# PROGRAMME OF PARADE.

Official Orders for the Naval Review in New York Harbor

A General Outline of the Movements of Vessels.

The Secretary of the Navy has decided upon the official programme of the review of the United States and foreign ships of war, which by act of Congress will take place in New York Harbor on the 27th in-

The men-of-war will be anchored in two

columns, extending from Twenty-sixth street up the North River, the foreign ships on the Naw York side.

While the Dolphin, carrying the President of the United States, is passing between the columns, that portion of the North River between the American column and the New York shore will be closed and all the traffic and passage suspended. After the Dolphin has anchored at the head of the line vessels of all kinds may circle around the fleet, going up the New Jersey side of the river, but the passage between the two columns will be closed until the President has landed from the Dolphin and the review thereby terminated.

The President and members of the Cabinet will be received on board the Dolphin at 10:30 a. m. off Twenty-third street, North River. The Dolphin will then get under way, and, followed by the coast survey steamer Blake and the steamer Monmouth, will proceed up the river between the columns of United States and foreign men-of-war. The Blake will carry the members of the diplo-The Monmouth will carry the matic corps. The Monmouth will carry the Judges of the Supreme Court, Senators and Representatives of the United States, and Governors of States, accompanied by one staff officer. No other invitations will be

Issued for the review.

The Dolphin, proceeding between the coltumns, will, as she passes the various ships, be saluted with the honors laid down by international treaties due to the Chief of State, and arriving at the head of the columns will anchor between them. umns will anchor between them. The Blake will anchor at the head of the foreign and the Monmouth of the American column. The flag officers and the Captains of the men-of-war will then be received on board of the Dolphin and be presented to the President of the United States, who will enter-tain them at lunch. Lunch will at the same time be served on the Blake and Monmouth to the guests on board. The review will terminate by the return of the Dolphin, Blake and Monmouth through the lines, and when the President's flag is hauled down from the Dolphin it will be saluted with twenty-one guns by all the men-of-war

LONDON had on the last day of last month 109,775 paupers, and on that day 919 vagrants were "relieved." The latest census, 1891, returned the population at 4,211,056.

#### THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country

	Produce Quoted in	New	Yor	k.
	14 BEANS AND PE	AS.		
	Beans—Marrow, 1892, choice Medium, 1892, choice Pea, 1892, choice Red kidney, 1892, choice. White kidney, 1892, choic Lima, Cal., per bush Green peas, 1892, per bbl	2 10 2 10 2 75 2 30 2 15	9888	2 40 2 15 2 90 2 40 2 20
	BJTTER.			
	Creamery—St. & Penn, extra St. & Penn, firsts Western, firsts Western, seconds Western, thirds State dairy—half tubs, and	28 26 24	00000	2934 27 25
	pails, extras. Half tubs and pails, 1sts. Half tubs and pails, 2ds. Welsh tubs, extras. Welsh tubs, 1sts. Welsh tuos, 2ds. Western—Im. creamery, 1sts W. Im. creamery, 3ds Western Factory, fresh, firsts W. Factory, seconds W.Factory and dairy, 3ds	29 27 25 26 25 24 23 20 23	*************	295 28 26 27 26 255 33 23 23 27
п	CHEESE.			
1	State factory—Full cream, white, fancy Full cream, colored, fancy	11	Ka Ka	12 13

full cream, good to prime 10% a 11% Part skims, choice..... Part skims, good to prime Part skims, common .... Full skims..... 360 State and Penn-Fresh..... 15%3 ate and February a 'FRUITS AND BERRIES-FRESH.

Baidwin, per bbl...... 2 25 @ 2 75
Greening, per bbl...... 2 25 @ 2 75
Grapes, up river, Del., 5 lb. — @ —
W. N. Y., fresh, 5 lb.... — @ —
W. N. Y., inferior, 5 lb.... — @ —
Cranberries, Jersey, crat Cranberries, Jersey, crate. 259 @ 300 HOPS. State-1892, choice.....

1892, prime..... 1892, common to good.. Old odds..... LIVE POULTRY. Fowls-Jersey, State, Penn. 151/6 Western, per lb...... 151/6 13 12140 Roosters, old, per lb...... Turkeys, per lb...... Ducks-N. J., N. Y., Penn., 13 6

DRESSED POULTRY-PRESH KILLED. VEGETABLES.

