PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

CONGRESS URGED TO IMME-DIATE FINANCIAL ACTION.

Cleveland Says Delay is Dangerous and Recommends That the Currency Problem Be Solved by the Issue of a Popular Loan-Fifty-Year Bonds for \$20 and Upward.

President Cleveland sent to Congress the following special message on the financial . Testion

To the Senate and House of Representatives In my last annual message I commended to the serious consideration of the Congress

the consideration of our National finances. and in connection with the subject indorsed the plan of currency legislation which at that time seemed to furnish protection against impending danger. This plan has not been approved by the Congress. In the mean time the situation has so

changed and the emergency now appears so threatening that I deem it my duty to ask at the hands of the legislative branch of the Government such prompt and effective action as will restore confidence in our financial soundness and avert business disaster and universal distress among our paople

Whatever may be the merits of the plan outlined in my annual message as a remedy for ills then existing and as a safeguard against the depletion of the gold reserve then in the Treasury, I am now convinced that its reception by the Congress and our present advanced stage of financial per-plexity necessitates additional or different

With natural resources unlimited in variety and productive strength, and with a people whose activity and enterprise seek only a fair opportunity to achieve National suc and greatness, our progress should not be checked by a false financial policy and a needless disregard of sound momentary laws. nor should the timidity and fear which they engender stand in the way of our prosparity.

It is hardly disputed that this predicament confronts us to-day. Therefore, no one in any degree responsible for the mak-ing and execution of our laws should fail to see a patriotic duty in honestly and sincereby attempting to relieve the situation. Manifestly this effort will not succeed un-

less it is made untrammelled by the preju-dice of partisanship, and with a steadfast administration to resist the temptation to accomplish party advantage. We may well remember that if we are threatened with financial difficulties all our people in every station of life are concerned, and surely those who suffer will not receive the promo tion of party interests as an excuse for permitting our present troubles to advance to a disastrous conclusion.

It is also of the utmost importance that we approach the study of the problems pre-sented as free as possible from the tyranny of preconceived opinions to the end that in a common danger we may be able to seek with unclouded vision a safe and reasonable protection

The real trouble which confronts us consists in a lack of confidence, wide spread and constantly increasing, in the continuing ability or disposition of the Government to pay its obligations in gold.

This lack of confidence grows to some ex-tent out of the palpable and apparent em-barrassment attending the efforts of the Government under existing laws to procure gold, and to a greater extent out of the im-possibility of either keeping it in the Treasury or cancelling obligations by its expenditure after it is obtained.

The only way leit open to the Govern-ment for procuring gold is by the issue and sale of its bonds. The only bonds that can be issued were authorized nearly twenty-five years ago, and are not well calculated to meet our present needs.

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quired, is a basis of National credit, a necessity in the honorable discharge of our obligations payable in gold and a badge of solvency.

I do not understand that the real friends of silver desire a condition that might follow in action or neglect to appreciato the meaning of the present exigency if it should re-sult in the entire banshment of gold from our financial and currency arrangements. Besides the Treasury notes, which cer-

tainly should be paid in gold, amounting to nearly \$500,000,000, there will fall due in 1904 \$100,000,000 in bonds issued during the

1904 \$100,000,000 in bonds issued during the last year. for which we have received gold, and in 1907 nearly \$600,000,000 of four per cent. bonds issued in 1877. * Shall the payment of these obligations in gold be repudiated? If they are to be paid in such a manner as the preservation of our National honor and National solvency de-mands, we should not destroy, or even im-peril, our ability to supply ourselves with gold for that purpose. While I am not unfriendly to silver and while I desire to see if recognized to such an extent as if consistent with financial safety and the preservation of National honor and credit,

preservation of National honor and credit, I am not willing to see gold entirely ban-ished from our currency and finances. To avert such a consequence, I believe thorough and radical remedial legislation should be rromptly passed. I therefore beg the Con-gress to give the subject immediate atten-

In my opinion the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to issue bonds of the Government for the purpose of procur-ing and maintaining a sufficient gold re-serve and the redemption and cancellation of the United States legal tender notes and the Treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver under the law of July 14.

sliver under the law of July 14. We should be relieved from the humilia-ting process of issuing bonds to procure gold, to be immediately and repeatedly drawn out on these obligations for purposes not related to the benefit of our Government

or our people. The principal and interest of these bonds should be payable on their face in gold be-cause they should be sold only for gold or its representative, and because there would now probably be difficulty in favorably disposing of bonds not containing the stipula-tion. I suggest that the bonds be issued in denominations of twenty and fifty dollars and their multiplies, and that they bear inrest at a rate not exceeding three per cent.

per annum. I do no. see why they should not be payable fifty years from their date. We of the present generation have large amounts to pay if we meet our obligations, and long bonds are most saleable. The Secretary of the Treasury might well be permitted at his discretion to receive on the sale of bonds the legal tender and Treasury notes to be retired, and, of course, when they are thus retired or redeemed in gold they should be ancolled.

