FRANCE ELECTS FAURE.

HER NEW PRESIDENT A FIRM REPUBLICAN.

Choice Made on the Second Ballot by a Vote of 430 to 361 for M. Brisson -The Monarchists and Socialists Create Great Commotion-Career of the New French Executive.

M. Francois Felix Faure, Minister of Marine in the present Cabinet, was elected on the second ballot at Versailles, France, to be President of the French Republic in succession to M. Casimir-Perier, who had resigned. M. Faure polled 430 votes to 361 votes polled by his nearest opponent, M. Henri Brisson, President of the Chamber of Deputies. The cialists protested violently when the result of the ballot was made known.

This is a victory for the Moderate Republicans. The result was brought about by Walkeck-Rousseau withdrawing in favor of Faure received 430 to Brisson 361. Faure. Two ballots were taken, the first being as follows

M. Henri Brisson, 338; M. Felix Faure, 244; M. Waldeck-Rousseau, 184.

The scattering vote on the first ballot in-cluded 6 for M. Meline, 4 for M. Dupuy, 2 for M. Cavaignae, 2 for M. Loubet and 1 for Henri Rochefort. It was after this ballot that Waldeck-

Rousseau announced his withdrawal, when the second ballot was taken, with the above results.

The open advocacy of the candidacy of M. Brisson by the Socialists hurt his chances considerably. The National Assembly was called to order

by M. Challomei-Lacour for the election of a President of the Republic at 1 o'clock.

Immediately after the joint body had as-sembled, M. Michelin, Socialist, asked the Chair it the National Assembly had been called for the purpose of revising the constitution

M. de Baudry d'Asson protested against the question, and demanded that he be heard in favor of the restoration of the

monarchy, but he was not allowed to do so. When M. Toussaint, Socialist, deposited his vote in the urn he cried : "Long live the social revolution !" and when the name of M. Avez. Social Revolutionist, was called he refused to vote, but shouted from his seat "Abstention means dissolution. Down with

The Presidency !" When M. de Baudry d'Asson voted he shouted: "Long live Catholic France! Long live the King !"

The announcement of the second ballot was made amid a terrible din. The Brissonites were so busy groaning, cheering and reproaching their neighbors that they paid no attention to M. Challemel-Lacour when he rose to read the figures.

The President's voice was quite inaudible, and his hands trembled violently. It was five minutes after hespoke before all members of the Assembly knew the result. The figures generally known were then only approxi-mate—Faure, 430, and Brisson, 361—but they sufficed to show that Felix Faure was

the new President of France. The scene was absolutely devoid of sol emnity or even dignity. The Brissonites who had not once ceased howling, were joined by other malcontents, and the win dows were fairly shaken by the indescriba-ble tumult. The Badicals mounted chair and benches, shouting : "Down with this President, elected by the

Right The Socialists ran up and down the aisles

howling: "Down with the thieves !" 'Down with the Conge adventurers !"

"Down with the Pans ma scoundrels !" Occasionally when the din subsided for a moment the Socialists would yell in an ear-

splitting chorus :

ngo, being then elected a Deputy to repre-sent the Third District of Havre in April, 1881. He was the Republican candidate, and defeated his Monarchist opponent (Le Vaillant du Douet) by a majority of 201, in a total vote of 11 551. Since that time he has been continuously a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and, what is more, has been a

steadfast Republican. In the autumn of 1881 he was appointed Under Secretary in the then new Ministry of Colonies and Commerce, Gambetta be-ing Premier. He held the same post in the

Ministries of Ferry, Brisson and Tirard. In the Dupuy Cabinet, organized in May, 1884, he was Minister of Marine, succeeding Admiral Lefevre. He held that portfolio when M. Casimir-Perier became Premier, and kept it when M. Dupuy resumed the Premiership, being a member of the Cabinet when the present political crisis began.

M. Faure has achieved a high reputation at home as an authority on economic, marine and railway questions. He was one of the chiefs of the political group known as Re-Chamber on those topics. His work on the 'Budgets of Finance and the Principal Countries of Europe Since 1888'' received the commendation of the French Academy, and is recognized in Europe as a standard publieation.

LOST IN THE GALE.

Wrecks Attended by Fatalities on Stormy Coasts.

The schooner Justine foundered in Deception Bay, near Seattle, Wash., in a flerce gale. She and her entire crew, which was said to number fifteen men, went down.

