# OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

#### The Nation's Trade Account for the Fiscal Year.

#### The Balance of Trade in Uur Favor \$202,944,342.

S. G. Brock, Chief of the Bureau of Stadistics, has completed his statement of foreign commerce for the month of June and the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893. It is a remarkable and gratifying showing of the value of our foreign commerce, which is unprecedented in the history of this country. The aggregate value of the imports and exports of merchandise attained its highest point, amounting to \$1,857,726,910, as against \$1,-729,397,006 during the fiscal year 1891, an increase of \$128,239,904, and an increase of \$370, 193,883, since 1889. also a very large increase over the average annual increase for the last ten years from 1882 to 1891, which was \$25,421,517. Since 1889 our commerce has been making tre-mendous strides. There was an excess in the value of the exports of merchandise over the imports of \$202,944,342, a very large balance of trade in our favor.

The value of our imports of merchandise during the last fiscal year was \$827,391,284, as against \$844,916,196 for the fiscal year 1891, a decrease of \$17,524,912, but an increase of \$114,979,606 over the average anmual value of imports for the past ten years. There was an increase of imports of coffee, raw silk and sugar, but a decrease in the imports of tin pietes, manufactures of silk, wool and tobacco and vegetables, fruits and

textile grasses. The value of imports admitted free of duty was \$458,001,145, an increase of free imports over the fiscal year 1891 of \$91,759, 793. At the same time the value of dutiable imports was \$369,390,139, a decrease of \$109. The value of imports of mer chandise free of duty during the last fiscal year exceeds like imports of 1889 by the sum of \$201,514,067. In 1889 the per cent, of free imports of the total was 34.81. In 1893 it was 55.88. In 1889 the average ad valorem per cent, of duty on all imports, free and dutiable, was 29.69; in 1892 it was 20.65. It will be observed there have been per cent, and there have been per cent, and there have been per cent. served there has been not only a very large increase in the value of free imports over prior years, but a large reduction in the

average ad valorem per cent. on imports, and the lowest since 1861. The total value of our exports of merchan dise during the fiscal year 1892 was \$1,030,-335,626, as against \$884,480,810 during the fiscal year 1891, an increase of \$145,854,816, This is the first year of our commerce our exports of merchandise have reached a billion of dollars. The average annual value of our exports for the past ten years has been \$754,345,844. The exports of the last year exceeded that average annual value by \$975, 989,782. This large increase in our exports o 1892 over 1891 was made up largely of bread stuffs, \$173,706,945, and cattle, sheep and hogs, an increase of \$3,801,396. The value of meat and dairy products exported in 1892 was \$137,411,385. There was a decrease in the value of cotton exported of about \$32,000,000 because of low prices. The value of exports of the five leading products were as follows: Cotton, \$258,447,741; breadstuffs, \$301.828,601; provisions, \$137,411,386; cattle, sheep and hogs, \$35,654,354; mineral oils, \$44,732,125; all other exports, \$237,665,370. This statement shows a progress in our export trade that is

got equalled by any other Nation. The total number of immigrants arriving in the United States in the year enting June 30, 1892, was 691,320, as against 555,-463 in 1891, an increase of 63,824. From Germany came 130,622; Russia, 84,269; Italy, 60,944; Sweden and Norway, 57,153; Ireland, 55,381; England and Wales, 50,182.

## THE NATIONAL GAME.

Ewing's days as a catcher are over. THE Louisville Club has signed Dency and Whistler.

MANAGER HANLON, of Baltimore, thinks there is too much sacrifice hitting.

BROUTHERS, of Brooklyn, was the first League player to make one hundred safe No pitcher should fear base hits. If he

does he cannot excel in strategic play in the THE Philadelphias and the St. Louis Club,

only, won the series from the Boston cham-CHILDS, of Cleveland, now leads the

League in run getting. He averages a run CINCINNATI is this season, without doubt, one of the greatest, if not the greatest, base-ball city in America.

Anson's poor playing has lost him control of his men and this accounts for the poor work of the Chicago team.

Only three of the New York Brotherhood men are left in the New York team, viz.

O'Rourke, Crane and Ewing. CORCORAN, Brooklyn's clever short stop, was formerly a Western Union messenger boy. He graduated from the lots,

HUTCHISON, who has pitched the Chicagos into a commanding position in every pen-nant race since his connection with that club, is being hit freely all along the line.

