SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON FOR SUNDAY FEB. 26.

"Reading The Law," Neh. viii., 1-12. Golden Text: Psalm cxiv. Commentary.

1. "And they spake unto Ezra, the scribe, to bring the book of the Law of Moses, which the Lord had commanded to Israel." The temple had been finished, and also the building of the wall, and though the city was large and houses and people few, yet they would without further delay seek to worship the God of Israel according to His law. The water gate was toward the east (iii., 26), and therefore near the temple, for the temple was at the east of the city, facing the Mount of Olives. Ezra was a ready scribe in the Law of Moses, for he had prepared his heart to seek and to do and to teach the Law of the Lord in Israel (Ez. vii., 6, 10).

2. "And Ezra, the priest, brought the law before the congregation upon the first day of the seventh month." This was the regular day for the feast of trumpets (Lev. xxiii., 24), to be followed on the tenth day by the great atonement and on the fifteenth day by the feast of tabernacles (Lev. xxiii., 27, 34). The priest was the messenger of the Lord of Hosts, keeping knowledge that the people might seek the Law at his mouth (Mal. ii., 7), and Ezra was by his application to the study of the Law qualified to teach the people.

3. "And he read therein from the morning until midday, and the ears of all the people were attentive unto the book of the Law." I wonder how many of an audience he would have in our day at the end of the second or third hour. A political speech or a concert or something of that sort is all right, even if it is two hours long, but a sermon or a Bible reading must be within the limits of propriety, for too much of religion (as they say) is unendurable. One can read a novel a whole day, but a chapter in the Bible is often more than enough.

4. "And Ezra, the scribe, stood upon a pulpit of wood, which they had made for the purpose." Elevated above the people that all might see, as well as hear, he is supported by thirteen of his brethren, six on his right and seven on his left hand, but I have no doubt that the Unseen One who said to Moses, "Certainly I will be with thee," said to Joshua, "As I was with Moses, so I will be with thee," and to Gideon, "Surely I will be with thee" (Ex. iii., 12; Josh. i., 5; Judg. vi., 16), was far more to Ezra than the brethren who were by his side.

5. "And Ezra opened the book in the sight of all the people (for he was above all the people), and when he opened it all the people stood up." With great reverence he unrolled the scroll of the Law, and with reverence the people stood up to hear what the Lord, their God, would say to them. We do not worship the Bible, but we worship Him who is therein revealed to us as our God and Saviour, and when we open our Bibles to read the words of the living God we should do so with great humility.

6. "And Ezra blessed the Lord, the great God, and they bowed their heads and worshiped the Lord with their faces to the ground." If they all meant it in their hearts, then it was true worship; but if any bowed the body only without bowing the heart before God, then He did not regard it, for, though His eyes run to and fro throughout the whole earth to show Himself strong on behalf of those whose hearts are perfect toward Him (II Chron. xvi., 9), He looketh on the heart and not on the outward appearance (I Sam. xv., 7).

7. "And the Levites caused the people to understand the law." Another thirteen are here mentioned who with the Levites caused the people to understand. To read is good; to understand is better. After one of His discourses, in which Jesus had said that if one does not understand the word the wicked one catcheth it away, He asked the disciples, "Have ye understood all these things?" (Math. xiii., 19, 51.) When Philip drew near to the chariot of the Ethiopian eunuch his first question was, "Understandest thou what thou readest?" (Acts viii., 30.) If one should ask, "How can I understand?" I should reply, "Through faith we understand" (Heb. xi., 3; iv., 2). Receive it unquestioningly, and thus understand.

8. "So they read the book, in the Law of God, distinctly, and gave the sense, and caused them to understand the reading." This is the best rule for good reading that I have ever seen. Legible writing and distinct reading are two very helpful things. Moses and Habakkuk were told to write very plainly (Deut. xxvii., 8; Hab. ii., 2), and I believe the whole Bible to be a plain book for plain people who are willing to let the Holy Spirit be their teacher.

9. "This day is holy unto the Lord, your God; mourn not nor weep." The Law, which is holy and just and good, convinces us of sin and gives occasion to weep, but Jesus, who is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth, teaches us when we receive Him not to weep, as well we might, because of our sin, but to rejoice in Him who became a curse for us, and is now our righteousness (Gal. iii., 13; II Cor. v., 21; Rom. x., 4). The section of this chapter which follows our lesson brings before us the feast of tabernacles, and as atonement came between trumpets and tabernacles we seem face to face here with atonement and its result.