The barge Seth Low, after being wrecked once on the Florida reefs, repaired and turned into a coal barge, and after drifting about in the ocean for days and being again rescued, is now a total wreck. Two of those who were on the barge when she went ashore off Fire Island, Long Island, were drowned.

The British steamer Howan has foundered in the Bay of Biscay. One of her boats, con-taining six men alive and two dead, has been picked up. The other boat, which was launched with seven men, including the first officer, has been lost

The Italian bark Theresina, from Liverpool for Trieste, has been wrecked near strangford, England. The captain and several of the crew were rescued ; three others were drowned.

For some time the principal wool mer-chants of New York have been formulating plans whereby they hoped to make New York the wool market of the country. They will build an enormous wool warehouse.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK AND CREAM. The platform surplus sold during the past

week at an average of \$1.65 per cin of 40 quarts. The total daily supply has been 19,-493 cans of milk, 178 cans of condensed milk and 323 cans of cream.

235

22

2 @

6 24

.0

6 11

11

3

75

55

10

60

50

6%

40

-	THEFT CERTIFICATION OF CREATED OF CONTENT			
, e	BUTTER.			
é	Creamery-Penn., extras \$	-	@3	
-	Western, extras		@	25
-	Western, firsts	22	@	24
s	Western, thirds to seconds	16	@	21
	State-Extra		@	20
e	Firsts		@	18
	Thirds to seconds	11	@	13
1,	Western Im. Creamery, firsts.		@	18
	Seconds		@	13
	Western Dairy	10	@	16
	Factory, firkins	10	0	15
	CREESE.			
a	State-Fullcream, white, fancy	_	@	11
	. Full cream, good to prime.	10%	0	10%
	State Factory-Part skims,			

Part skims, good to prime.

Full skims.....

Duck eggs-South & West ...

Goose eggs

EGOS.

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans-Marrow, 1894, choice. 2 20 @ 2 223 Medium, 1894, choice..... 1 75 @ 1 775

Green peas, bbls, - @ 1 073

Jersey, # crate 8 00 @ 3 75 Apples, greenings, # bbl..... 2 00 @ 3 50

HOPS.

VEGETABLES.

Potatbes, Rose, 2 bbl 2 00 @ 2 50

Green peas.
—
—
—
—
—
—
—
—
—
—
—
—
—
—
—
—
—
—
—
—
—
—
—
—
—
—
—
—
—
—
—
—
—
—
—
—
—
—
—
—
—
—
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
…
<td

GRAIN, ETC.

LIVE STOCK.

Flour-Winter Patents..... 3 00 @ 3 30

Track White -

Wh

DRESSED POULTRY.

Fowls, 2 th..... Chickens, 2 th.....

HAT AND STRAW.

LIVE FOULTRY.

Concord.....

State-1894, choice, 2 tb

FRUITS AND BERRIES-FRESH.

State & Penn-Fresh 23 @

choice.

BROOKLYN TIE-UP. THE

THE SURFACE CAR SYSTEM AT A STANDSTILL.

The Knights of Labor and the Great Trolley Corporations in a Trial of Strength-Nearly Seven Thousand Men Out-The Causes Which Led to the Trouble.

The first great struggle of the year between corporations and their employes began in Brooklyn, when the great trolley tle-up or lock-out, which had been threatening the "City of Churches" for two weeks, materialized just before daybreak on the date set by the leaders of the movement for a trial of strength. The men who quit work called it a lock-out, while the officers of the roads said the movement was a strike. The men claimed that the company had locked them out by forcing motormen to surrender their lever cranks and also by re-fusing to allow electrical workers to go to work at the usual hour.

During the first day of the contest between employers and employes, save for the so called Slocum system of four lines, which called is better known as the Smith and Jay street, the Flatbush "mail service" and

desultory service on the Court set line, run to save the Brooklyn Heights charter, not a wheel turned on any of the fifty-four street car lings of Brooklyn. The men out numbered 4500 regular em-ployes and 2000 extras. The loss to them it pioyes and 2000 extras. The loss to them it was estimated was not less than \$8000 per day. The net loss to the companies in receipts was \$20,000 a day. The number of passengers thrown upon the limited resources of the Brooklyn elevated or else made to walk to their places of business and placemen was \$600 places of business and pleasure was 360,000 a day. The loss to the great stores of Fulton and other business streets of Brooklyn, due to the enormous decrease in the number of their shoppers, was not susceptible of calcu-lation, but was far in excess of that of either the companies or the men. Probably no affair ever came home as quickly to the com-mercial portion of the community as this tie-up did to the great retail storekeepers of Brooklyn.

