Advocates are Quite Certain it Will Become a Law.

Among the bills of a non-political charac ter which are on the Congressional calendar is that providing for methods of distributing the various Government publications different from that now employed, known generally as the printing bill. The friends of this measure think its chances for becoming a law are good, owing to the fact that it is not of a character to arouse any party leeding what-ever, and is, as they believe, a measure such as must commend itself because it is intended to inaugurate a practical re-

is intended to inaugurate a practical reform.

The bill has indeed already passed both Houses, but it is now hung up in the House of Representatives, owing to amendments made by the Senate to the House bill. The bill's champions claim that there is no real opposition in the House to the Senate amendments and assert that they would have been accepted almost without question if the bill could have been gotten up for consideration.

If the bill becomes a law if will create another important offlee, namely, that of Supt. Public Documents, which is provided for. A present the public documents are in a general way in the keeping of the Interior Department, and a court of that department is designated to attend to the details of the work, but his duties as the custodian of the public literature are but poorly defined and the service is necessarily, though no fault of his, incomplete.

### Coinage Report.

Coinage Report.

R. E. Preston, director of the mint, has submitted his report for the fiscal year 1894. The value of the gold deposited is stated as \$140,942,545. The deposits and purchases of silver during the year were \$22,740,661 fine ounces, the coinage value of the same in silver dollars being \$29,409,825.

The amount of silver bullion purchs el under the act of July 14, 1899, was 11,917,669 fine ounces, at a cost of \$8,715,521; the average cost per fine ounce being \$9,7313. The total amount of silver purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, from August 13, 1899,—the date the law went into effect—to November 1, 1893—the date of the repeal of the purchasing clause of that act—was 168,674,682 fine ounces, costing \$155,921,092; the average price per fine ounce being \$0.9241. The total amount of silver dollars coined under the act of July 14, 1899, was 38,531,143, and the total seignorage \$7,764,000. The total of silver dollars coined under the act of July 14, 1899, was 38,531,143, and the total seignorage \$7,764,000. The total of silver dollars coined during the year was \$75,219, 912 50, the largest ever executed at the mints of the United States in any one year.

The director, in his report, states that the hightest price of silver during the year was \$7,6245 and the lowest \$0,3918, showing a fluctuation of \$0,1725 per fine ounce.

The net gold exports for the fiscal year were \$4,172,665, as against \$96,897,275 for the prior fiscal year. The net exports of silver for the fiscal year were \$31,041,359 as against \$7,653,813 for the fiscal year 1893.

### Report of the Navy

Report of the Navy.

The annual report of the secretary of the navy has been made public. The most important recommendation made by Secretary Herbert is that congress authorize the construction of three great battle ships of about 10,000 tons displacement each, to cost, exclusive of armament, not exceeding \$4,000,000 cach, and 12 torpedo boats of from 100 to 300 tons each, at the discretion of the secretary, to cost not exceeding an average of \$170,000.

Since the last report five ships have been added to the naval list, three of which are capable of speed in excess of 21 knots, while two of them are the fleetest cruisers in the world. The flye vessels are the Marblehead, 18.44 knots; Columbia, 22.80 knots; Olympia, 21.69 knots; Montgomery, 19.056 knots, and Minneapolis, 22.076 knots.

In connection with the advertisement for three new torpedo boats, soon to be issued, the secretary says that no speed premiums will be allowed on these boats. The number of torpedo boats now on hand in foreign countries is 1,283, and the number building 182. Of 17 countries enumerated not one has less than 22 of these boats, while the United States with more coasts and ports than any other nation, has but six, counting those yet to be built.

## Agricultural Report.

In the annual report of J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, the following ex-tracts contain matter of the most general in-terest:

A critical perusal of the work of each bureau and division, as herein narrated, will impress the conclusion that, while \$630,000 has been covered back into the Treasury out of the annual appropriation—the same being 23 per cent, of the entire sum set apart for the use of the Department of Agriculture for that is an experience of the department of the depa

that fiscal year—economy has not diminished efficiency.

During the year the labor of finding the greatest demand for the surplus farm products of the United States has developed outside of their limits, has been persistently and intelligently alert and active.

During the nine months ending September 30, 1894, the farmers and stock-raisers of the United States have sold, and there have been exported, to the United Kingdom of Great Britan 305,010 live beef cattle, valued at \$26,500,000. During the same period of 1892 only 182,611 live beef cattle from the United States were taken to the British markets, at a valuation of \$16,034,000. The small consumption of American beef in England last year was due to restrictions imposed by law. year was due to restrictions imposed by law, and also to the low prices of domestic beef in

England.
The recapitulation shows that the United Kingdom paid to American producers during the year for breadstuffs, provisions, cotton and tobacco more than \$324,000,000. That is to say, the British market bought more than one-half of all the farm exports of the United States during that year.