10. "The joy of the Lord is your strength." How passing wonderful is the grace of God, which not only takes away our sins but gives us His joy to be our strength! He becomes our salvation, our strength and our song (Isa. xii., 2), so that it becomes us to say, "I will greatly rejoice in the Lord. My soul shall be joyful in my God, for He hath clothed me with the garments of salvation; He hath covered me with the robe of righteousness" (Isa. lxi., 10).

11. "So the Levites stilled all the people, saying, Hold your peace, for the day is holy; neither be ye grieved." Stillness, peace, holiness, joy, all because of the love of God to us in the gift of His dear Son. Whether it be passover or pentecost or atonement, whatever the feast or the sacrifice, each and all speak of Him. Apart from Him all is death but in Him all is life and peace (I John v. 12; Eph. ii. 14).

12. "Great mirth because they had understood the words that were declared unto them." And they understood because they received them. It made Jesus so glad because His disciples received His words that He mentioned it to His Father in His great prayer, saying, "I have given unto them the words which Thou gavest Me, and they have received them" (John xvii., 8). It does seem to me that if we but believe the hundredth part of what He says is ours in Him we would be overflowing with joy. It is doubt and unbelief that causes sadness, but truly as it is written, "The God of Peace will fill us with all joy and peace in believing (Rom. xv., 13). Forget not the portions for others.—Lesson Helper.

MORE SOUVENIR COINS.

In Arranging for More World's Fair Appropriations Columbian Quarters Figure.

The Senate Committee on appropriations has made the following provision for the World's Fair in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill: For Government exhibits. $201,070; for completion and equipment of the brick ship, $10,000; World's Columbian Commission, $236,375, $98,190 of which is for the use of the Board of Lady Managers and $25,000 of which is immediately available. It is also provided that $10,000 of this appropriation shall be issued to the Ladies' Board in the shape of 25-cent souvenir coins. For awards, judges, examiners, etc., there is appropriated $570,880, of which $100,000 is to be devoted to meeting the expenses of the jurors and members of the boards appointed by the lady managers.

LIQUOR DEALERS, BEWARE.

Persons Shipping Whiskey Into Prohibition Towns Liable to Indictment.

The West Virginia Supreme Court has granted a writ of error in the case of W. P. Flannagan, who was indicted by the Doddridge County Grand Jury for sending whiskey to West Union, in that county, on an order received at Parkersburg. In the Circuit Court Judge Jacobs had quashed the indictment on the ground that, as the order was filed in that city, the sale was made there and not in Doddridge county. The county officers appealed and the writ of error was granted, the Court above holding that the place where goods were delivered is the place of their sale.

This decision will affect the trade of Pittsburg and Wheeling dealers, as well as liquor dealers all over the country in general. Anyone who now sends these goods by freight or express to customers in counties where there is no license law is liable to indictment.

—THE Texas Pine Timber Company, a New England syndicate, has effected the largest timber sale ever recorded in the South. The sale is of standing timber, for $750,000.

—CHINA, too, has been having a cold winter. Three hundred Canton beggars died from exposure in jail.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY.—In the senate 35 bills passed the first reading in 16 minutes. McCreary of Erie introduced a bill providing that whenever any secret marriage is contracted and the parties have no common residence; or do not live together as man and wife, the survivor, in the event of the death of either party, shall take no interest in the estate of the deceased, excepting such as may be devised or bequeathed to the survivor in case the deceased died intestate.

A communication was received from the governor announcing his approval of the concurrent resolution requesting Pennsylvania United States senators and congressmen to vote against any measure looking to the opening of the world's fair on Sunday.

In the House these bills were introduced: Niles of Tioga—A revenue measure known as the county commissioners bill: Boyer of Philadelphia—providing for a graduated tax on inheritances, except collateral, of 1 per cent on estates of $100,000 and not exceeding $500,000; 2½ per cent above $500,000 and not exceeding $1,000,000, and 5 per cent on all estates of over $1,000,000. The rapid transit bill was recommitted to enable parties opposed to it to be heard. The negatived bill to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors on all holidays and Saturday half-holidays was voted down.

Fow of Philadelphia moved to amend the Baker ballot law that the assessors shall sit in election booths in all districts where booths are established. The bill prohibiting the employment of telegraph operators on railroads who are under 21 years of age and have not had one year's experience, which was negatived in committee, was placed on the calendar unanimously.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY.—In the Senate today a large number of remonstrances were presented, from ministerial associations and other religious organizations, against modifications of the Sunday laws.

The following bills were introduced: Hackenburg, Northumberland—Providing for appointment by the Governor of a commission, equally divided politically, to issue liquor license instead of the Courts. Osbourne, Philadelphia—Providing fines and penalties for the sale of impure milk in cities, towns and boroughs. McCarrell, of Dauphin—Proposing an amendment to the constitution, giving women the right to vote. Landis, Lancaster—Providing for issuing of State teachers' certificates to graduates of regularly chartered colleges who have taught three annual terms in the public schools.

