# AN EXODUS OF FARMERS.

## Many Hundreds of Illinois Families Moving West.

### Leaving on Account of the High Price of Land.

A despatch from Clinton, Ill., says: A big exodus of Livingston County agriculturists, to Southwest Minnesota and Northwest Iowa points, is taking place.

It requires three solid trains to transport the stock, farm implements, household goods, etc. The first train started over the Illinois Central Railroad a few days ago, and the last will leave for its destination over the same railroad shortly. All the persons in the party have purchased farms on the line of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad. The decrease of the population of the county by this one move means 100 citizens distributed in thirty-four families. Land in this section has risen in value from $50 an acre to $100. Those who have disposed of their small farms here at these high prices and invested the money in land on the line of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad at about $30 an acre were able to buy entire sections of soil there. This present exodus of agriculturists represents a holding of nearly 100,000 acres of as rich land as there is in Minnesota or Iowa. Undoubtedly fifty families in all will move out of Livingston County this spring.

De Witt County is in the heart of Illinois and the centre of rich corn belt lands. In one day sixty-five persons, with children enough to make 100 passengers, with thirty-two cars of goods, stock and farm implements, left for the town of Imperial, Neb. Three-fourths of them were well known and quite successful farmers of the county. One large passenger coach and two vestibule cars with chairs are with the special trains.

Public opinion assigns many reasons for the movement west from Central Illinois, of which this is but one instance. The rapid rise to high value of lands on which the occupants in former years toiled hard for meagre profits has bred a desire to sell and use the money in land speculations. Another cause quite evident among the emigrants was the desire to provide homes for the children rapidly growing to manhood and womanhood. The hope of purchasing homes in this region is an utterly forlorn one.

# PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE new Senator from Nebraska weighs 225 pounds.

SIR RICHARD OWEN, the naturalist, left an estate valued at about $175,000, which is a little unusual for a scientist.

INVENTOR EDISON'S children by his first wife are familiarly called "Dot" and "Dash," from the characters in the Morse alphabet.

ONE of the most prosperous inventors of the day is George Westinghouse, whose wonderful brake has brought him in a fortune of $20,000,000.

GENERAL GRANT once declined to serve as President of the Panama Canal Company, with a salary of $28,000, because he thought its scheme impracticable.

PRESIDENT DIAZ, of Mexico, according to common rumor, is worth some thirty millions, of which twenty are invested in Mexican railroads, telegraphs and electric light plants.

HANS VON BULOW, the pianist, who was recently removed to a private insane asylum near Berlin, shows no sign of recovering his mental equilibrium, and doctors hold out very little hope.

FRANK VINCENT, who has left Colombo to continue his explorations in Africa, has already traveled over 30,000 miles, and, though he has had many narrow escapes, he never had a serious accident.

MINOT J. SAVAGE, the celebrated Boston divine, preaches extemporaneously, but his thoughts are presented so well that the stenographer's reports rarely require any editing for publication in book form.

CAPTAIN JOHN ADAM COOPER is the youngest veteran of the Mexican War, having enlisted at the age of twelve. He is also the pioneer horse car driver of San Francisco, having been in the business twenty-nine years.

THE clergyman who has continuously occupied one pulpit longer than any other divine in the world is Rev. Dr. Furness, of Philadelphia. His age is ninety, and for sixty-eight years he has been pastor of one church.

IT is not generally known that M. Pasteur, the great French scientist, is an "unlicensed practitioner," and cannot even put a lancet into a man's arm. He has to keep a surgeon to do this for him, in order to comply with the law.

REAR ADMIRAL STEPHENSON, the new commander of the British squadron in the Pacific, has been in Her Majesty's navy for forty years and saw active service in the Crimea, in China and during the Indian mutiny.

THEY say that Judge Willam Lindsay, of Kentucky, recently elected United States Senator in place of Mr. Carlisle, rarely uses an adjective, and does not rely upon rhetoric in his argument. His appeal is to law and reason.

THE only two natives of Colorado in the House of Representatives of that State are Harry Sims, of Arapahoe, who was the first white child born in Pueblo, and Celestina Garcia, who represented Conejos County, and who is of Mexican parentage.

EX-SECRETARY WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS, who celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday recently, has long looked several years older than his true age, owing to the fact that he was never physically strong and has always been a hard worker.

THE venerable banker, Bleichroeder, of Berlin, who died a few days ago, hied himself to Dresden on his seventieth birthday in order to escape any demonstration that his friends might arrange in his honor. But he left a $5000 check for the deserving poor of Berlin.