These bonds under existing laws could be deposited by National banks as security for circulation, and such banks should be alwed to issue circulation up to the face value of these or any other bonds so deposited except bonds outstanding bearing only two per cent, interest, and which sell in the

market at less than par. National banks should not be allowed to take out circulating notes of a less denomination than \$10, and when such as are now outstanding reach the Treasury, except redemption and retirement, they should be ancelled, and notes of the denomination of \$10 and upwards issued in their stead. Silver certificates of the denomination of \$10 and upwards should be replaced by certificates of denominations under \$10.

As a constant means for the maintenance of a reasonable supply of gold in the Treasury, our duties on imports should be paid in gold, allowing all other dues to the Government to be paid in any other form of

I believe all the provisions I have sug-gested should be embodied in our laws, if we are to enjoy a complete reinstatement of a sound financial condition.

They need not interfere with any currency scheme providing for the increase of the providing for the increase of the circulating medium through the agency National or State banks, since they Can easily be adjusted to such a scheme. Oblac. ion has been made to the issuance of interest-bearing obligations for the purpose of rethe non-interest-bearing legal tender In point of fact, however, these notes tiring the notes. have burdened us with a large load of interest, and it is still accumulating. The aggregate interest on the original issue of bonds, the proceeds of which in gold constitute the reserve for the payment of those notes, amounted to \$70,326,250 on January 1, 1895, and the annual charge for interest on these bonds and those issued for

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

In New York City Bond-Forger Quigley was sentenced to fifteen years and six months imprisonment by Recorder Goff. Sarah Silbermeister got twenty-five years and Louis Rothman fifteen years for setting fire to a

AT Lawrence, Mass., Walter P. Wright and his wife, both about thirty years old, were found dead in bed in their room. There was a bullet-hole in the head of each, and the revolver with which the shooting was done lay between the bodies. Wright killed his wife and then committed suicide.

The worst blizzard for two years, so far as damage is concerned, prevailed in Northern and Western New York. Snowstorms raged at Dunkirk, Lockport, Ogdensburg, Rondout and Watertown.

C. F. AND E. J. BRANDT, who say they are sons of the Mayor of Wonewac, Wis., were "buncoed" out of \$250. They went to Pough-keepsie to buy \$2500 in greenbacks for \$250. When they arrived at Newburg, N. Y., they discovered that their hand-bag was filled with sawdust.

Govennon BROWN, of Rhode Island, de-livered his innugural address at Providence. The Legislature passed a bill prohibiting poolselling in the State.

JUSTICE GAYNOR issued an order to show cause why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not be issued to compel the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, of Brooklyn, to give the service it gave prior to the strike. Warrants charging President Norton and Su-perint and et al. perintendent Quinn with misdemeanors in violating the ten-hour law were issued.

PRESIDENT ELIOT, of Harvard, said in his annual address at Cambridge, Mass., that football had degenerated so as to be a game unfit for colleges.

WARD MCALLISTER, the society leader, died at his home in New York City after a week's illness. He was sixty-four years old.

JUDGE E. ROCKWOOD HOAE, the eminent jurist, died at Concord, Mass., after a painful illness. He was born on February 21, 1816, at Concord, Mass.. He was a brother of at Concord, Mass.. He we United States Senator Hoar.

WARREN F. PUTNAM, ex-President of the Exeter (N. H.) National Bank, who was found guilty of embezzlement, was sentenced years in State Prison. His defalcations wrecked the bank.

South and West.

THE trial of the alleged A. R. U. strike con-spirators was formally opened in Chicago. Born branches of the Tennessee Legisla

ture passed the Gubernatorial Election Contest bill. Two persons were killed in a railroad

wreck near Coatesville, Ind. Theatrical Manager John W. Norton was one of the Mrs. Zelda Segiun Wallace, the opera singer, was seriously hurt.

The first train on the Belt Underground Railway went through the great tunnel at Baltimore, Md. It was drawn by two loco-motives and consisted of forty cars containing ballast.

JOSEPH BAUM & Sons, at Meridian, Miss. have failed. Liabilities, \$200,000.

Four men were murdered by an assassin in Millican, Texas.

Washington.