THE fact should not be lost sight of that twelve clubs now battling for he make the strongest League ever organized. There is not in the League a "cinch" for any

THE Bostons have won more games in the last inning and by one run than any other team. It may be luck, but there is a great deal of good, nervy ball playing mixed in with the luck.

THE Philadelphia Club's feat of winning the entire first season series from the Louis-ville team is not unprecedented. That very thing happened to the Philadelphias in 1883, their very first season in the League, when the Bostons won all of the ten games of the

Considering the untried pitching material when the season opened, Ward has made a wonderful record with his Brooklyn team. He has certain y handled his team in a man-mer to completely overshadow Anson, of Chicago, Ewing, of New York, and even Comisky, of Cincinnati.

THE second championship season of the big League has begun. There is every reason to believe that it will be a much more exciting and eventful race than the memorable can aign just closed. The teams all start better ed, and those that have been markedly weak have made mighty, and probably suc-cessful, efforts to strengthen.

A CHICAGO correspondent, who is a close observer and well-posted baseball man, attributes the loss of interest in Chicago to goor playing, and suggests that the best residued would be to move Anson to some other city. He is as unpopular in Chicago as Comisky was in later days in St. Louis; in short the Chicago as short, the Chicago people are tired of Anson.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS. et. Clubs, Won, Lost. .714 New York 3 3 Won, Lost, Brooklyn... 5 2 Philad'ip'a. 5 2 Cincinnati. 5 3 Cleveland... 5 2 .714 Louisville, 3 .714 Pittsburg, 2 .714 Chicago. 5 .286 5 .286 6 .148 Baltimore.. 4 3 .571 St. Louis, 1

Owing to the shortness of the fruit crop owing to the shortness of the fruit crop an Calitornia, especially apricota, prices have gone up in the past few days, and orchardists who held their fruit are getting good figures. Apricots, which were selling a few days ago at 1½ cents per pound, or \$50 per ton, now bring \$60 per ton; prunes, which sold for \$30 per ton now bring \$50, with a corresponding increase in price for other varieties.

### WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

THE World's Fair Directory has expended up to date approximately seven and a quarter

million dollars THE famed "Six Nations" in New York State will be represented in the Indian exhibit at the World's Fair.

BEFORE being sent to Chicago, the Argentine Republic's World Fair exhibits will be exhibited in Buenos Aires. THE Secretary of Michigan's World's Fair Commission has estimated that 250,000 people from M chigan will visit the World's Fair.

THE World's Fair Commission for Peru has asked Government aid to enable it to make an exhibit of living animals of that

IT is proposed to hold world's fairs in Berlin in 1998, and in Paris in 1990, but definite action has not yet been taken by the Nations concerned

In Denmark's exhibit at the World's Fair will be a fine array of porcelain ware and a notable art display, including reproductions of many of the Thoswaldsen sculptures. The work of assigning space to the thousands of exhibitors in the various World's Fair buildings has been entered upon and will be pushed to a finish as rapidly as pos-

SEVERAL Amazons of the King of Dahomey will probably be seen in the Dahomey village, which will be established at the World's Fair. Sixty or seventy natives and their manner of living will be shown.

An effort is being made to have the cotton mills of Georgia make a fine exhibit at the World's Fair. It is believed that such exhibit would greatly stimulate the invest-ment of capital in the cotton mills in the

The authorities of Harvard University have applied to Chief Peabody of the De-partment of Liberal Arts of the World's Fair for 7000 square feet for a thoroughly representative educational exhibit from that

THE exhibit to be made at the World's Fair by Krupp, the celebrated German gun maker, will represent an expenditure \$1,500,000. The largest cannon ever made, weighing 123 tons, will be in the exhibit, as will be also several hundred tons of war

An effort is being made to show by an exhibit in the Woman's building at the World's Fair the relics and data of the past and present literature, musical, dramatic, industrial and philanthropic work of women. The Irish portion of this exhibit promises to be particularly complete and

THE Washington State building at the World's Fair will show to some extent the forest resources of the State. The foundation alone will contain 171 logs, some of them 120 feet long and forty-two inches in diameter at the small end. The superstruc-ture of the building will contain, besides heavy timber, fine finished woods, showing the grain and structure of the woods, and a complete exhibit of shipbuilding material.

