

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

In today, already, walks tomorrow. No civilization other than that which is Christian, is worth seeking or professing.

If anyone sincerely tries to understand and obey the voice of divine wisdom, he will not go fatally astray.

O cursed fool of gold; when for thy sake the foot throws up his interest in both worlds, first starved in this, then damnd in that to come.

When thou art obliged to speak be sure to speak the truth, for equivocation is half way to lying, and lying is the whole way to destruction.

The true test of civilization is not the wealth or the size of cities nor the crops, but the kind of men that the fullness of the country turns out.

Men sometimes affect to deny the depravity of our race; but it is as clearly taught in the lawyer's office, and in the court of justice, as in the Bible itself.

We can never see this world in its true light unless we consider our life in it as a state of discipline—a condition through which we are passing to prepare us for another.

Do ye not laugh, O listening friends, when men praise those dead whose virtues they discovered not when living. It takes much marble to build the sepulcher. How little of lath and plaster would have repaired the garment.

May it not be that in youth, as in sleep, the images of coming things hover round us, and mysteriously become visible to our unobstructed eyes? May not the seeds of what is to be, be already scattered by the hand of fate; may not the forestage of the fruits we yet hope to gather possibly be given us?

Instead of giving your thoughts and desires to wealth and position, learn to know how little of such things a true and wise man needs; for in the secret of a happy life does not lie in the means and opportunities of indulging our weakness, but in knowing how to be content with what is reasonable, that time and strength may remain for the cultivation of our nobler nature.

Ancient Jasper Mines.

H. C. Mercer of the archaeological department of the University of Pennsylvania has recently completed an account of the prehistoric jasper quarries in the Lehigh hills. The university explorers have opened the long-hidden mines where the aboriginal Indians quarried the hard jasper, which was to them much that iron is to civilized man today. In Lehigh and Berks eight distinct mines have been opened, showing the workshops of the early inhabitants. Great excavations have been covered up so many years that forests have grown over them. Irrefragable evidence in the size of these trees shows that the shafts were closed and covered as far back as 1680 or 1690, and that at least two centuries have passed since the Indians worked them and then hid the workings.

Not only were rude tools used in sinking these shafts found, but the size and shape of the wooden implements were fixed by plaster casts of the cavities formed in the bottom. All of these are now gathered in the growing archaeological collection of the university, and in its museum can be seen and studied these new proofs of the handiwork of our native Indians before the days of the white settlers. Mr. Mercer shows that the Indians who made these jasper quarries were capable of intelligent and continued labor, and has thus won a new step in our actual knowledge of their culture. From Belvidere to Trenton, from Beach Haven to Havre de Grace, the river beaches may be looked upon as one great, prehistoric quarry, littered with the chips, the hammer stones and the rejected and lost implements of vanished men. The newly found jasper quarries supply relics of the potter, the fisherman and the hunter of a period nearer the arrival of white settlers.—[Boston Transcript.]

Iron Masters of America.

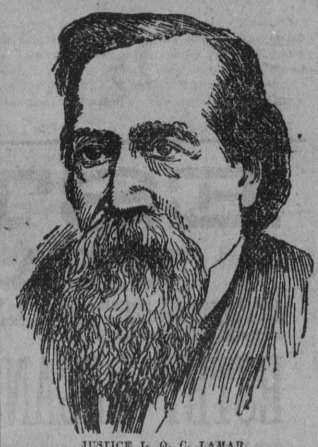
The Carnegie Steel Company is capitalized at \$22,000,000, and the stock is said to be divided between twenty-three persons. Mr. Carnegie's holdings are said to be the largest, amounting to \$13,833,333.33, or the controlling interest. Mr. Phipps and Mr. Frick come next with holdings at \$2,750,000 each. The works of the concern include the Edgar Thomson, Homestead, Duquesne, Upper and Lower Union Mills, Lucy Furnace, Keystone Bridge Works, Beaver Falls Mills, Scotia Ore Mines in Center County, Larimer Coke Works in Westmoreland County and the Young-Isheny Coke Works in Allegheny County.—[Philadelphia Ledger.]

TWO NOTED MEN CALLED AWAY

JUSTICE LAMAR AND BISHOP BROOKS.

Both Die Suddenly From Heart Trouble. Brief Sketch of Their Noble and Useful Lives.

Justice Lamar died Monday evening at Macon, Ga. The death was sudden in the extreme, for although he has been ailing for some time, Justice Lamar appeared to be gradually gaining in health. He came from Washington to Macon about a month ago and has been visiting at the residence of Mr. W. H. Virgin, in Vineville, a suburb of Macon.



