THE REPEAL BILL PASSED

THE MEMORABLE CONTEST IN THE SENATE ENDED.

The Proceedings in Detail-Fortythree Votes Against Thirty-two-Eleven Majority Recorded in Favor of Stopping any Further Purchase of Silver by the Government.

At 7.26 p. m., by a vote of forty-three to thirty-two, the United States Senate, after one of the most remarkable and memorable parliamentary battles of a generation, passed the bill unconditionally repealing the purchase clause of the Sherman silver law. The end was reached at the conclusion of a continuous session of fourteen days, after sixty-one days of debate, during which five volumes of the Congressional Record had been filled with speeches, amounting in the aggregate to about twenty million words.

The text of the bill as passed is as follows

That so much of the act approved July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and issue of Treasury motes thereon and for other purposes," as directs the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 ounces, or so much thereof as may be offered in each month at the market price thereof, not ex-ceeding \$1 for 371 25-100 grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for such pur-chases Treasury notes of the United States,

be and the same is hereby repealed.

And it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to continue the use o both gold and silver as standard money, and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, such quality to be secured through international agreement or by such safeguards of legisla-tion as will insure the maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two met-als and the equal power of eyery dollar at all dimes in the markets and in the payment of

And it is hereby further declared that the efforts of the Government should be steadily directed to the establishment of such a safe eystem of bimetallism as will maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar coined or issued by the United States in the mar-kets and in the payment of debts.

The crowds in the halls surrounding the Senate chamber when the Senate resumed its session surpassed any heretofore seen dur-ing the day at the Capitol except when some great public ceremony is in progress. Every seat in the public galleries was filled, and long lines of people were waiting patiently in the corridors for an opportunity to secure admissions wherever vacancy occurred

A roll-call showed the presence of fifty-two Senators. As soon as the Vice-President entered the chamber, at 11 a. m, he announced that the Senate resumed its session, and that the Silver Purchase Repeal bill was now before the Senate.

The proceedings of the Senate, which followed, formed a fitting climax to the incidents of the twelve weeks' discussion of the financial question. There was a series of short, spicy, entertaining speeches by vari-ous Senators who wished to explain their There was a series of positions and a strictly unparliamen-ary one round contest in which the fighters were Senators Wolcott, Carey, Washburn and Teller, which has rarely been paralleled in the history of the Senate, and could only have grown out of or been tolerated during the progress of such a fight as the one just ended, a fight in which tradition, etiquette, courtesy, rules and everything else have time and time again been scattered to the winds.

Mr. Hunton opened the debate and was followed by Messrs. Cameron, Morgan (who spoke three hours), Vest, Cockrell, Carey and Dubois, At the close of Mr. Dubois's remarks there was a brief lull, and the Vice-President announced that the Voorhees bill was before the Senate and open to amend. was before the Senate and open to amend-

Mr. Pasco immediately moved to take up the amendment of which he gave notice to appoint a commission of three to establish a ratio between gold and silver by January 1, 1894, after which silver dollars are to be coined of a weight fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury and to be a legal tender. amendment, Mr. Pasco said, was now in order, unless there was any other amendment

At this moment Mr. Stewart burriedly en tering the Senate from the lobby in the rear of the presiding officer, said amid laughter, "I have another amendment." It proposed to reduce the amount of gold in the coinage twenty-five per cent., so that the amount of gold in the standard dollar should be nine-teen and thirty-five hundredths grains. This amendment was negatived without a

Then Mr. Pasco's amendment was rejected by a vote of 26 to 44.

More speaking was then indulged in by Messrs. Jones, Harris and Stewart.

Mr. Stewart closed at 7.15, and then the Vice-President said that, if no further amendments were offered, the vote would now be taken on the engrossment and third reading of the bill. That was agreed to without a division, and then the vote was taken by yeas and nays on the passage of the bill as amended, and it was passed-yeas, forty-three; nays, thirty-two.

The vote in detail follows Yeas-Messrs. Aldrich, Brice, Caffery Camden, Carey, Cullom, Davis, Dixon, Dolph, Faulkner, Frye, Gallinger, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Hill, Hoar, Hunton, Lindsay, Lodge, McMillan, McPher-son, Manderson, Mills, Mitchell (Wis.), Morrill, Murphy, Platt, Proctor, Quay, Ransom Sherman, Smith, Squire, Stockbridge, Turpie, Vilas, Voorhees, Washburn and White (La.)