CAPTAIN R. H. PRATT, of the Government andian School at Carlisle, Penn., wants to place 300 of the young Indian scholars at the Carlisle school in the civic parade at the time of the dedication of the World's Fair buildings. Captain Pratt desires also to have a full military band, composed exclu-sively of these Indian scholars. He intends to make at the Fair an exhibit illustrating the educational and training work of the

It is next to certain that the date of dedication of the World's Fair buildings will be changed from October 12 to October 21, the changed from October 12 to October 21, the latter being really the 400th anniversary of the landing of Columbus, allowance being made for the correction in the calendar made in the time of Pope Gragory. The change was requested by the World's Fair Commissioners of New York, the Logistature of which State had provided for a Columbus celebration on October 12. It was thought that the two celebrations, if held simultuneously, would detract from each other.

# DISCOVERY DAY.

October 21st Proclaimed a National Holiday by the President.

The following proclamation has been issued by the President:

A PROCLAMATION. Whereas, Bv a joint resolution, approved June 29th, 1892, it was resolved by the Sen-ate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assem-bled, "that the President of the United States be authorized and directed to issue a proclamation recommending to the people the observance in all their localities of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America on the 21st day of October, 1892, by public demonstrations and by suitable exercises in their schools and other places of

Now, therefore, I. Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, in pursuance of the aforesaid joint resolu-tion do hereby appoint Friday, October 21, 1892, the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America of Columbus, as a general holiday for the people of the United States. On that day let the people so far as possible cease from toil and devote them-selves to such exercises as may best express honor to the discoverer and their apprecia-tion of the great achievements of the four complete centuries of American life. n pursuance of the aforesaid joint resolu

complete centuries of American life. Columbus stood in his age as the pioneer of progress and enlightenment. The system most prominent and salutary feature of the spirit of enlightenment, and it is peculiarly appropriate that the schools be made by the copie the center of the day's demonstrachool house in the country, and the exercises be such as shall impress upon our youth the patriotic duties of American citizenship.
In the churches and in the other places of

assembly of the people, let there be ex-pressions of gratitude to Divine Providence for the devout faith of the discoverer, and for the Divine care and guidance which has directed our history and so abundantly

blessed our people. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 21st day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two and endence of the United States the

one hundred and seventeenth.

BENJAMIN HARRISON. By the President: JOHN W. FOSTER, Secretary of State.

# OFF IN HIS TINY BOAT.

Captain Andrews Sails for Spain from

Atlantic City. Captain Andrews sailed from Atlantic City, N. J., for Spain the other afternoon in his tiny craft, the Piving Dutchman, the smallest craft ever built for the purpose, Fully three thousand people witnesse! the

the sea was calm. As the boat touched the water at 5.30 a rousing cheer was given by the waiting throng. The supplies were quickly lowered and stowed away in the compartments on either side of the dory.

At precisely 5.45 sail was raised and the canvas immediately took the breeze. Removing his hat Captain Andrews stood up and shouted to the cheering throng "Within sixty days I will be in Spain."

sixty days I will be in Spain."

Captain Andrews stated just previous to going that he would set his course due east and would probably first sight land at Fayal in the Azores in about thirty days. Every evening during the voyage before turning in he will fill out a printed blank, seal it in a bottle and throw it overboard. They will include local incidents of the trip.

## DEMOCRATIC NOTIFICATION

Cleveland and Stevenson Officially Informed of Their Nominations.

Eighteen thousand persons attended Madison Square Garden, New York City, to witness the ceremonies of notifying Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson of their nomination for President and Vice-President

by the Democratic party.

The unusual spectacle of a notification of nomination to candidates for President and Vice-President in the presence of an immense gathering of people was a success.

It was the first time that the method of performing this important and time-honored ceremony in public has been attempted, and the citizens of New York approved it by crowding the vast auditorium to its fullest The doors were opened shortly after 7 P. M., and within twenty minutes every available particle of space was occupied, both seats and standing-room, except the boxes, which had been reserved for men prominent in the Democratic councils, their families and other friends. The boxes were not long in filling, and soon the great structure contained a mass of enthusiastic men and women, actuated, seemingly, by the one purpose of doing honor to the men who are to lead the Democratic party in the coming campaign, and who were about to receive official notice that they

had been chosen to perform this duty. The audience chamber had been handsomely decorated. A large platform had been erected for the speakers of the evening, and the various committees interested in the proceedings. Above the platform a canopy had been placed, in which the inscription, "Cleveland and Stevenson" spelled out in elec-tric lights, flashed above two large, silk American flags. Representations of all the States of the Union, and festooned with American colors, decorated the spaces between the boxes around the circuit of the hall which was brilliantly illuminated with

At 8:15 o'clock, the candidate for Vice-President, Mr. Stevenson, arrived at the Garden. His appearance brought out a demonstration of applause, which lasted for four minutes. The tall candidate from Illinois bowed very impressively and then sat down

sat down. When a moment later Mr. Cleveland stood upon the platform, the applause seemed to have gained redonbled volume. Nearly every man was on his feet shouting and waiving his hat, cane or handkerchief, and most of the women joined in the acclaim. For several minutes, while Mr. Cleveland stood bowing his acknowledgments, the cheers were continued.