IT is related of J. Sterling Morton, Cleveland's Secretary of Agriculture, that when his wife died he had a tombstone erected over her grave bearing her name and the names of his three sons. When asked why he had the names of the boys inscribed on the marble, he replied: "Because, if any of them does anything dishonorable I will have his name chiselled from the tombstone."

# FOSTER RESIGNS.

### The Secretary of State Leaves for the Bering Sea Arbitrament.

After Secretary of State Foster's resignation had been in the hands of the President for some time, the announcement of its acceptance, to take effect immediately, was made. At 4 o'clock Mr. Foster started for New York, whence in company with Mrs. Foster, Senator Morgan, one of the abitrators for the United States; several attaches of the State Department detailed for duty in connection with the arbitration, and several personal friends, he sailed in the New York for Europe to take charge of the United States case before the Bering Sea arbitrators. The counsel for the United States, Messrs. E. J. Phelps, J. C. Carter and H. W. Blodgett expected to sail soon after in the Normandie for Havre. In addition to the arguments these gentlemen will make to the arbitrators it is understood that a brief for the United States, prepared by Mr. F. R. Coudert, of New York, will be presented.

Assistant Secretary Wharton will be acting Secretary of State until the end of Mr. Harrison's term.

# NEWSY GLEANINGS.

PEACE again reigns at the Kansas capital.

WHITE CAPS are again at work in Tennessee.

GOLD has been found in Calhoun County, Michigan.

ST. LOUIS Socialists have nominated an entire city ticket.

EARTHQUAKES are reported in the Yellowstone National Park.

THE mining town of Creede, Col., now has a population of 5000.

WOLVES are so numerous as to be very annoying in many parts of Illinois.

THE Texas Legislature refused to make an appropriation for a Chicago fair exhibit.

A TELEPHONE line, 350 miles long, has been opened between Chicago, Ill., and Detroit, Mich.

THE Sioux Indians are said to be "making medicine." This portends evil for white people.

THE decrease in the cotton crop for the season is nearly 2,000,000 bales under last season.

CANADIANS are kicking vigorously about the great abundance of American money in Canada.

WHILE Joseph Smith, of Brazil, Ind., was dancing, a pistol dropped from his pocket, exploded, and the ball killed him.

MANY of the attractions at the Chicago World's Fair will be fenced in and visitors will be charged extra to see them.

THE bank failures at Rome and Naples are developing into a National scandal, implicating many Italian Government officials.

A SUCCESSFUL test of the pneumatic tube as a rapid transmitter of mail and small packages was made at the Philadelphia Postoffice.

JOSEPH OJESPIE, a Russian, is confined at the Chenango County Poor Farm, Preston, Conn., suffering from a well developed case of leprosy.

ATLANTA, Ga., is to have a new courthouse and city hall under one roof. The cost of the building will be over $500,000, and it will be one of the finest public edifices in the South.

A SIBERIAN exhibition is to be held at Moscow in 1895. The exhibition is being organized with the view of bringing under the notice of European countries the productions and resources of Siberia.

PLANS have been matured for one of the greatest irrigation schemes ever undertaken in the United States, the result of which will be the reclamation of a large portion of the Mojave desert in California.

IN average values a very large advance is seen in swine, amounting to thirty-nine per cent., and progressive since the returns were made. The average value of swine is $6.41. The aggregate valuation of swine is $295,436,492.

AT Minneapolis, Minn., one Garske became angry at his horse for refusing to pull a load of gravel. He tied a rope on the horse's tongue, hitched another horse on the rope and pulled the tongue out by the roots. He is under arrest.

THE Board of Appeals for the Pacific District of the National Trotting Association, after an investigation lasting some days, has found that Stamboul's 207¼ record, made at Stockton, Cal., November 23 last, was properly and fairly made.

# UNDER OUR FLAG.

### The New York Now Proudly Bears This Nation's Ensign.

President Harrison raised the American flag, in New York harbor, on the Inman Line steamer New York amid the booming of cannon and the shouts of a great multitude.

Those patriotic Americans who braved the storm to see the christening of the steamship as the Queen of the Naval Reserve of the Republic were amply rewarded. The ceremony of raising the flag on the first foster ship of this country was to have taken place at midday, but, owing to the delay of the train that carried President Harrison, it was not until ten minutes after 2 o'clock that the baptism occurred.

When President Harrison stepped upon the gang plank accompanied by Secretaries Foster, Tracy, Rusk and Elkins, Postmaster-General Wanamaker, Private Secretary Halford and Mayor Gilroy, everybody on board was standing to receive him.

President Griscom, of the American line, stepped forward and welcomed him on board. The Naval Reserve were also drawn up to receive him. Mr. Griscom took the President by the arm and escorted him aft.

