# DEADLY ANARCHIST BOMB

### EXPLODED IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

The Miscreant Caught-He is Auguste Vaillant, Professional Anarchist, and Glories in His Crime-Eighty Persons Injured-Paris in a Perfect Fury of Indignation.

Anarchy has struck its most insolent blow n Paris. It fired a bomb in the French Chamber of Deputies a few afternoons ago, when about 300 members were in their seats. and the galleries were filled.

In the course of the business of the House the election of M. Mirman came up for discussion. M. Mirman had been speaking from the tribune, and had just descended to resume his seat, when a man in the gallery above threw a bomb toward the floor. The bomb must have had a time fuse attached to it, for as it passed the head of Prof. Lemire, Deputy for Hazebruck, it exploded with a terrific report. A dense cloud of smoke and dust ascended, shutting out from view for a time those sitting in the body of the House. For a single Instant the House was perfectly quiet, and then, the members and others realizing what had accounted these

others realizing what had occurred, there was the wildest excitement. The officers detailed to guard the Chamber were the first to regain their senses. They at once shut the great doors leading to the Chamber to prevent the escape of the boom thrower. The peeple in the galleries fied in wild disorder, fearing that other bombs would be thrown. They were in a state bordering on frenzy, and almost fell over each other in their wild, but futile, haste to get out of the building. One lady, who, it was learned, was an American woman, had been hit on the forehead by a piece of the casing of the boom, and she fled with blood streaming over her face.

On the floor of the House the excitement was fully as great as that in the galleries. Many of the members rushed for the exits, earing every moment to hear another explosion. M. Dupuy, the President of the Cl ber, was apparently the coolest man in the Two ladies besides the American in the lower gallery were injured. A man sitting beside the bomb thrower was also

The Deputies wounded were Professor Abbe Lemire, Count Paul Henri Lanjuinais and M. Leffet.

excitement among the members did not last long. The wounded were taken to committee rooms and medical assistance was hastily summoned to attend them. While this was being done some of the reporters picked up on the floor of the House bits of metal and a number of horsesboe nails that had formed part of the contents of the bomb. The dust raised by the explosion was so thick that the clothing of everybody in the

Chamber presented an ashy appearance.

The Chamber looked as if it had been swept by a riot. Many desks and chairs lay where they fell after having been wrenched from the floor. In several places the floor and furniture were spattered with blood. The mattresses for the wounded in the commit-tee rooms were spotted red and the doorlatches were smeared with blood. M. Leffot looked as if brought from a battlefield when he was carried from the Chamber. His face was blackened and streaked with red, and blood flowed in streams from his left id. Two of his fingers had been blown off,

nd his arm had been badlytorn. At noon as the smoke and dust had cleared away the members resumed their seats and business proceeded, M. Montfort ascended the tribunal, and, in a perfectly steady voice, took up the discussion of the question before the House as though nothing out of the ordinary had occurred. When the dis-cussion had been finished M. Casimir-Perier, the Prime Minister, said that he did not wish to interrupt the business of the Chamber, but he felt compelled to assure the House that the Government would do its duty.

At 10 o'clock in the evening it was announced that, as far as known, thirty Depu-ties and fifty onlookers had been injured by the explosion. Many of these eighty, howreceived only scratches. them lost fingers, others have slight fractures, not a few suffered merely pai flesh wounds. One woman suffered a bad fracture of the knee-cap.

As soon as the explosion occurred the ards locked the gates leading from the Chamber and no one was permitted to leave unless he or she could give satisfactory rea-sons and identification. All others were de-

Some of those detained were dirty, repulsive loafers of the lowest type. Any one of them might pass as an Anarchist. Despite the numerous arrests, it was feared that the eulprit escaped through some side exit dur-

ing the panic.

The wounded spectators, who, after having been arrested, convinced the police of their innocence, were allowed to go in ambu-lances to their homes late in the evening. At midnight it was announced officially that forty-eight persons were wounded. This list does not include those who received

merely slight scratches and bruises. The number of persons arrested in the Chamber on suspicion is twenty-three. Excepting those who were wounded, the susrounded were taken to an infirmary by a

All during the evening the officials at the Prefecture of Police were verifying the stateents and examining the names of the sus-ects. The first name to challenge their at-ention was that of Vaillant. Several detectives remarked that this man had long been known as an Anarchist of the extreme type a ranter who had surpassed all his comrades recently in the violence of his language. Upon searching the records the offi-cials found a full biography of Vali-lant, whose career justified all that the detectives had said of him. He was among those detained by the closing of the gates when the crowd sought to escape from the scene of the explosion. A fragment of his bomb had torn away a part of his nose. He was rushing toward the street, with blood streaming from his face, when stopped by the soldiers. Four detectives then went to the Hotel Dieu and sought the bed on which Vaillant lay, suffering from many wounds. In reply to their questions he said that his name was Marchai and that he lived in

Choisy-le-Rol.