## Pension Report.

Pension Report.

Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith, in his annual report, says the entire number of pensioners upon the rolls June 30, 1894, was 169,544. The total amount expended for pensions during the fiscal year was \$130, 1904, 461.05, leaving a balance from the appropriation of \$25,205,712.65. The estimate for the fiscal year 1895 is \$140,000,000. The number of pensioners added to the roll during the year was 39,085, while the total number dropped was 37,051.

The greater number of the pension cases now pending in the bureau, the secretary says, are old cases. Many of them have been pending for years, and had been examined one or more times prior to the present administration. Upon examination it had been found in many instances that proof was not sufficient to sustain a pension. The aftention of the applicants having been called to the defect, in some cases efforts had been made to supply the needed testimony.

The great discrepancy between the number of cases now being allowed and the number allowed two or more years ago grows out of the fact that the pending cases constitute a remnant of an immense number of claims of which those well established have been adjusted.

# Hawaiian Republic Recognized.

The Hawalian Charge d'Affairs Frank P. Hastinge, has received information that since the cetabilishment of the republic in Hawaii, on July 4, the official recognition of the following governments has been received: United States, Great Brittan, Frances, Russia, Italy, Beiglum, Mexico, Guatemaia, and also notice of intent from Germany and Perc.

### HOME AND FOREIGN.

What is Transpiring the World Over.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The Security National Bank of Grand Island, Neb., closed its doors. Sweitzer, Newitter & Co., largest drygoods house in Vicksburg, Miss., has closed its doors. Liabilities are \$145,000.

There is another big strike in progress in the Coeur d'Alene country. All the miners employed by the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mining Companies at Wardner have laid down their tools, and the hardest fought bat-tle ever known between the miners and mine owners is expected.

FIRES, ACCIDENTS, PATALITIES, ETC. Drought is doing the crops great harm near Pittsburg, Kan.

In a terrific storm that swept over Mis-slasippi Saturday night hall stones as large as teacups fell, killing horses, cattle and hogs.

Drouth is reported as having dried up everything in Oklahoma Territory, and prai-rie free are doing much damage. In Pane county a large area was swept and a number of farmsrs lost heavily.

### CHIMES AND PENALTIES.

The National bank of the Republic in New York city has been victimized by a discount cierk to the extent of \$5,200.

The Indian office has ordered that all Indians implicated in the recent murder at Pine Ridge, S. D., must be turned over to the the civil authorities.

fill ited. States Marshal Crump, at Fort Smith, Ark., has reported to the Department of Justice the arrival of deputies there with skeeter, one of the noted Cook gang of outlaws, together with three other robbers. No details concerning their capture are given.

### TORRION.

A decree abelishing public executions has been issued in Madrid.

Princess Bismarck, wife of Prince Bismarck, died at Varsin Tuesday morning.

The Government of Brazil has ordered four cruisers to be built at the yards of the Germania Company at Kiel.

Prof. Behring, of Berlin, has some out with a new discovery—typhoid scrum. He claims that it acts curatively in the case of typhus fever with about as large a percentage of suc-cessful treatments as the diphtheria scrum.

Rio Janerio advices state that cholera has appeared among the Chinese coolies in var-ious parts of the states of Rio Janerio and Pauto. The disease causes death in a few hours and the doctors are undecided whether it is cholera or a new type of yellow fever.

Closely following the announcement that President Moraes, of Brazil, was being over-wheimed with assurances of support, comes another to the effect that the monarchists all over the country are rising, and fears are en-tertained that the government will not be able to cope with them.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

General Frank C. Armstrong, assistant commissioner of Indian affairs, has resigned

A monument to cost \$11,000, will be creet ed at Wakefield, Va., the birthplace of George

The public schools of Detroit will be closed owing to the prevalence of diphtheria among children.

A bill has been introduced in the Alabama Legislature to establish an immigration bureau,

Justice Ingrahm has deeded that police men and firemen in New York hereafter mus pay fare on street cars.

Republican members of the Indiana Legis-lature declare they will reapportion the State for Congressional purposes. The new treaty of emigration between the United States and China has been approved by the latter country. It will probably go into effect this week.

As a result of the slugging that was done in the Yale-Harvard foot-ball game, Saturday, the faculty of Yale may refuse to countenance foot-ball any more.