The tie-up was not unexpected. The men had demanded an increase of pay from \$2 to \$2.25 per day and modification in the comoanies' system of paying extra men by the trip. These trippers, as they are called, have been able to earn less than \$1.50 per day, and sometimes they took home' forty cents at night after hanging around the de-

The attempts to run cars were attended in some 'instances with violence and gener-ally with failure, though, on the whole, the first day of the big the-up was far more peaceable than was expected. Crowds lined the car tracks and surrounded the depots all day, and from several places small rlots were reported. On the whole, it was a quiet day, considering the magnitude of the movement. With one ex-ception the trolley companies stood firm. Their officers made formal demands upon the police for excitation of the provider of the store of the police for assistance, and announced perfect confidence in eventual victory. They discharged all strikers, and went to sel from the many hundreds who applied for employment.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

In the Senate. 20rn Day .- Practically the whole session

THE LABOR TORLD.

ONE-THIRD of the females of France over ourteen years of age are farm laborers. THE Pittsburg miners' convention adarned without ordering a general strike. THE clothing industry in London gives mployment to 76,945 men and 141,823 wo-

It is reported that the officers of the raiload labor organizations can get no passes his year.

BERLIN barbors 7521 tailors, 5600 shoe akers, 3260 carpenters, 1498 bakers and 2200 butchers.

THREE HUNDRED of the striking cloak-makers in New York City have been provided mployment cleaning the streets.

THE general office of the International Furniture Workers' Union is about to be moved from Brooklyn to Baltimore.

SAMUEL GOMPERS has given it out that he will again be a candidate for President of the American Federation of Labornext year. Owing to structural alterations the railvay works at Crewe, England, have been emporarily closed down and 7000 men are die

A GENERAL strike occurred in Haverhill, the great Massachusetts shoe making centre. The strike is for the restoration of union wages

DURING the last four years the number of Southern mills has increased from 250 to 400, and the capital invested from \$61,000,-000 to \$97,000,000.

RETAIL merchants of the south an ! south restern parts of Chicago have formed an association to reduce night service in their places of business.

WORKMEN in the Homestead (Penn.) steel works of the Carnegie Company have voted o reorganize their loiges in the Amalganated Association.

JOHN BURNS, the English labor leader, naida visit to the Government Printing Office, in Washington, and after an inspec-tion declared it the best industrial and so-cial institution he had seen in the United States.

KATE SHAFFERY, of Harrison, N. J., was awarded \$1200 against the Clark Thread Works for the loss of two finger tips, caught in the machinery of the mills last March. he sued the company for \$10,000.

THE Merrimae Cotton Mills. of Lowell, Mass., have decided to build a plant in the outh. Two more large cotton manufacturing corporations in New England have de-cided to build plants in the South.

About 200 "boners" employed in the acking house of Armour, Swift, Morris & Abby, at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, struck rather than accept a cut in wages amounting to about \$8 per week.

By the breaking of the billet shears in the bloom mill of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, Braddock, Pann., 2000 men were thrown idle until the break could be reonired. The shears cut billets 8x8 in size, and is a very costly piece of machinery.

A COBRESPONDENT at Asheville, N. C. states that George Vanderblit has paid the workmen around and about there \$12,000 a nonth ever since his house has been in ourse of construction. Men have come rom all parts of the State to get employnent on the estate.

The unemployed of Cincinnati, the better class, are taking steps to go to Tennessee or Georgia. They believe that they and their children can thrive there. Several meetings have been held and committees appointed. The railroads will make special rates, and even advance money. It is believed that within the next four months 200 families will leave Cincinnati and settle along the Queen and Crescent and Louisville and Nashville railroads in Southern Kentucky

and Northern Tennessee.

COTTON MILLS MOVE SOUTH.

AT HOME AND ABROAD. LATE DOMESTIC AND FOR-

EIGN TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Two Men Capture an Express Messenger and Three Other Men Nea-Ottumwa, Ill.-Chicago's New Scourge -- Slam's New Crown Prince-Navajo Indians Starving.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy train No. 4, a through passenger express from Denver to Chicago, was robbed near Ottumwa, Ill., a few nights ago.