Potatoes-State, per bbl..... 1 50 GRAIN, ETC. Flour -- City Mill Extra .. .

ariey—Two-rowed State... 55 G Corn-Ungraded White....
Oats-No. 2 White....
Mixed Western.....
Hay-Good to Choice..... -Long Rye..... Lard-City Steam .....

LIVE STOCK. 

66

## PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Record of the Past Month-A Change in Form.

The statement of the public debt, giving the transactions of the Treasury in the month of March, shows a net decrease in the debt of \$1,956,173.83. Of this \$453,532,50 is the amount of the reduction of the bonded indebtedness of the Government, and \$1,502,640.33 is the increase of cash in the Treasurv during the month.

The interest-bearing debt showed no hange; debt on which interest has change; ceased since maturity decreased \$33,715, and the debt bearing no interest \$419,snd the debt bearing no interest \$413,-518,55. The aggregate interest and non-interest bearing debt March 31st was \$962,828,219,13; on February 28th it was \$963,281,752,63. The coin certificates and Treasury notes, offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury, outstanding at the end of the month, were \$597,423,-991 an increase of \$44,0253.

an increase of \$4,4 0,255. The tot il cash in the Treasury was \$762, 768,427.26, against which liabilities were outstanding, including the \$100,000,000 greenback gold reserve, to the amount of \$757,137,699.05, leaving an available surplus of \$15,630,728.21. Of this, \$6,892,223.99 was gold. In the month there was a n increase in gold coin and bars of \$605,285.08, the total at the close being \$218,378,232.99. Of silver there was \$477,364,391.29, an increase of \$4,943,849.21. Of the surplus \$15,-954,641.74 was in National bank depositories, against \$15,681,593,45 at the end of the

previous month. The receipts for March were \$31,437,844.99 and expenditures \$32,327,993,73. In February the receipts were \$30,009,892.23 and expenditures \$31,677,454. Customs receipts increased from \$16,936,395.28 to \$19,644,874.60 Although the month was three days longer than February, the payments for pensions increased only from \$13,494,665.26 to \$13, 839,220.10, due, probably, to the interruption of the work of the Pension Bareau by the holding of the inaugural Bail in its build-

The public debt statement was issued in the same form that it has been since Secrethe same form that it has been since Series tary Windom changed the form from that adopted by Secretary Manning and continued by Secretary Faircaild. Secretary Carlisle will, however, change the form between now and May 1.

# A DEADLY BLAST.

It Hurled a Torrent of Water on the

Miners Below. A disaster both appalling and singular, which placed the lives of forty men in jeopardy and in which three were killed and ten more seriously injured, occurred in the

Laurel Hill Mine, operated by Pardee Brothers, on the outskirts of Hazleton, Penn., at 9:30 o'clock a few mornings since.
At about 9:25 David Williams lit a fuse preparatory to firing lift No. 5. Five min-utes later the explosion occurred. Immediately a terrifying roar was heard and an immense body of water rushed down breast

No. 19, filling it to the roof.

The men fled to places of safety, and later all but three were rescued and brought to the surface. The three men who could not be rescued were Thos. Hudson, John Trembath and Richard Williams. They were drowned. It was thought that some of those rescued might die from injuries sustained in being washed against the rocks.

### FIVE TRAMPS BURNED.

Caught in a Blazing Barn in Which They Were Sleeping.

A barn on the old Voorhis estate at Maywood, near Hackensack, N. J., was burned a few mornings ago. The property was recently bought by G. E. Jaeger, a wealthy paper manufacturer.

While the fire was at its height Mr. Toplin saw a human face appear in one of the win-dows of the barn and shouted an alarm. flames burst from the and nothing more was seen of the face. An hour's work resulted in disclosing the charred body of a man. The lower parts of the limbs and the face were burned off. Search was continued, and before 11 o'clock the bodies of four other men were In each case the bodies had been incinerated. It is supposed 'that they were

### WHISKY BURNED.

Nearly 12,000 Barrels of Liquor Destroyed in a Louisville Warehouse.