JUSTICE L. Q. C. LAMAR.

Justice Lamar spent the afternoon with a friend, Dr. Llewellyn. He was in good spirits and at dinner Monday evening seemed to have a good appetite. Dr. Llewellyn left the house about 8 o'clock, and a few minutes later the Justice was seized with violent pains in the heart, death soon following.

Bright's disease with angina pectoris was the direct cause of Justice Lamar's death.

Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar was born in Putnam county, Ga., September 17, 1825, and after his father's death was taken to Oxford, Miss., where he received a part of his education. He graduated at Emory college, Georgia, in 1847, studied law in Macon, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. In 1849 he returned to Oxford, Miss., and for several years held a professorship in the University of Mississippi. He resided and resumed the practice of law at Covington, Ga. He was elected to the legislature in 1853, and in 1854 again returned to Mississippi and settled on his plantation in Lafayette. He was shortly afterward elected to congress as a Democrat. He served from 1857 until 1860, when he resigned to take a seat in the secession convention of his native State. He cast his fortunes with the "Lost Cause" and left the army with the rank of colonel. He spent most of the time of the war as special emissary to Russia. He was again appointed professor in the University of Mississippi and again took a seat in the house of representatives. He was elected to the senate March 5, 1877. On March 3, 1885, President Cleveland appointed Mr. Lamar secretary of the Interior and in July, 1888, elevated him to a seat on the supreme bench.

Justice Lamar was a nephew of Mirabeau Lamar, the first president of Texas, and was trained in a school of statesmanship, coming from a family all of whom were men of mark. In person, Mr. Lamar was rather below the medium height, wore his hair long behind, and his cheeks smooth. On his lips, however, there flourished a luxuriant mustache and a patriarchal beard flowed from his chin. While on the bench he was noted for the close attention he paid to the details of cases presented, and some of his opinions delivered in that tribunal will go down in the legal records of the day. During Mr. Lamar's term as secretary of the Interior he created something of a sensation by marrying a widow of Macon, Ga., whose daughter had only shortly before married a wealthy man of Nashville, Tenn. Considerable stir was expressed at the time, but it subsequently transpired that the lady was an old childhood friend, the first love of the distinguished Mississippian, from whom when a youth in Georgia she had been parted in a romantic way. When they met in Macon, both felt the old love revive and so they agreed to marry. Mrs. Lamar survives.

DEATH OF BISHOP BROOKS.

THE DEMENT PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL PRELATE DIED UNEXPECTEDLY OF HEART FAILURE, CAUSED BY A FIT OF COUGHING.

Bishop Phillips Brooks died at his residence in Boston, Monday morning of heart failure, caused by a fit of coughing. The death was entirely unexpected. He was taken ill Thursday with some throat trouble, but nothing serious showed itself until Sunday night. Dr. H. A. Beach, his physician, discovered diphtheritic symptoms, and, considering a consultation advisable, called in Dr. R. H. Fitz. At this hour nothing serious was anticipated and Dr. Fitz remained only a short time.

Dr. Beach was with the Bishop the entire night. About 6:30 o'clock the patient was seized with a coughing spasm which lasted for a few moments, and his heart ceased to beat.

Bishop Brooks preached his last sermon at the Church of the Good Shepherd last Tuesday evening. The scene at the Bishop's house Monday morning was one of grief and desolation. Members of his congregation and others of his friends and admirers refused to believe him dead until they saw his cold and lifeless body.

Phillips Brooks was born December 13, 1835. His boyhood was passed partly in Boston and partly in Andover. He graduated at Harvard in 1855, studied theology in a seminary at Alexandria, Va., was ordained in 1859, and became rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Advent, Philadelphia, Pa., a comparatively obscure charge. Three years later he became rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, one of the largest and most fashionable churches in Philadelphia. He remained there seven years, in 1869 becoming rector of Trinity Church, Boston. About a year ago he was consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of Massachusetts, succeeding the late Benjamin Paddock.

While he was pastor of Trinity Church, Dr. Brooks declined many calls elsewhere, a preference which he retained until he was elected in 1888. In his Boston parish he exerted a powerful influence for good, especially over the young men. Bishop Brooks was one of the most brilliant pulpiter orators of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and has a more rapid delivery than any other clergyman in the country. He was noted for his "Low Church" views and preached in the churches of other denominations than his own.

THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the Senate and the House Terseely Told.