The train consisted of six passenger coaches, an express car, a mail car and a baggage car. Just before it slowed up at Chillicothe, a small station, at 6 o'clock t m., two rough-looking strangers were seen hanging around the station.

Immediately after the train continued on Its way east the men disappeared. They had jumped upon the rear platform of the express car.

The train had barely left Chillicothe when one of the men opened the express car door and presented a revolver at the head of John Page, who was in charge of the car. In the car with Page were his helper, Lewis Hawk, and Baggageman Ed. Wright. The other

obber covered these two. Ranging them up in line along the side of the car, one of the robbers covered them with a revolver in each hand, and the other proceeded to bind and gag their victims. The rop-s and materials for this purpose they took from a bag which one of them carried. This done, the robbers leisurely proceeded to

This tone, the too be the tensor of proceeded to rifle the express safe. They dumped everything it contained of value into the bag from which they took the ropes and gags, meanwhile scoffing at the risoners. When they had secured all there pparently was of value they calmly awaited the arrival of the train at the Chicago, Mil-waukee and St. Paul crossing, near Aibia, where it slowed up, and they jumped off with their booty.

The mail car was the next in the rear of the express car, but no attempt was made to enter it. While they were at work on the express sate a mail clerk came into the express car to speak to Page. He was also ield up by one of the robbers, while the other bound and gagged him like the rest. How much the robbers secured was not known, as the expressman himself did not know what the value of the contents of the sale was. But it reached at least \$10,000.

" Tho Tombstone Maniac."

A mysterious individual, who has been properly named "Jack, the Tombstone Maniac," has been working expensive havoc among the cemeteries in the vi-cinity of Clarksville, Penn. One night two of the handsomest and most expeasive monuments in the Clarksville Cemetery were found shattered into an unrecognizable mass. The next night the same individual entered the Jackson Cemetery and destroyed five tombstones and monuments. He again wrought havoc in the Clarksville Cemetery by tumbling over and breaking twenty-three handsome headstones, monu-ments and footstones, some of them in three or four pieces.

Marks on the broken stones indicate that an axe was used. The theory is that the vandal is a lunatic escaped from a near-by asylum, who was seen about two weeks ago in that vicinity. The loss is estimated as beween seven and ten thousand dollars.

Chicago's New Scourge.

Thousands of Chicagoans are suffering from a new disc.d.e, much resembling the grip, but with some characteristics which that affliction lacks. It begins with a feverish feeling, which localizes in the nose and threat. This is accompanied by grip-like pairs in the back, chest and head, and an order by the physician to take to one's bed. The

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JANUARY 27.

Lesson Text: "The Great Confession," Math. xvi., 13-23-Golden Text: Math. xvl., 16-Commentary.

13. "When Jesus came unto the coasts of Cassarea Philippi, He asked His disciples, saying, Whom do men say that I, the Son of Man, am?" After feeding the 5003, walk-ing on the sea and discoursing about the bread of life, Jesus went toward Tyre and Sidon and healed the daughter of a Syro-phenician woman, fed 4000 and cautioned His disciples against the leaven of the Pharisees and Badducees, or the faise teachings of hypocrites and rationalists. Then, having ased to another section, He asked the question of this verse.

question of this verse. 14. "And they said, Some say Thon art John the Baptist, some Elias, and others Jeremias, or one of the prophets." Just as varied are the opinions of men now concern-ing Him, for while many hate Him and turn their backs upon Him many who profess to be His friends will not believe that He is God, and many more who confess with the mouth that He is God as well as man are not slow to say that in some things as a man slow to say that in some things, as a man, He was mistaken or spoke according to the mistaken notions of His times, while others who would not dare to say any of these things will not believe that He is the coming

things will not believe that He is the coming one to sit on David's throne. 15. "He saith unto them, But whom say ye that I am?" As far as we are individu-ally concerned, the great question is not what others think of Christ, but what we think of Him, for "every one of us shall give account of himself to God" (Bom. xiv., 12). He will deal with each are memorial. He will deal with each one separately and personally, and the great question for me is: "What do I think of Christ? What is He to me?" What is my relation to Him? Is He my friend and Saviour, or do I act as it it was nothing to me whether He ever lived or not?

16. "And Simon Peter answered and said, Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." By comparing verses 2 and 4 of Math. ii., we see that "the Christ" is synony-mous with "the King of the Jews." By comparing verses 33 and 36 of John x. we see that in their eyes "the Son of God" meant "equal with God," so that Peter's confession meant at least thus much: "Thou art the King of the Jews, the Divine Man to sit on David's throne.