Nicholas M. Bell, of Missouri, the secretary

of the Notification Committee, opened the proceedings by introducing Congressman William L. Wilson, the chairman of the committee. It was the duty of Mr. Wilson to inform Mr. Cleveland of his nomination, which he did in a speech which drew great While Chairman Wilson was speaking

Mrs. Grover Cleveland entered the building with quite a party of friends, who took the box reserved for them at the left of the stand. She was recognized and cheered. When Mr. Cleveland advanced to reply to the address there was another outbreak of noisy enthusiasm. Mr. Cleveland did not wait for order before beginning his speech. He looked around to see that Mrs. Cleveland had been safely reated to her look and then began his reals. The in her box and then began his reply. The first few sentences could not be heard except by those immediately surrounding him, but

order came later. The cheering which followed Mr. Cleve-land's speech lasted nearly ten minutes. Then Mr. Bell, the Secretary of the committee, read the formal notification of the nomination on behalf of the members of the committee from the National Con-

Ex-Judge White, of California, then arose to address Mr. Stevenson and notify him of his nomination. Mr. Stevenson received almost as cordial a welcome as did Mr. Clevepatiently for the cheering to cease, and when sufficient quiet had been secured for him to be heard, he delivered his speech.

The reading of the statement signed by the full Notification Committee to the Vice-Presidential candidate followed, and then the assemblage adjourned. After the meeting at the Garden the can-didates were driven to the Manhattan Club, where thousands personally greeted and congratulated them.

## CHILE'S GENEROUS ACT.

She Gives \$75,000 indemnity for the Attack on the Baltimore Seamen

Chile has given \$75,000 in gold to the United States to be distributed among the families of the two seamen of the United States cruiser Baltimore killed in the riot at Valparaiso last October and to the members of the crew who were wounded.

The tender of that sum was made by Senor Erraguriz, the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs; it was accepted by Minister Ezan in behalf of the United States as "a frank, friendly and entirely satisfactory settlement of the deplorable occurrence at Valparaiso," and Secretary of State Foster has just an-nounced that "an entirely cordial and mutually satisfactory settlement had been reached between the Governments of the United States and Chile' upon the subject of

this indemnity. After Secretary Blaine wrote January 30 that the President believed Chile's same of justice would enable the two Governments to make honorably a full en l of the whole matter nothing was done till last month, when Senor Errazuriz entered the Chilean Cabinet as Minister of Foreign Affairs and communicated to Mr. Egan the disposition of the Chilean Government to come to an adjustment of the Baltimore indemnity.

Mr. Egan was informed by Secretary Fos gratified at the indications received of the isposition of the Chilean Government, and that he did not doubt that it would be ready to make a liberal indemnity to the families of the deceased and to the wounded sur-

vivors. Senor Errazuriz addressel Mr. Egan a note on the 13th placing at the disposal of the latter the sum of \$75,000 in gold and asking him to cause it-to be distributed among the families of the two seamen who lost their lives and to the surviving members of the crew wounded in the affair of October 16. On the 17th inst. Mr. Egan replied, cordially

accepting the offer.

The Baltimore indemnity finds no exact precedent in the diplomatic history of this

According to Captain Schley's report two of the Baltimore's men were killed in the Valparaiso riot, three seriously wounded and fifteen slightly injured, making twenty men killed and wounded. Chile's indemnity money could be divided into twenty parts of

## PAYS TO BE A PROPHET.

Young Sitting Bull's Rich Haul in the Indian Territory.

Sitting Bull, Jr., of the Cheyenne tribe in Northern Dakots, wao went among the Indians of the Indian Territory a year ago as the prophet of the coming Messiah, has just

Northern home. The Comanches gave a tribe dance in his honor before he seft.

Young Bull has found the prophet business very profitable. He was presented with 100 horses, 603 head of cattle and nearly a blankets and coatie triakets. carioad of blankets and costly trinkets. He married two of the Comanche girls although already having four wives in North Dakota.

