Government Expenditures Are Far Exceeding the Revenues.

The Treasurer of the United States, Mr. E. H. Nebeker, in his annual report for the year ending June 30, 1893, says that the net ordinary revenues of the Government for the fiscal year were \$354,987,784, a decrease of \$37,674,663 as compared with the year before. The natordinary expenditures were \$345,623,330, a decrease of \$10,349,354. The surplus revenues were thus cut down from \$37,239,763 to \$9,914,453. Including the public debt, the total receipts for the year were \$735,401,296 and the expenditures \$684,-

Considered with respect to theeffect upon the Treasury, the receipts are divided into two general classes, of which the first, comprising the ordinary revenues, the receipts from loans, and the deposits for the retire-ment of National bank notes increase for the time the cash available for the uses of the Government, while the second, arising from the issue of gold, silver and currency cer-tificates, United States notes and Treasury notes tend to swell the assets of the Treasury, but not affect the available balance. For the first of these classes the figures show an excess of \$88,000,000 of expenditures over the revenues in 1891, sad of upward of \$27,000,000 in 1892. In the second class there was an excess of nearly \$69,000,000 of receipts in the former year and one of \$80,000,000 in the latter. As compared with 1891 there was a saving of up-ward of \$14,000,000 of interest, out of which a surplus was realized, notwithstanding the

Analyzing the true condition of the Treasury, and setting aside the trust funds, the Treasurer shows that there was a working balance of cash and deposits in banks amounting to \$207,110,453 at the beginning of the year, and to \$165,718,151 at the end. Of the former amount \$119,000,000 and of the latter \$114,500,000 was gold. The success which has attended the efforts of the department to maintain a strong gold re-serve is considered satisfactory, in view of

serve is considered satisfactory, in view of the heavy disbursements.

The amount of the public debt is given as \$1,545,926,591 on June 30, 1891, and \$1,588,-464,144 on June 30, 1892. The loans resting on the credit of the United States were cut down from \$1,005,808,590 to \$963,218,840, while those secured by full deposits in the Treasury increased from \$540,190,031 to \$620,245,334. There was a gratifying improvement in the condition of the debt, produced by reduction of the interest-bearing loans, the conversion of matured bonds into others, payable at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the extinction of a considerable part of loans payable on demand. The total net reduction of \$37,587, 720 in these items was effected by the application of the surplus revenues of the year. amounting to nearly \$10,000,000, together with upward of \$27,000,000 taken from the

cash in the Treasury.

According to the revised estimates, the total stock of money of all kinds in the country on June 30 was \$2,374,334,049, an increase of \$150,000,000 in the year. By eliminating that part of the paper currency which is purely representative, consisting of certificates of deposit and Treasury notes, the effective stock is found to have been \$1,753,953,745, an increase of \$70,000,000. To is increase the Treasurer finds, was the result of the production of nearly \$17,000,000 of gold in excess of the industrial consumption a freely issue. of the industrial consumption, a fresh issue of \$5,000,000 of National bank notes, together with the changes in the stock of silver. The gold exported between January and September was taken mostly from the Sub-Treasury in New York. Up to the end of June the withdrawals were made by the presentation of gold certificates, but from that time on to the cessation of shipments, mostly upon tenders of United States notes and Treasury

Of the aggregate stock of money at the end of the fiscal year, \$771,252,313 was in the Treasury and mints, leaving \$1,603,081,736 in the hamis of the people. The holdings of the Treasury increased \$50,000,000, and the amount in circulation \$100,000,000 during

The issue of United States paper currency amounted to \$876,726,553, exceeding those of any previous year. The nearest approach to this total was \$310,000,000, in the year before, and the next nearest \$291,000,000 1863. Of the whole amount, \$298,000,000 took the place of like kinds and amounts estroyed, while \$78,000,000 consisted of fresh

Satisfactory changes have been effected in the condition of the fractional silver coinage, through the liberal appropriations of the past two years for this purpose.

There has been a slight decrease in the amounts of counterfeit silver coins and paper

currency presented at the Treasury offices. There was an increase of over \$20,000,000 during the year in the amount of United States bonds held for the security of National bank circulation, and a decrease of \$10,000,000 in the amounts held as security for public deposits. A total addition of \$1,-664,000 was made to the par value of the se curities composing the Pacific Railroad sinking funds.

In proportion to the volume of National bank notes in circulation the redemptions continue heavy, having amounted to upward of \$69,000,000 in the fiscal year.

HIS FOURTH TERM.

General Diaz Again Takes the Oath of Office as President of Mexico.