Secretary Carlisle has decided to accept the Stewart syndicate of bids for the entire new issue of \$50,000,000 5 per cent, bonds. The figure offered by the syndicate was \$117,077.

The United States Glass company will start Factory O in Wheeling January 1 with no union men. Three weeks later Factory will be started.

## CALL TO POPULISTS.

Conference to Arrange for an Educationa Campaign.
At the request of the members of the na

tional executive committee of the People's party and the suggestion of the chairman of the state committee, National Chairman the state committee. National Chairman Taubeneck has called a meeting of the national committee of the People's party at the Lindell hotel, St. Louis, December 28 and 29, 1894. In addition to the members of the national committee, the chairman of the state committees, members of the Referm Pressusciation, People's party-senators and representatives of the Fifty-fourth congress and those elected to the Fifty-fourth congress and all others who have taken a prominent part in all others who have taken a prominent part in organizing the party and those who are will-ing to work and vote with the People's party in the future for monetary reform are in-

vited.

The object of the meeting is to map out The object of the meeting is to map out a policy for an educational campaign between now and the meeting of the national committee. The committee will discuss and act upon every phase of the present political and industrial situation of the country. Senator Stewart, General J. B. Weaver, ex-Governer Fennoyer, of Oregon, and many other leaders who are not members of the committee have promised to be present. tee have promised to be present.

## FIFTY THOUSAND MEN OUT.

All Refineries of the American Sugar Company to Stop Operations.

Orders were is sued from the headquarter of the American Sugar Refinery in Wall street to shut down completely all the Refineries of the company in Boston, New York and

eries of the company in Boston, New York and Philadelphia. Fifty thousand operatives will be affected by the closing of the sugar works. President H. O. Havemeyer, of the American Sugar Refining Company said:

"The sugar business has been bad for some months past. We have been hoping against hope all along and tried to weather through the period of depression, trusting that business might improve, and that we would soon be able to ran our works to their fuliest capacity, but everything was against us.

"The reaction that followed the passage of the tariff bill brought about a dull season, and the war among the wholesale grocers in several sections of the country still further tended to demoralize trade. When to this was added the excitement of an election canvass and the general report that Congress would pass a free sugar bill, making all sugars free, you can readily see that there was enough cause to compet us to shut down completely.

# More Earthquakes in Italy.

A violent shock of earthquake, having mo-tions both undulatory and vertical, was felt at Brosela Tuesday moraing. The shock was followed by rumbling sounds. Similar shocks were felt at Bologna and Verona. The aver-age duration of the shocks was four seconds.

# TURKISH ATROCITIES.

NAILED TO POSTS.

A Chapter on Turkish Barbarities Before the Massacre.

Dr. G. Thoumaian, who was one of the Armenian physicians at Herrick college, Marsovan, Asia Minor, and who was sentenced to death and forced to undergo disgusting tortures, being finally released gusting tortures, being finally released through the intervention of Great Britain in July 1993, furnished the Associated Press with the latest details of the Turkish outrages which have just come into his possession. Dr. Thoumaian writes:

"It was necessary that the blood of thousands should be shed in order to bring the Armenian question on the taple, but it is almost impossible to get full details, the guilty Turk preventing every possible escape of news. However, I have learned the following:

Turk preventing every possible escape of news. However, I have learned the following:

"The chief of police of Moosh, which is headquarters of the Sassoun district, went with a number of gendarmes to the village of Tchurig, and natical the head man and some others head downward to posts, beat them and drenched them alternately with hot and cold water. The chief of police then attempted to dishonor the wife of one of his victims, and the unfortunate woman, seizing a knife, plunged it into the chief's brain, whereupon the gendarmes made a general attack upon the peasants. A stubborn struggle resulted, in which many of the peasants were wounded, and 30 of them were taken to prison at Moosh.

"The whole village of Tchurig was charged with sedition, and the gendarmes, naturally, were not reprimanded, as they were only carrying out the orders of their superiors. The Armenian villages on the plains of Moosh and Bittis, in the vicinity of Sassoun and Van, have been fired and their streets made to run with blood. From Marnig over 100 exen and 1,000 sheep have been driven off, and the same has occurred at Colossig and Havaborg.

"The villages of Kozloo and Sheik-Aghoob."

Havaborg.

"The villages of Kozloo and Sheik-Aghoob h ve been sacked by Kurds, and two young girls were made captives. At another village a miller was burned alive At Hanzasheik three Armenians were murdered. This is only a daily tale of the horrors in the villages on the plains of Moosh. In September 112 Kurds appeared in the village of Baghezig, ostensibly for the purpose of supplies, eating, druking and carousing all day. They plundered the village, robbed the church of its costly vessis and rode away.