The following bills were passed finally. Providing for erection of a new State building and repairing the hall of the House; to prohibit members of school boards in cities of the second class from holding any office of emolument in them, authorizing companies chartered in other States to manufacture wall paper, lithographs or prints, to own real estate in in this State. The bill to abolish the Public Building Commission of Philadelphia passed second reading without opposition. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House to-day a bill was favorably reported from committee by Mr. Cessna, making Lawrence county a separate judicial district and providing for the appointment of a Judge.

Mr. Thornton, of Fayette, presented a bill permitting street railway companies to condemn private property after making due compensation for the same.

Other bills were presented as follows: Skinner—Permitting electric railway companies to carry freight. Fow—To punish any person who willfully or maliciously cuts or tears down any flag or banner. Crothers—Repealing so much of the milk law as declares that any milk obtained from animals fed on distillery waste is impure and unwholesome. Goodhart—Providing for the teaching of vocal music in the common schools. Reese—To protect the health of mine workers by prohibiting the use of illuminating oils or other than animal or vegetable.

The bill to protect miners in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania, to weigh coal and have a checkweighman when deemed necessary, defining the amount which shall constitute a mining ton and providing penalties for violation thereof, was passed finally. After some minor matters were disposed of the House adjourned.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Hackenburg, of Norththumberland, had a petition read asking him to introduce a bill to prohibit the manufacture of hoop skirts for crinoline purposes.

The following bills were introduced:

Smith, Lancaster—To take from pipe line companies the right of eminent domain. Landis, Lancaster—Requiring boards of school directors to make provision for the better protection of the health and morals of school children. Monoghan, Schuylkill—To increase the annual salaries of coroners in counties having over 150,000 inhabitants to $2,000.

The Neeb bill, making it a misdemeanor for any person to furnish a reporter, editor or newspaper with false information intended for publication, was reported favorably to the senate. The bill is intended to abolish the fakir of news and the practical joker who imposes on newspapers bogus notices of marriages or deaths. It has excellent chances of passing both houses.

In the House a large number of bills were unfavorably reported from committee today, among them that to protect associations and unions of workingmen and persons in their labels, trademarks and forms of advertising.

The following bills were introduced. Harvey, Luzerne—To encourage the breeding and improvement of trotting and pacing horses, and to prevent fraudulent enteries. Mattox, Venango—Providing for the appointment of deputy assistant coroners in cities of this Commonwealth. Focht, Union—Authorizing chattel mortgages on certain forms of iron and steel. The following resolution was adopted: "That the House of Representatives request the Senate to return to the House the resolution requesting Senators and Members of Congress to vote for Senate bill No. 2914, entitled "An act for marking of the lines of battle on the battlefield of Gettsyburg."

These bills were passed finally: An act defining the status of fraternal societies paying benefits at sickness or death of their members by mutual assessments and exempting them from taxation and from the supervision of the insurance Commissioners an act relative to the unformity of proxies. The House then adjourned.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.—Among the bills introduced were the following: Critchfield, Somerset—To prevent public highways from becoming blockaded with snow. Smith, Lancaster—Appropriating $20,000 to be used in detecting and prosecuting manufacturers and dealers in oleomargarine and all imitation butter.

The following bills passed finally: Authorizing construction of turnpike, plank and other roads on roads and land; authorizing formation of corporations for the purpose of driving and flooding logs, lumber and timber in streams not exceeding 35 miles in length; extending provisions of the Railroad act of 1885 to corporations organized by purchasers of railroads at sales without process or decree of court; making the fee for filing petitions for the adoption of minors one dollar; providing for assessment of damage when streets or alleys are changed in grade or locality; appropriating $163,000 for reequipment of the National Guard.

A large number of bills passed second reading among them the following, introduced by Flinn: An act authorizing cities to purchase, maintain, use and condemn bridges erected and in use over rivers and streams separating or dividing any part or district of such cities, and providing the manner in which compensation shall be made; an act authorizing municipal corporations to appropriate private lands and property for their use in the construction, maintenance and use of bridges in order to connect public parks or other public properties, and providing for the ascertainment of damages caused thereby. The Senate having cleared its calendar voted to adjourn until Monday evening, February 27.

The house met at 11 o'clock. Among the bills reported negatively from committees were the two "anti-discrimination" bills introduced by Representatives Bliss and Tewksbury, also the bill exempting ex-soldiers and members of the National Guard from jury duty.