TEA-GROWERS in China are being ex-horted by emissaries of the "Literati" to pull up the plants and grow sweet potatoes instead, so that it will not be necessary for them to trade with the "foreign laps."

### PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE Pope can speak English, German and French perfectly.

EUGENE KELLY, the New York banker, has been decorated by the Pope. PRINCE BISMARCK says he never knew the cause of his dismissal from office.

SENATOR PEFFER, of Kansas, loves children and delights to see them gamboling around him.

GENERAL JOHN BIDWELL, the Prohibition candidate for President, is six feet and weighs 270 pounds SENATOR HOAR, of Massachusetts, has re-

ently been the guest of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, of England. GENERAL SNOWDEN, in commani of the Pennsylvania troops at Homestead, was formerly a Chicago journalist.

COCKBELL, of Missouri, and Power, of Montana, are the only Western Senators who were born in the West.

JUSTICE LAMAR, of the Supreme Court of the United States, always summers in the mountains of New Hampshire. MARSHALL FIELD paid \$200,000 for 800 square feet of Chicago land recently—the largest price ever paid in that city.

JOHN C. FREMONT, son of the famous Pathfinder, is a newspaper reporter, and was on duty at the scene of the Pennsyl-

WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR has purchased the mansion on Carlton House terrace, London, which was occupied by George IV. when Prince Regent.

MR. AND MRS. RUSSELL HARRISON are

occupying the President's Cape May (N. J. cottage, and passing the season quietly and entertaining only a few guests. Joseph Dion, the once famous billiard player and ex-champion of America, is now an inmate of the home for pauper insane at Ward's Island, New York City.

THE late Samuel McDonald Richardson, President of a savings bank in Baltimore. had a wonderful memory of faces. He per-sonally knew and could call by name over 48,000 depositors, most of them people of small means.

EMANUEL LASKER, the great chess player, who recently defeated Blackburn, the Eng-lish champion, is only twenty-four years of age and looks even younger. His face is beardless, his spectacled eye cool and calculating.

THOMAS COOK, founder of the "personally conducted tour" business, who has just died in London, aged eighty four, was totally blind for some years, but took great delight in traveling, "just to see the sights," as he said. He traveled extensively in this country two or three years ago.

JOHN A. BRASHDAR, of Allegheny City, Penn, the astronomer and manufacturer of telescopes, was once a laborer in one of the Pittsburg iron mills. His talents came to the attention of Henry Phillips, the millionaire, who persuaded him to give up puddling and devote his future to astronomy.

DR. E. POE HARRIS, of Indian Territory, was formerly a resident of Pettis County, Missouri. On the morning of June 14, 1861, he left his home intending to return for dinner, but one thing after snother engaged his attention, the first being the battle of Booneville, and he never saw Pettis again

#### CROP REPORT.

Comparative Acreage of Wheat, Corn. Tobacco and Potatoes.

The report of the statistician of the Agricultural Department giving the comparative acreage of corp, potatoes and tobacco and the condition on the 1st day of July of corn, winter and spring wheat, oats, rye, barley, potatoes, tobacco, the grasses, fruits and other minor crops has just been issued. The returns show the acreage of coro, as compared with the actual area of year, to be 95.6 per cent. reduction of area is not equally distributed, being mostly confine! to the great corn-producing regions of the country. This decrease, the report says, has been considerably offset by the increased acreage in the South, where during the last year eleven cotton States have given considrable breadth to the cultivation of corn. The condition of the crop, 81.1 per cent., is the lowest July average ever reported by very favorable, there being only a slight de-cline in several of the minor producing States. The condition of oats, 87.2 per cent, is the lowest July condition with one exception ever reported. The month shows a slight increase in rys. The condition, howover, is slightly below that of 1891. Barley has changed but little during the month, but the average reported is the highest ever known in July since 1885. The acreage of potatoes is very low, there being a decrease in the largest yielding States; the early appearance of the potato bug has ruined many This month, the report continues, is generally considered the largest yielding one in the year. The returns from tobacco, although very favorable, are smaller than for the corresponding month last year.

# A CONDUCTOR'S NERVE.

He Binds His Crushed Leg in a Dying Condition.

At midnight a special freight broke into three sections near Shubenacacadic, Nova Scotia, and subsequently the rear collided with the middle section.

Conductor P. Y. Christian was thrown over the rail of the van, but grasped it with such force as to dislocate his spoulder. Un-able to hold on, he attempted to throw himself clear of the rail, but failed, and the wheels of the iron van passed over one leg,

crushing it terribly.