17. "And Jesus answered and said unto him, Blessed art thou, Simon Bar-Jona, for flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but My Father which is in heaven." Flesh and blood, or the natural man. cannot reveal unto us heavenly things, even as it is written in I Cor. ii., 12, 13. God only can teach us of Himself by His holy Spirit, but He is ready to teach all who are ready to be taught.

"And I say also unto thee that thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." The Greek words translated "Peter" and "rock" are not quite the same, for the word translated "Peter" means a bit of rock, a rolling stone, but the word translated "rock" means a cliff or hedge, a solid rock. The church was not to be built upon Peter, a rolling stone, but upon the solid rock, Christ, whom Peter confessed to be the Christ, the Son of God. Notice that the church was not, then, built nor being builded, for He said, "I will build My church

19. "And I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven." We know Acts ii. and x. that Peter was the first of all the apostles to preach the gospel both

to Jews and gentues, and thus. He opened the door to all, and this is the power of keys. As to the binding and loosing, we know that the same power was given to the ehurch as a whole in chapter xviii., 18. Every be liever is authorized to proclaim the gospel (Rev. xxii., 17) and to point the repentant sinner to the passages which declare him oosed from his sins and the impenitent to the passages which declare him still bound by his sins. 20. "Then charged He His disciples that they should tell no man that He was Jesus, the Christ." He had conlessed to the woman of Samaria that He was the Messiah (John iv., 25, 26); He had to the Jews given many proofs that He was their Messiah, and they only turned their backs upon Him, so that He will declare it no more. See chapter xil., 16-19. If the truth is not received when simply presented, there is the danger of the truth being withdrawn and a delusion received in its stead (II Thess. ii., 10, 11). Jesus Himself is the truth, and there is none other, for God can be known only in and through Christ. 1 21. "From that time forth began Jesus to show unto His disciples how that He must go unto Jerusalum and suffer many things of the elders and chief priests and scribes and be killed and be raised again the third day." See the same facts repeated by Him in chap-ters xvii., 22, 23, and xx., 18, 19, and notice in verses 24, 25, of our lesson chapter that there is no way to the kingdom but by the cross and entire self renunciation. While the kingdom is delayed, postponed because of Israel's rejection of her King, the heirs of the King, the members of His body, the church, must be content to be treated as their Master was and live as He lived, not unto Himself, but unto God. 22. "Then Peter took Him and began to rebuke Him, saying, Be it far from Thee, Lord, this shall not be unto Thee." The margin says, "Pity Thyself." It is the nature of the natural man to pity one's self rather than deny self. It is too much the case with Christians also that they live unto themselves, indulge themselves, please themselves, rather than please Him who hath called them, so that God alone can tell whether they are Christians at all or not. Christians should bea: in mind that "we who live are always delivered unto death for Jesus's sake, that the life also of Jesus might be made manifest in our mortal flesh" "that we should not henceforth live unto ourselves, but unto Him who died for us and rose again" (II Cor. iv., 11; v., 15). 23. "But He turned and said unto Peter: Get thee behind Me, saten. Thou art an offense unto Me, for thou artorest not the things that be of God, but those that be of men." See what the Lord thinks of pitying oneself. It is not from God, but from satan, the adversary of God and man. He hates the Christ life, and if he cannot destroy will do all he can to hinder it. "Not I, but Christ, who liveth in me," is the true Chris-tian motto, and only those who thus live can be a glory to God and a blessing to their fellows. It is like man to get and enjoy and gratify himself; it is like God to give and minister up to and make others glad. "For oneself. It is not from God, but from satan, minister unto and make others glad. "For the Son of Man came not to be ministered unic, but to minister and to give His life a ransom for man;" (Math. xx., 28).-Lesson

pots ten and twelve hours for a job

The Executive Board of District Assembly No. 75, Knights of Labor, was in charge of negotiations with the several companies, and it issued the orders which resulted in the tie-up after the street car corporations had

refused to accede to the demands of the men.

"Hurrah for the Socialistic republic !" 'Hurrah for the social revolution !'

Baudry d'Asson, the Orleanist, had got a conspicuous place near Challemel-Lacour. and, with purple face and waving arms, proclaimed a hundred times that the Presidency was useless and the republic must end. He eventually mounted the rostrum, but only to be met there by the Socialists, Baudin, Vivlani, Michelin and Toussaint, who, in defiance of him and the President of the Assembly, protested against the exclu-sion of Gerault-Richard and Mirman.