Nays-Messrs, Allen, Bate, Berry, Black burn, Butler, Call, Cameron, Cockrell, Coke, Daniel, Dubois, George, Harris, Irby, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Kyle, Martin, Pasco Peffer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Power, Pugh, up, Stewart, Teller, Vance, Vest. Walthall and Wolcott-thirty-two.

The following were the pairs.

Messrs, Mitchell (Ore.) and Allison.

Chandler and White (Cal.), Colquitt and
Wilson; Palmer and Hansbrough; Gordon

For Repeal-Republicans, 23; Democrats,

Against Repeal—Democrats, 18; Republicans, 10: Populists, 3.

There was no demonstration whatever dur ing the roll call, and when Vice-President Stevenson announced the result of the vote the Senate adjourned and the Senators hur-ried home to dinner. In ten minutes the gal-leries and the chamber were empty, the lights were extinguished, and the curtain rung down one of the greatest parliamentary strug-

gles in the history of the Senar

Passed by the House and Signed. By a vote of 193 to ninety-four the House of Representatives passed the Silver Pur-chase Repeal bill as it came from the Senate. It was promptly signed by the President, and thus became the law of the land.

The silver controversy, in its last stages having been transferred to the House, there was quite a large attendance, both on the floor and in the galleries, at the noon hour

of meeting.

The question of repeal came squarely be fore the body when the bill was presented which had been passed in the Senate. Mr. Wilson moved to concur and called for the

proceeding to put the question when Mr. Bryan moved to adjourn. Lost—twenty-six to 180. Mr. Snodgrass moved that the House take a recess until 3 p. m. Lost—

Awenty-one to 191, An effort was made to secure the year and nays on a motion by Mr. Bryan that when the House adjourn it be until Friday, but only twenty-eight members rose—not a suf-ficient number. Another motion by Mr. Bryan to adjourn was voted down—twenty-

three to 185. then it became evident that passage of the bill by the House was to be accomplished only in the face of an evident determination to filibuster on the part of a small number of irreconcilables led by Mr. Bryan.

There was a weary round of motions to adjourn and to take a recess until at length the Speaker took the reins in his hand, and, heedless of interruptions by Mr. Bryan and Mr. Snocgrass, put the motion on the de-mand of the previous question and declared it carried. The question was then taken on concurring in the Senate, substitute and it was concurred in-yeas, 193; nays, ninety-

The President signed the Repeal bill at exactly half past 4 o'clock, one hour and thirty-five minutes after its passage. It was taken to the White House by Representative Albert J. Pearson, of Ohio, Chairman of the House Committee on Enrolled Bills, who had made the trip from the Capitol on a cable car. When Mr. Pearson presented the circuled copy of the bill to the President, explaining what it was, Mr. Cleveland immediately took up his pen and wrote these words in the lower left hand corner:

Approved November 1, 1893.

Grover Cleveland. Secretary Carlisle, who was present at the signing, expressed himself as highly gratified at the passage of the Repeal bill. He instructed Acting Superintendent Preston of the Mint Bureau to telegraph to all the United States mints not to make any further purpheses of silver. chases of silver.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE coke trade is improving. ENGLAND has 4209 idle clergyment. THE bullion value of a silver dollar is now

THERE are fifteen crematories in the United SALVADOR is going to try to borrow \$10,-

000,000 in Europe. Michigan's Saturday Half Holiday law is ontional for banks.

Immense schools of porgies have been in New York waters of late. TRAVELERS in Italy are seriously annoyed

by the scarcity of small coins. Socialistic disturbances are causing much trouble to the Government in Sicily. MRS. ANN HICKEY recently died in Great

Barrington, Mass., at the age of 104.

THE recently discovered gold vein in Itasca County, Minnesota, assays \$45 a ton. BERLIN had last year 285 public and eighty-three private schools and high schools.

The gold mining fever has again broken out in Brown and Morgan Counties, Indiana. Or the issue of 3,000,000,000 of Columbian postage stamps, 1,200,000,000 remain unsold. THE Mississippi River Commission wants 84,240,000 for improvements on the big river

St. Louis has just sold \$1,250,000 twenty-year four per cent. bonds at par in the Lon-don market.

THE Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce has elected Mrs. Popp to membership. This is said to be the first woman who has been elected to such a body.