The fourth inauguration of General Porfirio Diaz, as President of Mexico, took place with great pomp in the Chamber of Deputies, City of Mexico. The houses were decorated and the streets were crowled. The route from the President's house to the Chamber was guarded by a double line of soldiers. In the Chamber wars gathered the deputies, the diplomatic corps, members of the Public Health Association, now visitable that the contraction of the Public Health Association, now visitable that the contraction of the Public Health Association, now visitable that the contraction of the Public Health Association, now visitable that the contraction of the Public Health Association, now visitable that the contraction of the President's house to the contraction of the President's house to the Chamber was guarded by a double line of the Chamber was guarded by a double line of the Chamber was guarded by a double line of the Chamber was guarded by a double line of soldiers. ing this city, and many other conspicuous

citizens and foreigners.

The constitutional oath was administere t The constitutional cath was administers I by the President of the Chamber, M. Chavero. After the ceremony President Disz went to the palace, where he received congratulations for two hours. The highest army officers presented him with an album containing their autographs. During the ceremony of inauguration cannon were first and bands played in the streets. All the Ministers resigned, but were immediately reinstated.

At Sociock in the evening an inaugurtion banquet, with 400 covers, was given in the palace to the President by Senators and Deputies. The palace was magnificently decorated and illuminated. Fireworks were set off, and almost every luiding in the city was a blaze of light. The re-election of the President is received with demonstrations of unqualified satisfaction every warre to the country.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Drunken Umbrella Menders Set Fire to a Connecticut Barn,

Three men and two women were burned to death a few nights ago at Middletown, Conn., in a tobacco barn owned by John Hubbard on the old fair grounds. The victims were a party of u nbrella menders seen near there before the fire. It is supposed they were drunk and set fire to a small pile of hay, the only contents of the barn. The building was totally destroyed. The fire companies were unable to reach the struc-Calve

DR. SCOTT DEAD.

President Harrison's Father in law Expires in the White House,

President Harrison has another affliction thrust upon him. The sha low of the grave again darkens the White House. Dr. Scott, the President's father-in-law, diel shortly the President's father-in-law, died shortly after four o'clock a few afternoons ago in the Executive Mansion at Washington. There were present at the bedside, the President, Mrs. McKee, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison, Lieutenant Parker and wife, Russell Scott, his grandson, and Dr. Teunis Hamlin, pastor of the Church of the Covenant, of which Dr. Scott was a member. John W. Scott, the only surviving son, and Mr. McKee were the only members of the family absent. Before eaving the house Dr. Hamlin offered prayer in the library with the family. Dr. Scott's illness was of short duration. He went to Indianapolis with the party accomto Indianapolis with the party accompaning Mrs. Harrison's remains. He bore the fatigue of the trip very well and returned to Wasbington in his usual health.

the fatigue of the trip very well and returned to Washington in his usual health. On November 18 he caught cold and was compelled to go to bed and place himself under the doctor's care.

The Rev. Dr. John W. Scott, the fatherin-law of President Harrison, was born with the century on January 22, 1800, at Hookstown, Beaver County, Penn. His father was a well-to-do resident of that place, and gave to his son a good education. According to Dr. Scott's own account, he was the wildest boy in the county. He became a minister of the Presbyterian Church, and filled several pulpits acceptably, but in a few years his voice failed and he was forced to give up his vocation. After teaching in several schools, among them the Hanover University, in Hanover County, Ind., he established the Western Female Seminary at Oxford, Ohio. Here was situated Miami University, where Benjamin Harrison received the finishing touches to his education and became acquainted with his late wife. Dr. Scott had five children. During the time when Mr. Harrison was a United States Senator Dr. Scott was appointed to a clerkship in the Pension Office, and he held States Senator Dr. Scott was appointed to a clerkship in the Pension Office, and he held this position until his son-in-law became President. He resigned then and moved to the White House, where he resided till his death.

In accordance with the new emigration laws of the United States, all of the emi-grants booked for passage now take an oath before the magistrate that they are going to join relatives in America.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York,

BEANS AND PEAS. Beans-Marrow, 1892, choice \$2 40 @\$2 4914 | Medium, 1892, choice. | 2 05 @ --- |
Medium, 1892, choice.	2 05 @ ---
Pea, 1892, choice.	2 05 @ ---
Red kidney, 1892, choice.	2 75 @ 2 85
Red kidney, poor to fair --- @ ---	
Lima, Cal., per bush.	2 00 @ 2 05
Green peas, 1892, per bbl.	1 89 @ ---