UNITED STATES MINISTER WILLIS writes that President Dole is glad there were no foreign warships at Honolulu on the occa-sion of the recent uprising, as it gave the Republic a chance to show that it can stand

THE bill pledging the faith of the United The bill pledging the latth of the United States to the construction of the Nicaragua Canal passed the Senate by the vote of 31 yeas and 21 nays. It directs the issue of \$70,000,000 canal bonds guaranteed and \$30,000,000 bonds unprotected by the Got ernment.

MINISTER GRIP, of Sweden and Norway. has been granted permission by his Govern-ment to sit in the Venezuelan Claims Com-

FIFTY.THIRD CONCRESS.

In the Senate.

32D DAY.—Mr. Mills in his speech on the Hawalian revolution defended President Cleveland's policy, and charged the Sugar Trust with responsibility for the Hawaiian troubles.—The Nicaragua Canal bill passed by a yote of 31 to 21 by a vote of 31 to 21.

33D Day. —The Senate adopted as a substi-tute for Mr. Allen's Hawaiian resolution one upholding the President's foreign policy. Mr. Frye attacked Mr. Mills in the debate. ----Mr. Brice made a report on the Pacific ronds debt.----Mr. Lodge introduced a bill making it a misdemeanor to solicit contributions for political purposes from any person employed in the Government service, the offense to be punishable by a fine of \$2000 and imprisonment for one year or both.

24rn DAY.—The Bankruptcy bill came up as the regular business, but Mr. Wolcott opposed it with the Ute Indian bill. The vote was a tie, and on a call of the Senate the Rewas a ne, and on a can of the Bankruptcy bill was laid aside by a vote of 29 to 24. Mr. Hill voted with the Republicans against the Bank-ruptcy bill. All the Populists except Kyle did

the same thing.—A message from the Pres-ident urging legislation to relieve the Treasurv was received and read. 35TH DAY .- The morning hour was taken

up with finance.—At 2 o'clock the Bank-ruptcy bill came up, but the Republicans fillbustered against its consideration.—Mr. Manderson introduced a financial proposition. 36TH DAY .- Mr. Sherman gave his views on

the proper method of relieving the Treasury from its embarrassment.—Mr.Vest made an attack upon the President.—The Senate then went into executive session on the Japanese treaty. 37TH DAY.—The financial question was dis-cussed by Messrs. Gorman, Allison and

others. In the House. 37TH DAY .- The Sundry Civil Appropria-

STH DAL-THE Sharry Child Appropriate tion bill was passed. SBTH DAY. —The House passed the bill pro-viding special rules for the navigation of rivers and harbors and inland waters of the United States and to amend the act to pre-United States and to amend the act to pro-vent collisions at sea.—A bill similar to the Senate bill to prevent the theft of news despatches from wires was introduced.— Chairman Wilson argued for the repeal of Chairman Wilson argued for the repeat of the bounty sugar tax in the House and spoke on the condition of the Treasury. He was answered by Messrs. Meyer and Price, of Louisiana, and Mr. Payne, of New York. Mr. Warner, of New York, supported the meas-

39TH DAY .- The bill for the repeal of the one-tenth discrimination on sugar was be-fore the House all day, and Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, spoke lengthy on the subject. ——The bill to repeal the differential sugar duty was debated.——President Cleveland sent in a message indorsing a popular loan and urging its immediate enactment into law. Mr. Springer introduced a bill to put into effect the President's bond message. 40rm Dax.—The House spont the day dis-

407H Dat.—The House spent the day dis-cussing the bill to repeal the one-tenth sugar discrimination, which was passed. 41st Dat.—The House spent the day fight-ing the order of the Committee on Eules to limit the debate on the Reilly Pacific Rail-road Funding bill and finally cased it. The

oad Funding bill and finally passed it. The

bill was discussed all the afternoon. 42D Day.—Speaker Crisp returned to his work.—The House spent the day in dis-cussing the Pacific Bailroad bill in Committee of the Whole.

BULLION BLOWN UP.

An Overland Train Robbed of Silver by Masked Men in Arizona.

Officials of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company were notified of the robbery of the westbound overland train at 8.30 o'clock, p. m., near Wilcox, Arizonia. The safe was blown open with dynamite by several masked men and \$10,000 in Mexican silver was taken.

Five men were engaged in the robbery. The actual work of the robbery was done by NEWSY CLEANINGS.

THERE are steel billiard balls. CHICAGO has sixty-eight Aldermen. Of 192 Maine legislators 188 are native. THE Y. M. C. A. has 467,515 members. GREAT finds of gold have been made in

Korea. The epidemic of bank losses continues without abatement.