With remarkable nerve he tied his handaround the lacerated limb and tightened it with a sliver from a sleeper, so as to prevent bleeding to death. He was subsequently picked up and taken to Truro, where he died shortly after his arrival.

## A FUNERAL PYRE.

The Body of Morris Collins Cremated Like That of Sheeby.

The remains of Morris Allen Collins, the well known Socialis', who committed suicide at Chicago, Iil., were in accordance with his written request reduced to ashes a few nights ago, under the superintendence of the Whitechapel Club.

The ceremony took piace in the open air on the shore of Lake Michigan, in In liana, A funeral pyre of oil soaked wood over ten feet high surmounted by a barrel of tar cov-

ered the body.

At 11 o'clock the pile was lighted and amid weird ceremony the body was cremated. The affair was conducted with great

# NINE MEN KILLED.

Surled by Falling Earth in an Irish Slate Quarry.

A fatal accident occurred at the Benduff slate quarry, in County Cork, Ireland. While the workmen were at work a por-

tion of an overhanging bank of earth and slate collapsed, and ten men were buried beneath the debris.

Willing hands removed the carth and broken slate as rapidly as possible, but when they reached the men nine of them were dead.

The other man was taken out badly injured.

### NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE plague is raging in Persia. ITALY has twenty-two crematories.

DISASTROUS floods prevail in Japan. THE cranberry crop promises to be large. THE British Parliament is to meet August

ANTI-CHRISTIAN troubles in China con-

MOUNT ÆTNA'S eruption continues to in-

YELLOW FEVER is raging in Vera Cruz, HEAVY rains have delayed farming in

attention. THE cholera epidemic is spreading throughout Europe.

THE outflow of gold continues to attract

A BIG wheat crop is expected in North and South Dakota this season. New Mexico is enjoying the first rainy season it has had in four years. In Arkansas over 9338 farms have been inundated, causing a loss of \$10,000,000.

THE New York Arion Society is meeting with brilliant successes in Germany and

The pack of fruits and vegetables in Maryland this season will be far below the average. THERE is quite a rush of people into the Southern States who have a few thousand

dollars to invest. THE latest issue of Trow's New York City Directory, just out, gives that city a popu-lation of 1,651,540.

KAISER WILHELM of Germany succeeded in catching a whale fifty-four feet long off the coast of Norway. THE starvation of thousands in the drought district of Mexico is avoided only

by Government aid. DURING the second quarter of this year there were organized in the South 761 new industrial enterprises.

ITALY is much exercised over the scarcity of fractional silver currency and is trying to stop its purchase and exportation. Seven counties of Northern Texas have refused marriage license to a boy of sixteen

THE Papal encyclical of the Columbus celebrations directs that on October 12th the Mass of the Trinity be celebrated in the Catholic churches of Spain, Italy and Amer-ica in honor of Columbus.

and a widow of forty who has thirteen chil-

THERE is much speculation in Washington just now over the statement that the Washington Monument, 555 feet high and fifty feet square at the base, is perceptibly inclining from the perpendicular

At the funeral feast of Ya-ten-e-ouitz in Oregon, the wite of the dead Umatilla chief. distributed eighty-two ponies, fifty shirts, 100 blankets and a number of pipes and beaded articles among the Indians and others who attended. Fully 600 Indians were feasted on a free dinner

In the northern part of West Australia farmers have to stand by and see their flocks dying for want of food and water. The sheep actually eat soil to allay the pangs of hunger, which only hastens their The settlers are virtually beggared, with nothing but poverty staring them in the

# THE LABOR WORLD.

MINING activity is increasing.

America has 60,000 Chinese laundrymen. Eastern cotton mills have advance!

RAILROAD building continues at a very Tra English pay of a roller in iron mills is only \$2.50 a day.

Electric lights have just been put in sev-Non-union men are called "slushers" in western parts of this country.

RAIL straighteners earn ten dollars a day under the Amalgamated scale. THERE are 1,803,406 domestic servants in England, of whom 1,350,000 are women. THE Knights of Labor at Anita, Penn. have built a hall of their own, costing

CHINESE laborers are to be imported into Africa to teach the natives how to cultivate

A special room in the Hahnemann Hos-pital of New York City is fitted up for sick saleswomen. THE American Flint Glass Workers' Union has a membership of 8300 and \$128,-000 in its treasury.