While four workmen were moving whisky in warehouse of the Allen-Bradley distillery at Louisville, Ky., a barrel began to leak, They set down their lanterns, and while putting the barrel on an upper tier it burst. whisky spattered on the lanterns and at once caught fire. The men had barely time to escape before other barrels began to explode, and in five minutes the warehouse was in flames.

The whisky made a tramendous blaze, and the fumes were so intense that many perwhisky were stored in the warehouse, and it was only by tremendous err-tions that the fire was confined to one building. The whisky has 200 or 300 owners. The loss is about \$600,000.

## THE MORMON TEMPLE.

Forty Years' Work and \$5,000,000 Represented in the structure.

The new Mormon Temple was dedicated a few days ago at Salt Lake City, Utab., in the presence of a multitude of people.

The site for the temple was selected on July 23, 1847, the fifth day after the Mormon pioneers entered Great Salt Lake Valley. On February 6, 1853, ground was broken and 250 men put to work on the excavation. When Johnston's army came through in 1838 the foundation of the temple was er tirely covered with earth, and the people moved south from Salt Lake for a time Four years afterwards this work was re-sumed. The capstone was laid on April 6, 1892. The building is 185% feet long and thirty-nine feet wide. With the six towers, it covers an area of 21,330 square feet. foundation wall is sixteen feet thick and sixteen feet deep. On this the granite walls are nine feet thick on the bottom, and narrow to six fest at the square.

# MRS. CLEVELAND'S PART.

She Will Assist at the Opening of the World's Fair

Mrs. Cleveland has decided not to accept the invitation of the Columbian Exposition Directory to be present at the formal opening in Chicago of the Fair on May opening in Chicago of the Fair on May

1. She will, however, take part in the opening ceremonies through the medium of an electric wire, which will connect the White House with the Exposition grounds. The Society of the Daughters of the Revolution recently decided to have a memorial bell cast within the Fair grounds on May 1, and Mrs. Cleveland was invited to touch a wire through which a current will pass to an electrical automatic arrangement and turn the moiten metal of which the bell will be composed into the mould. As she will not be in motion metal of which the bell will be com-posed into the mould. As she will not be in Chicago, Mrs. Cleveland will touch the but-ton at the White House, and Private Secretary Thurber notifies the officers of the society of Mrs. Cieveland's acceptance of

# DEATH IN THE SHAFT.

Ten Men Suffocated by Smoke in a Shamokin Mine.

What Resulted From Trying to Fill a Lighted Lamp.

A miner's lamp caused an explosion in the Neilson Shaft, Shamokin, Penn., at seven o'clock a few mornings agc. Many miners scaped, but ten were killed. Owing to the day being a holiday, there were not as many men at work as usual. The mine is operated by Langdon & Co. The bodies have been

recovered.

The killed were: John Roble, James Brennan, Michael Brennan, John Ryan, Freiericz Ginter, John Burtt, John Garry, Joseph Borteax, Nicholas Dolton, Frank Shupis, The fire started about twenty feet from the bottom of the slope, where there was an oilhouse used by the men to change their working clothes for others before leaving the mines

About 6:50 a. m. a Hungarian was filling his lamp, and it exploded, igniting the off about it. He rushed from the olihouse, and the flames spread with rapidity.

Attempts were made to fight the fire, but those who started to do so were compelled to flee for their lives. They succeeded in reach-

ing the bottom of the shaft, and were hauled to the surface along with some belate i miners, who owe their lives to the fact that they did not go to work at the usual time. The ten men wno lost their lives were at work nearly 100 feet above where the fire broke out. Through an airway from the

lower vein to the red ash vein the smoke

poured, suffocating the unfortunates like rats in a trap.

Almost the entire town gathered in the vicinity of the burning mine, from the air passages of which great volumes of smoke issuing. The scenes were most distress-The wives and children of the imprisoned men uttered agonizing cries and im-plored the men in the crowd to rescue loved

About midday a rescuing party of six brave men went down the shaft and entered the burning vein. The smoke was so dense that they were compelled to lie down on their stomachs and keep wet sponges to nostrils to avoid suffocation. they had proceeded a short distance they came across the bodies of two men locked in each other's arms. They were the Brennan

brothers, James and Michael. Further on the bodies of eight men were found, making ten dead in all. were removed to the surface with much difshop, where most pathetic scenes were wited. Three of the men were married and had large families. The others were young, averaging less than twenty-five years. Only two males were gotten out alive. Five were found with their necks resung over each other's bodies. How they got in this position is a mystery. There were al-together thirty dead mules in the mine.