Snow is said to be twenty feet deep on a level in parts of Arizona. SOUTH DAROTA will resubmit the question

of statutory prohibition. STAEVATION and death are rampant in Cen-tral and Western Nebraska.

In New Hampshire 750 farms were aban-

doned in one week recently. Mexico has 12,000,000 population, and Guatemala has only 1,500,000.

BROOKLYN street railway stock sells at from thirty to seventy cents above par.

Women have been nominated for sectional School Boards in two wards of Philadelphia TREASURY officials estimate that the annual ceipts from the income tax will exceed \$50. 000.000

DR. PAUL PEQUIN, of St. Louis, has anounced the discovery of an anti-consump tion serum.

A TEAIN load of ore valued at \$1,000,000 left the Independence Mine at Cripple Creek, Col., for Denver.

COSTA RICA, like Nicaragua, Honduras and salvador, will aid Guatemala in the event of war with Mexico.

A LETTER from the Mafla demanding \$2000 has been received by a wealthy Italian resident of New Orleans.

A CAREFUL calculation as to the financial loss inflicted by the late cold snap in Florida places it at \$7,000,000.

MAYOR STRONG, of New York, has announced that he will appoint women on several of the city boards.

Mexico refused to entertain the suggestion of this Administration that she submit her dispute with Guatemala to arbitration.

THE Manhattan Elevated Railway Company of New York will replace steam with electricity, and use elevators at the stations. AT Red Bank, N. J., Olan Rudd skated two niles in 5.42 3-5, lowering the record made

by Joseph Donoghue nearly eleven seconds. THE Manhattan Elevated roads in New York City carried 9,957,800 fewer passengers last quarter than for the same quarter in 1893.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILE AND CREAM. Increased supplies caused rather a slow trade the past week. At the various milk-receiving stations the platform surplus sold at an average of \$1.47 per can of 40 quarts. The Exchange price remains at 2%c, per quart net to the shipper.

Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals Condensed milk, gals Cream, gals	1,600,663 12,620 37,207		
BUTTER			
Creamery-Penn., extras \$		@3	24
Western, extras		0	24
Western, firsts	21	0	23
Western, thirds to seconds	16	0	2
State-Extra	-	0	11
Firsts	-	6	1
Thirds to seconds	11	0	1
Western Im. Creamery, firsts.		a	19
Seconds		@	12
	10	6	1
Western Dairy Factory, fresh	8	0	1
CHEESE.			

State-Fulleream, white, fancy 10% @ 11 Full cream, good to prime. State Factory-Part skims,

Part skims, small..... 2 -@ -234 Full skims

SABBATH SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR FERRUARY 10.

Lesson Text: "Christ and the Children," Matt. xviii., 1-14-Golden Matt. xviii., 14-Com-

mentary.

1. "At the same time came the disciples unto Jesus, saving, Who is the greatest in the kingdom of heaven?" After the trans-figuration Jesus cast a demon out of a child, foretold again His death and resurrection and wrought a miracle to pay the tribute money for Himself and Peter. Then follow the incidents of to-day's lesson. This was not the only time that the twelve or a por-tion of them telled of creatness in the kingtion of them talked of greatness in the kingdom. 2. "And Jesus called a little child unto

Him and sat him in the midst of them." The little child was not afraid to come to a stran-

ger. There must have been something win-some about Jesus that drew the children and

the simple minded. How could it be other-wise? Object lesson teaching is the very

oldest kind, for God began to teach this in the garden of Eden by the tree of life, the cherubim, the sword and the coats of skins. 3. "And said, Verily I say unto you except

ye be converted and become as little children ye shall not enter into the kingdom of

the kingdom, but the qualification to enter the kingdom, and therefore the Lord said to

Nicodemus that even he, good, moral, relig-

ious man, must be born above, born of water and the Spirit, ere he could see or enter the

kingdom of God (John iii., 3, 5). 4. "Whosoever, therefore, shall humble himself as this little child, the same is greatest in the kingdom of heaven." The child came when called and yielded itself to Jesus for His pleasure without saving L woo'! or

His pleasure without saying, I won't! or, What for? or, What will you give me? It

what for or, what will you give mer it had no requests nor preferments, but was content to be in Jesus's hands and dealt with as He might please. Happy child I Let us be like Him—just so iet thy Father do what He will, just to know that He is true and be

soon as we come to Jesus and in simplicity receive Him we become children of God (John i., 12) and members of the body of Christ(Epb, v., 30). It is as if He said to the Pather opposition and have the said to the

Father concerning each one, "Receive him as Myself, and if he oweth aught put that to My account" (Phil. 17, 18). 6. "But whoso shall offend one of these

little ones which believe in Me it were better

for him that a millstone were hanged about

his neck, and that he were drowned in the depth of the sea." As truly as Jesus appre-ciates and will reward every good thing done to His redeemed, so surely will He pun-ish every evil thing done to them (Math.