BUILDA.			
Creamery-St. & Penn, extra St. & Penn., firsts	28 23	00	29 28
Western, firsts	27	an	29
Western, seconds	24	a	26
Western, thirds	20	a	2-2
State dairy-half tubs, and			
pails, extras	26	a	27
Half tubs and pails, lsts.	23	a	25
Half tubs and pails, 2ds.	20	a	99
Welsh tubs, extras	-	a	26
Welsh tubs, 1sts	23	a	25
Welsh tubs, 3ds	21	G)	21
Western-Im, creamery, lsts	23	60	25
W. lm. creamery, 2ds	19	in.	21
W. Im. creamery, 3is	mont.	62	Market
Western Factory, fresh, firsts	17	a	18
W. Factory, seconds		60	16
W.Factory and dairy,3ds		(a)	15
CHEESE.			
State factory—Full cream,	100	10	11

CHEERE.				
State factory—Full cream, white, fancy	105 95 8 5 3	(a a a a a a a	11 10 10 83 6 4 23	
EGGS.				
State and Penn-Fresh Western-Fresh, fancy Fresh, prime	263	(A)	27	
PRUITS AND BERRIES-	FRES	R.		
Apples—Red sorts, bbl Baldwin, per bbl Greening, per bbl	4 50	di		
Deams Dantiers was here		100		

Greening, per bol.

Pears, Bartlett, per busn...
Seckel, per bbl...

Common cooking, per bbl.

Frapes, up river, Del., 5 lb.
W. N. Y., Catawba, 5 lb.
W. N. Y., Concord, 5 lb. 13 15 thes, Jersey, extra, basket. State, 10 lb basket..... — @ — Cranberries, Cape CoJ, bol. 6 50 @ 9 00 HOPS.

State—1892, fair to choice 1891, prime 1891, common to good	23 18	00	24 22 9
Ora Guian,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		79	
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls-Jersey, State, Penn.	1114	(O)	12
Western, per lb			10
Spring Chickens, local, lb			-
Western per lb			10
			and the same of
Turkers per th			10
Dueke N J N V Pone		*	
	05	-	1 00
		100	
		100	-
Geese, Western, per pair	25	62	1 50
Southern, per pair	-	a	MARKE
	25	105	35
DRESSED POULTRY-ICE	PAC	KED	*
Turkeys-Young, per lb	1334	603	14
Chickens-Phila, per ib			14
			10
	1891, prime. 1891, common to good. Old odds. LIVE POULTRY. Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn. Western, per lb. Spring Chickens, local, lb Western per lb. Roosters, old, per lb. Turkeys, per lb. Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per peir. Southern, per pair. Southern, per pair. Pigeons, per pair.	1891, prime. 23 1891, common to good. 18 Old odds	1891, prime

Chickens-Phila, per ib	2	GZ.	14
	8	Ca.	10
Fowls-St. and Penn., per ib -	-	œ	-
	8	62	95
	8	(B	95
Eastern, per ld	-	62	-
Spring, L. I., per lb	-	4	-
Geese-Western, per 1b	6	Œ	10
Squabs-Dark, per doz 12	,		1, 50
Light, per doz 2 5		100	2 75
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes-State, per bbl 20	3	a	2 12
Jersey, prime, per bbi 20		ug	2 13
Jersey, inferior, per bbi. 16	3		1.87
L. I., in bulk, per bbl., 22			2 37
Cabbage, L. I., per 100 50			8 00
Onions-Eastern, yellow, bbt. 22			2 75
Eastern, red, per bbl 22			2 50
State, per bbl 20			2 50
Stomach Marrow ner harral 17	A .	173	25 (30)

8	Squash-Marrow, per barrel,	1 75	GR.	2 00
8	Cucumbers, pickies, per 1000		ut	-
8	Long Island, per 1000	-	68	-
8	Tomatoes, per crate	-	62	-
9	Lima beans, fair to prime, bag	and the same of	a	-
8	Egg plant, Jersey, per obl	-	GB.	-
8	Sweet potatoes, Va., per boi.	2.75	id	3.00
8	South Jersey, per bbl	2 50	Gb.	4.00
	Celery, near by, doz. bunches	1 00	64	1 25
	GRAIN, ETC.			
	ORALS, ELSS			
	FlourCity Mill Extra	4 15	a	4 25
	Patents	4 40	62	4 60
	Wheat-No. 2 Red	77	GB	77
	Rye-State	-	a	-
	Barley-Two-rowed State	-	68	-
	Corn-Ungraded Mixed	10 200	ä	-
	Oats-No. 3 White		in.	42
	Mixed Western	36	100	25
	MILEON PROBLETS		00000	
	Hay-Good to Choice	65	ឲ	90
	The state of the s	2 17 MA	100	4574

w-Long Rye	50	磁	1907
i-City Steam	-	45	9.252
LIVE STOCK.			
res, City dressed	514	(8)	9
h Cows, com. to good 41	1 00	@5	4 00
es, City dressed		68	1236
The same and the s	3 00	0000000	5 00
be, per lb	A 200	《鹽	6 10
s-Live, per 100 lbs	9 00	9	0 10
Dressed	9855.2	U.S.	COTON-ACCES

PENSION OFFICE REPORT.