When asked for more information, he leaded that the shattered condition of his erves incapacitated him from talking He must sleep, he said, be-more. When the detecconcrently. He must steep, he said, before talking more. When the detectives pressed him for answers he grew
angry, turned over in bed, and refused
to speak. The detectives, convinced that
he was either principal or accompiles
in the plot against the Deputies, continued their efforts to draw him ovt. As the French police say, they "salted" him. Noth ing was learned, however, until well into the morning. At 2 o'clock the Procureur of the Republic and M. Lepine, Prefect of Police, arrived at the Hotel Dieu. After conferring with the detectives they went to Vaillant's bedside.

The Procureur said positively: "You are not Marchal; you are Auguste

Vaillant started, hesitated a moment, then

valiant started, nestrated a bioment, then blurted out pettishly: "So I am. Yes, I am Auguste Vaillant, and I threw the bomb because I have had chough of this blood sucking bourgeois so-

eiety."
He then told his story with an air of bravado. He attended the Chamber, he said, for the purpose of throwing the bomb at M. Dupuy, President of the House.
He said he had no accomplices. The infernal machine, as he called it, was exactly like that which killed several policemen in the Rue Bons Enfante hast whiter.
It consisted of a small covered item hands

the other, prussiate of potash. Connecting the two was cotton soaked with sulphuric acid. Carried one end up the bomb was harmless. Inverted, it exploded instantly. Vaillant spent several years in America, where his wife, whom he deserted, now lives.

### PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THOMAS B. REED, of Maine, is fifty-four BISBOT THEODORE B. LYMAN, of North Oareline, is dead

( DEE: VICTORIA will spend part of the winter in a villa near Florence, Italy. SENATORS Palmer, Culiomand Dubois were all for a long time residents of Springfield. III.

THE Chinese Emperor, who is twenty-three years old, has learned the English language.

THE Duke of Oporto, brother of the King of Portugal, is one of the finest flute players in the world. SIR HENRY BESSEMER, the great inventor,

who is now in his eightleth year, is writing an autobiography.

GLADSTONE finds time, with all his manifold duties, to go to church regularly, rain or shine, every morning. EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON'S lectures on law

before the students of Stanford University, in California, will be delivered in February. THE Prince of Wales has seventeen brothers-in-law, sixteen uncles, fifty-seven cousins and fifty-eight nephews and pieces.

A LIFE-SIZES marble bust of Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, is to be presented to the State and placed in a niche at the State SECRETARY GRESHAM and Secretary Morton

will be the only members of the Cabinet who will not keep house this winter. Both will live at the Arlington Hotel. EDWARD BARRON, the San Francisco mining man who died a few days ago, landed in

California at the age of twenty with ten cents. He died worth \$2,000,000. PHILETUS SAWYER, Senator and millionaire lumberman, is as vigorous at seventy as most men at fifty. He began life in a shingle fac-

carrying out shavings at twenty-five cents a day. NEAL Dow, of Portland, Me., known as the "apostle of temperance," will be ninety years old on March 20, 1894, and temperance sociaties all over the world will unite in celebrating the anniversary of his birth.

Duning the visit of Admiral Avelan, of the Russian Navy, at Paris, he is said to have reseived no fewer than 19,000 letter. Most of them were from ladies and a large majority of these asked for a lock of his hair.

AUGUST K. E. BALDAMUS, who died in Germany a few days ago, aged eighty-two years, was famous because he had one of the largest collections of birds' nests and birds' eggs in Europe. He was the founder of the Ornitho-

U. S. Grant, Jr., has purchased the Hubbell House, at San Diego, Cal., and it will probably be the permanent home of the Grant family. The house cost \$92,000 to ouild in boom times, but Mr. Grant paid much less than that for it.

GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, Commander of the eastern division of the United States Army, is a frequent attendant at the Young Men's Christian Association meetings in New York City. He is one of the most noted Christian workers in the United States Army.