Statistics of the yellow fever epidemic at Brunswick, Ga., show that the mortality among white was nearly four times as great as that among colored people.

WHILE returning from Napoleon, Ohio, Jacob Winnock, a land magnate of Henry County, quarrelled with his wife and fired two builets into her body. She is barely alive, but refuses to prosecute Winnock on his agreement to give her 500 acres of his best land.

A HAVERHILL (Mass.) policeman chased a man who had stolen a package of meat from a market to his home. He found the children eating the products of their father's misdemeanor, so near starvation that they couldn't wait to have it cooked. He went back and paid for the meat out of his own

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

BLONDIN is still performing on the tight-Ex-Queen Isanella, of Spain, celebrated

recently her a xty-seventh birthday. THE income of Henry Labouchere from London Truth is estimated at \$50,000 a year. PRESIDENT CARNOT, of France, has finally become a candidate for re-elec-

SENATOR GALLINGER, of New Hampshire as the baldest and smoothest head in the Benate.

Mrs. Grant, widow of the General, has etermined to make her future home in Washington.

THE Empress of Russia's physician when in attendance upon his imperial patient re-ceives a fee of \$350 a day.

THE Rev. L. M. Wise, D. D., of Cincinnati, has just celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination as a rabbi. CRAMF, the great shipbuilder, says that he does not go abroad oftener because an

ocean voyage prostrates him with sensick-WHILE he was in India the Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand, shot 2300 head of

game-including five elephants and twenty COLONEL R. S. LANIER, father of the late

Sidney Lanier, the poet, died a few days since at Macon, Ga. He was a lawyer and eminent in his profession. PRESIDENT WOODBUFF, of the Mormon

Church, though eighty-two years old, managed to get about the Chicago Fair as well as most of the younger visitors. CHARLOTTE M. JONGE, the English novelist,

is seventy years old. Out of the profits she has derived from her thirty novels she has given 10,000 to charitable societies,

The Sultan of Turkey is a monomaniac on the subject of carriages. He has been stead-ily engaged in making a collection of such vehicles for the past twenty years and now has nearly 500 of all makes and kinds.

PRINCESS MAUD, of Wales, who is more like her father than any other of the Prince of Wales's children, inherits the paternal love imor. She is an inveterate punster as and she and her father make a merry pair when they are in joking mood.

SHOT BY A CRANK.

He Sought Revenge for Being Refused Work.

A bomicidal crank, armed with an enormous forty-four-calibre Colt's revolver and carrying a small arsenal supply of loose cartridges in his pocket, shot and probably killed one man in the gloomy ground floor of the unfinished Postal Telegraph Building, at Broadway and Murray street, New York City. Then he held at bay and maintained a desperate pistol battle with eight policemen, who, groping about in the dark and among confused heaps of building material, were endeavoring to hunt him out and capture him or shoot him dead in his tracks.

The crank's name is Thomas Bradley, and he is something of a tramp or vagabond. The man whom he shot is Frank Lewis Matthies, a highly respected superintendent of buildings construction. The crank shot him because he refused to give him work.

The affair occurred at about 3.30 p. m. when the throngs on Broadway were largest, and during the fusiliade of more than tw mty shots that were fired great crowds of people gathered both on the Broadway and Murray street sides of the building, almost entirely would-be-assassin was finally captured. cartridges in his pocket, shot and probably

A NINE-YEAR-OLD boy in West Virginia is corresponding with Ruth Cleveland on the subject of having himself, a Democrat, ap-pointed to succeed his father, a Republican,

STEAMER BURNED AT SEA

THE CITY OF ALEXANDRIA LOST NEAR HAVANA.

The Ship Was on Her Way From Matanzas to Havana-There was an Explosion, and Four Hundred Barrels of Rum Fed the Flames-

Many Lives Reported Lost. The steamship City of Alexandria, beonging to the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, and running between Matanzas and Havana, Cuba, and New York, has been burned off Colimar. It was reported at first that sixty persons were drowned, but later news reduced the estimates of the loss The steamer was commanded by Captain Hoffman.

Captain Hoffman.