There are 876,068 Veterans on the Rolls.

\$139,035,613 Paid This Year, Leaving a \$10,508,621 Deficit.

The annual report of G. sen B. Raum, Commissioner of Pensions, just made public, shows that there were on the pension rolls on June 30, 1892, \$76,038 pensioners, an increase during the year of 199,908. There were added to the rolls during the year 222,937 new pensioners and 2477 pensioners previously dropped were restored to the pension lists. During the year 25,303 persons were dropped from the rolls.

were dropped from the rolls.

The total amount expended for pensions during the fiscal year was \$139,035,612. For the present fiscal year \$144,956,000 is appropriated, and, taking the cost of the pension allowances during the first four months of this fiscal year as a basis of calculation, the Commissioner estimates that a deficency appropriation of \$10,503,621 will be necessary to supplement this year's appropriation. An estimate of \$165,000,000 is submitted for the next fiscal year, but Commissioner Raum says that if as many allowances of pensions shall be made during the fiscal year to come as during the fiscal year ended June 30 this amount will not be large enough. He says however, that it is difficult to forecast pension payments so far in advance, and that as Congress will be in session, no embarrassment will arise if his successor, in the light of the actual cost of the work for the first

six months of the next fiscal year, finds that a further appropriation will be needed. Under the Dependent and Disability Pension act 920,957 claims have been filed, of which number 403,859 have been allowed. The pension payments under the law up to September 30, 1893, amounted to \$76,434,-

The commissioner, in commending this disability law, says: "This law has brought relief to a host of needy and deserving persons—many who were living upon charity, and thousands of others who were upon the verge of that condition, were relieved. Many claimants who were seriously disabled from earning a living by manual labor, and who had en-dured the hardships and dangers of military dured the hardships and dangers of military life, could not establish the fact that their disabilities were of services origin, and they were, therefore, unable to obtain pensions under the old laws. The 'disability bill' gave pensions to thousands of claimants of this description. From everything that I have learned in connection with the enforcement of this law. I am satisfied of its wisdom and inslaw, I am satisfied of its wisdom and justice. While the act of June 27, 1890, did not receive the approval of a large num-ber of prominent soldiers, who had urged additional legislation upon urged additional legislation upon Congress, the experiences which have been gained by the enforcement of the law have, I think, disarmed all opposition to it. As far as my information goes, there is but one opinion among the great majority of old soldiers now—it is, that the law has been of immeasurable service and that the good it has done has fully justified the expectations of those who enacted it."

A JERSEY JAMES GANG.

Two Robbers Hold Up a Bank Cashier in Quiet Allentown,

Allentown, N. J., was the other afternoon the scene of a bold bank robbery, in which two desperate looking young men held up the cashier and his assistant in Jesse James style and secured \$2000. The two robbers were captured after a hot chase and the

oney was recovered.
At 1 o'clock Cashler Hutchinson and his assistant were at work in the Farmers' National Bank, which is situated on the main street of the little city. The other clerks had gone to dinner and the cashier was busily engaged with his books. The door opened suddenly, but thinking it one of the depositors who had entered, the cashier did not look up. The next moment he did so, however. He was surprised to hear the command, "Hands up!" When he raised his head a pair of pistols was in front of his face and the assistant soon found him-"What do you want?" asked Mr. Hutchin-

"Money," was the only reply, and being unable to do anything but comply, \$2000 in kreenbacks which lay on the counter was shoved out to the robbers. One of them kept the cushier and his assistant covered with his revolver; the other put the money in his pockets and then started towards the door. The other rob-ber commanded Cashier Hutchber commanded Cashier Hutch-inson and his assistant to walk backward to wards the wall and then to stand there facing it. They did so, and the robber who took the money finding the coast clear walked out of the door The other soon followed and started on a run down the street.