### NEWSY GLEANINGS.

GERMANY has 5,276,000 farms. Kansas is overrun by tramps. ENGLAND has 4000 idle clergymen. Texas's cotton crop yields \$50,000,000. Massachusetts has 200 button factories. Colonado cowboys have an association. TENNESSEE has seven ex-Governors living. UNCLE SAM has 1822 railroad corporations. A NICKEL mine has been discovered in

Iowa horticulturists lately held a State convention.

THE Socialistic societies of Sicily count 300,000 members, THE Socialists in England have manifested

A TEMPERANCE university has been founded at Harriman, Tenn. Wroming had 233,000 cattle in 1892, and only 128,000 in 1893. In Alabama all school and church property

is exempt from taxation. THE funds of Yale University increased

during 1893 by over \$290,000. SIXTY-EIGHT Mary Smiths are students this term in Smith College, New York. This season's orange crop in Florida is

much above the average in quantity. THE surplus earnings of the Brooklyn Bridge for the past six months are \$270,000. A seer sugar factory and refinery will be

erected at a cost of \$1,500,000 at Omaha, an exhaustive inquiry into road improve

ments. THE city of Toronto's share of the earnings street railway for a month reached 95781.

Two THOUSAND new books will be put on e market by London publishers alone this winter.

Ar a meeting of notables in London it was resolved that England's naval supremacy was TOBONTO Sons of Canada are investigating

the cause of migration from Canada to the THERE is an abundant apple crop through out Europe, and the shipment of fruit there is not advisible.

MRS. HATTIE GOTREIE, of Lowell, Mass., is the youngest grandmother so far reported. She is only thirty-two years old.

THE engine "John Bull" has returned to its old quarters in the National Museum at Washington after an eight months' visit to the World's Fair.

Tuz total number of imported animals in-spected by the Bureau of Animal Industry turing in 1893 was 463,389 and the total of export animais 611,52. NEAR Fort Benton, Montana, large herds of wolves are making great slaughter am range cattle. The country is strewn with the carcasses of calves and yearlings killed by the woives. Stockmen offer a bounty for

# ENGLAND'S NAVY.

# Strong Additions Urged For Her

Mediterranean Floet. Ever since the visit of the Russian floot to Toulon, France, there has been wide and continued discussion as to the needs of the British Navy. The Graphic gives the opinion of an Admiralty expert, who says that Great Britain must be as strong in fronclads and twice as strong in cruisers as any two wher

To attain this she must build within four years thirty ironclads of different types, thirty-three cruisers and eighty torpedo boats. The estimated cost of the building programme outlined is \$137,500,000.

In the course of an interview Admiral Hornby says that Great Britain could not hold the Mediterranean with its present fleet. Unless the British naval force is in the event of war, are bound to be beaten,

THE so-called American Heroules died in the Rue Bons Enfante last winter.

It consisted of a small, covered, iron sourcepan, filled with hobnails for missiles. In the
centre of them was a dumb-bell-shaped glass
vessel. The bulbs contained one, picric acid;

Bloomington, Ill., a few days ago from paralysis, at the age of fifty-four years. His
real name was William Sparks, and for a
quarter of a century he was a prominent feature in the performance of famous circuses.

### STATEHOOD FOR UTAH.

#### The Bill Admitting the Territory Passed by the House.

The bill which passed the House of Representatives for the admission of Utah Territory to Statehood provides that all male citizens of the United States over the age of twenty-one years, who have resided in the Territory for one year prior to election, are authorized to vote for and choose delegates

to form a Convention in the Territory.

The Board of Commissioners, known as the Utah Commission, are authorized to cause to be made a complete registra-tion of voters of the Territory under the laws of the United States. Liberty of belief shall be secured, and no inhabitant of the State shall ever be molested in person or property on account of in person or property on account of religious predilections; provided, that polygamous or plural marriages are forever pro-hibited, and that the people of the proposed State forever disciaim all right and title to the unappropriated public ands lying within its boundaries. The debts and liabilities of the Territory shall be assumed by the State.

Provision is made for the establishment

and maintenance of a public school system. Until the next general census, or until otherwise provided by law, the State shall be entitled to one representative in Congress, to be elected on the day of the adoption of

the Constitution.

Lands to the extent of two townships are Lands to the extent of two townships are to be reserved for the establishment of the University of Utak. Two hundred thousand acres for the use of an agricultural college are set apart. The proceeds of the sale of lands or any portion are to constitute a permanent fund to be invested by the State, the income to be used for the university and

agricultural college.

Five per cent. of the proceeds of the sale of public lands are to be expended in support of its school.

### POSTOFFICE ROBBED.

#### The Wholesale Stamp Clerk of Chicago Knocked Insensible.

The Chicago Postoffice in the heart of the city, was the scene of a bold robbery a few nights ago.