Among the bills introduced were the following: By Mr. Thomas, Cambria—To avoid the blocking of the highways with snow by providing that wire fences shall be substituted for rail or board fences. By Mr. Dubs, York—Amending the Liquor License law by increasing the penalty against minors misrepresenting their age. By Mr. Reber, Berks—To provide for making and repairing public roads and highways. By Mr. Herzog, Berks—To prohibit the killing of quail or Virginia partridges for three years.

The calendar of bills on second reading was considered, and the bill to prevent county or city superintendents of common schools from engaging in the profession of teaching during their term of office, unless it shall be done without compensation, passed, with a penalty clause attached. The House then adjourned.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.—After brief sessions to-day both branches of the Legislature adjourned for the election recess. In the Senate the following bills were introduced: Brewer, Franklin—To require inmates of the Huntingdon Reformatory who violate their parole to serve the unexpired term of their sentence; also, to require counties of which they are residents to pay the cost incident to the trial of inmates in the Huntingdon Reformatory and penitentiaries, and to regulate proceedings in applications for the discharge on habeas corpus of persons confined in either of the penitentiaries. Lloyd, Cumberland—To increase the salary of the Chief Clerk in the Auditor General's department from $1,800 to $2,200, and fixing the salary of the Corporation Clerk at $2,500. Mr. Hackenburg, of Northumberland, offered a resolution, which was adopted, for the printing of 1,800 copies of his Liquor License bill, requiring commissioners to issue licenses instead of the Courts. The Senate adjourned until February 27.

In the House to-day Mr. Wertheimer, of Allegheny, offered a resolution that his bill providing for the incorporation of distilling companies, which has been negatively reported, be placed on the calendar. It will lay over under the rules until the House convenes.

Mr. Skinner introduced a bill for the prevention and punishment of trespassing upon cars of passenger railway companies. He also introduced a bill for the prevention and punishment of the obstruction of the tracks of passenger railway companies and the injury or destruction of their rolling stock or other property.

Other bills were introduced as follows: Dambly—To provide for the discharge, from any hospital for the insane, of insane persons charged with or acquitted of crime. Wheeler—To prevent fraud in the sale of wool. King—Providing for the the division of counties into road districts, the election of district supervisors, the dividing of road work into classes, the division of road taxes, and for the making and repairing of roads and awards therefor.

The House adjourned until Monday evening, February 27.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

THE Michigan World's Fair Board will make an exhibition of its newspapers.

GERMANY'S building at the World's Fair is a handsome structure, costing $150,000, and is nearly completed.

THE Royal Chorus Society of Belgium, more than a hundred strong, will visit the World's Fair and take part in the concerts in choral hall.

IN the Fine Arts exhibit at the World's Fair will appear three pictures from Windsor Castle, loaned by Queen Victoria, and several from the Prince of Wales's collection.

THE Japanese royal family will be represented at the World's Fair. It is annonnced positively that the eldest son and probable successor of the Mikado will visit Chicago in September.

THE list of Germany's exhibitors at the Fair contains 5077 names. Represented in it are 230 cities and towns of the Empire, and of these forty cities send more than ten exhibits each.

THE King of Siam, at his own expense, has decided to make an interesting display in the manufactures, agricultural and forestry buildings at the World's Fair, and will also erect a royal pavilion of elaborate carved woods.

THE winning exhibitors at the World's Fair will each receive a bronze medal and a handsome diploma, setting forth the specific purpose for which the medal was awarded. Provision will be made, it is expected, for 75,000 medals and diplomas.

THE Queen Regent of Spain will be represented at the World's Columbian Exposition by the Infanta Eulalia and her husband, Prince Antoine. The Spanish Cabinet has sanctioned their visit to the World's Fair as representatives of Queen Regent Christina.

AN English salt concern has made a salt statue, modeled after Bartholdi's "Liberty Enlightening the World," in New York harbor. The statue is five and a half feet high and stands on a rock salt base seven feet high. The salt was taken from a mine 250 feet deep. The English firm will send it as an exhibit to the World's Fair.

THE Paterson and Newark mills of New Jersey will make a splendid silk exhibit at the World's Fair. The silk in all its stages of manufacture will be displayed, together with the silk worms and cocoons from which the silken threads will be spun and passed through various manipulations until they appear in the finished silk texture ready for the market.

