JI. Sam. vii., 12, 13, and other Scriptures, preached unto them Jesus and the resurrection in such power that the results were as described in this lesson. Jesus had said that the Spirit would reprove or convince of sin, righteousness and judg-ment (John xvi., 8-11), and already on the first day of His coming behold how mighting He works (Gal, II., 8). But observe that He wrought conviction by the word spoken by

wrought conviction by the word spoken by the prophets, and as Jesus crucified and risen was therein presented to the people. 38, "Then Peter said unto them, Repent and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ, for the remission of sin, and ye shall prove the refer to the

therefore, for the people now to do was to change their minds about Jesus of Naza-reth, accept Him as their Messiah, confess

the same by baptism and thus be forgiven and receive the Spirit that they too might

your children and to all that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall

call." Peter again referred to the promise in Joel ii., 28, which he had already quoted

(verse 17), and probably to such promises as

isa xliv. 3, "I will pour my Spirit upon thy seed and my blessing upon thine off-

thy seed and my blessing upon thine off-spring." See also Isa. 1, 21. That it is the pleasure of God to bless and save whole bouseholds is evident from the stories of North Atam Ferdina Sector Sect

xviii., 19; xix., 12; Joshua ii., 18), and also

from such instances as that in Acts xvi., 34, 40. "And with many other words dad He

testify and exhort, saying, Save yourselves

His own words, but in the words of the Holy

Spirit He must have continued to speak unto them, for being filled with the Spirit the

Spirit would speak through Him according to Math. x., 20. We can easily imagine Him using such encouragements as isa. i., 18; rliii., 25; lv., 3, 4; Ezek. xxvi., 26, and many others.

many others. 41. "Then they that gladly received His word were baptized, and the same day there word were baptized them about three thousand

were added unto them about three thousand

sours." It is not enough to hear or know about Jesus; we must hear and then believe or receive His word (i. e., Himself, John v., 24; vi., 63). Believing means receiving (John 1., 12), and if we do not receive Him we cannot be said to believe Him. It is baving or not having Him that decides whether we have life or not (John v., 12).

whether we have life or not (L John v., 12).

There is nothing saving either in baptism or

the communion, but being saved by receiv-yog Him them we confess our death, burial and resurrection with Him by the rite of

baptism, and rejoice in the communion to show forth His death "till He come."

the apostles' doctrine and fellowship, and in breaking of bread and in prayers." These

were the outward evidences of the sincerity of their faith in Christ. Through the apos

tles they were further instructed and thus

built up and established, and continuing in

prayer, and commemorating from time to time His death, they rejoiced in Jesus as

their Saviour and King, and daily expected His return to restore to Israel the kingdom

42, "And they continued steadfastly in

It is not enough to hear or know

, 1;

Not in

Noah, Abram, Lot and Rahab (Gen. vii.

from this untoward generation."

"For the promise is unto you, and to

come witnesses unto Him.

39.

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185

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183

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23 22 18

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(iii., 21).

8011:8.⁷¹

glory. 44. "And all that believed were together and had all things common." They were now children of one Father, brothers and sisters in one great household of faith; they had a whole heart for Him who had given Himself for them, so having received the Holy Spirit they counted nothing their own any more, but rejoiced in ministering to all of their substance as each had need. See chapter iv., 32, 34.

45. "And sold their possessions and goods and parted them to all men, as every man had need." Thus they set their affections on things above and laid up treasure in heaven, waising in the footsteps of Him who though He was rich became poor for us that we tarouga His poverty might become rich (Col. mi. 2; Math. vi., 20; II. Cor. viii., 9).

46. "And they continuing daily with one accord in the temple, and breaking bread from house to house, did eat their meat with gladness and singleness of heart." There was no self seeking and no boasting in man. They knew no name but Jesus, and were completely carried captive by him. They had not ministered to Him when Hc was among them in the flesh, but they did most earnestly minister to Him now in the parsons of their fellow believers. 47. "Praising God, and having favor with

all the people. And the Lord added to the church daily such as could be saved." Such lives and testimony in the power of the Holy Spirit would be the most powerful preach-ing even in our day, but where is it seen? instead of pouring ourselves out for others, is it not largely each one's own interest and weifare that seems to be uppermosts. There was no strife in those days as to which so called church would get the new members, for there was but one church, of which Jesus Christ was the one head. It is so still before God, but it seems impossible for some to see it. The Lord open our eyes.-Lesson Helper.

THE comic, acrobatic comet with eight tails now performing in the eastern sky under the management of Prof. Swift, of Rochester, is in one respect at least an example to other artists. It is making a farewell tour, and absolute assurance can be given that it will never return to this planetary system. Not next year; not in five years; not in a century; not in ten million years. The astronomers have figured on it, and report that it is different from all the other visiting stars. Patti may, and doubtless will, return; Nilsson may come back, and so may Sarah Bernhardt and Jane Hading, and Ellen Terry, and even Mary Auderson. But when Swift's acrobatic, comic comet goes, It goes for good and its tails do follow it.

61 41 8314 80 65 Amono the big guns that will be seen at the World's Fair the 130-ton contribution from Herr Krupp's foun dry will probably make the least noise and attract the most attention. 6.730

to Make the Choice.

While a number of workmen were eu

The Bishop's palace and the Custom House, both of which were located near the bridge, were set on fire. The bridge was