Andrew J. Robertson, cashier of the wholesale stamp department of the Postoffice, was found by R. Zimmerman and Miss Marie Jones, two clerks employed in the mailing department, lying on the floor of his office in a pool of blood about 10 o'clock. Medical aid was at once summoned, and when Robertson had sufficiently recovered he made a

He said that at about 7.30 o'clock, while he was balancing up his accounts, some one ap-peared at his window and asked him how he was coming out. Robertson replied that he

ought he was all right. The stranger said he had sent his his boy for stamps during the day and that Robert for stamps during the day and that he son had given him too many, and that he would return them if Robertson would open the door. When the man gave a private rap used by the clerks in the building, the door

As soon as the robber was inside the office he attacked Robertson, and a terrible fight ensued. Money was scattered all over the office, one package of \$300, one of \$500, and one of \$800 being found on the floor. Bobertson was finally reduced to unconsciousness, and the thief decamped, taking what money was in sight, but missing the packages on

The exact amount taken, it is said by the Government employes, will reach \$7000, Robertson was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where the physicians said that his wounds were dangerous.

### TAX RIOT IN SICILY.

#### A Mob Kills the Sheriff and His Wife and Parades Their Heads.

A despatch received from Giardinelli gives further details of the tax riot at Partinico. northwest Sicily.

The mob of peasants who had protested building and dragged on the ground two carabineers who tried to summon mili-tary re-enforcements. When the troops they found at the head the mob several women who carried aloft pictures of the King and Queen and screamed, "Down with the taxes." The officers in command of the troops ap-pealed to the women to be quiet and called upon the mob to disperse, but no heed was given to their words. Several shots were fired by the rioters before the troops received nob retreated carrying away several killed

and wounded. As soon as the troops were withdrawn the rioters gethered again, entered the rooms of the Sheriff, and killed him and his wife. The leaders cut the heads from both bodies, stuck them on poles, and carried them thus it the head of the mob through the town.

Of the eight persons killed in the riot four were shot dead by the soldiers and two were wounded so severely that they died within an hour. The other two on the death list were the Sheriff and his wife. Ten persons were wounded are still alive. The maiority of them will recover.

# MURDERERS HANGED.

#### Two Executions in Pennsylvania and One in Canada.

Angelo Zappo was hanged at Pittsburg Penn., for the murder of Frank Heimstetter on the evening of July 4, 1892. Angelo's brother, Joseph, who was implicated in the crime, and is in jail for his life, is greatly excited over his brother's fate, and fears are

etted over his brother's fate, and fears are entertained that he will go insane.

Balph Crossmire, the murderer of his mother, was executed in the jail at Smithport, Penn., The wretched man maintained the most indifferent front to the last, and viewed his approaching end on the gallows as a joke. During the erection of the seaffold in front of his cell he joked and talked with the workmen in the freest possible man. with the workmen in the freest possible man ner. He said he wanted to die game "like a

At Brockville, Ontario, Charles J. Luckey was hanged for the murder of his father, sister and step-mother. He went to the gal-lows, a primitive affair creeted in the woman's yard of the jail, with a smiling face. Up to the last he protested his innocence and to outward appearances died perfectly happy.

# FIGHTING IN MEXICO.

#### Troops Worsted by Rebels Who Were in Ambush.

A courier reached Las Palomas, New Mexico, bringing reports to General Hernandez in charge of the Mexican Government troops in the State of Chihuahua, or a battle between troops and revolutionists, near Colonis Jeanez, in the Sierra Madres. While hunting for the rebel camp the sol

diers came across 100 rebels under com-mand of Santa Ana Perez. Fighting began mand of Santa Ana Ferez. Figuring began at once and continued for several hours, when the troops were compelled to retreat in disorder. The rebels had the advantage of position, being in a mountainous region.

and fought from ambush.

The rebels lost twenty-five and the Govern ment over one hundred men. Other reports place the Government loss at 309. Both sides had many wounded,

THOMAS M. KINO, third Vice-President and now practically General Manager of the Bultimore and Oblo lines, almost invariably when going over the roads rides on the front of the locomotive. After seating himself comfortably he lights a cigar and tells the

## FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

### The Senate.

6TH DAY.—Mr. Cullom spoke against the proposed repeal of the Federal Election laws. Hisstrictures on Judge Maynard, of New York, were answered by Mr. Hill.—Mr. Stewart then addressed the Senate in favor of the repeal of the Federal Election laws.