As soon as the bank men found that the robbers were gone they started in pursuit, firing at the robbers as they ran. The sight of four fleeing men and the sound of pistol shots soon brought out alst the entire male population, who, armed

with shotguns, pistols and clubs, started in to capture the robbers. The chase was kept up for several hundred yards, when the robbers were brought to a standstill by saveral men who had seen them approaching. The crowd gathered around them, and, amid many wild threats, they were secured and the money taken from them. They gave names of J. B. Morris and Frederick Smith. Later in the day they were taken to Free hold Jail. Upon being searched a memorandum was found bearing the words "Woodstown Bank, November 39." It is supposed that they intended to pay that place in Salem County a visit,

KILLED AT A CROSSING.

Vestibuled Train Strikes a Party Driving Home at Elmira.

As William Conklin and wife, Elward Blanchard and wife and Mrs. Maggie Pitts were returning fron Eimira, N. Y., to Southport in a wagon late at night tony were struck at a crossing by the Erie vest-buled train No. 5, running at a high rate of speed. The first known of the accident by the trainmen was when the train halte i at the station, nearly half a mile from the

The locomotive was then seen to b its pilot the crusnel and mangled boiles of Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard and Mrs. Conklin.

The body of Mrs. Pitts and the mangle i form of William Conklin, still alive, were picked up about a hundred yards from the

FROZEN TO DEATH.

Four Coastwise Sailors Perish Near New Berne, N. C.

News has been received of four men being frozen to death below New Berne, N. C. A two-masted boat, earrying wood and having six men aboard, was caught in a whirlwind six men aboard, was caught in a whirlwind and capsized. The men regained the boat, but the water was freezing, and during the night three of them died from exposure; one other man undertook to swim asnore and pershed. After fifteen hours' intense suffering, the two remaining men were rescued. The names of the dead aret George Richards, Henry Gaylor, William Willoughby, one unknown, a passenger, Captain Haywool and Davo and Erwin Green, of New Berne, were rescued.

THE LABOR WORLD.

BRITISH tin-plate works have resumed

CHINA is beginning to spin and weave

THE Erupp works at Essen, Germany, have 5543 jurnaces.

THE idle workmen of London have determined upon a midnight parade THE Premier of New Zealand is President of the Eight-Hour League of Australia.

THE colored employes of the restaurants and hotels of Chicago, Ill, have organized. FURNITURE workers report that the propect for winter work is extraordinarily

THE boot and shoe manufacturers of New England sold more shoes in 1892 than in any former year.

In the Government mines of Hungary one-fourth per cent, of the miners' wages is reserved for a music fund. THE Canadian Pacific and its employes

have made a ten years' agreement, from one end of the line to the other THE miners at Coal Creek, Tenn., are organizing, and threaten to drive the con

ricts away from the mines again. ELEVEN contractors at West Superior, Wis., signed contracts giving their men the nine-hour day, and all but one broke their

THE Emperor of Austria has presented a silver medal to a female servant who remained seventy years in the employ of one family.

"ALL mouns" shops in New South Wales are called the establishments where people all compelled to work more than eight hours

It is probable that within the year 1893 manufacture of shoer, cigars and clothing by the Cainese will have almost ceased in San Francisco. THE National Congress of Miners, recently

held in Belgium, has decided to make a gen-eral demand for an increase of thirty per THE Bricklayers' inion of Indianapolis

has opened a reading room for its members. They also are accumulating a fund to build a hall of their owr.

LORD ROSKPERY is said to furnish his plowmen with the leading daily and agri-cultural papers upon condition that they read no labor papers. INSPECTOR OF MINES HAZZETON, of Wisconsin, reports that in 1891 21,081 miners in that State averaged only thirty-three and a half weeks work, a decrease of three days

THE Huntsville (Ala . oil mills, employing

more than eighty hands, have stopped work owing to the high price of cotton seed and the low price of oil. The mills have been running for more than ten years. Ir working people in the East could be as-

sured that they would not have to compet with Chinese in nearly every department of labor California could fill in six months the place of every Chinese within her borders.

MRS. FLORENCE KELLY-WISCHNEWETSKY, special agent of the Illinois Bureau of Labor, says that there are over 2000 sweating shop in Chicago, and in most of them little boys and girls can be found all huddled together, sewing on buttons and pulling out threads. In the future the Carnegie Company inrends to treat with its employes as individuals. Each man employed is required to sign an agreement, in which he pledges himself to refrain from belonging to any labor organisation, and to be governed entirely by the rules and regulations of the company.

TIDE OF IMMIGRATION.

579 663 Immigrants Arrived During the Year Ending June 30 Last.