The Naval Reserve formed an escort to the President and his party and drew up in line across the deck, allowing no one to pass to the spot where the President stood in the stern. No one was with him besides these mentioned except the directors of the steamship company and Rear Admiral Walker of the Chicago. The band played "Hail to the Chief."

When all was ready the signal was given and the President raised the flag at 2:10 at the stern of the big ship. By a mechanical contrivance the flags from the three lofty spars were at the same time broken loose from their bonds, and in a moment were floating proudly in the breeze.

As the flag floated out all the vessels in sight dipped their pennants three times. As soon as the ropes were made fast, President Harrison turned and addressed the crowd who thronged the deck. He said:

"It gives me pleasure to consummate here to-day, by the act of lifting this flag, the efforts in support of a principle to which I give my hearty support.

"I have felt as a citizen and as President a mortification which every American must feel who examines into the standing of the United States in the merchant marine of the world.

"I believe we have reached an epoch in our development when we may successfully begin the work of carrying our share of the world's commerce upon the seas.

"We lift the flag to-day over one ship, a magnificent specimen of the naval art, one of the best on any sea.

"That event is interesting in itself, but its interest to me is in the fact that this ship is the type and precursor of many others."

President Harrison and his party started back for Washington at 4:30.

A new commander, and an American, is now in command of the New York. He is Captain Jamison, a graduate of the old American line, of Philadelphia. He was formerly in command of the Red Star liner Westernland, and is an American born and bred.

# A FEMALE ENGINEER.

### Ida Hewitt to Pull the Throttle at the World's Fair.

Miss Ida Hewitt, who is said to be the only female locomotive engineer in the world, has been engaged by the Woman Commissioners of the World's Fair to run the first train over the grounds on the opening day of the Exposition. She will leave her home, Cairo, W. Va., for Chicago about a week before the opening day. She is a pretty girl, and during the first trip of the engine will wear the costume of a Spanish girl of the Fourteenth Century.

The road upon which Miss Hewitt is now running regularly is the Cairo and Little Kanawha and is a feeder for the Baltimore and Ohio at Cairo from the lumber districts. It is owned mostly by the girl's father, a man of wealth. Her calling does not seem to make her unwomanly. She is popular socially and is a model housekeeper.

IN the British House of Commons a resolution prevailed citing the editor of the London Times to appear and apologize for misstatements concerning the Irish.

# THE PRECIOUS METALS.

### The Past Year's Production of Gold and Silver.

### The Total Estimated Metallic Stock of the World.

E. O. Leech, the Director of the United States Mint, has transmitted to Congress a report on the production of the precious metals covering the calendar year 1892.

The value of the gold product from the mines of the United States was approximately $33,000,000, about corresponding to the average product of recent years. The product of silver from our own mines is placed at 58,000,000 ounces, of the commercial value, at the average price of silver during the year, of $50,750,000, and of the coining value in silver dollars of $74,089,900. This is a falling off of 330,000 ounces from the product of the preceding year.

The amount of silver purchased by the Government during the year, under the mandatory provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, was 54,129,725 fine ounces, costing $47,394,291, an average of 87.6 cents per fine ounce. From this silver 6,333,245 silver dollars were coined during the year.

The imports of gold aggregated $18,165,056, and the exports $76,735,592, a net loss of gold of $58,570,536. The silver imports aggregated $31,450,968, and the exports $37,531,301, an excess of silver exports of $6,090,333.

The Director reviews the recent movement of gold from the United States, commencing in May, 1888. During the last year, that is, from February 19, 1892, when the last movement commenced, to February 15, 1893, the export of gold from the Port of New York has aggregated $99,723,639.

The total metallic stock on January 1, 1893, was estimated to have been: Gold, $649,788,026; silver, $593,365,355; total, $1,243,153,385. The stock of gold in the United States fell off during the last calendar year $39,005,000, while the stock of silver increased $46,000,000.

The amount of money in circulation (exclusive of the amount in the Treasury) was $1,611,321,763 on January 1, 1893, an increase of $18,928,124 during the year.

There was an increase of over $12,000,000 in the gold product of the world during the last calendar year. Of this increase $2,000,000 was from Australia, and over $9,000,000 from South Africa. The total silver product of the world increased during the last calendar years 7,000,000 ounces, occasioned by an increase of 4,600,000 ounces in the product of Mexican mines, and 2,400,000 in the product of the mines in Australia.

# THE LABOR WORLD.

EDISON, the electrician, has 260 women in his employ.

AMERICA is educating its boys to be skilled mechanics and artisans.

A NATIONAL organization of Furriers' Unions is about to be formed.

IT is estimated that $52,000,000 was lost in strikes between the years 1881 and 1887.

IN Atlanta, Ga., there are 2700 working women; in Augusta 1750, not including dressmakers and milliners.