### FILLING THE OFFICES.

The President's Late Appointments and the Senate's Confirmations.

The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: James O. Broadhead, of Missouri, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Switzerland; Bartlett Tripp, of South Dakota, to be Envoy Ex-traordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Austria-Hungary; Eben Alexander, of North Carolina, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pieni-potentiary of the United States to to Greece, Roumania and Servia, To be Consuls of the United States: James E. Neal, of Ohlo, at Liverpool; James M. Dobbs, of Georgia, at Valparaiso; Q. O. Eckford, of Mississippi, at Kingston, Ja-York, at Pernambuco; Edgar Whidden, of Maine, at St. Stephen, New Brunswick; Stephen Merritt, of Illinois, at Barmen; Asa D. Dickinson, of New York, at Nottingham; Benjamin Lenthies, of Massachusetts, at Sherbrooke. Charles E. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, to be Appraised of Massachusetts. sylvania, to be Appraiser of Mercaandise in the District of Philadelphia, Penn. Paul F. Faison, of North Carolina, to be an In-

James O. Broadhead is by profession a lawyer, and has represented his State in Congress as a member from St. Louis. He is about sixty-five years of age, and has been prominent in politics in Missouri for a long

Bartlett Tripp was one of the pioneers in the Dakotas before the division of the Territory. He is forty-eight years of age, and is a brother-in-law to Senator Davis, of Minnesota. He is a Democrat and was made Justice of the Territory of Dakota by President Cleveland during his first administra-He lives at Yankton and is a lawyer

Eben Alexander is at present Greek Pro-fessor at the University of North Carolina. Professor Alexander is a little more than forty years of age. He stands acong the leading Greek scholars of the land.

The Senate confirmed the following nom-Allan B. Morse, of Michigan, to be Consul of the United States at Glasgow; C. W. Chanceller, of Maryland, te be Consul of the United States at Havre; George F. Parker, of New York, to be Consul of the United States at Birmingham; Samuel E. Morsa, of Indiana, to be Consul-General of the United States at Paris; George G. Dillard, of Mississippi, to be Consul-General of

the United States at Guayaquil.
The President nominated James S. Ewing. of Illinois, law partner and President Stevenson, to be Envoy Extraor dinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Belgium; Thomas T. Crittenden ex-Governor, of Missouri, to be Consul-General of the United States at the City of Mexico; Louis C. Hughes, of Arizons, a newspaper editor at Phoenix, to be Gover-nor of Arizona; William T. Thornton, of nor of Arizona; William T. Thornton, or New Mexico, a mine owner, to be Governor

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate; Hannis Taylor, of Alabama, a lawyer at Mobile, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pienipotentiary of the United States to Spain; William Lockern, of Minnesota, to be Commissioner of

The Sepate has confirmed the following The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: James D. Porter, of Tennessee, to be Minister to Chile; James A. Mc-Kenzie, of Kentucky, to be Minister to Paru; Lewis Baker, of Minnesota, Minister to Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador; Pierce M. B. Young, of Georgia, Minister to Guatemala and Honduras; Edwin Dun, of Ohio, Minister to Japan; Newton B. Eustis, of Louisiana, to be Second Secretary of the Legation at Paris; Claude Meeker, of Ohio, Consul to Bradford; L. M. Shaffer, of West Virginia, Consul to Stratford, Ont.; Harrison R. Williams, of Missouri, Consul to Vera Cruz; M. P. Pendiston, of Maine, Consul to Pictou; Theodore M. Stephen, of Illinois, Picton; Theodore M. Stephen, of Illinois, Consul to Annaberg.

### FATHER AND SONS KILLED.

Four Lives Lost by the Explosion of a Boiler in lowa.