W. D. Owens, Superintendent of Immigration, says that 579,663 immigrants arrived in this country during the year ending June 39, 1892, of whom 1801 came in violation of law and were returned to tacir homes. Of this number 1763 were con-tract laborers. The vigorous prosecution of the alleged violators of the Contract Labor law and the detection and return of an unusual number of imported contract laborers during the fiscal year have served in a large degree to deter contractors in the United States from further efforts at evading this law. Sixty thousand Canadians enter the United States every spring and return to United States every spring and return to their homes in the fall, to spend their earn-ings in their country. Mr. Owens thinks it might be advisable to extend the fifty-cent head tax to all immigrants coming over our northern and southern borders, wages being here, on an average, forty par cent.

bigher than in Canada. bigher than in Canada.

Immigrants arriving the past year are divided as follows: Butchers, 2723; blacksmiths, 25 8; carpenters, 5201; farmers, 51,630; masons, 3709; miners, 6966; tailors, 9274; laborers, 171,488. Seventy-seven percent, of all immigrants landing in the United states enter by the Port of New York, Last year 242,668 became residents of New York, 83,414 went to Pennsy, vanis, 45,012 to Illi 83,414 went to Pennsy vania, 46,012 to nois, 39,987 to Massachusetts, and 16,036 to Wisconsin. The 150,093 remaining were distributed througout the other States of the

Germany furnished the largest number of immigrants, 119,168; Russie, 76,417; Italy, 61,631, Ireland, 61,353; Sweden, 41,545; Poland, 40,536; Hungary, 35,724, and Austria,

FATAL EARTHQUAKE.

The City of La Union Laid Low and Many Persons Killed.

Advices from La Union, San Salvador, by the steamer City of Sydney, state that an earthquake has laid low nearly all the houses in the city, and that those left standing had their walls so cracket that it was not safe to remain in them. The prople are living in tents and are in fear of further

A passenger on the steamer City of Panama, which called at La Union on the way up, and which was subsequently passed by the City of Sydney, writes that he went ashore and viewed the ruins. The desplation was complete. The resi tents of the city were almost driven to a frenzy, and i-rocessions were parading the streets with ringing bells, heade I by priests praying for an abatement of the disturbances. Many persons were killed and many were seriously injured.

FAVOR ANNEXATION.

Enthusiastic Canadians Cheer the Stars and Stripes.

Annexationists made a demonstration at Stimpson, Canada, a few nights since, that opene i the eyes of the federation leaders. Nearly 1000 voters gathered in the Opera

House and there listened to speeches in favor of annexation by Henri Matton. Mayn Huntley and Attorney Henry Laidiaw. At one point in the speeches a small body of anti-annexationists tried to raise a disturbance, but were quickly hustled out of the building.

building.

Then a vote was taken, which resulted as follows: Annexation, 418: Independence, ninety-two: Remain as we are, twenty-one. At the cose of the meeting some one raised the Stars and Stripes, which were loudly applauded, while the display of the Union Jack brought forth a storm of hisses.

The receipts of the Yale-Princeton foot-bail game at Manhattan Field, New York City, were about \$38,900, and the expenses approximated \$9000, which leaves a net bai-ance of \$20,000 to be divided between the Yale and Princeton football associations.

LOUDET GVERTHROWN.

The French Ministry Defeated on a Panama Canal Issue.

The Premier Defies the Deputies

and is Beaten on a Test Vote. M. Loubet and his Ministry a few afternoons since tendered their resignations to President Carnot, of France, who asked them to continue to conduct the business of their respective offices until their successors

shall have been appointed. In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Brisson, Chairman of the Committee on the Panama Investigation, demanded of the Government that an autopsy be held on the body of the late Baron Reinach.

He referred to rumors that the burial was

only a sham, and that the coffin did not contain the body of Baron de Reinach. He demanded that the coffin be exhumed and examined as to its contents.

M. Ricard, Minister of Justice, said that he regretted that such accusations had been made. It was evident that the intention was to bring discredit on the Administrawas to bring discredit on the Administration. There were protests from the Right.
M. Ricard continued, saying that the
usual formalities had been observed in the
burlal of Baron de Reinach's body. The
doctors had certified that death was from
natural causes. A post mortem could not
be ordered without previous judicial intervention. He was not prepared to intervene
himself, as no crime had been committed.
M. Brisson supported this demand and
said that the official seals should be a flixed
to Baron de Reinach's papers, as it was im-

to Baron de Reinach's papers, as it was im-perative that the truth should be discovered. He concluded by moving a resolution of regret that these papers had not been sealed immediately on the death of the Baron.