THE striking cotton spinners in Lancashire, England, have agreed to accept a reduction of 2½ per cent. in their wages.

THERE are 32,000 members of the Pennsylvania Railroad Voluntary Relief Association, with a pension fund amounting to $223,000.

THE Santa Fe Railroad Company has threatened to discharge its station agents unless they withdraw from the Brotherhood of Stationmen.

AFTER six years of war with organized labor, Amos Whittely, of Muncie, Ind., the one time reaper king, has been compelled to sell his holdings and retire from business.

BOSS painters in England are agitating for the establishment of a central organization for the purpose of issuing diplomas of technical ability to employers and employes.

PUDDLERS' wages have been reduced from $3.50 to $3 a ton in the Reading Rolling Mill Company, Reading, Penn. The wages of the other mill hands have been reduced fifteen per cent.

ACCORDING to a writer in the London City Press, the only working mechanic who has ever been honored with burial within the walls of Westminster Abbey was George Graham, the clockmaker, of Fleet street.

COLORED longshoremen, taken to New York City from Texas to work on the Mallory Line of steamers and docks, East River, were discharged to avert a strike of the white laborers. The colored men worked at a reduction of five cents an hour.

A GERMAN woman, Frau Dr. von Wettstein Adelt, spent three months as a common factory hand at Chemnitz and in the neighborhood, working in five different factories, gathering material for a work on the subject of women textile workers.

W. T. LEWIS, Ohio's Labor Statistician, reports for 1892, "that 15,599 miners were paid $3,455,272.17 for mining 7,617,717 tons, making the average wages of pick mining $349.73, and the average tonnage per miner 488. The average number of days worked per miner was 196½."

LABOR troubles are anticipated in Japan. The natives work twelve to seventeen hours daily for a few cents, and are now beginning to realize that shorter hours are in force in foreign countries. They intend to agitate for laws shortening the hours of labor and regulating the pay.

RAILROAD men are preparing to demand the enforcement of the twenty-car ordinance, as it pertains to freight trains. The men say that if the law were enforced a good many grade-crossing and other accidents might be avoided. There is also a movement on foot to introduce an ordinance to hold railroad corporations responsible for the obstruction of crossings, and another providing that in the moving of trains from one road to another the engine shall always be ahead.

# NEW WYOMING SENATOR.

### A. C. Beckwith, Democrat, Appointed by Governor Osborn.

A. C. Beckwith, Democrat, a citizen of Evanston, and the wealthiest man in Wyoming, will be a United States Senator for the next two years. His selection to that office was announced by Governor Osborn a few evenings ago. It became necessary to appoint a Senator on account of the Legislature adjourning without electing one.

The new Senator is a genuine Westerner. He has held but two offices. One was membership in the National World's Fair Commission and the other membership in the first Town Council of Cheyenne. He went to Cheyenne thirty years ago, working his passage across the plains with a bull team. He identified himself with the community by building its first house and opening a grocery. When the railway came and went on he went with it and was a rich man before he settled in Evanston, a thrifty town near the Utah line. There he owns the local bank, herds of cattle and tracts of range, coal mines and coal and timber lands. His hobby is horses and he breeds trotters in the finest farm in the mountains. Beckwith was born in New York sixty years ago, but was in Missouri with a party of trappers at fifteen.

BRADSTREET'S reports the available stock of wheat in the United States and Canada on February 1 as follows: East of the Rocky Mountains, 107,355,000 bushels; west of the Rockies, 6,457,000 bushels.

# NORTH DAKOTA'S SENATOR.

### W. N. Roach, Democrat, Elected to Succeed Senator Casey.

The long fight at Bismarck, North Dakota, over the election of a United States Senator to succeed Lyman R. Casey was ended by the choice of William N. Roach, one of the leading Democrats of the State. This result in a Legislature controlled by a Republican majority was brought about through a combination of Democrats, Populists and ten Republicans, who had grown tired of the long struggle and determined to settle it, even at the expense of their own party. When the sixty-first ballot was taken these ten Republicans voted for Mr. Roach, whose remaining forty votes were made up by Democrats and Populists. These fifty votes made a majority on joint ballot, and Mr Roach was declared elected.

William N. Roach is an "old settler" in that State. His home is in Larrimore, Grand Forks County. He was one of the founders of that town and was its first Mayor. Mr. Roach was born in Virginia in 1840 and educated in Georgetown College, Washington, D. C. He engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1879, when he went to Grand Forks in the then Territory of Dakota. He opened the first mail route to Fort Fottin from Grand Forks, and in 1881 located in Elk Valley, near which he had acquired 360 acres of land by homestead and tree culture entry. With others Mr. Roach laid out the town of Larrimore, and was appointed first Mayor by the Legislature when it incorporated the town. To this office he was re-elected three times, and then declined any further election. In 1884 he was elected as a Democrat to represent Grand Forks County in the Legislature, being the only Democrat elected to the Sixteenth Assembly. At the close of the session he was appointed by Governor Pierce Regent of the University of North Dakota; and was reappointed by Governor Mellette. Mr. Roach has been the Democratic nominee for Governor of North Dakota during two campaigns.