A cablegram from Havana, says: A small boat, in which were the second officer and eleven other persons from the steamship City of Alexandria, entered the harbor here and reported the loss of the steamer. They say that an explosion occurred during the afternoon on board the vessel, and shortly afternoon on board the vessel, and shortly afternoon of the steamer of the state of ward she was burning flercely. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

The fire gained such headway that Cap-tain Hoffman saw it would be impossible to save the vessel, and orders were given to abandon the ship. The steamer had 400 hogsheads of rum aboard, and this, when it caught fire, caused immense masses of flames to ascend from the hatchways, the hatches having been blown off.

There was great excitement aboard, but

There was great excitement aboard, but the officers soon succeeded in restoring or-der. As soon as the fire alarm was sounded the crew went to their fire stations and the stewards began to carry provisions to the

boats.

There was comparatively little sea running, and but little difficulty was experienced in lowering away the boats, when the bell forward tolled the signal "Abandon the ship." The steamer was only twentyoccurred, and the officers in command of the several boats—the Captain, first officer, purser and chief engineer—had little fear of not reaching that port or some other place

In the first moment of terror several men are said to have jumped into the sea. Those who arrived in the small boat said that sixty who arrived in the small boat said that sixty had been drowned, many of them through the upsetting of a boat. Later reports, however, show that none of the small boats upset, and that many of those at first reported as lost

reached Bacuranao in safety. The number of persons drowned is now believed to be thirty-four or thirty-five. Among them were Herr Leibinger, a cabin assenger, whose home is in Germany, and everal Cuban stevedores.

When the news of the disaster reached

ere a number of tugs were sent to the burning steamer to render whatever assistance they could. Two of these tugs returned bringing nineteen survivors from the vessel.

bringing nineteen survivors from the vessel.

The City of Alexandria was built in 1879 at
Chester, Penn., by John Rouch & Sons. She
was constructed for the Alexandria Steamship Company, which was at that time engaged in the West Indian trade. The
ressel and her sister ship, the City of Washington, were subsequently purchased by the Ward Line. The Alexan-dria had a gross tonnage of 2911 tons. The hull was built of iron. The deck houses were of the same material, as was also the spar deck, which, however, was sh with wood. The vessel had accommodation for 150 first-class passengers. She was reput-ed to be the fastest vessel in the West Indian

KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.

A Feed Mill Boiler Blows Up With Terrible Results.

Five men were killed and fifteen persons were in ared by the explosion of a boiler in East Fourteenth street, near Avenue B. New York City, a few afternoons ago. The boiler, an upright, was in the basement of the feed ill at the stables of the Dry Dock, Eas Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, on the north side of Fourteenth street.

The feed mili was demolished and a large ection of the boiler was huried across the street, smashing in the wall of a tenement on

Two of the men who were killed were blown out of the feed mill clear across the street. One of them died in the hallway of the tenement, 534 East Fourteenth street. The other breathed his last on the sidewalk in front of 536. The rest of the killed were buried in the ruins of the feed mill.

Most of the injured were employes of the feed mill or stables, who were struck by fly-ing bricks or timbers. Several persons living eross the street also were injured.

Following is a list of the dead James Armstrong, engineer, twenty-eight years old; leaves a wife and one child. John Gillespie, hostler, sixty-five years a wife and Thomas B. Hasson, grain shoveler, eighteen years old, single. Samuel McMullen, grain shoveler, thirty-seven years old, single. Patrick Quinn, carpenter, twenty-two years old,

The engineer in charge of the boiler, James Armstrong, was buried beneath a great mass of bricks and stones, broken beams and twisted machinery, and, therefore, the cause may never be ascertained.

The explosion shook buildings for blocks around. Almost simultaneously the front wall of the feed mill fell outward, and the roof caved in, followed by the collapse of the

A large section of the boiler rose in the air and went sailing across the street. It struck with great force the front of the tenement, 534 East Fourteenth street, crushing in the wall at the second story and smashing the fronts and windows of Peters's grocery and Buhi's saloon, on the ground floor. The bodies of many horses were taken out

and eight injured ones were shot. Fifteen in

WORLD'S FAIR ATTENDANCE.