7. "Woe unto the world because of of-fenses, for it must needs be that offenses

come, but woe to that man by whom the of-fense cometh." There are stumbling blocks,

many, both in the church and out of it, and there are many temptations to be offended,

but Jesus said elsewhere that though we

should be put out of the synagogue or even

slain for His sake we must not be offended (John xvi., 1. 2). It is a privilege to suffer

With Him and for His sake. 8. "Wherefore if thy hand or thy foot of-

fend thee, cut them off and cast them from thee. It is better for thee to enter into life

halt or maimed rather than having two

hands or two feet to be cast into everlasting

as life. It was prepared for the devil and his angels (Math. xxv., 41), but whoseever does not have his name in the book of life shall be cast therein (Hev. xx., 15; xxi., 8).

9. "And if thine eye offend thee pluck it out and cast it from thee. It is better for thee to enter into life with one eye rather

than, having two eyes, to be cast into hell

There is fire, and it is as everlasting

XXV., 45) or every good left undone.

little child in My name receiveth Me."

"And whose shall receive one such

heaven.

still

Sre."

The first thing is not position in

payable in coin instead of specifically in gold, which in existing conditions detracts largely and in an increasing ratio from their desirability as investments. It is by no means certain that bon is of this description can much longer be disposed of at a price creditable to the financial character of our Government.

The most dangerous and irritating leature of the situation, however, remains to be mentioned. It is found in the means by which the Treasury is despoiled of the gold thus obtained without cancelling a single Government obligation, and solely for the benefit of those who find profit in shipping it abroad, or whose fears induce them to hoard it at home.

We have outstanding about five hundred millions of currency notes of the Government, for which gold may be demanded ; and curiously enough the law requires that when presented and in fact redeemed and paid in gold they shall be reissued.

Thus the same notes may do duty many times in drawing gold from the Treasury; nor can the process be arrested as long as private parties for profit or others see an advantage in repeating the operation. More than three hundred millions of dollars in these notes have already been redeemed in gold and notwithstanding such redemption

they are still outstanding. Since the 17th day of January, 1894, our bonded interest-bearing debt has been in-creased \$100,000,000 for the purpose of obtaining gold to replenish our coin reserve Two issues were made, amounting to \$50,-000,000 each-one in January, and the other in November. As a result of the first issue, there was realized something more than \$58,000,000 in gold. Between that issue and

the succeeding one in November, comprising a period of about ten months, nearly \$103,000,000 in gold were drawn from the Treasury.

This made the second issue and upon that more than \$58,000,000 in gold was again realized. Between the date of this second issue and the present time, cov-ering a period of only about two months, more than \$69,000,000 of gold have been

drawn from the Treasury. These large sums of gold were expended without any cancellation of Government obligations, or in any permanent way benefit-ing our people or improving our pecuniary

The financial events of the past year suggest facts and conditions which should cer tainly arrest attention.

More than one hundred and seventy-two millions of dollars in gold have been drawn out of the Treasury during the year for the purpose of shipment abroad or hoarding at

While nearly one hundred and three millions of this amount were drawn out during the first ten months of the year, a sum ag gregating more than two-thirds of that amount, being about sixty-nine millions, was drawn out during the following two months, thus indicating a marked acceleration of the depleting process with the lapse of time.

The obligations upon which this gold has been drawn from the Treasury are still outstanding and are available for use in repayenhausting operation with shorter intervals as our perplexities accumulate.

aditions are certainly supervening tend ing to make the bonds which may be issued to replenish our gold less useful for that DUTDUS

An adequate gold reserve is in all efreum stances absolutely essential to the uphold-ing of our public credit and to the mainteance of our high National character. I cannot see that the differences of opinion

concerning the extent to which silver ought to be coined or used in our currency should interfere with the counsels of those whose duty it is to rectify evils now apparent in our financial situation

They have to consider the question of National credit and the consequences that will fall from its collapse. Whatever ideas may fall from its collapse. Whatever ideas may be insisted upon as to silver or bimetailism, a proper solution of the question now press-

the same purpose during the last year will be \$9,145,000, dating from January 1, 1895. While the cancellation of these notes would not relieve us from the obligations already incurred on their account, these figures are given by way of suggesting that their existence has not been free from interest charges, and that the longer they are outstanding, judging from the experience of the last year, the more expensive they will

In conclusion, I desire to frankly confess my reluctance to issuing more bonds in present circumstances and with no better results than have lately followed that course. I cannot, however, refrain from adding to an insurance of my anxiety to co-operate with the present Congress in any reasonable measure of relief, an expression of my determination to leave nothing undone wh furnishes a hope for improving the situation or checking a suspicion of our declination or disability to meet with the strictest honor every National obligation.