"On the day following the band of Kurds raided the village of Faroagh and stole 50 head of cattle and a heru of sheep belonging to the celebrated monastery of Varaka. In the village of Daghveran two youths were openly butchered by Kurds before the eyes of their helpless relatives. I could give pages and pages of such horrors done to my people. None of these wrongs have been redressed, nor will they be so long as Bahri Pasha, himself a Kurd, remains governor-general of Van. He is the greatest enemy to the Armenian race. When the porte tried to hinder the Armenians from emigrating Russia and Persia, this feroclous fanatic explained that the porte could get rid of the Christians and at the same time get their land.

"Since October, 1893, 179 families have emigrated from Aghpac to Persia. Recently Bahri Pasha made a tour of that district and Havaborg.
"The villages of Kozloo and Sheik-Aghoob

grated from Aghpac to Persia. Recentl Bahri Pasha made a tour of that district an Bahri Pasha made a tour of that district and confiscated all the property of absent Ar-menians, including those who had gone away on business. Those who returned were thrown into prison. In order to support through the prison of the price thrown into prison. In order to support Bahri Pasha's exterminating policy a number of Kurdish boys who had been imprisoned for misdeeds, were sent into the Sassoun districts by the Turks, who marked their prison sheets with the word "Escaped," Unless the powers act promptly there will be a record of successive hideous outrages."

### A BANKING COMMISSION. Congress Will be Asked to Set up

Such a Body. In his annual report, Mr. Eckels, Comp-

troller of the Currency, says that proposi-tions will be submitted to Congress to refer the whole question of a banking and currency system to a commission to be created by Congress and appointed by the President.

The report shows that during the year ended October 31 but 50 national banks, with a capital stock of \$5.285,000, were organized, the smallest number chartered, as well as the minimum amount of capital in any year since 1879. At that date the total number of national banks in the operation was 8,756, with an authorized capital stock of \$672,671,-365. On October 2, the date of their last report, the lotal resources of the banks were \$3,473,922,055.

The Comptroller renews his recommendations that national banks be allowed to issue circulation notes to the full amount of the bonds deposited with the Treasury as security. He suggests the maintance of a safety fund to be provided by graduated taxation upon the outstanding banks until the same shall be equal to not less than five per cent of the total outstanding circulation, this fund to be held by the government as an agent only and for the purpose of immediately reducing the notes of insolvent banks.

Mr. Eckels argues that the government tions that national banks be allowed to iss

ately reducing the notes of insolvent banks.

Mr. Eckels argues that the government should entirely relinquish the business of issuing currency and should redeem and enneel all its existing issues. It is suggested that Congress shall permit the banks to issue circulating notes against their assets instead of against bonds deposited as security and that the banks shall relieve the Treasury of the surrent redomption in coin of government. that the canks shall relate the Treasury of the current redomption in coin of government notes by depositing with the Treasury legal tender issues equal in amount to the differ-ence between their capital stock and the notes granted. The law should make it incumbent upon the banks to deposit with the Treasurer for the current redemption of such notes, gold coin, to an amount necessary to make sure their current redemption.

## The Tide Turned.

The Tide Turned.

The annual report of Superintendent Stump of the Immigration Bureau, for the year ending June 30, 1894, shows a very material falling off in the number of immigrants arriving in this country. He estimates that since October, 1893, the exodus of foreign steerage passengers from the United States has been greater than the number arriving, and he therefore concludes that numerically there now are fewer foreigners in the United States, who come as steerage oassengers than there

who come as steerage passengers, than there were at the end of the fiscal year, 1833.

From the tables accompanying the report it appears that during the last fiscal year 288,020 mmigrants arrived in this country. Of these 285,031 were landed and 2,389 were debarred and deported.

Dangerous Counterfeit.

Attention is called to the most dangerous counterfeit that has made its appearance in years in a circular issued by the Secret Service of the Treasury Department. It is a \$2 United States sliver certificate, series 1821, signed G. W. S. Rosecrans. Register; E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer, and has the protrait of the late Secretary Windom on its face. The general appearance of the note is excellent and will bear close scrunity. It is about one eighth of an inch larger than the genuine. The numbering, seal and lathe work are well executed. The paper contains distributed silk threads, but the silk is heavier than in the genuine.