Total Paid Admissions Numbered 21,458,910-Total Receipts. The total paid attendance at the World's

Fair from the opening to the closing days,

inclusive, was 21,458,910, divided as follows: May......1,050,037
 July
 2,760,263

 August
 3,515,498

 September
 4,638,902

 October
 6,799,102
 The total admissions on passes, including the employes of all kinds, exhibitors, concessionaires, etc., has been 5,953,818. The closing day's admissions reached a total of 242,575, of which 208,173 were paid. The gate receipts will approximate \$10,590,000, and the concession receipts \$4,000,000. The Fairhas received about \$2,500,000 from souvenir coins and premiums and receipts from various and premiums, and receipts from various sources, added to the \$10,000,000 capits stock, make the total receipts approximately \$28,400,000. The buildings, grounds, ad ministration, and everything oise under the direct jurisdiction of the exhibition officials cost about \$25,000,000. The grounds will continue open as long as the managers deem best, but the dismantling will begin at once.

A FINAL survey of the ship canal across the Florida peninsula will shortly be made. The canal will be about 300 feet wide and about 150 miles in length. It will shorten the distance from New Orleans to Liverpool 1000 miles, and vessels will save the dam crous voyage around the Florida Keys and Bahamas, with the high insurance rates now exacted.

LATER NEWS.

An attempt was made to hold up the northbound Louisville express, near Coal Creek, Tenn. One of the would-be-robbers was killed and another captured.

THE second trial of ex-Detective Daniel Coughlin for alleged complicity in the murder of Dr. Cronin was begun in Chicago.

THE annual report of Third Assistant Postmaster-General Craige shows that the total revenues of the department from all sources during the last fiscal year was \$75,896,933 and the expenditures \$81,074,104, which leaves a deficiency for the year of \$5,177,171. THE President has signed the Chinese bill

VICE-PRESIDENT STEVENSON left immedidiately after the adjournment of the Senate for his home in Bloomington, Ill., where he will remain until Congress meets again.

amending the Geary law.

THE nomination of James E. Roosevelt as Secretary of Embassy at London was confirmed in executive session.

ADESPATCH from Johnnesburg, South Africe, says that King Lobengula has been captured by the Chartered Company's forces.

TO RESUME COINAGE.

Orders Sent to the Mints by Secretary Carlisle.

Important action has been taken by the Treasury Department in regard to silver. Orders were sent to the superintendents of the United States Mints at San Francisco and New Orleans to resume the coinage, suspendal some time ago, of standard silver dollars. This action is taken under author-ity of Section 3 of the Sherman law of 1890. It is for the purpose of utilizing the seigni-orage that the coinage of standard silver dollars is resumed.

The expectation is that about 1,600,000 standard silver dollars can be coined at once, which will give the United States Treasury a seigniorage of s.out \$500,000. In other words, the seigniorage bears the proportion of one-third to the amount of silver coined. It is the intention of the Treasury Department as the other mints become clear of gold coinage, to have them also coin silver and

thus increase the coinage from \$3,500,000 to \$4,000,000 per month. This seigniorage is so much clear gain to the United States Treasury, and if it could all be placed to the credit of the Government at e it would increase the balance by \$53,-006. The amount of silver subject to

oinage is 140,000,000 ounces.

The silver bullion to be thus converted into standard silver dollars is the silver pur-chased under the Sherman act of 1890, and

upon which the coin notes are issued.

The coinage of the silver, however, will not contract the currency, but will increase money in circulation to the extent of the seignforage, and without further legislation is the only means of increasing the per capita circulatian to keep pace with the increase in

THANKSGIVING.

President Cleveland's Proclamation Appointing the Day.

The President issued his proclamation, naming Thursday, November 30, as a day of thanksgiving. The proclamation reads as follows:

"While the American people should every day remember with praise and thanksgiving the Divine goodness and mercy which have followed them since their beginning as a Nation, it is fitting that one day in each year should be especially devoted to the contem-plation of the blessing we have received from the hand of God and to the grateful acknowledgment of His loving kindness.

"Therefore, I, Grover Cieveland, President of the United States, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the 30th day of the present month of November, as a day of thanksgiving and praise, to be kept and red by all the pe On that day let us forgego our or-dinary work and employments and assemble in our usual places of worship, where we may recall all that God has done for us, and where from grateful hearts our for us, and where from grateful hearts our unfied tribute of praise and song may reach the throne of grace. Let the reunion of kindred and the social meeting of friends lend cheer and enjoyment to the day, and let generous gifts of charity for the relief of the poor and needy prove the sincerity of our thanksgiving.

HIGHEST IN THE WORLD.

Harvard's New Meteorological Station on an Extinct Volcano in Peru.