While the voting was in progress the friends of M. Felix Faure were actively canvassing for votes, and with apparent success. until a rumor was started that he was a Protestant. This, for a time, had a bad effect upon his candidacy ; but a deputation instantly approached M. Faure and questioned him upon his religious persuasion. M. Faure, who was greatly excited, said, in reply to a question : "No ; I am a Catholic." This reassured his supporters.

The crowd outside was in strange contrast to the Assembly. It was neither excited nor enthusiastic. It waited without eagerness for the coming of the new President.

The investure of the new President with his official powers took place in the library of the Versailles Palace. It consisted merely in M. Challemel-Lacour's reading to him the minutes of the Assembly. M. Faure was met at the St. Lazare sta-

tion by General Mercler, Minister of War, and M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and was accompanied by them to the Elysee in Paris. The palace was brilliantly lighted, and ushers in gala livery stood at the doors, M. Casimir-Perier welcomed and congratulated his successor. Fremier Dupuy then presented the resignation of the Cabinet. M. Faure re-turned to the Ministry of Marine for the night. His youngest daughter. Lucie, met him at the door of his apartments, and threw her arms round his neck, kissing him and crying r-peatedly, "I am so happy, papa!" The crowd outside the Ministry cheered with considerable fervor and M. Faure was persuaded by friends to show himself on the He was received with genuine en-

thus M. Faure has a tall, imposing figure, whose lines show the training he got in early life as a mechanic. Although a millionaire shipowner, he has simple tastes. His tion is a blow to the protectionist party. The substitution of reciprocity treaties for the Melinetariff is only a question of time. M. Meline's newspaper organ, La Repub-lique Francaise, admitted that Faure's election would mean the same as a tariff reform. The result of the election is received en-

thusinstically in Lyons. When the report of the scene in the Chamber of Deputies on the occasion of the reading of the President's message of resignation reached the Palace of the Elysee, M. Casimir-Perier broke down and cried bitterly. His physican says he will need several months of absolute rest before he will be the same man he was when he was elected President last June.

Life of Faure.

Felix Francois Faure, just elected as the sixth President of the Third French Repub-lic, was born at Paris, January 31, 1841. His

election is for a term of seven years. The new President of this sister republic once worked in a tan yard. He is very phlegmatic, and certainly will not resign unless forced to. But he has many bad quarters of hour before him, the first of whi will be the selection of a Premier to succeed M. Dupuy.

M. Dupuy. Though born in Paris, he was long a ship owner and mershant in Havre, where he was one of the most active members of the Chamber of Commerce, of which body he became the President.

During the Franco-Prussian war he was a chief of battalion of the Garle Mobile, and led from Havre to Paris a body of volunteers who assisted materially in putting down the Commune. In recognition of his efficient military services at that critical time he was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor May 31, 1871.

He entered political life fourteen years

of Mr. Hill's amendment to the Urgent Deficiency bill, designed to afford an opportunity to test the constitutionality of the Income Tax law.

21st Day.-The Fortifications bill was reorted with a net increase in appropriations of \$56,500.——The Urgent Deficiency bill was again taken up, the question being on Mr. Morgan's motion to lay on the table Mr. Hill's appeal from the decision of the Chair, declaring out of order his amendment to give the United States courts jurisdiction to decide the question of the constitutionality and validity of the income tax. Mr. Morgan withdrew his motion.— Mr. Teller delivered a lengthy speech on the Currency bill. He was followed by Mr. Stewart, who, without finishing his speech, vielded for a motion to adjourn.

22D DAY. - The Urgent Deficiency bill was further discussed, the features of the debate being speeches by Messrs. Gorman and Hill. 23D DAY .- Messrs. Call and Allen spoke on the income tax feature of the Urgent Defi-ciancy hill.---The President sent to the senate the correspondence in the case of the Japanese students surrendered to China and beheaded as spies.

24TH DAT .-- Mr. Aldrich secured the passage of a resolution calling on the President for information as to the negotiations with Germany relative to the tariff and retalia-tion. — After a debate covering a week the Senate voted down Mr. Hill's proposition to refer the legality of the income tax to the courts, five Senators joining with Mr. Hill in supporting the proposition. The Deflbill was then passed.