SEAMEN are very scarce in Quebec, Can-ada, and bounties of five and ten dollars are paid for each man. they had not the wisdom of man, but they NEARLY all the Southern car works are on full time, and business is improving throughout the South generally.

U. S. HOBART died in San Francisco, Cal. the other day, worth \$4,000,000. In 1870 he was a carman in a mine, earning four dol-It is estimated that three strikes of the

granite-cutters and the building trades in New York City during the last four months cost \$385,000. Harvest hands are so scarce in Barton county, Kansas, that the farmers gather at

the railway stations and go through the trains seeking laborers. THE clerks in the banks of Denver, Col., jointly own a cottage in the Rocky Mountains, where they all pass their vacations, using it in detachments during the summer. THERE are 300,000 women engaged in industral pursuits in Massachusetts, embrac-ing twenty different occupations, the larger

percentage being domestic and manufactus ELECTRICIANS are very busy designing new plants for the smaller towns and cities throughout the West, and quite a number

of cables and electrical roads are to be built THE Secretary of the United States Treasury estimates that it will cost \$22,000 to carry out the recently enacted law granting thirty days' vacation to all the employes of

### the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

A Man, His Wife and Three Children

Found Dead at Richmond, Va. A family of five persons were killed by lightning a few nights ago at Richmont, Va. They were asleep in their two-story residence, just beyond the eastern corporate limits of the city, when struck. The bedroom was in the upper story. The building was isolated and the windows were raised. The house was set on fire, and the tragedy was discovered by fire issuing from the

The persons killed were Dale Emmett, thirty-one; Alics Emmett, thirty-two Lilie Emmett, six; Norman Emmett, three, and a seven-montos-old infant. The father was a carpenter, who, with his family, went there from Westmoreland County, Penn.,

When the rescuers reached the room by laiders Mr. Emmett, his wife and baby, lay in bed, while near by were smouldering the remains of his six and three-year-old chiabout a year ago. The family were buried next day, three hearses carrying the bodies to the grave.

Antonio Sebilio and Angel Santibara, of Victoria, Mexico, have been arrested on complaint of Antonio Deiryo, of Laredo, Texas, charged with embezzling 1000 parrots, valued at \$10,000. Mr. Deiryo claims that he is the owner of the parrots and that the two men were the keepers.

# SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JULY 31.

Lesson Text: "Peter and John Before the Council," Acts iv. 1-18 -Golden Text: Acts iv., 12-Commentary.

1. "And as they spake unto the people, the priests and the captain of the temple, and the Sadducees came upon them." Peter was preaching to the people who came together because of the healing of the lame gether because of the healing of the lame man, that Jesus whom they had crucified was indeed the Christ, and that God had borne witness to the fact by raising Him from the dead, and that therefore they should receive Him, obtain forgiveness and wait for His return to restore all things of which the prophets have spoken (chapter iii.,

2, "Being grieved that they taught the people and preached through Jesus the resur-rection from the dead." The Sadduces did not believe in a resurrection (Math. xxii., 23; Acts xxiii., 8), but observe here the expression 'from the dead," and compare Phil. iii., 11, R. V. As the resurrection of Jesus and those who rose with Him (Math. xxvii., 52, 53; was a resurrection of saints, only leaving others still asleep as to their bodies, so shall it be at His coming (I Thess. iv., 16-18; Rev.

ax., 5).
3. "And they laid hands on them, and put them in bold unto the next day, for it was now eventide." Jesus hall told them that it would be even so (John xv., 20; xvi., 2) therefore it is probable that they were not surprised at this treatment. Compare Jer.

xxxviii., 6; Heb. xi., 38, 37.
4. "Howbeit many of them which heard the word believed, and the number men was about five thousand." As As it was so it will be in all this age; some believe and some believe not (Acts xxviii., 24), but His word will accomplish His pleasure and God will be glorified (Isa. Iv., 12; II Cor. ii., 15, 16.) Fut this 50.0 with the 3000 or ii., 41, and consider the work of the Spirit as fore-told in John xvi., 8. Notice that all these converts were Jews. Where is this power

to-day ! "And it came to pass on the morrow that their rulers and elders and scribes, when they had set them in the midst, they asked, By what power or by what name have ye done this? So also they asked Jesus in Math. xxi., 23, not that they wanted uch power for themselves, but they hated that proceeded not from themselves There are many such in the church to-day who cannot tolerate anything that does not originate with them; but it is well to re-member that all that does not originate

with God shall come to naught. 8, 9. "Then Peter, filled with the Holy c, y. Then reter, filled with the Holy Ghost, said unto them, Ye rulers of the people and elders of Israel." Mark now the fulfillment of that great promise in Math. x., 19, 20, and remember also such encouragements as Jer. i., 17, 19; Ezk. ii., 6, 7. See how a man filled with the Spirit fears not the face of rulers or elders even though not the face of rulers or elders, even though the man be one who had not long before basely denied his Master.