Long Sentence for Bandits. At Fort Smith, Ark., Thacman Balding, alias "Skeeter," Jesse Sayder and William Ferris, members of the Cook gaug, were sentenced, "Skeeter" received 30 years, and Sayder and Ferris 20 years each. The house of correction at Detroit, Mich., is where they will serve their sentences.

### TRADE REVIEW.

Prices of Products and Prospects for

Buying not Improved R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Domestic trade and industry have not been a little influenced by the heavy defaibeen a little influenced by the heavy defalcation in one bank and minor disorders in two others, nor by the failure of the Eric railway to meet interest on its bonds. The closing of sugar reflueries will diminish the industrial force more than it is increased by the resumption of the Bethlehem steel works and a few other concerns. The controlling fact is that, although in two instances wages have been increased, the carnings of the working force for its purchasing power are not on the whole enlarging at present, and prices of the chief farm products do not unaterially improve.

The great industries fairly maintain the production previously reported, but cannot be expected to increase at this season. A few more iron works have gone into operation, and the demand is reported larger, but there is distinct weakness in prices, especially at Pittsburg, and Bessemer iron, billets, nails and some structural forms are quoted lower. The rail combination has agreed to a reduction of \$2 per ton for the next year. Coke contracts are being made for the first quarter of 1805 at current rates.

Failures this week in the United States are 289, against 271 last year, and in Canada 36 against 48 last year.

"Bradstreet's" financial review says. Sentimentally, the magnificent success of the government bond issue made a favorable impression upon the speculative market. Practically, it failed to have any real effect upon prices. Several circumstances combined to minimize its influence. In the first eation in one bank and minor disorders in

Practically, it failed to have any real effect upon prices. Several circumstances combined to minimize its influence. In the first place, the subscriptions to the new issue are virtually provided for out of the enormous surplus held by the banks and trust companies. The reduction in the supply of idle money caused by this absorption of over \$40,000,000 has, of course, been felt in the loan market, rates for call loans having touched 3 per cent for the first time in some months.

### Strel Rails Reduced.

From the advance sheet of the Iron Age for November 29, the following review of the iron and metal trades is taken: We are in the position to make the official announcement that arrangements have been arrived at by the steel rall manufacturers for the year 1895. They have decided to lower the price \$2 per ton on all rails \$5 pound per yard and upward, thus making the price \$22 East and \$23 West.

\$23 West.
Although the outlook is good for the heaviest demand for architectural iron over experienced in this country, although there is some chance for the shipbuilders; although big work is coming out in bridge building, and even the locomotive works and car shops are beginning to stir, the fact remains that there is not enough to go around for the winter.

### TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

President Cleveland is still suffering seerely with rheumatic gout in his foot,

The Armenians in Asia Minor are appealng urgently to the Pope to approach the Sulan in their behalf.

The Trenton, N. J., police have started a rusade against the social evil and boxing

The Georgia house of representatives failed o make an appropriation for the state militia, and several companies will disband. Gov. Pattison of Pa., ordered a commuta-

over James Newton Hill to imprisonment for Charles Geska, in jail at Elyira, O., on the charge of murdering William Glatzer, his stepfather, has made a full confession, ad-

tion of the death sentence which has hung

mitting his guilt. A cave-in of the artificially made ground on the Puget Sound at Tacoma, Wash., occurred Thursday night. Between 13 and 14

acres have so far sunk into the sea. An Anti-Lynching League has been formed by the colored people of Pittsburg: It is the outgrowth of indignation aroused by the outrages committed by mobs in various States

upon the negro. Requisition papers have arrived in New York from Texas for John D. Rockafeller, the Standard oil magnate. Mr. Rockafeller, is wanted in the Lone Star state on a charge of conspiracy.

At New Lisbon, Ohio, the jury in the case of Jesse McGregor, charged with the murder of his companion, Elizabeth Ewing, rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree.

Col. Jacques. agent for the American claimants to the Townley estate, was found guilty of fraud and sentenced in London to 20 months' imprisonment. Jacques obtained \$80,000 from Americans whom he made be lieve were heirs to a fabulous fortune.

## Hog Inocula ion.

Hog cholera is causing consternation among all farmers of central Illinois. Thousands o dollars worth of stock have been lost by this disease. The long drought, together with impure food and scarcity of the same, it given as the cause, and nothing seems to be at hand that will stop the epidemic. The new method of ineculation has been success-fully tried in La Salle and one or two other counties. Nearly every hog so innoculated has escaped death and was not much sick with the disease. Professional experts are experimenting with the disease and are now trying innoculation with seeming fair results

## Cleveland Much Better.

The cabinet meeting was postponed for the third time, owing to the absence of the President. His physician says that while the President is much better, his rheumatic foot worries him considerably, and he thought it more prudent to have the President remain at Wordly than to come to the White house. at Woodly than to come to I ie White house. Although the President does not venture out, he attends regulary to all matters of business brought to his attention from the cabinet officers, though most of his time is devoted to the preparation of his annual message to congress.