Premier Loubet arose and declared that

that which M. Brisson had requested was illegal. M. Brisson protested. M. Loubet continued, saying that M. Brism. Loubet continued, saying that M. Brisson's words could be intrepreted only as indicating a want of confidence, and as the Government's intentions were regarded with suspicion he had nothing further to say. Great commotion ensued. When order was restored M. Loubet simply declared that he rejected M. Brisson's resolution.

was restored at. Loubet simply declared that he rejected M. Brisson's resolution. M. Maujan proposed that there should be added to M. Brisson's resolution an expres-sion of confidence in the Government. There was applause from the Left, when

M. Loubst interposed to say that despite his respect for the wishes of the Chamber he could not agree even to M. Maujan's motion. He could accept nothing but the simple or-der of the day. There was great excitement, and by a vote of 304 to 219 the Chamber rejected the Premier's motion to pass the order of the day.

A division was taken as to sustaining M. Ri card, and the Government was defeated. Theresignation of the Ministry was at once The early downfall of the Cabinet has seemed a foregone conclusion since the course of Premier Loubet in respect to the Carmaux strike. His vacillation during the strike and his decision as arbitrator of-

fended both the aristocrats and the Social-ists, and alarmed the substantial middleclass, which is the chief support of the re-The prosecution of the managers and ben-

The prosecution of the managers and beneficiaries of the Panama Canal flasco has displeased many even of those who suffered by the Panama failure, but who were opposed to holding up to the world the spectacle of what might be regarded as a great National misfortune.

Within the past few days events have ripened rapidly in the Panama affair, and there has been a growing feeling that the Government was deceiving the country, and the admission of M. Ricard that no seal had been placed on the papers of M. Reinach. been placed on the papers of M. Reinach, although Baron Rainach was virtually under prosecution when he died, probably by sui-cide, excited both ast nisament and disgust.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE railroad traffic is enormous, CALIFORNIA crop indications are good. ANOTHER famine is probable in Russia. THE Louisiana rice crop is phenomenal. THE commercial world is full of activity. PRICES in iron ore are steadily hardening.

MASSACHUSETTS reports a large tobacco THE apple and potato crops are both short.

CHOLERA is still raging in St. Petersburg, THE cotton decrease is 35.8 per cent. under THE balance of trade continues largely in

our favor. WHEAT growers continue to grumble over low prices A FIRECE tribal war is being waged in the

Money is in extraorlinary demand throughout the West. A MASKED highwayman has been terrorizing a section of Caicago.

BLACK DIPHTHERIA is devasting the lumber camps north of Ottawa, Canada. A RICH salt water vein has been struck at the depth of 954 feet at Fenceville, Ind.

THERE are now twenty-six steamers of the whateback variety affoat on the lakes. BERNARD SCHAFER, of St. Louis, bet \$3 on marrison, paid it and committed suicide. THE New England catch of mackerel for the season will amount to about 48,000 bar-

ABOUT ten thousand young men and women attend the colleges and universities THERE were in Germany during 1892 19,647 cases of cholers, of which 8576 were

fata . THE production of rice promises to become a profitable industry in Southeastern Texas.

THE personal property of the people of Pennsylvania is estimated to be worth \$600,-000,000. Ax American railroad franchise is tied up

in the French canal wreck on the Isthmus of MRS. ANN DAVIS died at Schuylkill Haven, Penn., at the almshouse, the other day, age i

THE Argentine Minister of Pinance declares that it will be i possible to resume cash payments. THE Chinese restriction act is a failure. Of nearly 200,000 Chinese in America only

Corron has advanced one cent per pound since the first of November and two cents since the middle of August. Emigration from the vicinity of Rome, Ga., to Texas has become a craze. The emi-grants are tenants and small land owners.

five have registered.

THE Government is making surveys on the Navajo Indian reservation, New Mex-ico, preliminary to locating irrigation

Missouri has adopted the Constitutional Amendment to enable cities to pension dis-abled firemen and to provide for the widows DR. JENKINS, Health Officer of New York,

states that there are reasonable doubts now whether any of the deaths at the New York Quarantine in the fall were caused by

James Constantine, a hotel man at Sparta, Ky., told a colored man he would kill him Thanksgiving Day it a debt of \$47 was not paid. The man falled to pay, and the hotel man, meeting him on the street,

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

CHICKEN SALAD.