25TH DAY .- Mr. Sherman introduced a new financial bill, ---- The Pension and Army Appropriation bills were considered.

In the House.

25TH DAY .-- Under the rules it was private bill day, and under unanimous consent a number of important bills was passed. The The night session was devoted to the consideration of private pension bills, a number of which passed.

26TH DAY .- Mr. Hatch, in accordance with the request of the National Dairy Union, at-tempted to secure the passage of Mr. Grout's bill to make oleomargarine, butterine and other imitations of dairy products subject to the laws of any State into which it may be transported. The bill was -advotransported. The bill was -advo-cated by Mr. Forman, and Mr. Grout, its author, and then Mr. Hatch endeavored to reach a vote by demanding the previous question. The bill went over without action.—Mr. Holman reported the Indian Appropriation bill.—The bill codifying the pension laws was passed. --- Four private pension bills were passed on motion of Mr. Martin. — The rest of the day was spent in the delivery of eulogies upon the life and services of the late Representative George B. Shaw, of Wisconsin,

27ти Day.-Filibustering tactics again de-feated the Grout cleomargarine bill, which was under consideration during the mo hour .---- By special order from the Rules Committee the remainder of the day was consumed with business reported from the Judiciary Committee

28TH DAY. - The Indian Appropriation bill was discussed and a number of minor bills passed

297H DAY.-Major T. O. Fowles, Chief Clerk, called the House to order and read a communication from Senator Crisp, who is somewhat indisposed, appointing Representative A. M. Dockery, of Missouri, to con-duct the duties of the chair. --- In Committee of the Whole there was a lively discus-sion of the Currency bill. Mr. Bland and Mr. McRae made brief statements of their positions.—Mr. Cockrell then claimed the loor and proceeded to discuss the Indian bill. At the conclusion of Mr. Cockrell's oHI. remarks the committee arose and the House

Зоти DAY.—The time was occupied with consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.

No newspaper correspondents or artists are to be allowed passages in any vasel sent out with French troops to Madagascar. This order applies to the French as well as to the foreign press. Any naval or military officer who may be discovered furnishing work by pen or penell to the papers will be severely puncied.

T. Jefferson Coolldge Says That the Movement is Natural.

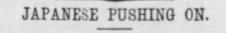
Regarding the removal of cotton mills to the South, T. Jefferson Coolidge, of Boston, Mass., Secretary of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, says :

"This Southern movement is perfectly natural. Labor at the South is a great deal lower than in the North, the mills are near the cotton fields and there is a great saving in freight rates. Again, Southern roads take cotton as fifth class, while Northern roads take it as second and third class, making a big difference; then there is a great difference in fuel. Labor is the great saving of all, and it is claimed a saving of two cents per pound can be made. The product of the Southern mills is sent mostly to Chicago and St. Louis.

"I think that Southern mills will increase. We are hampered here by trade unions, strikes and legislation, making it more difficult for us to manufacture at a profit, and unless the Legislature of this State, instead of doing all it can to injure manufacturers, turns around and assists them, there will be

a further loss of business. Fine goods can be made cheaper in the South as well as coarse goods. It is claimed that Southern operatives are not as skilled as Northern operatives, and that it takes too long to educate them, but this is false. Southern op-eratives are just as good in every respect, and it is only a question of time when fine goods will be made in the South."

The New England mills that now anticipate building in the South are the Massa-chusetts, Bott, Dwight, Merrimac and Whittier mills,



Chinese Routed and Retreat to the Great Wall.

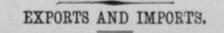
An official dispatch says that Major-Gen-

eral Nogi's division of the Japanese invading army commenced an attack upon the Chinese position at 5.30 a. m. By 9.30 a. m. Kaiping was taken. The Chinese fiel to-ward Hai-Shak-Sal, with the Japanese in pursuit. The First Army was welcomed by the inhabitants while moving its headquarters to

Shen-Yen with manifestations of strong desire to remain under Japanese rule,

Dispatches from Kin-Chow say that Japan-se scouts report that a large force of Chinese is moving down to support the Kaiping force, which has retired toward New-Chwang. At Kaiping the Chinese num-bered 3000 men and they had twelve guns. About 200 Chinese were killed; the number of wounded Chinese is not known. About 150 pricesers were the the support 150 prisoners were taken. The Japanese ities are not stated. casual

The Japanese are steadily advancing on Chin-Chow. The Chinese are retiring slowly to the Great Wall, where it is expected the will make a stand. Heavy snows impede the progress of the armies. Several skir-mishes have occurred, and in their retreat



During the twelve months ended December, 1894, the excess of exports over imports was \$152,294,824, and the excess for the corresponding period of the preceding year was \$109,592,002.