THIRTIETH DAY. SENATE.—The anti-opium bill and the Chesapeake outlet bill were considered, but no action was taken. The Senate then went into executive session and soon adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House in continuation of Saturday's session met at 11 o'clock this morning. This had the effect to continue the special order under which the quarantine bill is being considered, and the House immediately proceeded in committee of the whole to further discussion of that measure, and after a few amendments the bill was passed by a vote of 138 to 22.

The quarantine bill which passed the House, though in its general purport similar to the Senate measure on the same subject, will have so pass the scrutiny of the latter body. The Senate bill still rests upon the speaker's table, and if it could have been taken up and amended in conformity with the House bill it could have been sent immediately to conference. As it is, the House bill goes to the Senate with no more privilege than that enjoyed by any other proposition introduced in the other house.

The bill as it passed the House requires all vessels clearing for the United States to obtain from the coast guard a certificate of health, and to deposit a bill of health. The bill is authorized to detail a medical officer to serve in the office of the consul at any foreign port for the purpose of furnishing information and giving the bills of health. The marine hospital service shall co-operate with State and municipal boards of health to enforce the regulations prescribed by the secretary of the treasury to prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases from one State to another, but nothing shall be construed to warrant a federal official in relaxing State rules.

ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

SENATE.—Early in the day a communication from Chief Justice Fuller of the supreme court, in relation to the proposed annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, was laid before the Senate by Vice President Morton. Mr. Wilson of Iowa moved as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Lamar, who was formerly a member of the Senate, that the Senate adjourn. The motion was carried unanimously.

HOUSE.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Hale (Rep. Maine) reported from the committee on naval affairs an amendment to be offered to the naval appropriation bill, authorizing a contract for the construction of one battleship of about 9,000 tons displacement, two armored coast defense vessels, 10 gunboats of 3,000 to 10,000 tons displacement and 10 torpedo boats of 1,000 tons displacement.

SENATE.—The third day of the session was spent by the Senate behind closed doors. The executive session lasting from 12:40 to 4:30, when the Senate adjourned until 2 o'clock Monday, the change of hour being fixed in order to give Senators an opportunity to attend Mr. Blaine's funeral. The new Senator from West Virginia, Mr. Camden, elected to fill the late Senator Kenna's unexpired term, appeared and took the oath of office.

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CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Secretary Foster's Estimates for the Current and Next Fiscal Year. The Figures Show a Good Working Balance. Chairman Springer, of the Ways and Means Committee, received from Secretary Foster, of the Treasury Department, a statement showing the condition of the Treasury. During the first six months of the present fiscal year the receipts from all sources were \$234,419,215, and the expenditures \$230,571,006, leaving an excess of \$3,848,209. The cash in the Treasury, including gold reserve, July 1, 1892, was \$132,143,426, and on December 31, 1892, \$129,062,588.

The total estimated revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, are \$409,671,350. Having total estimated expenditures \$494,671,350, leaving an estimated surplus of receipts over expenditures of exactly \$2,000,000. The estimated cash balance available June 30, 1893, is placed at \$129,062,588, which includes \$100,000,000 for the gold reserve fund. For the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1894, the Secretary estimates that the revenues from all sources will amount to \$400,121,365, and the estimated expenditures, which, however, do not appear to include miscellaneous and extraordinary expenditures at \$407,391,365, or an estimated surplus of \$2,730,000.

To this the Secretary adds the \$20,992,377 cash balance above the gold reserve, estimated to be available June 30, 1893, making an estimated available balance on June 30, 1894, of \$33,852,407, from which must be deducted \$3,000,000 for redemption of past due bonds, fractional currency and National bank notes, and \$1,000,000 for probable payments on mail subsidy contracts, leaving the balance \$27,852,407.

The wealthiest class in the United States is considered to be vastly richer than the wealthiest class in Great Britain. The average annual income of the richest 100 Englishmen is about \$90,000, but the average annual income of the richest 100 Americans cannot be less than \$200,000.

The steam ferryboat Robert Garrett, which plys between Brooklyn and New York City, carries as many as 5,000 passengers at a single trip. It is said to be the largest steam passenger ferryboat in existence.

Out of a population of about 30,000,000 in Prussia, only about one-tenth of them possess, it is said, an income of 900 marks a year, which is equal to about \$225.

HAWAII'S QUEEN DETHRONED.

The Islands in the Care of a Provisional Committee and Want Annexation to the United States.