7TH DAY .- Mr. Hoar's resolution of inquiry into the President's power to appoint Mr. Blount Commissioner to Hawaii was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee after a lively debate in which Messrs. Frye, Vest and others took part. --- Mr. Morrill addressed the Senate on the tariff question, and then, after a short executive session, the Senate adjourned.

STH DAY .- Mr. Voorhees introduced a bill to coin the seigniorage in the Treasury and to renew silver purchases.—The Election Law Repeal bill was reported and placed on

### The House.

57H DAY.—In the morning hour a motion by Mr. Kilgore to take up for consideration the bill admitting Utah Territory as a State produced two roll calls for the purpose of securing a quorum, when the motion fell by reason of the hour expiring—The Bank-ruptcy bill was defeated by a vote of 142 to

GTH DAY .- Mr. Culberson reported the Abandoned Property bill favorably, but owing to objection it was not considered.—

A bill to abolish postal notes was introduced,—

Mr. Bailey introduced a bill to provide for a uniform system of bankruptcy. It provides only for a system of voluntary bankruptcy, and is drawn to most the object. bankruptey, and is drawn to meet the objec-tions made to the Oates bill.—Under the rules, the floor was then accorded to the rules, the Boor was then accorded to the Committee on the District of Columbia. Mr. Rlehardson reported a bill provid-ing for the extension of North Capitol street, and the House went into Committee of the Whole for its consideration. Mr. Dear-mond offered an amendment that the District be required to bear all the expenses of the extension. The amendment was agreed to, and when the Committee rose the bill, as

amended, was passed 7TH DAY .- After the routine morning business Mr. Meyer called up the resolution providing for a joint commission to investi-gate the rank, pay, and other matters relating to the personnel of the navy. It went over without action.—A bill to admit Utah to Statehood was discussed, without action. 87s Day.—Mr. Hitt's resolution calling for

information in regard to Hawaii was unani-mously adopted.—The bill to admit Utah as a State was passed.—Mr. Holman in-troduced a resolution for an inquiry into the charges of collusion in the matter of war-

978 Day. -A bill from the Dockery Comon abolishing the postal note, reducing the fees for money orders and providing for a more expeditious way of handling accounts in the Postoffice Department was passed, 10TH DAY. - The bill admitting Arizona to the Union was passed.—The New Mexico Statehood bill was favorable reported from Committee of the Whole,

# OFFICIAL CROP REPORT.

#### The Average Plantation Price of Cotton and Cereals.

The statistical returns of the Department of Agriculture for the month of December are principally devoted to the indication of the average of the prices of the various products of the farm at the points of production, or the nearest local markets. As thus indicated the value of corn is 37 cents per bushel, which is 2.4 cents lower than the corresponding price of last year, which was 39.4 cents per bushel, a figure which the corresponding price of last year. ure which corresponds nearly with the average farm price of corn for the decade 1880 to 1899, inclusive, which was 39.3, and 6.1 cents lower than the average for the three years 1890 to 1892.

The average price of wheat is 52.1 cents per bushel. The next lowest price in the twenty-three years from 1870 to 1893, inclusive, was 64.5 cents in 1884. The average for the ten years 1880 to 1889 was 82.7, while for the three years 1890 to 1892 it was 76.6. The preceding years, in two of which, 1891 and 1892, occurred the largest yields in the history of the country was 24.5 cents, or 32 per

The returns make the general price per bushel of rye 51.5 cents, which is three cents lower than that of last year, and 5.2 cents lower than the average during the past de-

The average farm price of oats, as returned for December, 1893, is 28.8 cents per bushel, which is 2.9 cents lower than last year and 1.1 cents less than the average price during the past decade.

The average farm price of barley is the lowest on record, the price being reported at 40.6 cents, against 47.2 a year ago, 54 cents in 1891, 64.8 in 1890, and 42.7 cents in 1889. Unlike the other cereals, the farm price of buckwheat per bushel is the highest since

nackwheat per bushel is the highest since 1888; the average price of buckwheat per bushel is the highest since 1888.