GROVER CLEVELAND. The Executive Mansion, Jan. 28, 1895.

Prophecies as to the Trade of 1895.

For a number of years past Samuel Bennes, of New York City, has issued annually a prophecy in regard to various markets dur-ing the ensuing year. His prophecies have been right in a sufficient number of cases to have created curiosity yearly as to what he would say. His forecast for 1894 declared that there would be "continued embarrassed business, bankruptcies, unemployed labor and ruined farmers.'

For 1895 he says. "There is no promise, or sign, of better times for the coming year. We may look in vain for any permanent fm-provement in general business. Wheat at filty-four cents a bushel at Chicago, cotton at 5½ cents per pound at Cincinnati, and pig iron at \$10 a ton at Pittsburg denote i poverishment for farmers, cotton planters and jurnace men. The increase last year of \$100,000.000 in the bonded debt of the Government does not signify that the people are contented, keeping out of debt and making money.

"Ever since 1873 values have been shrinking in consequence of the establishment of the single gold standard, and no one can

fathom the depths to which prices will fail, "There is no evidence that we are at the lowest point of depression. There is no property, except gold, which is not depreciating

"An average crop of grain in this country this year, with fair crops abroad, will send the price of wheat at Chicago, after the

next harvest, down to forty centsper bushel. Prices for corn next fall will decline to twenty-five cents a bushel. Fat hogs will be #3 a 100 pounds gross for next winter's packing season. Prices for wool, cotton, iron, cat-tle and horses will be on the down grade during the present year. Common sheep, after the wool is taken off next year, will sel for what the pelt will then bring, twentyfive cents.

His Height Was Fatal.

Thomas Peterson, six feet six inchestall, weighing 300 pounds and employed in the car works at West Albany, N. Y., was put in charge of a new buzzaw. After half an hour be insisted upon as to silver or bimetailism, a proper solution of the question now press-ing upon us only requires a recognition of gold as well as silver, and a concession of its importance, rightfully or wrongfully as

As oil portrait by Robert Hinkley representing Speaker Crisp sitting at a table has been placed among the portraits of ex-Speakers in the House lobby

THE President approved the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill, which contains riation for the execution of the Income Tax law.

THOUSANDS of people attended Mrs. Cleve land's annual reception of the public at the White House.

THE twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Na-tional Board of Trade met at the Shoreham Hotel and remained in session for several days. The leading business men of the ountry were represented.

THE Secretary of the Treasury sent to the House a statement showing that claims ag-gregating \$86,790 for bounty on domestic beet sugar are on file. Most of this amount is claimed by California companies.

A FRELIMINARY agreement for arbitration is said to have been reached by the Mexican and Guatemalan Ministers in Washington.

WITHOUT even the formality of a yea and nay vote, and with but one amendment, the new Japanese treaty, as it was signed by Sec Gresham and Minister Kurino, was retary ratified by the Senate.

W. E. CURTIS, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, conferred with representatives foreign bankers, and it was understood that the Government would immediately make an issue of \$100,000,000 four per cent. bonds which would be largely taken abroad.

THE Solicitor-General, Lawrence Maxwell Jr., of the Department of Justice, has re-signed. His resignation has been accorded signed. His resignation has been accepted by the President. The resignation is the result of a difference with the Attorney-Gen eral.

Foreign.

GUATEMALA instructed her envoy in Mexico make concessions if he could get no further delay.

A BODT of Chinese infantry has been re pulsed by the Japanese in Manchuria with a oss of one hundred men, and Géneral Nodza about to be attacked at Kaiping by a force of eleven thousand Chinese

M. DE GIERS, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is dead. He would have been seven-ty-five years old next May. He was the descendant of a Swedish colonel in the army of King Charles XII. of Sweden, and had Finnish blood in his veins.

EMPEROR WILLIAM signalized his thirty sixth birthday by lavishing praise upon the German Army. Many German princes were in Berlin. The city was in holiday dress, and the week was crowded with festivities.