The reign of Queen Liliuokalani, of Hawaii, is at an end. The steamer Claudine, which arrived at San Francisco on Sunday brought the news of a revolution at the capital, Honolulu. The royal rule has been overthrown, a provisional government established and a commission, headed by Mr. Thurston, arrived on the Claudine to petition the Government of the United States.

On January 15 the Queen asked that the Ministry sign the new constitution, prepared by the local congress, the Hui Kalaniana, which was in substance the old constitution, under which the sovereign had almost absolute power to rule. The Ministers refused, appealed to the free-holders of the islands and gained the support of the latter. A Provisional Committee was formed and a proclamation of independence from sovereign rule issued.

Bloodshed would have undoubtedly followed the revolution had not the United States man-of-war Boston been in the harbor. A large detachment of armed marines and sailors of the Boston were landed and held ready for emergency. The presence of this armed force kept the turbulent spirit of the natives in abeyance.

The Queen and her Ministers surrendered all public property to the Provisional Committee and Her Majesty then retired to her palace, where the committee furnished her an armed guard. Commissioner Thurston said to-day that he believes the United States Government will take the islands, if she don't he thinks a republic will be formed and the protection of this country asked.

The warship Mohican left for Honolulu to-day, and will soon be followed by the cruiser Albatross. The Monterey is also being fitted for sea.

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Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE ADJOURNED TILL 9 O'CLOCK MONDAY EVENING.

AMONG the bills introduced in the house were: Empowering the secretary of the commonwealth, auditor general and state treasurer to select the State depositories and fix the rate of interest to be received from the banks in which the public funds are deposited and increasing the salary of the State treasurer from \$5,000 to \$8,000. (The State under the present laws cannot charge any interest on its deposits.)

The calendar was cleared of bills on first reading, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Senate was not in session in the House, among the bills reported affirmatively, were the following: Prohibiting the sale or gift of intoxicating liquors on Decoration Day. Prohibiting the employment of boys under 15 years of age at elevators. Making Saturday Labor Day instead of Monday. Prohibiting the killing of wild deer for three years. Marshall introduced the general appropriation bill in skeleton form. The House adjourned until Tuesday on account of the illness of Speaker Thompson's wife.

HIS WONDERFUL MEMORY.

Stories Illustrating Mr. Blaine's Remarkable Faculty for Remembering Names, Faces and Events, After Many Years. WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Senator Sawyer, of Wisconsin, tells the following as to Mr. Blaine's wonderful memory for names and faces: "In 1874 Mr. Blaine made a speech in Wisconsin and was my guest. I gave a dinner in his honor, to which I invited Mr. Myer, of Fond du Lac. In 1891, more than 16 years afterwards, Mr. Myer came to Washington and I took him to call on Mr. Blaine. Before we got there we met Mr. Blaine and, while walking about 40 feet of him, he walked quickly forward and without any hesitation said: 'Mr. C. Myer, of Fond du Lac, is with you.' A gentleman of the party with Senator Sawyer, said: 'I was with Mr. Blaine when he visited Fond du Lac, O., during a campaign. Mr. Blaine had lived there, and he got a great reception. He remembered all the old residents. Finally some one brought in a man whom I thought I had never seen before. Mr. Blaine replied: 'Yes, I do. Give me a little time.' Pretty soon he remarked to the man: 'I never saw you, but I know you. You are the man in this story: When a boy there was great excitement one day because a convict had escaped from the Columbus penitentiary and had been tracked into that neighborhood. Police arrested him and Mr. Blaine said he was one of the crowd around. The man was taken to a blacksmith shop and had fetters riveted on him by the blacksmith. You, turning to the man, and I walked home to Lancaster together after that.'"

MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH.

THE WHOLESALE PRICES GIVEN BELOW.

Table listing market prices for various commodities including wheat, corn, oats, rye, flour, and other goods.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Table listing market prices for dairy products such as butter, cream, and cheese.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Table listing market prices for various fruits and vegetables.

POULTRY.

Table listing market prices for various types of poultry.

DRESSED CHICKENS.

Table listing market prices for dressed chickens.

FEATHERS.

Table listing market prices for various types of feathers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table listing market prices for miscellaneous goods.

NEW YORK.

Table listing market prices for various goods in New York.

EAST LIBERTY, PITTSBURGH STOCK YARDS.

Table listing market prices for livestock at the East Liberty Stock Yards.

HOES.

Table listing market prices for various types of hoes.

PHILADELPHIA HOGS.

Table listing market prices for hogs in Philadelphia.