THE "white city," as the World's Fair grounds and buildings are termed, has the equipment of a model municipality. It has a combined water capacity of 54,000,000 gallons a day, and will soon have 160,000,000. It has 25 miles of water mains and 291 hydrants. A hundred more will be provided. There are 3 steam fire engines, 4 chemical engines, a ladder truck, water tower, 40 hose carts, 36,750 feet of hose, 1050 hand fire extinguishers, 2500 fire pails, a steam fire boat, 65 firemen, 150 alarm boxes, 150 patrol telephones, 500 guards, complete electric light and sewerage systems, etc., etc. By the time the Fair opens many of these facilities and equipments will be greatly increased and perfected.

KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS

TWO NEW COUNTIES.

HARRISBURG.—There are two bills pending in the legislature for the creation of new counties. The first, introduced in the house by George V. Lawrence, is intended to carve a new county out of portions of Washington, Fayette, Greene, Westmoreland and Allegheny, with the county seat at Monongahela City, although the enterprising town of Charleroi has aspirations for this honor. This is an old scheme, conceived first in 1799, and having been before the legislature five times between 1820 and 1837. The second, whose sponser is Senator Cline, of Luzerne, is intended to create a new county out of the southern half of Luzerne and the northern tier of townships in Schuylkill, with Hazelton as the county seat. The names of the two new aspirants for places among the counties of the State are given as Monongahela and Hazel. Should the first be created that will undoubtedly be its name, but so far as the latter is concerned, it is given out on excellent authority that, as the family name of Pennsylvania's senior Senator is perpetuated in the county of Cameron, so will that of the junior Senator be handed down in the county of Quay.

FIRED A FATAL TOY.

BUTLER.—Last Tuesday evening a 2-year-old child of John Rasely, of Connoquenessing township, while alone in the house began playing with the fire. Her dress ignited, and she was so badly burned that after two hours of agony she died.

PENNSYLVANIA BANKS.

THEIR NUMBER, GROWTH, CAPITAL STOCKS AND DEPOSITS.

A statement just sent to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury gives facts about the banks of Pennsylvania during the past 100 years. Pennsylvania in 1792 had one bank, with a capital stock of $2,000,000, and in 1892 had 456 banks, State and national, with a capital of $77,000,000. There are 83 State banks, with a capital stock of over $8,500,000, deposits of $39,302,116, and loans and discounts amounting to $32,956,212. The chief period covered by this report is from 1834 to 1863. During that period the State banks more than doubled in number and circulation, while their deposits quadrupled.

FIREMAN KILLED, ENGINEER MORTALLY INJURED AND BRAKEMAN HURT.

ERIE.—A west-bound freight on the New York, Chicago and St. Louis railway left the track near Girard. The engine was totally wrecked, and Fireman William Lipwalder of Mossiertown was crushed to death under the tender. Engineer G. W. Wilkins of Conneaut, O., was reported dead from injuries received, but is still alive, though badly hurt. Head brakeman John Walters of Conneaut had an arm broken and was badly hurt about the head.

BIG DAMAGES AWARDED.

BUTLER—In the case of Levi M. Wise, assignee of Owen Brady, vs. H. J. Hoyt of Chicora, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $10,880 87.

DYING OF BLOOD POISONING.

MONONGAHELA CITY.—Anthony Ray, an Italian storekeeper of this place, a few days ago accidentally cut his right hand with a piece of tin. Blood poisoning has since set in, and he is dying in terrible agony.

DONE UP BY GREEN GOODS MEN.

JOHNSTOWN.—Andrew Nicewonger, James and Patrick Hadden, and Frank Mentsch, all of Indiana county, went to New York the other day to see some green goods men. They are $365 poorer now.

TEN INJURED IN A WRECK.

WILKESBARRE—An empty engine, coming down the mountain from Fairview, on the Lehigh Valley railroad, demolished the caboose of a gravel train, injuring 10 workmen. Michael O'Malley died from his injuries and Isaiah Douds is believed to be fatally hurt.

MORE CAR ROBBERS CONVICTED.

ERIE—Charles Flinn, George Rady, Frank King and William Boardman were found guilty of breaking and entering into cars in the Quarter Sessions court here. This makes eight of the car robbers who have been convicted at this term.

CARELESSNESS RESULTS IN FATALITY.

UNIONTOWN.—John Shiffbower, a 10-year old boy, was run over by a wagon here and fatally hurt. He was trying to climb in over the wheel, when the team started, throwing him to the ground. The wheel passed over his head, crushing it. The little fellow's mother was buried only a few days ago.

MR. AND MRS. LOUIS SHAUP, an aged couple of near Greensburg, were thrown from a buggy by a runaway horse and are, it is thought, fatally injured.

MARY SULLIVAN, while crossing the railroad track near her home at Port Perry, was instantly killed by a Baltimore and Ohio shifter.

ACCORDING to the figures of the referee, it is doubtful if F. N. Rockafellow's insolvent bank at Wilkesbarre will be able ot pay more than 20 cents on the dollar.