Pardoned for Killing a Guilty Wife.
Governor McKinley, on the recommendation of the Board of Pardons, has granted a
pardon to Vittario La Fasio, sent up from
Youngstown for the murder of his wife two
years ago. La Fasio was an industrious
laborer possessing a young and beautiful
Italian wife. While the husband was at work
she was entertaining a young Italian lover
who was handsomer than her husband. La
Fasio discovered his wife's infidelity, and
emptied the contents of a revolver into the
guilty couple. The woman died, but her lover
recovered. Pardoned for Killing a Guilty Wife.

Gen. Booth Leaves Chicago.

Gen. William Booth finished his campaign in Chicago Monday might and nearly 6,000 people swarmed into the auditorium to hear the head of the salvation army make his farewell address. After Gen. Booth reached the platform and Judge Kohleaat, the chairman of the meeting, had been introduced, audience and army joined in a jublice. Aside from his formal address Gen. Booth had pleasant words for Chicago, which had received him so kindly and well. In no place in the old or new world had he found a warmer reception Gen. Booth Leaves Chicago.

## THE LABOR WORLD.

Tue ple iron trade is reported duller than CLEVELAND (Ohio) bakers run an employ-

The labor trouble seems to be at an end at New Orleans.

THE Garment Workers' Trade council rep-resents 40,000 people in the clothing indus-try in New York.

CINCINNATI clonkmakers struck against cuts in wages that have aggregated sixty per ceot. within a year.

The Turkish laboring day is from sunrise to an hour before sunset, with an hour for prayers and dinner.

PENNSYLVANIA coal miners and operators have about agreed to a plan whereby the truck store will be abolished. The receipts of the Furniture Workers' International Union during the inst fiscal year amounted to \$17,219.19.

Tax Railway Conductors' Insurance asso-dation has disbursed \$1,000,000 among widows and orphans of members.

In Germany all employers are obliged to insure their employees, even when the em-ployment is temporary and unpaid.

ENGINEER ROOT, the hero of the Wisconsin orest fires, began his railroad career as a rakeman on the New York Central.

UNEASINESS prevails in the tin plate industry of Wales. Several large employers have notified their hands of a reduction in

THE London and Northwestern Railway has discharged a number of plate layers on the Anglesly branch because they speak

At New Orleans Grand Master Workman James E. Sovereign, Grand Master Foreman M. J. Bishop and Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Hayes were re-elected by the General As-sembly of the Knights of Labor.

It is said that the pay of locomotive en-gineers is sometimes so much above that of minor administrative officers technically their superiors that the amount is not per-mitted to appear upon the pay roll.

The shoemakers of Mudrid, Spain, have ormed a union and hired a hall, in which we balls are held every week. Admission is en cents, and every purchaser of twenty lokets is entitled to a new pair of shoes. BENJAMIN F. HUNTER, a New York colored man, will build several mills in Virginia and the Carolinas, in which only colored labor will be employed. All the cotton mills of the South are now operated exclusively by white being

THE Government of Spain has at last cutsh ished a national bureau for labor statistics, which has been demanded by the labor unions of that country for a number of years. The bureau will be modelled after the labor bureau in Washington.

bureau in Washington.

Mas. Many L. Gerrs, well known in labor councils, has made a study of the labor situation at Clincinnati, under a commission from the Ohlo State Lubor Commissioner, and finds there are 35,000 men and women couployed there under the "sweater" system. She denounces the tyranny and injustice as shocking, and charges that people are starving.

## PROMINENT PEOPLE.

PRILIP GILDERT HAMERTON, the artist, nuthor and poet, is dead.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is suffering with the gout as well as a strained ankle. PROFESSOR LEYDEN declined to give the details of the Czur's death to the public.

THE New German Chancellor, Prince Hob-nlohe-Schillingsfurst, is seventy-five years

SENATOR FAULENER, of West Virginia, is one of the youngest men ever elected to the Senate. QUEEN VICTORIA, of England, has written

an autograph letter recognizing the Republic of Hawaii. f Hawaii. General Boots, of the Salvation Army

GENERAL BOOTH, of the Salvation Army, was converted when seventeen by an American evangelist.