A boiler explod "I in a saw-mill at Laconia. Iowa, killing four persons. The dead are: Henry McKinness, aged fifty-two, owner of the mill; John McKinness, aged nineteen, his son; Henry McKinness, aged thirteen, his son; Peter McKinness, aged eleven, his

# THE LABOR WORLD.

LONDON has 9000 sailors. FARM hands are organizing. THERE are 5000 union barbers,

ENGLAND has 1,000,000 union men. THERE are said to be 20,000 union bakers. CHICAGO has 2000 Brotherhood locomotive

UNGLE SAM employs 25,000 clerks in Washington. THE machinists have 365 unions and 16,-

New England has gained 500 union carpenters in a month THE State of Washington is to hold an annual labor congress London clothing houses are engaging

many Polish Hebrews. THE latest edict is that all White House employes must wear uniforms, EMPLOYMENT is scarce and laborers are over-plentiful in South Australia.

In New Mexico the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad has discharged all union hands. THE labor war continues not only among the railroads but among manufacturers. THE railroad service of the United States

gives employment to about 1,000,000 people. BRITISH miners, by a vote of 133,000 to 117,000, killed the project for a general shut OVER 10,000 miners are out of employ-

ment owing to depression in the English KENTUCKY coal miners are charged \$42 a

year rental for houses that cost only \$40 when built. News from South Australia shows that employment is scarce there and the number

of unemployed great. THERE are 1400 German union printers and \$125,000 has been disbursed by the or-ganization in eight years.

ALL idle men who are willing to work, in Seattle, Washington, are supplied with tools and set at wood chopping, for the city, at

DURING last year 25,000 men were employed in the Krupp foundries. These, with their families, formed a community of 87,900 persons

PROFESSOR LUCY M. SALMON, of Vassar College, has just completed an admirable study of the domestic labor problem, which is soon to be issued in book form.

BEN JEANS has been a passenger conduc-tor on the Great Western Railway of En-gland for fifty years, has traveled in that time 3,494,452 miles and has never met with an accident.

THERE are 45,000 union bricklayers in the United States and Canada. Union men say there are only 4000 non union men in both countries. They have \$253,000 in treasury.

THE Minnesota Legislature has passed a bill deciaring it a misdemeanor on the part of employers to require as a condition of employment the surrender of any right of

THE employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad have raised \$15,000 towards the erecroad have raised \$15,000 towards the erection of a building for their exclusive use in Philadeiphia, Penn. The building is to be a model one and will contain reading, reception, bath rooms and a gymnasium, and otherwise will be nicely and comfortably formitted.

### DROWNED IN THE LAKE.

Four of a Pleasure Party Lost Through Bad Sailing.

Thomas Kelly and his wife; W. B. Knops, a stenographer; Thomas Smith, an engineer, El. Smythe; Miss Mamie McCue, aged sixteen; Mary Flynn, thirteen; Agnes Flynn, fifteen; Maggie Sheppard, twenty, and Effle Kelly, thirteen, went to Milneburg, a resort on Lake Pontchartrain, near New Orleans, La., and hired a sloop for a day's sail. After cruising about for a few hours they decided to make a trip a mile and a half out from shore, where they saw

a fishing party. The course of the stoop was changed, and the party got within hailing distance of the fishing party.

Thomas Kelly was in charge of the sloop, and attempted to gybe the craft. As the boom swung, the sloop's gunwale went un-der water and the boat began to fill. Kelly lost his head, and his lack of ability fright-

ened the women.

They tumbled over one another, and the boat was capered. The water was thirteen feet deep. The anchor of the sloop slipped from the deck and caused those of the party who had secured a hold on the keel to los

The men in the skiff saw the accident. were Godfried Merzenach and B. Schneider, and they succeeded in rescuing Maggie Sheppard and Mamie McCue, but as they were about to rescue Mrs. Kelly she

Agnes and Mary Flynn slipped from the bottom of the upturned boat and sank in each other's arms. Effic Kelly clung to the rudder post of the sloop with the energy of despair, but each wave which struck boat caused her hands to slip, and the girl went down a moment before the skiff could

The men were all saved, and with the two escuad children were rowed to the shore. E. C. Piynn, father of the drowned sisters, declared that he would kill Thomas Kelly on sight. He blames Kelly alone for the acci

### A BLOODY BATTLE.

Five Hundred Brazilian Soldiers Killed at Alegrete.