# ON THE SCOTCH COAST.

### Fishing Boats Founder and Much Wreckage Drifts Ashore.

The fishing boats Charlotte and Jessie foundered in a storm off Wick, Scotland. All the nineteen men in the boats were drowned.

A terrific storm swept the northeast coast of Scotland. Sleet and rain and occasionally hail fell along the whole northeastern coast. Much wreckrge drifted ashore, and reports of small losses of life at various points were received hourly.

A fishing boat went down with its nine occupants in a storm off Banff, on the Scotch coast.

THE total railroad mileage in North Carolina, according to the Railroad Commissioners' report just issued, is 3600 with a record of 135 persons killed and 323 injured. Of these, thirty-nine were killed and 127 injured on the Western North Carolina Road.

# THE MARKETS.

### Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **BEANS AND PEAS.** | | | |
| Beans—Marrow, 1892, choice | $2 45 | @ | $2 50 |
| Medium, 1892, choice | 2 15 | @ | 2 20 |
| Pea, 1892, choice | 2 20 | @ | 2 25 |
| Red kidney, 1892, choice | 2 85 | @ | 3 00 |
| Red kidney, poor to fair | — | @ | — |
| Lima, Cal., per bush | 2 15 | @ | 2 20 |
| Green peas, 1892, per bbl | — | @ | 2 00 |
| **BUTTER.** | | | |
| Creamery—St. & Penn, extra | — | @ | — |
| St. & Penn., firsts | — | @ | — |
| Western, firsts | 27 | @ | 28 |
| Western, seconds | 24 | @ | 26 |
| Western, thirds | 22 | @ | 23 |
| State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras | 28 | @ | — |
| Half tubs and pails, 1sts. | 25 | @ | 26 |
| Half tubs and pails, 2ds. | 24 | @ | 24 |
| Welsh tubs, extras | — | @ | — |
| Welsh tubs, 1sts | 25 | @ | 26 |
| Welsh tubs, 2ds | 22 | @ | 24 |
| Western—Im. creamery, 1sts | 24 | @ | 25 |
| W. Im. creamery, 2ds | 21 | @ | 22 |
| W. Im. creamery, 3ds | — | @ | — |
| Western Factory, fresh, firsts | 21 | @ | 22 |
| W. Factory, seconds | 19 | @ | 20 |
| W. Factory and dairy, 3ds | 17 | @ | 18 |
| **CHEESE.** | | | |
| State factory—Full cream, white, fancy | 12 | @ | — |
| Full cream, colored, fancy | 12 | @ | — |
| Full cream, good to prime | 11 | @ | 11½ |
| Part skims, choice | 8½ | @ | 9 |
| Part skims, good to prime | 7 | @ | 8 |
| Part skims, common | 4 | @ | 6 |
| Full skims | 1 | @ | 2½ |
| **EGGS.** | | | |
| State and Penn—Fresh | 28½ | @ | — |
| Western—Fresh, fancy | 28 | @ | 28½ |
| Limed—State | — | @ | — |
| **FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.** | | | |
| Apples—King, per bbl | — | @ | — |
| Baldwin, per bbl | 2 00 | @ | 3 00 |
| Greening, per bbl | 2 50 | @ | 3 25 |
| Grapes, up river, Del., 5 lb. | — | @ | — |
| W. N. Y., fresh, 5 lb | 15 | @ | 20 |
| W. N. Y., inferior, 5 lb | — | @ | — |
| Cranberries, Cape Cod, bbl. | 8 00 | @ | 10 00 |
| **HOPS.** | | | |
| State—1892, fair to choice | 23 | @ | 24 |
| 1891, prime | 16 | @ | 21 |
| 1892, common to good | 19 | @ | 23 |
| Old odds | 6 | @ | 10 |
| **LIVE POULTRY.** | | | |
| Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn. | 14 | @ | 14½ |
| Western, per lb | 14 | @ | — |
| Spring Chickens, local, lb | — | @ | 13 |
| Western per lb | 12½ | @ | 13 |
| Roosters, old, per lb | 8½ | @ | 9 |
| Turkeys, per lb | 12 | @ | 13½ |
| Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair | 85 | @ | 1 12 |
| Western, per pair | 80 | @ | 1 00 |
| Geese, Western, per pair | 1 61 | @ | 2 00 |
| Pigeons, per pair | 40 | @ | 45 |
| **DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.** | | | |
| Turkeys, per lb | 13 | @ | 17 |
| Chickens—Phila., per lb | 15 | @ | 18 |
| Western, per lb | 14 | @ | — |
| Fowls—St. and West., per lb | 14 | @ | — |
| Ducks—Fair to fancy, per lb | 12 | @ | 13 |
| Eastern, per lb | — | @ | — |
| Spring, L. I., per lb | — | @ | — |
| Geese—Western, per lb | 7 | @ | 11 |
| Squabs—Dark, per doz | 3 00 | @ | — |
| White, per doz | 4 00 | @ | — |
| **VEGETABLES.** | | | |
| Potatoes—State, per bbl | 2 37 | @ | 2 62 |
| Jersey, prime, per bbl | 2 25 | @ | 2 37 |
| Jersey, inferior, per bbl. | 1 50 | @ | 2 00 |
| L. I., in bulk, per bbl | — | @ | 2 62 |
| Cabbage, L. I., per 100 | 6 00 | @ | 8 00 |
| Onions—Eastern, yellow, bbl. | 3 50 | @ | 4 00 |
| Eastern, red, per bbl | 3 50 | @ | 3 75 |
| State, per bbl | 3 25 | @ | 3 75 |
| Squash—Marrow, per barrel | — | @ | 2 25 |
| Sweet potatoes, Va., per bbl. | — | @ | — |
| South Jersey, per bbl | 3 00 | @ | 5 00 |
| Celery, near by, doz. bunches | 1 00 | @ | 1 50 |
| **GRAIN, ETC.** | | | |
| Flour—City Mill Extra | — | @ | — |
| Patents | 4 40 | @ | 4 65 |
| Wheat—No. 2 Red | 79 | @ | 80½ |
| Rye—State | 57 | @ | 61 |
| Barley—Two-rowed State | 65 | @ | 67 |
| Corn—Ungraded Mixed | 49 | @ | 53 |
| Oats—No. 2 White | 37⅝ | @ | 38 |
| Mixed Western | 37½ | @ | 39½ |
| Hay—Good to Choice | 65 | @ | 90 |
| Straw—Long Rye | 65 | @ | 67½ |
| Lard—City Steam | — | @ | 12.50 |
| **LIVE STOCK.** | | | |
| Beeves, City dressed | 7½ | @ | 9½ |
| Milch Cows, com. to good | 30 00 | @ | 55 00 |
| Calves, City dressed | 8 | @ | 12½ |
| Sheep, per 100 lbs | 4 00 | @ | 5 60 |
| Lambs, per lb | 5 | @ | 9 |
| Hogs—Live, per 100 lbs | 8 25 | @ | 8 50 |
| Dressed | 10 | @ | 11 |