Harvard University has just established the highest meteorological station in the world, according to word received from Professor S. J. Bailey, in charge of the astronomical station at Arequipa, Peru. It is on the top of El Miste, a nearly extinct volcano of the Cordilleras, 19,200 feet in altitude, or al-most 3500 feet higher than the station of the French Academy on Mount Blanc. The vol-cano will hereafter be climbed once a month and the station visited, a hut having been built a short distance down the mountain for the observers, should they be overtaken by storm or night.

This gives Harvard the two highest meteoogical stations, the other having been established part way up Mt. Chachani two years ago at an altitude of 16,650 feet, by Professor Bailey and W. H. Pickering.

SAD FATE OF A CHILD.

Its Body Found in the Centre of a Pressed Cotton Bale.

Several days ago the little child of J. H. Harkey, who operates a cotton gin at Ada, Ark., disappeared and search was made for him without success. Mr. Harkey remembered that he had last seen the little fellow.

playing about the ginhouse.

Work was commenced at ripping opening the bales and the child's body was found in the centre of a bale that had been pressed a few days before. How the child fell into

TROOPS DROWNED.

Admiral Mello's Republica Rams the Transport Rio de Janeiro.

The armed steamer Urano, while leaving Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, was hit by a shell and badly damaged. She has arrived at Desterro and reports that forty of her crew were killed.

The Republica rammed the transport Rio de Janeiro, which was conveying 1100 troops to Santos, and 500 of the troops were drowned. Admiral Mello confirms the truth

The senior surviving officer of the Confederacy is James Longstreet, for whom a New York firm is publishing a book. Beauregard was the last of the full generals, Longstreet heading the list of Lieutenant-Generals. He is a very old man now, gray and deaf. He lives quietly and simply at his home in Gainesville, Oa.

WHALEBONE sold at New Bedford, Mass. the other day at \$2 per pound, the lowest price for some years. The price was \$5 a pound a year ago. This great drop in price is caused by the unprecedented catch of the whaling steamers that passed last winter in the Arctic regions.

OFFICIAL CROP REPORT.

A Monthly Bulletin Issued by the Weather Bureau.

The Weather Bureau, which suspended its weekly crop bulletins with the ingathering of the harvest, has issued, through Acting Chief Dunwoody, a monthly crop feport as

The month was warmer than usual in cen-tral and eastern Texas, and from the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys east-ward to the New England and Middle Atlan-

Over the Atlantic coast States southward of New Jersey about the normal temperature prevailed, except in portions of Maryland and over the interior of Virginia, where it was slightly cooler than usual. It was also cooler than usual in the lower Ohio Valley, the central Guif States, the upper Missour Valley, and all the Pacific coast State.

The rainfall during October was largely deficient in the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys and in the Guif States, except along the Guif coast, where there was a marked excess. There was also a decided deficiency in Western New York, Southern New England, and at a few stations on the immediate coast from North Carolina north ward. Upon the whole the month has been favorable for such farm work as is usually

done at this season. Winter wheat is up, and is reported as look ing well in the States to the east of the Mis sissippi, and, while the crop is in fair to good condition in Kansas and Missouri, rains would

prove beneficial in those States.

In Texas the general absence of rain was very favorable for cotton picking, which was nearing completion in some sections as early as October 20, the reports generally indicating that picking will be completed in that State this year eacher than usual. In Arkansas, however, the cotton group will not be completed. however, the cotton crop will not be com-pletely secured before November 15, and ossibly not before December 1. The frosts during the middle of the month

caused some damage to cotton in Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi and Western Tennessee, but the reports indicate that the injury was

Amos A. Lincoln gave up thirty-two ounces of blood in New York Hospital three years ago to save a young woman's life by transfu-sion. His vitality was so weakened by the operation that he has been a physical wreck A PARTY of twenty-five experienced Cali-formia gold miners are about to pay from \$400 to \$500 each to get to Africa, where

THE MARKETS.

they expect to make lots of money.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

44	BEANS AND PEAS.
Mediur Pea, 18 Red kie White	arrow, 1893, choice $=$ $=$ $=$ $=$ $=$ $=$ 200, 1893, choice
	BUTTER.
State,	-State, tubs, best. 28 @ - alls, best 271/2 28

Western, seconds..... pails, extras. H. f., tubs and pails, firsts $\frac{25}{23}$ H. f., tubs and palis, seconds Welsh tubs, extras.....