CEINESE official accounts reported two attacks on Wei-Hai-Wei, in which the Japanes were repulsed ; China was said to be nego tiating for a loan of \$15,000,000.

BRAZILIAN troops were routed by the re and there are almost daily riots in Ri bels, and t de Janeiro. THE Chinese peace envoys arrived at Kobe

Japan.

AMERICAN flag designs, bearing an appear for annexation to the United States, were posted all over St. John's, Newfoundland.

M. FAURE, President of France, was ar rested at Paris by a sentry, who did not rec ognize him.

EMIL STANO, the Conservative leader in Norway, and his Cabinet have resigned their offices

National Woman Suffragists.

The National Woman's Suffrage Association seasion began at Atlanta, Ga., with prayer by Mrs. B. Bennett, of Kentucky. New York had thirteen delegates in attendance at the convention. The question of taxation without representation was the subject lively addresses by Rev. Anna Shaw, Miss Hatch, of Maine, Mrs. Chapman, of Brook-lyn, and Miss Southworth, of Ohio. Miss Anthony addressed the conventiou briefly in favor of the establishment of woman suffrage DEDETS.

two men who boarded the cars at Will and when two miles west of the town sud-denly appeared in the cab of the engine with drawn pistols and compelled the engineer to ston the train.

While one of the robbers kept him covered the other made the fireman and brakeman cut the express and mail cars loose from the rest of the train. The engineer was then made to pull the two detached cars for about two miles to a culvert, where two more of the gang were found holding horses for the entire party.

It was here that the safe was blown open. the men with the horses having brought explosives. Six explosions were effected by the robbers before they felt satisfied with their work. As a result the top and sides of the express car were thoroughly shattered and the express company's safe was blown to pieces.

FIGHTING BELOW THE ISTHMUS.

The Insurgents Are Active in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.

A severe engagement has been fought at Bogota, Colombia, between the Government forces and the rebels. Two hundred of the latter were killed. The Government troops were under the personal command of the President. They have been sent by trani from Cartagena to Machina to engage the rebels there. Sixty Liberals have been ar-rested at Cartagena. Men are being im-pressed into the service of the Government. Ecuador disorders at Quayaquil, which have arisen owing to the sale of the cruiser Esmeralda to Japan, are becoming more serious. The troops have fired upon a mob, killing several persons. The insurgents in Peru have seized Are-cruise

quipa. FALL OF WEI-HAI-WEI.

China's Stronghold Reported Captured by

the Japanese."

The Japanese have captured, Wei-Hai-Wei, China. The Japanese infantry first captured the eastern fort of Wei-Hai-Wei. The Japanese fleet bombarded the forts of Wei-Hai-Wei, landed a large body of troops, captured three of the forts and silenced another by the heavy fire of the fleet.

Wei-Hai-Wei is the Gibraltar of China; an admirably fortified place thirty miles west of the Shan-Tung promontory. It is practically the key to Pekin. The arsenal is the most complete in China, and all the fortifications were constructed according to approved European methods and armed with heavy modern guns.

Ran Amuck in Constantinople.

A man armed with a knife ran amuck through the streets of Constantinople, and sut, stabbed or slashed every person within whose reach he came. A Turkish official, a railway employe and an American subject were killed. Ten others are more or less in-There was no provocation. The murderer escaped.

When the Minnesota State Senate met at St. Paul Governor Knute Nelson's resignation, in view of his election to be United States Senator, was read, and Lieutenant-Governor Clough was formally sworn in as Governor by Chief Justice Start.

Cleft Him in Twain.

Joseph W. Taylor, a miller, of Englishtown, N. J., met a terrible death at his sawmill. He fell on a big saw, which was rapidly revolving, and was cut squarely in two at the waist.

was killed by the collapse of a folding-bed. Her husband and child, helplessly pinned | therein, were rescued anhurt.

EGOS. State & Penn-Fresh 26% 26 6 27 Jersey-Fancy. Western-Prime to choice.... 00 25

253 Duck eggs-South & West ... Joose eggs BEANS AND PEAS.

Green peas, bbls, - @ 107]

FRUITS AND BEREIES-FRESR.

Cranberries, Cape Cod, # bbl 9 00 Jersey, # crate @14 00 @ 371 @ 4 00 Baldwin. 3 00 Common qualities..... Grapes, Del., ? basket 18 0 EOPS.

State—1894, choice, 7 tb..... -1894, common to fair...... f Pacific Coast, choice....... 10 11 6 @ 1 8%@ Good to prime 10 2 @ Old odds..... HAT AND STRAW. Hav-Prime, ¥ 100 lb..... 73 @ 50 Clover mixed..... Straw-Long rye..... 40 @ Oat..... 85 @ 40 LIVE POULTER.