# SABBATH SCHOOL.

### INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR MARCH 5.

### Lesson Text: "Keeping the Sabbath," Neh. xiii., 15-22—Golden Text, Exodus xx., 8—Commentary.

This chapter gives an account of the discipline of Nehemiah in separating from Israel the mixed multitude, and in cleansing Israel from all strangers with whom they had become entangled by marriage (verses 3, 30). It tells also of the discipline in reference to Sabbath desecration, which is our special lesson for the day; but before taking this up consider the dangers of being entangled and hindered by a mixed multitude. When Israel left Egypt a company of that kind went with them, and caused them much trouble (Ex. xii., 38; Num. xi., 4). Much trouble in the church to-day arises from the people who are half and half—the worldly church members who are neither one thing nor the other.

If any think that the restoration under Zerubbabel and the reformation of Ezra and Nehemiah fulfilled the prophecies concerning restoration, let them compare Isa. xiv., 1-3, with Neh. ix., 36, 37. If any think that we are now in the millennial age, or that the church with her present zeal will bring that age, let them be honest enough to believe what is written, and they will surely see that the Lord Himself must come for Israel's restoration and to introduce the millennial age (Ps. cii., 16; Acts iii., 19-21).

15. "In those days saw I in Judah some treading wine presses on the Sabbath." Then he enumerates their other deeds of Sabbath breaking and says that he testified against them. The Sabbath was instituted in Eden before ever sin entered this world, and when God wrote with His finger the Ten Commandments on two tablets of stone He said, "Remember the Sabbath day." That man should give unto God one-seventh of his time is a law from the beginning and of perpetual obligation.