HARRY KLINGENSMITH has been found guilty of manslaughter at Meadville. While intoxicated he ran his horse over a woman named Seeley, fatally injuring her.

THE Huntington Reformatory's management has been investigated by a grand jury acting under instructions of Judge Furst, and the report is a vindication.

A MINIATURE mountain and its products will be a feature in the Pennsylvania exhibit at the World's Fair.

THE suit at Beaver, of Joseph Wilson against the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad Company for $7,000 damages alleged by the plaintiff to be due him on account of injury done his planing mill property at Beaver Falls, has been decided by the jury awarding him $4,380.

SOME time ago Homer Harvey leased Blaine's birthplace, at West Brownsville, and it has since been connected with a disorderly house. Tuesday night the place was raided by officers and the inmates were committed to the Washington county jail. This affair has given renewed impetus to the local movement to purchase the historical place.

GEORGE STEUGEL, a German farmer near Brush Creek, heard of the run on the Economy Bank, and as he had some money in the institution he hurried and got it. He had several thousand dollars in his possession when he left the bank at 3 o'clock and started for home at nightfall. When about half way to his home he was stopped by two masked men, and while one of them held his horses the other demanded his money. Steugel fought so hard that the highwaymen had to knock him senseless. Just as the old fellow fell, a rapidly driven wagon approached the scene. After one hurried effort to get the money, the robbers fled. The men in the wagon were neighbors of Steugel. They lifted the unconscious man into his wagon, drove him home on a gallop and called a doctor. His skull is said to have been fractured and he is now lying in a critical condition.

THERE ought to be more religious people who are religious when things don't go right.

THE CAR COUPLER BILL.

The Railroad Companies Given Plenty of Time for Change of Equipment, Which Will be a Blessing to Freight Trainmen in Particular.

The railroad car coupler bill, which was passed by the senate last week, and which is of so much importance to railroad companies, and freight trainmen, will soon be acted upon in the house, and is likely to become a law, reads as follows:

That from and after the first day of January, 1898, it shall be unlawful for any common carrier engaged in inter-state commerce by railroad to use on its line any locomotive engine in moving inter-State traffic not equipped with a power driving-wheel brake and appliances for operating the train brake system, or to run any train in such traffic after said date that has not a sufficient number of cars in it, so equipped with power or train brakes that the engineer on the locomotive drawing such train can control its speed, without requiring brakeman to use the common hand brake for that purpose.

Section 2—That on and after the first day of January, 1898, it shall be unlawful for any such common carrier to haul or permit to be hauled or used on its line any car used in moving inter-State traffic not equipped with couplers, coupling automatically by impact, and which can be uncoupled without the necessity of men going between the ends of the cars.

Section 3.—That when any person, firm, company or corporation engaged in inter-State commerce by railroads shall equip a sufficient number of its cars so as to comply with the provisions of section 4 of this act, it may lawfully refuse to receive from connecting lines of road or shippers any cars not sufficiently equipped, in accordance with the first section of this act, with such power or train breaks as will work and readily interchange with the breaks in use on its own cars as required by this act.

Section 4—That from and after the first day of July, 1895, until otherwise ordered by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, it shall be unlawful for any railroad company to use any car in inter-State commerce that is not provided with secure grab-irons or hand-holds on the ends and sides of each car for greater security to men in coupling and uncoupling cars.

Section 5.—That within 90 days from the passage of this act the American Railway Association is authorized hereby to designate to the Inter-State Commerce Commission the standard height of draw bars for freight cars, measured perpendicular from the level of the tops of the rails to the center of the draw bars, for each of the several gauges of rail roads in use in the United States, and shall fix a maximum variation from such standard height to be allowed between the draw bars of empty and loaded cars. Upon their determination being certified to the Inter-State Commerce Commission, said commission shall at once give notice of the standard fixed upon to all common carriers, owners or lessees engaged in inter-state commerce in the United States, by such means as the commission may deem proper; but should said association fail to determine a standard, as above provided, it shall be the duty of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to do so before July 1, 1894, and immediately to give notice thereof, as aforesaid, and after July 1, 1895, no cars, either loaded or unloaded, shall be used in inter-state traffic which do not comply with the standard above provided for.

Section 6—That any such common carrier using any locomotive engine, running any train or hauling or permitting to be hauled or used on its line any car in violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty of $100 for each and every such violation, to be recovered in a suit or suits to be brought by the United States District Attorney in the District Court of the United States having jurisdiction in the locality where such violations shall have been committed and it shall be the duty of such District Attorney to bring such suits upon duly verified information being lodged with him of such violation having occurred, and it shall also be the duty of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to lodge with the proper District Attorneys information of any such violations as may come to its knowledge; provided that nothing in the act contained shall apply to four-wheeled cars or to locomotives use in handling such trains.