The average plantation price of cotton, as shown by the department reports, was, on December 1, 6.99 cents per pound, as against 8,4 cents on the same date last year, showing a decline of one and forty-one hundredths of a cent. Not withstanding the unfavorable indications as to yield as recorded for the surrest cations as to yield, as reported for the ourrent year, this price is one and two-tenths cents lower than the average plantation price for the seven preceding years, during which the range was from 8.6 cents to 7.3 cents; aver-

age, 8,2 cents. The average price of hay is \$2.18 per ton, which is the highest during the past decade, except in 1887, when it rose to \$2.97. The

average price in 1892 was \$8.49, The average price of tobacco for December is returned at 7.8 cents per pound, which is almost the same as in 1885, 1888 and 1890. Kentucky, the State of the largest produc-

tion, reports 7.6 cents, or two tenths of a cent lower than the general average. Potatoes on the farm December 1 were selling at an average price of sixty cents per bushel, seven cents and a fraction less than at the same time last year. The lowest price is sufficiently warranted by the difference in yield between the two years.

The conditions of winter wheat on the first

of December averaged 91.5, against 87.4 last year. In the Middle and Southern States it ranges from 75 to 99. In the principal winter wheat States the condition is as follows: Michigan, 89; Ohio, 92: Indiana, 90; Illinois, 88; Missouri, 82; Kansas, 89; California, 100. -The condition of winter rye, as reported, is 94.6, as against 83.4 last year

# THROUGH A TRESTLE.

#### Three Killed and Three Injured by a Train's Plunge.

The Buffalo and Oil City local, on the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad, when near the Sheridan crossing, five miles east of Dunkirk, N. Y., went through a trestle which spans a small creek near the station. Three persons were killed outright and three slightly injured. These of the killed are as follows:

Conductor Hodges, of Oil City: Baggage-master McKane, of Buffalo. and a passenger named Porter, living in Portland, Chatauqua County. The engineer and fireman are among the injured.

MILLIONS of trees have been felled to the ground in Scotland by the recent great storm which swept over the United Kingdom, the Duke of Sunderland alone losing no less than 500,000 of various sizes and kinds. Only the more sheltered nooks in the Highlands were exempt from the general devastation,

THE Paris police are expelling all foreigners suspected of being anarchists from France. They estimate that there are six nundred anarchists in Paris and its suburbs.

## INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

### 171,563 Miles of Railroad in the United States on June 30, 1892.

The advance report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission says, among other things: The total railway mfleage on June 30, 1892, was 171,565.52 miles, an increase of 3,160.78 miles; the total number of railway corporations was 1822 being a net increase of 37 during the year; 899 maintained inde of 37 during the year; evs mandainer inde-pendent operating accounts, and 712 were in-dependent operating companies. Of the 761 subsidiary roads, 320 were leased for a fixed money rental and 186 for a contingent money rental; 9 roads were abandoned. There were 19 mergers, 17 reorganizations and 16 consolidations.

consolidations.

The capitalization of roads reporting was \$10,226,748,134. There were \$60,958,211 passengers and 706,555,471 tons of freight reported as carried during the year ending June 30, 1892. The gross earnings were \$1,-171,407,343, and the operating expenses were \$780,997,996, leaving net earnings of \$390,-409,347, to which add \$141,969,782 as income to railways from investments. After payment of \$416,404,938 as fixed charges, \$97,614,745 was paid in dividends and \$4,314. other payments, leaving a surplus of \$14,036,056.

The passenger revenue for the year was \$286,805,708, and freight revenue amounted to \$799,316,042. There were \$21,415 persons employed in railway service at the end of that year, of whom 2554 were killed in accidents and 28,267 were injured. Three hundred and seventy-six passengers were killed and 3227 were injured. These accident sta-tistics are carried out with considerable de-

The law requiring the application of automatic couplers and other appliances to freight trains, which was approved on March last, is to be appended to the report, together with a comparative statement of equipment with and without automatic couplers and train brakes, and of accidents to passengers and the various classes of employes, for four years preceding June 30, 1892.

THE Russian Cear's troops are to be put through their paces in the deep snow about Moscow this winter, evolutions to be suspended only when the mercury falls to eight degrees below zero.

A FARMER living near Chestertown, Md. has become insane on the subject of the Fer-ris wheel. When he returned from the World's Fair he set about making a wheel of his own, and became crazed on the subject.

#### THE MARKETS.

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

50 BEA	NS AND PEAR	1.		
Beans—Marrow, 18 Medium, 1893, c Pea, 1823, choic Red kidney, 182 White Kidney, 1 Biack turtle sou Lima, Cal., 1893 Green peas, bbis, 7	hoice 3, choice 1893, choice p, 1893 \$\text{2} 60 ibs	1 80 1 75 2 20 2 10 2 15 1 65	999999	2 50 1 85 1 77½ 2 25 2 15 2 25 1 70 1 25
Creamery-State,	BUTTER.			27

State, ecommon to good.... Western, firsts..... Western, seconds..... 24 21 H. f., tubs and pails, seconds Welsh tubs, best lines..... Welsh tube, seconds ...... W. Im. creamery, seconds.
W. Im. creamery, thirds.
Western Factory, tubs, firsts. W. Factory, seconds... W. Factory, fourths to thirds CHEESE. State-Full cream, Sept. fancy Full cream, good to prime. Full cream, large, choice. State Factory-Part skims, 934 Part skims, fair to good ... Part skims, common.....