W. Factory, seconds.... W. Factory, fourths to thirds CHEESE. State-Full cream, Sept. fancy 101/10 Full cream, good to prime. Full cream, large, choice. 113% State Factory-Part skims, Part skims, fair to good ... Part skims, common..... Full skims..... 2006. State and Penn-Fresh..... Western-Fresh, fancy......

FRUITS AND BERRIES-PRESE. Old odds.....

Fowls-Jersey, State, Penn... Western, ₹ th. Spring chickens, local, ₹ lb.. 10 Turkeys, # fb. Ducks-N. J., N. Y., Penn.,

 ₹ pair
 60

 Western, ₹ pair
 60

 Geese, Western, ₹ pair
 1 12

 Pigeons, ₹ pair
 25

 DRESSED POULTRY-PRESH HILLED. Western, F B.... Fowls—St. and West, F B ... Ducks—Fair to fency, F B ... 11

Eastern, F ib.
Spring, L. I., F ib.
Geese—Eastern, F ib.
Squa's—Dark F doz.
White, F doz. Potatoes-State, # 180 fbs.... 1 25 | 125 | 100 | 125 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100

Flour-Winter Faccula 3 50 Spring Patents..... 3 90 Wheat, No. 2 Red...... Rye-State Barley-Ungraded Western Barley—Ungraised Western
Corn—No. 2
Onts—No. 2 White
Mixed Western
Hay—Good to Cholee
Straw—Long Rye
Seeds—Clover, ₹ 190
Timothy, ₹ 190 Lard-City Steam LIVE STOCK.

ves, City dressed ...

Milch Cows, com. to good ... 30 00 Calves, City dressed ... 8 Sheep, \$100 fbs ... 2 00 Lambs, \$2 100 fbs ... 8 25

work the Lord greatly appreciates. He said of the widow who gave the two mites, "She of her want did cast in all that she had" (Mark xii., 44). 3. "For to their power, I bear record, yea,

for others, and this self denying

and beyond their power, they were willing of themselves." There are still those who of themselves." There are still those who seem to go beyond their power in the matter of giving; but, oh, how very few! If half the members of our churches would give as they are able, what an abundance there would be for the work of the Lord! When the love of Christ constrains one (II Cor. v., 14)—that is, takes possession of one as a fever does—it will not be a question of how little services we can render and yet reach heaven but.

we can render and yet reach heaven, but rather a question of how much use we can be to Him this little while, "Praying us with much entreaty that we would receive the gift and take upon us the fellowship of the ministering to the saints." fellowship of the ministering to the saints."
It is not usual to have gifts for the Lord's poor pressed upon you and be uged to please pass this \$5 or \$10 or \$20 on to some needy ones. I myself have the privilege of being a channel for thousands of dollars annually to foreign missions, but no one needs to entreat me—I enjoy the service.

5. "And this they did, not as we hoped, but first gave their own selves to the Lord, and unto us by the will of God." It is to be feared that there are many who receive Christ as their Saviour (John 1, 12) who do

Christ as their Saviour (John 1., 12) who do not accept Him as their Lord and Master. They do not present their bodies unto Him as a living sacrifice that He may conform their lives to His own (Born. xil., I, 2). Yet anything less than this is a failure in Chris-

tian living.
6. "Insomuch that we desired Titus, that as he had begun, so he would also finish in you the same grace also." While "it is God who worketh" (Phil. ii., 13) He is graciously pleased to use the earthen vessels that it may e more clearly manifest that the exceller of the power is all of Himself (II Cor. lv., I Cor. xv., 10). Philip was the vessel to the Samaritans and to the eunuch, Peter to Cor-nelius, and in this case Titus to Corinth.

7. "Therefore as ye abound in everything, in faith and utterance and knowledge and in all diligence, and in your love to us, see that ye abound in this grace also." In his first epistle he taught them to abound in the work of the Lord (I Cor. xv., 58). Now he exhorts them to abound in giving. It seems to require exceeding shundant grace with some to develop this grace of giving, but it is true, as in all else, that His grace is sufficlent (chapter xii., 9).