16. "There dwelt men of Tyre, also, who sold on the Sabbath unto the children of Judah, and in Jerusalem." God gives His laws to His children because they are His children. He gave no laws to Israel until He had redeemed them from Egypt. No man can be saved by the deeds of the law, but only by the grace of God, but being saved through Jesus Christ, who is the end of the law for righteousness for every one that believeth, it is then, and only then, that the righteousness of the law can be fulfilled in us who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit (Rom. iii., 20, 24; x., 4; viii., 4). Those who know not God know no Sabbath, but the people of Judah should have shown the men of Tyre that they kept holy the Sabbath because of their God. There can be no trade with no buyers, and unless the people of Jerusalem had bought the men of Tyre had not sold.

17. "Then I contended with the nobles of Judah and said unto them, What evil thing is this that ye do and profane the Sabbath day?" In verse 11 we read that he contended with them because they had forsaken the house of God. The house of God was Israel's center, and the laws of God their especial delight, if they were Israelites indeed; but they were prone to forsake His house and despise His word (II Chron. xxxvi., 16), and for this they went to Babylon. Now that they have returned from captivity and left their idols their hearts still wander from God and His laws. And so it was long after, in the days of Malachi, when they robbed God in tithes and offerings and said that it was vain to serve God (Mal. iii., 8, 14).

18. "Did not our fathers thus? Yet ye bring more wrath upon Israel by profaning the Sabbath." Although judgment had overtaken their fathers, yet they continue in the same sins, for not until the Ethiopian can change his skin and the leopard his spots can those do good who are accustomed to do evil (Jer. xiii., 23). "An empty man will get understanding when a wild ass's colt is born a man" (Job. xi., 12, R. V., margin). Nothing will make man what he ought to be but a new heart, a birth from above, and this is a new creation accomplished by the word and the spirit of God. It is the gift of God (Ezek. xxxvi., 26), and nothing can deprive one of it but refusal to receive it.

19. "And some of my servants set I at the gates, that there should be no burden brought in on the Sabbath day." There is such a thing as compelling law breakers to be obedient, and if our city rulers had the spirit of Nehemiah there would not be the Sabbath desecration which is increasingly and alarmingly prevalent in all our cities. God will hold our rulers responsible for all that they can prevent of evil and do not. But to be personal, there are such commands as these for believers. "Let us lay aside every weight and the sin which doth so easily beset us." "Let us cleanse ourselves from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit." "Put off the old man, with his deeds" (Heb. xii., 1; II Cor. vii., 1; Col. iii., 9). And these we are bound to obey if we would know in our daily life anything of the meaning of true Sabbath rest.

20. "So the merchants and sellers of all kind of ware lodged without Jerusalem once or twice." The perseverance of the doers of evil ought to put to shame the followers of Jesus. Those who desire to do away with the Sabbath are oftimes more united and persevering than those who bear the name of Jesus and ought to stand for His holy day. Oh, to be filled with the Spirit of God and have at heart the interests of His kingdom!

21. "From that time forth came they no more on the Sabbath. He testified against them and threatened to lay hands on them, then they saw that he meant it, and desisted. We live in the Nineteenth Century, in the most advanced period of the world's history, but where are the Nehemiahs and the Daniels, and the men who have at heart above all things the honor and glory of God? To come again to the topic of a little while ago—the Sabbath is the soul of a believer—we will not know it until we stand as decidedly against every besetting sin and every phase of the self life as did Nehemiah against these Sabbath breakers.

22. "Remember me, O, my God, concerning this also, and spare me according to the greatness of Thy mercy." The proper men were set apart to see that the Sabbath should be sanified, and they were men ceremonially clean. We must be clean in heart and life if we would be of use to our Lord against evil and evildoers. As to keeping His holy day, be sure that our own ways or pleasure or words are not in order on that day, but the whole day is for Him and Him only (Isa. lviii., 13, 14). See how Nehemiah, after all his efforts in the service of God, takes refuge in the mercy of God. By grace are we saved, in grace we stand, and it is grace that shall be brought unto us at the revelation of Jesus Christ. Salvation from beginning to end is all of grace, but for our works we shall be rewarded if done unto Him (Eph. ii., 8, 10; Rom. iv., 5; xiv., 10; I Cor. iii., 11-15).—Lesson Helper.

THE enormity of the Panama corruption isn't lessened in appearance to Americans because it is measured in francs instead of dollars. The sum of 1,400,000,000 francs impresses an American a good deal more than $280,000,000 would, and to an Englishman it must seem immensely larger than £56,000,000.

HE—"You don't mean to tell me you are going to marry that old, bald-headed professor?" She—"He is rather bald, but think how many young men of to-day are bald on the inside of their heads."—Truth.

# HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

### JAR FOR BREAD CRUMBS.

A stone jar for bread crumbs is indispensable to a well-appointed pantry. Many housekeepers buy cracker dust for cooking purposes, but bits of grated bread will be found daintier and more appetizing, and in no way is bread kept better than in a deep stone jar.