Details have been received of the battle fought in Brazil at Alegrete, in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, between the State Government troops and the revolutionists. According to the report the slaughter of State troops was frightful. The loss of the revolutionists was also very heavy.

The revolutionists held an intrenched posi-

tion at Alegrete, and when the State tr attempted to drive them from their vantage ground they made a most desperate and suc-cessful resistance. There were 1530 combat-ants engaged on both sides, and of this numwere killed and a very large number

The State troops were driven back, and the revolutionists have now undisputed sway at Alegrete, which place is used as their base of operations against the Governme The National Government has as yet taken no active steps to support the State dovern

# OFFICIALS IMPEACHED.

Secretary of State, Attorney-General and Ex-Treasurer to be Tried,

A joint session of the Nebraska Legislature at Lincoln adopted articles of impeach ment against Secretary of State Alien, Attorney-General Hastings and Commissioner

Humphrey.
The articles against ex-State Treasurer John E. Hill were adopted in the afternoon. The cases will now go to the Supreme Court.

It is claimed by the Cleveland (Ohio Leader that by the annexation of the subur-ban towns of West Clevelant and Brooklyn in the late election, the city of Cleveland will have, as soon as the legal formalities are ended, a population of 220,000. This will make it the largest city in Onio and the einth in the United States.

The boiler was an old one and had been in use many years. The explosion wrecked the mill, which was a very substantiri building.

IN East Prussia a larger area of land than usual is being cultivated to sugar beets, owing to the low price of grain.

# SABBATH SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR APRIL 16.

Lesson Text: "Job's Appeal," Job xxiii., 1-10 - Golden Text . John xiii,-Commentary.

1, 2. "Then Job answered and said, Even 1. 2. "Then Job answered and said, Even to-day is my complaint bitter; my stroke is heavier than my groaning." This is the beginning of Job's reply to the third address of Eliphaz. Each of the three—Eliphaz, Bildad and Zophar—had spoken twice, and Job had replied to each in turn. This is the beginning of the third round. In an interesting and instructive little pamphlet entitled "Job and His Friends," by C. H. M., the author thinks that these three stand for experience, tradition and legality—all well meaning, but unwise in their dealings with Job. The difficulties on each side are summed up in chapter xxxii., 1-3. They conup in chapter xxxii., 1-3. They con-demned Job instead of leading him to condemn himself, and he justified himself rather than God. As to the beginning of this re-ply of Job, we may often feel that we, too,

have great cause of complaint, as did Israel under their discomforts, but it is written, "When the people complained, it displeased the Lord" (Num. xi., 1). 3. "Oh, that I knew where I might find Him; that I might come even to His seat?' Eliphaz had said, "Acquaint now thy self with Him and be at peace" (xxii., 21). Job replies that his longing is to do so. According to the testimony of God Himself, Job was a perfect and upright man, fearing God and eschewing evil fi, 8; ii., 3), the word "perfect" meaning in this case simple or sin-Before his friends came, even under overwhelming affliction, he was patient and did not sin nor charge God foolishly (i., 22; ii., 10), because he felt himself face to face with God and that God was dealing with aim. But these men seem to have come be-tween him and God, and he, in replying to them and dealing with them, loses sight of them and dealing with them, loses sight of God and gropes in the darkness of his own

4. "I would order my cause before Him and fill my mouth with arguments." So it seemed to Job in his blindness, but it is evident that he lacks the broken and contrite spirit which only is acceptable to God. In the story of the two men who went up to the temple to pray (Luke xviii., 10-14) it was the man who would not lift up so much as his eyes unto heaven, but smote upon his breast, saying, "God by merciful to me, a sinner," who went down to his hou fied rather than the other who thanked God that he was better than other men. only when our mouths are stopped as to our own righteousness that we can enjoy the free justification of the grace of God through His righteousness (Rom. iii., 19)

"I would know the words which He would answer me and understand what He would say unto me." He cannot understand these friends, and it is very clear toey do not understand him, but he thinks he could understand God, and he would like to know what God would say to him. No doubt there are many who think they can sympathize with Job in his being so misunderstood Well, there is great comfort in looking unto Him who knows us thoroughly from the be-ginning and can never find out anything new about us. He never can or will mis-understand us. "O, Lord, Thou has searched me and known me" (Ps. cxxxix., 1) Thou hast