Section 7—That the Inter-State Commerce Commission may from time to time, upon full hearing and for good cause, extend the period within which any common carrier shall comply with the provisions of this act.

Section 8—That any employe of any such common carrier who may be injured by any locomotive, car or train in use contrary to the provisions of this act, shall not be deemed thereby to have assumed the risk thereby occasioned, although continuing in the employment of such carrier after the unlawful use of such locomotive, car or train had been brought to his knowledge.

DEATH AT A CARNIVAL DANCE.

The Grim Monster, Beckoned on by a Child's Hand, Works Horrible Destruction. Over 30 Killed.

A carnival dance was given on Monday evening in Duestch Pereg, Austria. At 11 o'clock when about 100 persons were dancing in the hall, a child playing in the cellar dropped a lighted taper through the bunghole of a cask of petroleum. The cask exploded, killed the child, tore up the dance floor and scattered the burning petroleum among the dancers.

A dozen persons enveloped in flames ran for the windows and doors, spreading fire and panic among the rest of the company. Half the people in the hall were at the end from which there was no exit, and were obliged to run the length of the blazing room to escape.

Ten persons fell through to the cellar and were burned to death. Seven more, whose clothes had caught fire, died shortly after reaching the open air. Three were trampled into unconsciousness in the panic and were burned as they lay on the floor. Five men and seven women whose clothes were half burned from their backs, are in a critical condition. Many others have fractures or burns. Out of the 100 only about 35 escaped uninjured.

IT STANDS.

Stamboul's Record of 2:07 1-2 Accepted by the N. T. A.

At San Francisco, the board of appeals for the Pacific district of the National Trotting Association after an investigation lasting some days has found that Stamboul's 2:07½ record, made at Stockton, Cal., November 23 last, was fairly and properly made. Henry M. McHugh, who threatened to disclose alleged facts about Stamboul's performance, is expelled from the association and John S. Kearney and John A. McCloud, who were found to be implicated with him are suspended. It is further found that all records made on the Stockton track from October 14 to November 23, 1892, inclusive, shall stand, all requirements having been strictly and legally complied with. The board says in making the finding for Stamboul: "We believe the effort made to discredit the time was for a malicious and dishonest purpose and we find the charge supported by no reliable evidence, but that the parties active in making the charge are implicated in a conspiracy to levy black mail."

BIG FIRE AT WEST NEWTON, PA.

A Business Block Wiped Out Early Sunday Morning.

Early Sunday morning almost an entire square of business property at West Newton, Pa., was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of several thousands of dollars. Flames were discovered issuing from the rear of the furniture rooms of P. Paul & Sons at 1:15 o'clock. The building was a frame one, and being filled with inflammable material it did not take long for the fire to spread to adjoining property on Main and Church streets, containing the postoffice, Mrs. Clara De Vere's millinery establishment, the furniture warehouse in the rear of Paul's store, the hardware depot of H. A. Obley, C. W. Sanders & Co.'s hardware and tinware store and Christian Zeigler's boot and shoe store. All of these properties were completely destroyed.

The Paul family, occupying apartments over the furniture store, barely escaped with their lives. They had to be taken out by means of ladders.

The property in which Paul & Son's furniture store was located was owned by John Elliott, of Hazelwood, Pittsburg, and was almost fully insured. The adjoining block on Main street was owned by D. F. Rosen, of this place and was partially insured. A. T. Darr's stationery store, in the post-office building, was also badly destroyed, with little insurance. Mrs. De Vere's millinery establishment is a total loss, as were also all her household goods; her loss is about $1,500. C. W. Sanders & Co.'s loss is about $5,000, partially insured. H. A. Obley, C. Zeigler and Leeper, the photographers, who occupied the rooms above C. W. Sanders & Co.'s store, will lose about $500 each.

New York, San Francisco, London and Liverpool insurance companies carry the risks.

Three Killed in a Wreck.

Two express trains tried to pass each other on the one track of the Colorado Midland, near Denver, Colo. Engineer McCammon, Fireman McIntyre and Brakeman Bowersack were killed. Both engines and five passenger coaches were demolished. Another railroad man had both legs cut off and cannot live. None of the passengers were injured. The accident was caused by misinterpretation or disobedience of orders.

WHEN you want to see the crooked made straight, look at a railroad map.

MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

THE WHOLESALE PRICES ARE GIVEN BELOW.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	75 @ $	76
No. 3 Red	75	76
CORN—No. 2 Yellow ear	51	53
High Mixed ear	51	52
Mixed ear	45	46
Shelled Mixed	48	49
OATS—No. 1 White	40	41
No. 2 White	39	40
No. 3 White	38	40
Mixed	37	38
RYE—No. 1 Pa & Ohio	69	70
No. 2 Western, New	64	65
FLOUR—Fancy winter pat'	4 50	4 75
Fancy Spring patents	4 65	4 85
Fancy Straight winter	4 00	4 25
XXX Bakers	3 50	3 77
Rye Flour	3 50	4 00
HAY—Baled No. 1 Tim'y	14 50	15 00
Baled No. 2 Timothy	12 00	14 00
Mixed Clover	13 00	14 00
Timothy from country	16 00	20 00
STRAW—Wheat	6 00	6 50
Oats	8 00	8 50
FEED—No. 1 W'h Md ₱ T	19 00	20 00
Brown Middlings	17 00	19 00
Bran	17 50	18 00
Chop	14 50	17 00
DAIRY PRODUCTS.		
BUTTER—Elgin Creamery	32	33
Fancy Creamery	28	30
Fancy country roll	25	27
Choice country roll	12	14
Low grade & cooking	8	12
CHEESE—O New cr'm mild	11	12
New York Goshen	11	13
Wisconsin Swiss bricks	16	17
Wisconsin Sweitzer	13	14
Limburger	10	11
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.		
APPLES—Fancy, ₱ bbl	3 50	3 75
Fair to choice, ₱ bbl	3 00	3 25
BEANS—Select, ₱ bu	2 00	2 10
Pa & O Beans, ₱ bbl	1 50	1 75
Lima Beans,		4
ONIONS—		
Yellow Danvers ₱ bu		1 50
Yellow Dutch, ₱ bbl	1 50	1 75
Spanish, ₱ crate	1 20	1 25
CABBAGE—New ₱ bbl	2 25	2 75
POTATOES—	₱	₱
Fancy White per bu	85	90
Choice Red per bu	65	70
POULTRY ETC.		₱
DRESSED CHICKENS—		
₱ lb	12	14
Dressed ducks ₱ lb	16	17
Dressed turkeys ₱ lb	19	20
LIVE CHICKENS—		
Live chickens ₱ pr	85	90
Live Ducks ₱ pr	90	1 00
Live Geese ₱ pr	1 10	1 40
Live Turkeys ₱ lb	14	15
EGGS—Pa & Ohio fresh	24	26
FEATHERS—		
Extra live Geese ₱ lb	50	60
No 1 Extra live geese ₱ lb	48	50
Mixed	25	35
MISCELLANIOUS.		
TALLOW—Country, ₱ lb	4	5
City	5	
SEEDS—West Med'm clo'er	10 50	
Mammoth Clover	10 25	
Timothy prime	2 25	
Timothy choice	2 35	
Blue grass	1 50	1 75
Orchard grass	1 75	
Millet	1 00	
Buckwheat	1 40	1 50
RAGS—Country mixed	1	
HONEY—White clover	16	29
Buckwheat	12	15
CINCINNATI.		
FLOUR—	$2 50@	$3 55
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	71	72
RYE—No. 2		57
CORN—Mixed	42	44
OATS		36
EGGS		22
BUTTER	20	35
PHILADELPHIA.		
FLOUR—	$3 40@	$4 60
WHEAT—No. 2, Red	76	77
CORN—No. 2, Mixed	51	52
OATS—No. 2, White	40	41
BUTTER—Creamery Extra	24	35
EGGS—Pa., Firsts	26	27
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—Patents	4 50	5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	79	80
RYE—Western	60	62
CORN—Ungraded Mixed	48	52
OATS—Mixed Western	38	40
BUTTER—Creamery	18	23
EGGS—State and Penn	28	29

LIVE-STOCK REPORT.

EAST LIBERTY, PITTSBURG STOCK YARDS.

CATTLE.		
Prime Steers $	5 65 to	5 75
Fair to Good	4 25 to	5 25
Common	3 75 to	4 00
Bulls and dry cows	2 00 to	3 75
Veal Calves	6 50 to	7 00
Heavy rough calves	2 50 to	4 00
Fresh cows, per head	30 00 to	45 00
SHEEP.		
Prime 95 to 100-lb sheep $	5 45 to	5 90
Common 70 to 75 lb sheep	3 50 to	4 00
Lambs	5 00 to	6 50
HOGS.		
Philadelphia hogs $	8 80 to	8 90
Corn Yorkers	8 00 to	8 75
Roughs	6 00 to	6 50