In December, 1894, the exports of gold ex-ceeded the imports by \$9,412,427, and dur-ing the twelve months ended. December, 1894, the excess of exports over imports was 1859, the excess of exports over imports was \$81,200,351. The excess of exports of silvet over imports during the twelve months end-ed December, 1894, was \$36,540,194. The number of immigrants arrived in the

United States during the twelve months end ed December 31, 1894, was 248,983, and dur ing the corresponding period of the preced-ing year, 488,776.

prostrailon usually lasts for forty-eight hours. But with returning strength comes inflammation of the bronchial tubes, which compels one to expectorate coninually and is accompanied by a short, dis ressing, hacking cough. No medicine seems o alleviate one's suffering, and only such drugs as morphine and other soporifics give any relief by inducing sleep.

Bride and Bridegroom Killed.

As a party of young folks were returning from the wedding of Jacob Moss and Miss Mary Overleese at Lebanon, Ind., their sleigh was struck by a pas-senger train on the Midland Bailway at a road crossing. The bride was killed instantly and the bridegroom died about an hour atter being taken to Lebanon. The other occupants of the sleigh were Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McCabe, of Darlington, Ind., John Abrahams and John McPadden. All were badly hurt.

Navajo Indians Starving.

Secretary Carlisle and Indian Commissioner Browning have advised Congress to appropriate \$25,000 for the relief of the Na-vajo Indians of New Mexico. Agent Will-iams has reported that the Indians' crops have failed for two or three years, that their stock ranges have been exhausted and that they have been compelled to invade Utab they have been compelled to invade Utah and kill cattle and sheep to keep from starvation.

Ohio Families Destitute.

Chairman Coultrap, of the Nelsonville (Ohio) Relief Committee, has telegraphed Governor McKinley that 1215 familes in mining districts of the Hocking and Shawnee Valleys are in ac-tual need, and that many other points are yet to be heard from. Governor Me-Kinley wired that the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce would send a carload of provision.

Chopped His Wife to Bits.

Hayward Graham chopped his wife to bits with an ax at his home hear Lucy, Tenn. The murderer fled, but was captured after being clubbed into insensibility, and lodged in the Memphis jail.

For a Statue of De Lesseps.

The Government of Colombia has issued a lecree providing for the erection at Panama of a statue in honor of the late Count Ferdinand De Lesseps, the projector of the Panama Canal,

Siam's New Crown Prince.

The King of Siam has replied to the peti-tion of the nobles that he will proclaim Cowfa Maha Vagiravat, the eldest son of the second Queen, Crown Prince.

MINERS PERISH.

Drowned in Suddenly Flooded English Colliery Workings.

An accident occurred at the Biglake colliery at Audley, North Staffordshire, England, by which, it was thought, at least twenty persons lost their lives. Two hundred and thirty men and boys were at work in the colliery, when there was a sudden inrush of water from the old work-ings. About seventy men reached the shaft and were speedily hoisted out of danger. The pumps were promply put to work, and rescuing parties descended into the mire. By 5 o'clock 150 of the men and boys had

been rescued. Of the eighty who were then below it was thought that twenty were in lower workings when the mine was the flooded, and that they had been drowned.

THE \$5000 reward offered by the National Shoe and Leather Bank, of New York City, for the arrest of Samuel Seely, the bank's defaulting book-keeper, has been divided equally among McFariand, the informer, and the two Chicago detectives who made the arrest

Patent Office Work is Up.

For the first time in fifteen years the United States Patent Office finds itself up to date with its work. This means that in all of its thirty-three examining divisions the work is in such a condition that a new application filed now will be acted on on its merits within thirty days, and an amend-ment will receive attention within two weeks after it is filed. One year and a half ago the more important and busiest branches of the office were months behind. One year ago twenty-seven divisions were more than a month in arrears ; twelve were more than months and seven more than three months behind hand.

The office force has not been increased, nor has the number of applicants failen off. The new applications average between seven and eight hundred a week, an i too number of amendments about sixteen hundred.

wounded behind them. Excess of Exports During 1894 of \$152,294,824.

mishes have occurred, and in their retreat the Chinese have left numbers of their