6. "Will He plead against me with His great power? No, but He would put strength in me." A very little thing will often bring the soul into such a place that everything will look distorted, as when one sees things in a log or with blurred vision. Our eyes constant anointing with heavenly eye The Holy Spirit can do this, and inasmuch as we have Him in a sense that Job had Him not we are more guilty than Job if we allow our vision to become so dim. God pleads not against the sinner, bu against sin, which He hates. He who sought Adam and Eve and redeemed them and restored them to a measure of fellowship with promise of future glory is ever the same and is pleading with the sinner to come to Him, however sinful he may be, and with the erring to re-turn to Him, however far off he may have wandered. See Isa. i., 18; lv., 6, 7; Jer. iii., 12-14; Hos. xiv., 1, 2,

7. "There the righteous might dispute with Him; so should I be delivered from my judge." Perhaps we cannot tell just what was in the mind of Job when he uttered these words, but this we do know—that there is only one righteous person whose righteousness can stan't before God, and He also has been ordained to be the judge of quick and dead (II Cor. v., 21; Acts xvii., 31). However sincul we may b only we come with true penitence to Him who came into the world to save sinners, He will not only not cast us out (John vi., 37), but He will become our righteousness, dom, sanctifiation and redemption, and we shall have great cause to glory in Him (I Cor. i., 30, 31). The Judge being our friend, our Redeemer, our Substitute, who died in our stead, what boldness we may have in

the day of judgment (I John iv., 17).

8. "Behood, I go forward, but He is not there, and backward, but I cannot perceive Him." He reminds us of the bride in the Song of Songs who, because she had be self occupied and had not promptly heeded the voice of her beloved, is compelled to seek Him very earnestly before she found Him again. She says, "I sought Him, but I could not find Him; I called Him, but He gave me no answer" (Song v., 6. Many a gave me no answer" (Song v., 6:. Many a Christian is walking in darkness, out of fellowship with God, because of something or person which has been allowed to come nearer to them than the Lord Himself. is not far off, nor hard to find, when we seek Him with the whole heart (Rom. x., 8, 9; Jer. xxix., 13), and if we would walk con-tinually with Him, esteeming His fellowship more than all else, we would never walk in

"On the left han!, where He doth work but I cannot behold Him. He hideth Himself on the right hand that I cannot see Him." The remarks on the last verse are also applicable here, and yet there is another side of the truth. We may walk with Him to peace and quietness and yet not know why in peace and quietness and yet not know why He doeth this or that. He may say to us as to Peter, "Weat I do thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know bereafter." And it will always be true until "the morning" that we know only in part, but then shall we know even as also we are known (I Cor. xiii., 9,

10. "But He knowth the way that I take." Here is our comfort, "He knoweth." Jere-miah's comfort was, "Thou, O Lord, knowest me" (Jer. xii., 3). The Lord Jesus taught us to find comfort in these words, "Your Heavenly Father knoweth" (Math. vi., 32). Therefore we sing:

So I go on not knowing, I would not if might; I'd rather walk in the dark with God than walk alone in the light,

"When He hath tried me, I shall come orth as gold." Therefore he could also say, forth as gold." Therefore he could also say, "Though He slay me, yet will I trust in Him" (Job xiii., 13, 15,) or with Isaiah, "Behold, God is my saivation" (Deliverer); "I besson in the country of the will trust and not be afraid' (xit., 2) -Lesson

THE litigant who not long ago emerged from a Montana will contest laden with the spoils of victory to the extent of millions fell down stairs at Victoria recently, and no poor man's skull could have been more fatally cracked. There is at least the lesson in the incident that people who think

studied the caprices of the goddess. THE Ozar is likely to announce himself as Emperor of Asia. If he does there will be an imperial coolness between Victoria, by the grace of God Empress of India, and himself.

# FACTS ABOUT NEW YORK.

CURIOUS INFORMATION CONCERN-ING THE EMPIRE STATE.