SHINICHIRO KURINO, the new Japanesa Minister at Washington, is a graduate of the Harvard Law School.

The new Russian Czir begins his reign with a larger force of cavalry at his command than any other ruler.

WHISTLER, the eccentric London artist, was born in Lowell, Mass., and was o lucated at the West Point Mulitary Academy.

THE Dowager Duchess of Montrose, known in England as the "Rad Duchess," famous as the owner of a racing stable, is dead.

THOMAS DOWN France.

TROMAS DUNN EXOLISH, author of "Don't on Remember Sweet Alice, Ben Boit!" was defeated for Congress in New Jersey. JAMES BIGHEART, who has just been sworn in as Chief of the Ossge Nation, is the first man to hold that office who can read an i speak the English language.

in as Chief of the Ossage Nation, is the first man to hold that office who can read and speak the English language.

The will of J. Hood Wright, the New York banker, disposes of an estate said to be worth \$20,000,000. His widow and the Manhattan Dispensary are the principal beneficiaries.

Miscellaneous SEEDS—Clover 63 lbs. \$ Timothy, prime Blue Grass.

RAGS—Country mixed.

HONEY—White Clover.

Buckwheat.

MAPLE SYRUP, new.

CIDER—Country, sweet, bbi.

TALLOW.

H. CLAY EVANS, whom the Republicans have elected Governor of Tennesse, is a typical Southerner in appearance. He has the bushy locks and military mustache and imperial that suggest Kentucky origin.

PRECAUTIONS for the protection of the President of the French Republic have not been relaxed. The police bleycle corps is now employed in this service whenever M. Casimir-Perier drives about Paris. The English translation of the German Raiser's "Song to Aegir" was made by rro-fessor Max Muller, probably the most com-petent scholar in all England to make it. This was done at the Emperor's request.

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES has ed every campaign against the In lians in the last fourteen years. He is quick, de-cisive and a stern disciplinarian, out cour-teous and gallant withal. He was born in Massachusetts fifty-five years ago.

Dn. Talmage is said to receive \$500 for a lecture and sometimes \$1000. He makes more money out of his lectures than any other man on the platform. Dr. McGiynn, Joseph Cook and others of the same rank of lecturers comman i from \$100 to \$150.

Dr. Theodore R. Timey, inventor of the revolving turret first used on the historic Monitor, is living in Chicago at the are of seventy-two. He is also an inventor of ordnance, an enthusiastic astronomer and an accomplished writer of both pross an iverse.

LEWIS Y. GRAFF, one of the oldest menbers of the Commercial Exchange of Phila-delphia, sent his congratulations to Mayor-elect Strong, of New York City, on hearing the result. Mayor Strong, when a poor boy, was clerk in a country store in Onio under Mr. Graff.

ernor of Pennsylvania over William M. Sin-gerly, appeared eight or nine times on the same platform with his opponent while the campaign was in progress. They frequently introduced each other to their au tieness, and each voted for the other on Election Day. GENERAL DANIEL HASTINGS, elected Gov.

## Newspapers Seized in Turkey.

The recent edict calling for the seizure at the frontier of foreign newspapers containing the accounts of Armenian massacres, prohibits the eatry of every American newspaper in Turkey. This action on the part of the Turkish government is supposed to be due to the attitude assumed by the American press on the Armenian question.

## A Check to Cholera.

Previous reports from India, concerning the experiments with Dr. Haffkine's cholera inoculation, left the results of the tests in rather a doubtful position. But the last re-port of what seems a very fair test makes a very favorable showing of the protective sharacter of the inoculation.

## WEAR SIDE-LACED GAITERS.

Or Be Content to Be Out of the Peminine Although everybody wore side-

aced shoes twenty years ago, the style was generally regarded as a nuisance because of the tedious process of lacing. The shoes were neat-fitting, and always looked well on the feet, but here ago. on the feet, but because of the objec-tion named the button gaiter leaped into favor the moment it appeared, on account of its easy adjustment. According to a high authority on footwear, an improved side-lace shoe is likely soon to be introduced, some of the more fashionable makers already showing samples. One lace is used, the lower part being carried over and over, as in men's shoes, the upper zigzagging over small studs and being caught at the top by a



In this way the wearer can fasten her shoe as easily as she can her gloves. An imitation button lap is one of the favorite features of this

Keep the Devil away from the children, and he will soon be driven out of the world

### MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

THE WHOLESALE PRICES ARE GIVEN BELOW.] Grain, Flour and Feed. No. 1 red..... No. 2 red Oftn-No. 2 yellow ear, new. Mixed car. new No. 2 yellow shelled ATS-No. 1 white. No 2 white Extra No 2 white Light mixed YE-No 1 IYE—No J
No J western
LOUR—Minn, tancy patents
Fancy winter patents
Fancy straight whiter
Straight XXX bakers'
Rws flour Straight XXX bakers
Rye flour
LAY—No. 1 timothy.... No. 2
Mixed clover, No. 1
Locse timothy, from wagons
FEED\_No. 1 white Md., ton.
No. 2 White Middlings
Brown Middlings
Brown Middlings
Bran, bulk
STRAW—Wheat
Out

Dairy Products, SUTTER-Eigin Creamery..... Paney Country Hoil Low grade and cooking. HEESE-Onio new New York new Wisconsit Swiss Limburger, newmake.

Fruit and Vegetables. 45 50 1 75 1 00 1 00

Poultry, Etc. Live Chickens, & pair...... Live Chickens, y par Spring Chickens
Live Ducks, y pair.
Dressed Ducks, y ib.
pressed Chickens, y ib.
poung select
pressed Turkeys, y ib.
EGOS—Pa and Onlo, fresh
EGOS—Pa and Onlo, fresh EGGS—Pa and Onlo, fresh
FEATHERS—Extra live Geese, Fib
No. 1 Ex. Live Geese, Fib.
Country, large pa-Red

Miscellaneous.

CINCINNATI. FLOUR
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.
RYE No. 2
CORN—Mixed
OATS
EOGS
BUTTER—Ohio Creamery

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR. \$ 3 50 % 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red. 57 58
CORN—No. 2 Mixed 51 59
QATS—No. 2 White 37 38
BUTTER—Creamery, extra 25 26
EGGS—Pa Grats 44 NEW YORK.

22

FLOUR—Patents \$ 1
WHEAT—No. I Red.
RYE—State
CORN—No. 2
OATS—White Western
BUTTER—Ureathery
EGGS—State and Penn LIVE STOCK. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, PA

Prime, 1,460 to 1,600 lbs. \$ 5.00 \( \rightarrow 5 \) 22 Good, 1,280 to 1,400 lbs. \$ 5.00 \( \rightarrow 5 \) 22 Good butter. Good, 1,280 to 1,400 lbs. 4 75 Good butchers, 1,280 to 1,300 lbs. 4 25 Tidy, 1,000 to 1,1800 Pair light ateers, 900 to 1000 lbs. 3 25 Common, 700 to 900b. 2 90 поск Philadelphias 4 60 Best Yorkers and mixed 4 53 Common to fair Yorkers 4 40 Extra, 98 to 105 lbs. 2 85
Good, 85 to 98 lbs. 1 80
Fair, 75 to 85 lbs. 1 25
Common 59
Yearings. 1 30

Chicago, Cattle—Common to extra steers, \$2.75aa 25; stockers and tenders, \$2.00a.125; cover and bulls, \$1.00a.125; caives, \$2.50a.125; chosen are true, \$2.50a.125; chosen are true, \$4.00a.125; chosen are crited, \$4.00a.125; chosen are crited, \$4.00a.125; chosen are crited, \$4.00a.125; chosen are crited, \$4.00a.125; light, \$3.00a.135; pigs, \$2.36a.130. Sheep—inferior to choice, \$0.75a.100. lambs, \$1.75 \( \alpha \)

Cincinnati—Hogs—select shippers \$4.60to1.55; butchers \$4.50to1.55; fair to good packers \$4.50to1.55; fair to good packers \$4.50to1.55; fair to light \$4.50to1.55; common and rough \$4.0to1.55; Cattle good shippers \$4.50to1.55; good to choice \$4.50to1.55; fair to me than \$4.5to1.55; common \$1.75to1.55; Shippers \$4.50to1.55; good to choice \$1.75to1.55; common to lair \$4.75to1.55; common to lair \$4.75to1.55; common to lair \$4.75to1.55; common to lair \$4.75to1.55; common to fair \$4.75to1.55; common to fair

Wool.

Philapelfilla.—Wool continues quiet but steady; Ohio, Pointsylvania and West Virginia XX and above, 18,61%. X and above 17,61%; medium 20,62%; quarter blood, 20,82%; common, 18,62%. New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, etc., at 16c; X, 18,61%; medium, 20,62%; quarter blood, 20,82%; common, 18,62%; medium 22,62%; low at 22,62%; coa se, 28,62%, medium 22,62%; low at 22,62%; low at 22,62%; low medium, 18,7%; low medium, 18,1%; low medium, 10,1%; lo