Full skims..... State and Penn-Presh ..... Western-Fresh, best ...... 25½@ Limed ...... 20 @ Limed..... FRUITS AND BERRIES-FRESH. Apples—Common, 7 bbl.... 2 50 @ 3 00 Greening, 7 bbl..... 3 50 @ 4 00 Greening, F bbl..... 

HOPS. 1892, choice..... 1892, common to prime.... Old odds..... HAT AND STRAW. Hay-Good to choice ₹ 109 th 85 LIVE POULTRY. Fowls-Jersey, State, Penn.. 9 @ 

₩ pair...... 55 @ 150 Western, ₩ pair...... 112 @ 150 Geese, Western, ₩ pair...... 20 @ 25 Pigeons, P pair.... DRESSED POULTET-FRESH KILLED. Turkeys, # 15. Chickens, Phila, # 15. State & Penn., # 15. Western, ₹ h... Fowls—St. and West, ₹ h ... White, P doz.....

VEGETABLES. Potatoes—State, P 180 lbs... 1 25 @ 2 12 Jersey, P 180 lbs... 1 50 @ 1 75 L. I., in bulk, P bbl... 2 00 @ 2 37 Cabbage, P 100 ... 2 00 @ 4 00 @ 175 @ 350

L. I. & Jersey, yeilow, #bbl 1 50 @ —

Squash, marrow, # bbl 125 @ 1 50

Hubbard, # bbl 175 @ 2 00

Carrots, # bbl 100 @ —

Turnips, Russia, # bbl 50 @ 75

Celery, L. I., # doz. bunches 1 00 @ 1 50

Culiflowers, # bbl 100 @ 3 50

ewell tatoes, So. Jersey 2 00 @ 2 75

Virginia, # bbl 50 @ 1 50

Parsnips # bbl 100 @ 1 25 GRAIN, ETC. Flour-Winter Patents..... 3 40 @ 3 65 Spring Patents..... 3 20 @ 4 00 Wheat, No. 2 Red....... 67 @ — May
Corn—No. 9
Oats—No. 2 White
Mixed Western 403

LIVE STOCK. 

# SABBATH SCHOOL.

#### INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR DECEMBER 24.

Lesson Text: "The Birth of Jesus," Matthew ii., 1-11-Golden Text: Matthew 1., 21-Commentary.

Impressed with the fact that in this so called missionary lesson we have also a grand Christmas lesson, bringing before us His coming again, which draweth near, we

make choice of this.

8, "And I, John, saw these things and heard them." Then he tells us that he fell down to worship before the feet of the angel. He actually saw these wondrous sights and heard these faithful and true words. It was probably before this that he wrote. "That probably before this that he wrote, "That which we have seen and heard declare we unto you, that ye also may have fellowship with us" (I John 1. 3). How do the things of God which we see and hear affect us?

9. "Then saith he unto me, See thou do it not, for I am thy fellow servant, and of thy brethren the probable and of the probable.

brethren the prophets, and of them which keep the saying of this book—worship God." Compare xix., 10. Only satanof all creatures seeks to be worshiped (Luke iv., 7). Let us remember it when tempted to desire applause, and may it be our whole aim to honor God. See how this book is honored in heaven. 10. "And he saith unto me, Seal not the sayings of the prophecy of this book, for the time is at hand." Contrast Dan. viii., 26; xii., 9. In view of the command of this

werse, how great must be the sin of those who virtually seal up this book by never reading it or preaching from it, but even going so far as to advise people not to read it. This I know ministers to be guilty of. The Lord will see to it. Lord will see to it. 11. "He that is unjust let him be unjust

still, and so with the filthy or the righteous or the holy." When the end of this stage of our life comes, whether it be death or the coming of Christ, as we are then found so shall we continue, whether unjust or holy. This verse, however, may teach that we are to proclaim the truths of this book whether it make people more holy or more unholy.