Its Great Size and Immense Population Picturesquely Shown by Contrast With Other Places

EW YORK STATE 18 nearly twice the size of West Virginta, wanting only 390 square miles. St. Lawrence County is larger than the

State of Delaware and more than twice the size of Rhode Island. Leaving out Prussia and Bavaria, New York State covers more ground than all

the German principalities. Fifteen counties in this State occupy as much space as Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Jersey. The population of New York State, ac-

cording to the official State report, is more than one-tenth of the population of the United States. It is larger than Scotland and Switzerland together. The total area of Bei-

gium, Denmark, and Servia is less than that of New York State. Add together the number of people in Scotland, Wales, the Isle of Man, and

the Channel Islands and the total is less than the population of New York State. In 1690 the population of the State equalled the present population of Amsterdam, N. Y. In 1790 it equalled the present aggregated population of San

Francisco and Seattle. The population of the Empire State is now equal to one-fifth of the population of England, more than half as large again as Scotland, and nearly half as

large again as Ireland. Comparing the size of New York State with European and other foreign countries, its area is greater than that of Greenland or Cuba, or of Ceylon and

Cochin China combined. There is also room for favorable comparison outside of the United States. The population of New York City is greater than that of Florence, Geneva, Leipsic, Rotterdam, Smyrna, Venice, Antwerp, Dres lea and Edinburgh com-

There are more people in New York than in Ohio and Indiana combined; or in Indiana and Illinois; Illinois and Michigan; Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri; Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi; Mississippi, Louisians,

Georgia and Texas. The entire population of Canada is less than that of this State, which has more people in its sixty coucties than there are in Australia, including New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Austraiia, Tasmania, New Zea-

land and Queensland. The population of New York City is equal to the following group: Fall River, Mass., Cambridge, Mass.; Atlanta, Ga.; Memphis, Tenn., Wilmington, Del.; Dayton, O., Troy, N. Y.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Reading, Penn.; Camden, N. J.; Trenton, N. J.; Athens,

Ga., and Chicago, Ill. The area of New York State equals that of Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont combined. It is greater in size than Maine and Maryland together. Add the area of Ohio and New Jersey and

the total is less than that of New York. The number of inhabitants of this State is greater than the aggregate population of Connecticut, West Virginia, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Delaware, Florida, Colorado, Oregon, Utah, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Wyoming, New Mexico, Arizona and

Going over to the European continent. it is found that the population of New York State to-day only lacks 262,000 of being greater than that of Sweden and Norway combined. It is greater than Norway and Denmark; 1,500,000 greater than Portugal; nearly three times as large as Denmark; half as large again as Holland, and 400,000 greater than Belgium.

Taking a glance at some of the more important cities, it is found that New York City has a population exceeding the total of Milwaukee, Wis.; Newark, N. J.; Minneapolis, Minn., Jersey City, N. J.; Louisville, Ky.; Omaha, Neb.; Rochester, N. Y.; St. Paul, Minn.; Kansas City, Mo.; Providence, R. I .; Denver, Col.; Beaver Falls, Pa.; Chattanooga, Tenn., and Hot Springs,

New York State has more than twice the population of Switzerland, and comes within 500,000 of being equal to the total of European Turkey and Greece. It has a greater number of inhabitants than had Italy or Spain under the Emperor Augustus. More than one-fourth as many people are now within its boundaries as occupied the whole of Europe at that time, and its present population is more thon one-third of the whole number known to be living on the

Continent of Asia. Considering for a moment the question of responsibility in emergent cases, the Governor of New York State has in his hands a responsibility for human weal or woe equal to that of nineteen State or Territorial Governors. His rule, directly or indirectly, affects the welfare of more human beings than that of the Kings of Denmark, Belgium, Greece, or Portugal, the Swiss Presidents, the Governor-Geaeral of Canada, the Austrlian Governors, and a host of British colonial Governors of lesser degree .- New York Sun.

A Novel Set of Chinaware. A Boston lady has had a breakfast service of cups, saucers and plates prepared for her large family, on which are given from photographs the likenesses of the members; so that the waiter can properly place the china to be used. Some one suggests that at any memor-Fortune will always smile have not able dinner party the same complimentary process might be arranged for each expected guest, in lieu of dinner cards.

Scientific American. Audiences are forbidden to applaud in Russian theatres.