10. "Be it known unto you all, and to all the people of Israel, that by the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth, whom ye crucified, whom God raised from the dead, even by Him doth this man stand before you whole." This is the whole story briefly and yet in full; Jesus died, Jesus lives, Jesus has all power to forgive sins and also to heal bodies, and He is ready to manifest that power on behalf of those who are willing to be His faithful witnesses, for II Chron. xvi., 9, is as true to-day as ever, and I do not know any hindrance to the manifestation of the power of Christ so great as our lack of faith and consecration (Mal. iii., 10; Eph. iii., 20). 11. 'This is the stone which was set at

nought of you builders, which is become the head of the corner." Read here Gen. xlix., head of the corner." 24; Isa, viii., 14; xxviii., 16; Ps. cxviii., 22; IV., 7: I Pet. II., 4-8, and see what a fruitful simile you have in this stone, which so wondrously speaks of Christ. Fail not to read also Dan. ii., 44, 45. And see that you are in the Rock and drinking from it (Ex. xxxiii., 22; Iss. xxvi., 4, margin; I Cor. x., 4). "Neither is there salvation in any other, for there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved." Other foundation can no man

lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ (I. Cor., iii., 11), and he who builds on aught else is building on the sand. Israel's mistake was that, being ignorant of God's righteousness, they sought to establish their own, which was only filthy rags in God's sight (Rom. x., 3, 4; Isa. lxiv., 6; Math. vii., 24-13. "They took knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus." Like their mas-ter they had not been taught in the schools;

had the power of God which made manifest in them. God uses the weak things and reveals Himself to babes. 14. "And beholding the man which was healed standing with them, they could say nothing against it." The power of Christ manifest in us is the strongest kind of preaching, and when they saw it not only in the apostles but in this poor helpless beggar, their mouths were shut. As God was georified in these and in Paul, so He desires to be in us (Gal. i., 24: 1 Cor. vi., 19. 20.

in us (Gal. i., 24; I Cor. vi., 19, 20).

15, 16. "What shall we do to these men." The apostles being sent aside that the council might confer together, we can fancy how in their hearts, at least, if not yet aloud because of their keepers, they Christ who had so honored them; and it would not be strange if they continued prescaing Jesus to those was had them in charge. As to toe council they could not deny the miracle, but they thought possibly they might put a stop to any more such manifestations. How they did love the poor and the suffering (?) these lovely righteous people, who have still so many followers. What will become of the n (Matt. vii., 21-

17. "But that it spread no further among 17. "But that it spread no further among the people, let us straitly threaten them, that they speak henceforth to no man in this name." As well stand by a river and tell it to stop flowing. Why do the people imagine a vain thing and the rulers take counsel against the Lord? He that sitteth in the Heavens shall laugh, the Lord shall have them to deriving [2, ii] 14. Is a viii [9, 20].

the Heavens shall laugh, the Lord shall have them in derision (Ps. ii., 1-4; Isa. viii., 9-10). Whatever is of God cannot be stopped, yet there are many who fight against Him. 18. "And they called them, and com-manded them not to speak at all nor teach in the name of Jesus." And these were the foremost religious people of the day with the high priest of Israel at their head (verse 6: the priest whose line should keep, broad 6); the priest whose lips should keep knowledge, and who ought to have been the messenger of the Lord of Hosts (Mai. ii., 7). Let any one now preach the whole truth concerning Jesus and the resurrection as these apostles did and he will not fail to find prominent religious rulers who will it possible stop that kind of teaching. But let all faithful preachers and teachers eat (Ezek, il., 6-7) and "diminish not a word" (Jer. xxvi., 2).—Lesson Helper.

The Islands of the World.

There are about 100,000 islands, large and small, scattered over the oceans. This country alone has 5,500 around its coasts, there are 365 in the bay of Rio de Janeiro, 16,000 between Madagascar and India, and some 1,200 off the eastern coast of Australia, between its mainland and New Guinea.

Some iconoclast has started the rumor that the Marquis of Queensberry never saw a prize fight. will be claiming next that "lilly" Florence never played poker.