The white meat of a boiled or roasted chicken, three-quarters the same bulk of chopped celery, two hard-boiled eggs and one raw egg well beaten; one tablespoonful sait, one of pepper, one of made mustard, three of salad oil, two of white sugar, half a teacupful of vinegar. Mince the meat well, removing every scrap of fat, gristle and skin, cut the celery into bits half an inch long, mix them and set then aside in a cold place. Prepare the dressing by rubbing the yolks of the eggs to a fine powder, add the salt, pepper and sugar, then the oil, grinding hard and putting in but a few drops at a time. The mustard comes next, and let it all stand together while the raw egg is being whipped to a froth. Beat this into the dressing and pour in the vinegar, spoonful by spoonful, whipping the dressing well as you do it. Sprinkle a little salt over the meat and celery; toss it up lightly with a silver tork, pour the dressing over it, tossing and mixing until the bottom is as well saturated as the top. Turn into the salad bowl and garnish with white of eggs and sprigs of celery tops.-New York Sun.

PUDDINGS AND PIES.

Recipes for holiday puddings and for mince-pies have been given so many times that every one can easily get the rules, but there are some ways of preparing these dishes which are the secret of success toat are not so well known. All fruit-puddings, cake or pies of the rich dark types associated with Christmas must be made several weeks before they are wanted in order to acquire proper flavor. The pudding had better be made at least two weeks before, and boiled and hung till needed in a cold store-room, upstairs, where there can be no danger of dampness. The mince pie should be baked and set on the pantry shelf, covered up, the cake baked and also stored away. Old-time housekeepers always made rich pound-cakes and a peculiar kind of rich cookies at this season, which are much better made a week before they are used. A genuine English plum pudding is packed tight in the tin, and no room is left for it to swell-It is then covered up tight and boiled in boiling water at least six hours when cooked and an hour longer on Christmas Day. This produces a pudding dense with fruit, black and heavy, it is true, but like the English pudding .- New York Tribune.

COOKING THE HOLIDAY TURKEY.

Turkey with Truffles or Mushrooms. -To use truffles in stuffing the fowl, prepare them by peeling and chopping them fine-a pound and a half will be enough for a large bird. Rasp an equal weight of bacon, and mix it with the truffles. Stuff the turkey with this, and when so prepared the dressing should be placed in the bird two days before cooking, as it is thus supposed to give a superior flavor to the flesh. If mushrooms are used instead of truffles, follow esentially the same rule.

Roast Turkey with Chestnuts-Put two pounds of sausage meat in a basin with a little grated nutmeg; then take two tablespoonfuls of chopped onithem in a saute pan with a little butter and cook them for two minutes, then mix them with the mest. At the same time work in two well beaten eggs and a quarter of a plat of white sauce, if at hand, and fifteen fine roasted chestnuts, mashing the chestcuts first in a mortar. Fill the bird as usual, not too full at the breast; roast carefully, allowing half an bour longer for the cooking of the force meat.

Steamed Turkey-Fill the body of the turkey with oysters, and put it in a tightly closed steamer over a porcelain kettle only partly filled with boiling water. Let it cook some three hours, when it will be found to be quite tender, and may be taken out. The water in the kettle will be found to be quite boiled away and to be of the consistency of gravy. Thicken it with a little flour and butter, add the liquor of a pint of oysters intended for sauce, and beat the oysters in it; whiten it with a little boiled cream and pour it over the tur-

Boiled Turkey with Oysters-For a good sized turkey take twenty-five large oysters and cut them into small pieces. Stir with them a quart of bread crumbs, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley and one of butter, a teaspoonful of sweet marjoram, and pepper and salt to taste. Stuff the bird and truss it carefully. Rub it all over with lemon juice to whiten the skin, flour a cloth, tie the bird in it, and put into a kettle of boiling water. Cook it very slowly, allowing half an hour to each pound of the turkey's weight. Even a very ancient fowl will be rendered juicy and tender by this mode of cooking. Serve with oyster and celery sauce. Braised Turkey-Prepare the turkey

carefully, and fill with a stuffing made of half a pound of cooked veal chopped fine, half a pound of bread soaked in cold water, and then pressed dry; four ounces of butter, four egg yolks well beaten, salt, pepper, nutmeg, chopped onion and parsley. Truss the bird well, stiffen the breast over a coal fire for a minute or so, in order to facilitate larding easily, then lard with fine, square shreds of fat pork. Now place the fowl in a stewpan, breast uppermost, with sliced vegetables, a bunch of parsley, three pints of white broth and a buttered paper over; start on the fire, and cook slowly in the oven for about an hour and a half, sprinkling the larding occasionally with the gravy to glaze of a light brown color. When the turkey is done, strain the gravy from its fat, and thicken it with two ounces of browned flour and add a little water. Stir till it boils, skim, and serve with the turkey. If a garnishing is desired, have some slices of broiled sweetbread, sliced truffles, mushrooms, olives, and some small balls of forcement cooked brown. Put these on the platter around the turkey .- Good