12. "And behold, I come quickly, and My reward is with Me, to give every man accord-

ing as his work shall be." Compare verses 7, 20, and chapters 1, 7; ii., 25; iii., 11, and note the off repeated "I come" and the admonitions. Salvation is all of grace, but reward is according to work. See I Cor. iii., 8, 9; Luke xix., 16-19. These rewards are not given at death, but at resurrection, when sus shall come (Luke xiv., 14; I Pet. v., 4; 11 Tim, iv., 8). 'I am alpha and omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last. our souls can say, Lord, Thou art all this to

me, first and last in everything, beginning and end of everything, then all is well. 14. "Blessed are they that do His commandments, that they may have right to the tree of life and may enter in through the gates into the city." The R.V. says, "Blessed are they that wash their robes." Well, we cannot keep His commandments till we have washed in His blood and received the new heart which only can do His will. If we, like Abram, are looking for the city (Heb. xL. 10), we will delight to be found doing His

16. "For without are dogs," etc. Com-pare chapter xxi., 8, 27. And if you are glad that your name is in the book of life, and that by His grace you are neither fearful nor un-

truthful, then seek those without.
16. "I. Jesus, have sent Mine angels to testify unto you these things in the cnurches. I am the root and the offspring of David and the bright and morning star." The first use of this verse, taken in connection with verse 6, seems to me one of the clearest proofs that the Lord God of the holy prophets and Jesus are one and the same. The root and offspring of David, taken with Isa, xi., 1, 10, show Him to be both God and man, David's Lord and David's Son. As the bright and morning star He promises Himself to the overcomer in chapter ii., 28. The watchers all this dark night will see and meet Him as the morning star and come back with Him as the sun of righteousness (Mal.

17. "And the spirit and the bride say come, and let him that heareth say come. And let him that is athirst come, and whosoever will let him take the water The first clause seems to be the cry of the church to her Lord to come in response to His "Behold, I come quickly." The others—or at least the last two—are invitations to the sinner to take the water of life freely. They remind us of Isa. Iv., 1; John vil., 37; Bom. III., 24. There is nothing to hinder those who hear but their own will. 18, 19. "If any man shall add. If any man

shall take away." Now comes a most solemn warning to anyone who would dare to add to or take from the words of this book, the same warning in Deut, iv., 2; xii., 32; Prov. xxx., 6; Jer. xxiv., 9; alli., 28, 36, and say how it is that men dare in these days in spite of these warnings, to commit both of these sins. Is it because, turning from the these sins. Is it because, turning from the truth, God has sent them delusion (II Thess, 20. "He which testifieth these things

saith: Surely I come quickly. Amen. Even so, come, Lord Jesus." How could he say "quickly" when He knew that almost 2000 years must pass first? One thousand years is with the Lord as one day (I Pet. lii., 8), and according to that reckoning He has been gone scarcely two days yet. We must look at things from His standpoint. Do our hearts say "Come, Lord Jesus?" If we understand that things will grow worse and worse both in the world and in the professing church till He come; that we cannot have our glorified and show forth His death till He come : that satan and anti-Christ and Babylon will rage till He come, then we will surely pray, "Come, Lord Jesus." Otherwise not.

21. "The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all. Amen." What a precious ending. to a most precious book-yea, to the whole book of books-for we are saved by grace, we stand in grace and there is more grace to be revealed (Eph. ii., 8; Rom. v., 1, 2; IPet. 1-13). It is favor for the undeserving from first to last. - Lesson Helper

The Vice-President's Broken Desk. For the first time in years it has been found necessary to renew the top of the desk of the Vice-President in the United State Senate

Chamber. When the green baise covering was removed, the top was found to be literally broken in minute splinters.

Much of the wreckage was caused during the recent silver debate. A strong piece of light mahogany wood now forms the top of

Russian Refugees in a Dime Museum. The ten Russian refugees who were arrested in San Francisco as escaped convicts from of the attractions in a dime museum. rather liked the American prison, so far as they had experience with it. The prisoners here, said one of them, live better than the prison officials in Siberia.

# Italian Settlement in Arizona.

Two Italian ciergymen arrived in Yuana, Arizona, a few days ago to arrange for the settlement of a colony of five hundred Italian families as grape growers in that Territory, Governor Hughes arranged the preliminaries of the scheme some time ago.

A Vicious Erephant Killeri.

A large elephant had to be killed in Stutte gart on account of his temper. A single bul-let from a small bore rifle delivered in his forehead dropped him dead.

Electric Rallroads. Electric railroads are still quite a novelty, yet so rapid has been the adoption of the avatem that there are already some 7500 miles of track, operated by 500 electric railroads in this country.