Fowls, # D. Chickens, # D. Roosters, old, # D. 7 @ Turkeys, 7 B..... Ducks, 7 pair.... 55 @ 50 Geese, ¥ pair..... 100 @ 150 Pigeons, ¥ pair..... 25 @ 35

DRESSED POULTRY. Turkeys, 7 th 10 Uhickens, Phila, broilers.... 12 @ 18 13 10 Ducks, spring, L. I. & East P 1b., 10 @ 15 VEGETABLES. Potatoes, Rose, # bbl 200 @ 225 Long Island @ 2 50

@ 5 00 Cabbage, ₹ 100...... 3 00 Onions-Yellow, ₹ bbl...... 1 50 @ 2 25 Red, 2 bbl..... 1 50 Squash, marrow, 2 bbl..... 75 @ 2 25 @ 1 50 White.....
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_ auliflower, # bbl. Cauliflower, # bbl...... Spinach 1 00 @ 2 50 Carrots 60 @ GRAIN, ETC.

75

85

573

49

41

636

10%

Governor Nelson Steps Out.

THE wife of Dr. E. H. Mason, of Brooklyn,

fire." The Lord Josus who made these bodies and knows better than anyone else the importance of each member says plainly that, if the losing of a hand or a foot or an eye could be the means of causing us to escape bell fire, it would be better far to lose that member than to keep it and let it lead us into hell fire, where the worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched (Mark ix., 42-48).

10. "Take heed that ye despise not one cf these little ones, for I say unto you that in heaven their angels donlways behold the face of My Father, which is in heaven." However poor and unlearned may be the messen-ger who shall warn you to fice from the wrath to come, despise him not. His guardian angels are in constant communication with heaven (Heb. I., 15), and if we despise the messenger we despise the Lord Jesus, whom

he represents (Luke x., 16). 11. "For the Son of Man is come to save that which was lost." The Lord Jesus would not have come from heaven and suffered for our sins if we could have been saved without Him, but knowing the realities of hell and the awful torment awaiting the los He endured all things which He suffered to save the lost. The sailor boy had more of His spirit than many have to-day when he would not be shut up, but kept at the people till they were compelled by God's spirit to

12. "How think ye? If a man have a hundred sheep, and one of them be sone astray. doth he not leave the ninety and nine and goeth into the mountains and seeketh that which is gone astray?" Going astray is more serious business in the Lord's eyes than in ours

13. "And, if so be that he find it, verily I say unto you he rejoiceth more of that sheep than of the ninety and nine which went not How can we who have been led to astray. receive Jesus realize more fully what we have been saved from and the cost of our salvation, that so we may be more truly grateful to Him who has saved us and de vote ourselves more fully to Him that through us He may save others? Let us earnestly ask Mim to be more filled with His spirit to this end, and as we read of the tor-ments of the finally impenitent believe that God means what He says ; then surely we shall greatly rejoice over one soul saved.

14. "Even so it is not the will of your Father which is in heaven that one of these little ones should perish." It is plainly written that "God is not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance" (II Pet. iii., 9). In Ezek. xxxiii. 11, it is written: "As I live, saith the Lord God. I have no pleasure in the death of the wicked." John ill., 16, shows the provision He has made for all, and John vi., 37, says that none will be cast out who come, while John x., 28, says that having received eternal life it is impossible that any power can pluck them out of His hand. Let see to it, then, that we are wholly in Jesus's hands for the salvation of the lost and by His grace kept from being a stumbling block to any.-Leeson Helper.

Successful Skin Grafting.

Skin grafting has proved successful in the case of Mrs. A. V. Fitzgerald, of Chi-cago, and she is rapidly recovering from burns, feared at one time as likely to be fatal. She overturne i a lamp on October 4 last, and the biszing oil ignited her clothing, which burned the neck and breast.

About six hundred pieces of skin were taken by Dr. Webster from the husband, but he could not furnish enough. Captain Wells, of Company K, First Regiment, I. N. G., with his whole command then offered themselves to their fellow member, Mr. Fitzverald, and many hundred pieces of skin so ffered were utilized.

To Compel Answers to Letters,

Representative Scabury introduced in the House of the Texas Legislature the most novel bill in the world. It provides that any-one receiving a letter and failing to answer-it within ten days shall be flood \$1000 or less sentence 1 to one year in the county jail, an 4 In argravated cases both pennities shall be aniorced.

LIVE STOCE. Country dressed