8. "I speak not by commandment, but by occasion of the forwardness of others and to prove the sincerity of your love," We can

prove the reality of our faith and love only by our works, and there is no use in saying that we love God whom we have not seen if we love not our brother whom we have seen (I John iv., 20; Jas. ii., 26). The Saviour's command is that we love one another as He loved us (John xv., 12). "For ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that, though He was rich, yet for your sakes He became poor, that ye through His poverty might be rich." Here is the word that captivates; here is the love that constraineth. Consider the riches in glory of the Lord Jesus which He had with the Father before the world was (John

xvd., 5). Think of His emptying Himself of all that and humbling Himself to Bethle-

hem and Nazareth and Gethsemane and Calvary (Phil. ii., 7, 8, B. V.). Hear Him say, "If any man will come after Me, let him deny himself and take up his cross and fol-

low Me" (Math. xvi., 24); then hear Him tell His Father that He has given His glory to all His followers, and He wants them to see and enjoy it (John xvii., 22, 24), and if it does enjoy it (John xvii., 22, 24), and if it does not make you want to give all you are and have wholly up to Him for His service it must be that you do not believe the facts. 10. "And herein I give my advice, for this is expedient for you who have begun before, not only to do, but also to be for-ward a year ago." In chapter ix., 2, He also speaks of their zeal of a year ago, the men-tion of which had stirred many, and now He sends the brethren to receive their promised bounty, inciting them by many words

to manifest their thankfulness to God by

their ministration to the saints and keeping

before them the leve of God in the unspeak able gift of His dear Son (chapter ix., 12, 15).

11. "Now, therefore, perform the doing of it, that as there was a readiness to will, so there may be a performance also out of that which ye have." When God works, He works both to will and to do. When we have the will and the wherewithal, there must surely be a performance; otherwise the will is really not there, and what seems a willingness is merely a word of mouth without any heart to it. "Be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only deceiving your ownselves."

your ownselves. "For if there be first a willing mind, it 12. "For if there be first a willing mind, it is accepted according to that a man hath and not according to that he hath not." There is no use wasting breath in telling what we would do if we could, for God only asks a willing mind to do what we can. If it shall be said of us that we did what we could (Mark xiv., 8), we can ask no higher commendation. As to the willing mind and offering read Ex. xxv., 2, xxxv., 21, 22, 29; I Chron. xxix., 9. Then remember that "God is able to make all grace abound toward you, that we always having abound toward you, that ye always having all sufficiency in all things may abound to every good work" (chapter ix., 8). It is not a question of what we can or cannot do, but a question of what God can do through us when we are willing to let Him.—Lesson Halors.

Poor Reward For Generosity.

President Carnot has been singularly ill-President Carnot has been singularly ill-requitted for a generous action. It will be remembered that in 1889 a man named Per-rin fired a revolver at the President, for-tunately only with blank cartridge, as the latter was leaving the Elysse to proceed to Versailles on the occasion of the centenary of the opening of the famous States General, Perrin was arrested, tried for his offense, and sentenced to four months, furnisancement and sentenced to four months' imprisonment.
As he was the tather of a large family, M. Carnot Pook pity on him, and immediately on his release gave him an appointment in the Octroi or Town Dues Service of Crepyen-Valois. Recently it was discovered that en-valots. Recently it was discovered that Perrin's accounts were irregularly kept, and it turned out, on inspection, that he has for a long time past been misappropriating pub-lic money and making false entries in the books to conceal the fact. The Judge of the Assize Court of the Department of the Oise, has sentenced him to the maximum penalty.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 12.

Lesson Text: "The Grace of Liber-

ality," 2 Cor. viii., 1-12-Golden

-Commentary.

1. "Moreover, brethren, we do you to wit

(make known to you) of the grace of God bestowed on the churches of Macedonia." Phillippi, Thessalonica and other places in Macedonia were the first in Europe to hear the gospel through Paul (Acts xvi., 9, 12;

xvii., 1). These churches became noted for their faith and works (I Thess. 1, 3, 8; Phil.

iv., 15, 16). And Paul loved to tell of every manifestation of the grace of God that thus

others might be quickened to works of faith and labors of love and patience of hope in our Lord Jesus Christ. As to his own abun-dant labors he credited all to the grace of God (I Cor. xv., 10).

odd (1 Cor. xv., 10).

"How that in a great trial of affliction the abundance of their joy and their deep poverty abounded unto the riches of their liberality." At Thessalonica they received the word in much affliction, but with joy of the Holy Ghost. It was there that Paul wrought night and day for his even expensions.

night and day for his own support that he might be no burden to them (I Thess. i., 6; ii.,

), yet they managed out of their poverty to

Text: 2 Cor. viii., 9