### HOW TO MAKE BEEF JELLY.

Beef jelly is an excellent food for invalids and convalescents. Put a pound of lean beef, cut fine, into a porcelain-lined stew pan with a pint of cold water. Let it stand half an hour and then put it on the stove, where it will heat gradually. When boiling hot skim carefully and put it where it will simmer gently for half an hour. While this is cooking put a third of a box of gelatine in two tablespoonsful of cold water. Salt the broth to taste and strain, boiling hot, over the gelatine. Stir till dissolved. Strain into cups or moulds. Set away to cool.—New York World.

### HANDY SHOE CUPBOARD.

A handy boot and shoe cupboard can be improvised out of any old packing case of suitable size. This can be fitted with light matchboard pigeon holes, each holding a pair of shoes. If the lid is available (the case being stood upon its side), it can be fixed to a pair of hinges and form a real miniature cupboard, which, being stained and Aspinalized, will also serve as a seat or small table. Without necessarily troubling about having a door the case could be covered with cretons or chintz, padded on the top with flock, and so form a settee; if so, the piece of material which should fall to cover the pigeon holes is generally tackled on to a sheet of cardboard or has heavy lead buttons slipped in the hem, so that it may fall firmly and keep the dust away.

### HOW TO COOK A HAM.

Run a knife or skewer into the thickest part of the ham next the bone. If the knife comes out clean the ham is good; if it smells rank and smears the knife the ham is not good. Select your ham, then, according to this rule, and lay it in cold water. Scrape and wash it carefully and let it remain in the water all night. In the morning, when the water—enough to cover the ham—is nearly boiling, lay the ham in and keep the water in a simmer. When it has boiled about an hour throw in two carrots, four onions, two heads of celery, a sprig of parsley, two or three blades of mace and four cloves. If the ham is very salt it is well to change the water before putting in the seasoning, but if you do be sure to change to boiling water. To obtain tenderness and mellowness the ham must not be allowed to boil hard, only simmer. Too much heat hardens all meat, especially salt meat. When the ham is done set it off in its own water and let it cool in it. By this means it will retain its moisture. When cool take it out, skin it and dredge bread crumbs and pepper over it and set it in the oven until it browns.—St. Louis Republic.

### RECIPES.

Pudding Sauce—A nice pudding sauce is made by boiling together for ten minutes a cup of rich cream and a half pound of maple sugar. Another by rubbing to a cream half a cup of butter, one of powdered sugar and one beaten egg. Flavor to suit the taste.

Flannel Cakes Without Eggs—Take two cups of white cornmeal, two quarts of milk, half a cup of yeast, flour for good batter. Scald the oatmeal with a pint of boiling water; stir in the milk and strain through a colander; then add the flour and yeast. Cover and let the batter stand until morning. Salt, and if at all sour, stir in a little soda.

Breakfast Stew—Take cold beef or mutton, cut fine, put one tablespoonful of currant jelly, one of butter, half of a small onion chopped, the juice of a lemon, with pepper and salt in a small saucepan. Set over the fire, add the meats, stir altogether and let simmer fifteen minutes. Take up in a heated dish and garnish with chopped cucumber pickles.

Homemade Candy—An odd and delicious candy is made by boiling a pint of cream with a pound of maple sugar; put them over the fire together and let them heat slowly until the sugar is melted, then boil rapidly for one hour; if the sugar is very moist longer boiling will be required. Pour into well buttered tin pans lined with waxed paper; when partially cold cut into squares like caramel. Just before it is taken from the fire walnut or butternut meats are sometimes dropped into one part of it for variety.

Mulligatawny Soup—Fry in a little butter three small, sliced onions, two tablespoonfuls of minced ham, half a fowl, or half a rabbit; when slightly browned pour over two quarts of veal stock and simmer gently for an hour. Add an even tablespoonful of curry powder and an ounce of almonds pounded to a paste with the juice of half a lemon. The soup is not strained, and boiled rice and pickled mangoes go with it. It owes its clumsy name, which means literally "pepper water," to restaurateurs of a hundred years ago who introduced, under this name, the familiar curry soup of India.

Minute Pudding—Properly made this is a most delicious dessert, but is also true that when rightly made its name is a misnomer, since many minutes are required instead of one. The fresher and richer the milk the better the pudding. The moment the milk reaches the boiling point, have an assistant ready to stir in five tablespoonfuls of flour, that has been wet to a smooth batter, with one cup of milk reserved from the quart, and while this is being done stir faithfully. Now place at once over a vessel of boiling water and let it cook five minutes longer; stir in two well beaten eggs and cook three minutes more. Serve at once with any nice sauce.