TALMAGE'S SERMON.

HE AGAIN DISCUSSES A SEASONABLE TOPIC.

The Crack of the Sportsman's Gun—Hunting the Gains of the World—Religion Is Dividing the Spoil—A Resting Place—Religion Defined.

The Art of Hunting.

the forenoon service at the Brooklyn Tabernacle Sunday Rev. Dr. Talmage took for his subject a most seasonable one, "A Hunting Scene," the text being Genesis xlix, 27, "In the morning he shall devour the prey, and at night he shall divide the spoil."

A few nights ago 800 men encamped along the Long Island Railroad so as to be ready for the next morning, which was the first "open day" for deer hunting. Between sunrise and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day fifteen deer were shot. On the 20th of October our woods and forests resound with a shock of firearms and are tracked of pointers and setters, because the quail are then a lawful prize for the sportsman.

On a certain day in all England you can hear the crack of the sportsman's gun, because grouse hunting has begun, and every man that can afford the time and ammunition and can draw a bead starts for the fields. Xeuophon grew eloquent in regard to the art of hunting. In the far East people, elephant mounted, chase the tiger. The American Indian darts his arrow at the buffalo until the frightened herd tumble over the rocks. European nobles are often found in the fox chase and at the stag hunt. Francis I. was called the father of hunting. Moses declared of Nimrod, "He was a mighty hunter before the Lord." Therefore, in all ages of the world, the imagery of my text ought to be suggestive, whether it means a wolf after a fox or a man after a lion.

Old Jacob, dying, is telling the fortunes of his children. He prophesies the devouring propensities of Benjamin and his descendants. With his dim old eyes he looks off and sees the hunters going out to the fields, ranging them all day, and at nightfall coming home, the game slung over the shoulder, and reaching the door of the tent the hunters begin to distribute the game, and one takes a coney, and another a rabbit, and another a roe. "In the morning he shall devour the prey, and at night he shall divide the spoil." Or it may be a reference to the habits of wild beasts that slay their prey, and then drag it back to the cave or lair, and divide it among the young.

The World's Gain.

I take my text, in the first place, as descriptive of those people who in the morning of their life give themselves up to hunting the world, but afterward, by the grace of God, in the evening of their life divide among themselves the spoil of Christian character. There are aged Christian men and women in this house who, if they gave testimony, would tell you that in the morning of their life they were after the world as intense as a hound after a hare, or as a falcon swoops upon a gazelle. They wanted the world's plaudits and the world's gains. They felt that if they could get this world they would have everything. Some of them started out for the nearness of the world. They thought that the man who laughed loudest was happiest. They tried repartee and conundrum and burlesque and madrigal.

They thought they would like to be Tom Hoods or Charles Lambs or Edgar A. Poes. They mingled wine and music and the spectacular. They were worshipers of the harlequin, and the Merry Andrew, and the buffoon, and the jester. Life was to them foam and bubble and cachinnation and roystering and grimace. The were so full of glee they could hardly repress their mirth even on solemn occasions, and they came near bursting out hilariously even at the burial because there was something ludicrous in the countenance of the undertaker.

After awhile misfortune struck them hard on the back. They found there was something they could not laugh at. Under their late hours their health gave way, or there was a death in the house. Of every green thing their soul was exfoliated. They found out that life was more than a frolic. From the heart of God there blazed into their soul an earnestness they had never felt before. They awoke to their sinfulness and their immortality, and here they sit at sixty or seventy years of age, as appreciative of all innocent mirth as they ever were, but they are bent on a style of satisfaction which in early life they never hunted. The evening of their days brighter than the morning. In the morning they devoured the prey, but at night they divided the spoil.

Then there are others who started out for financial success. They see how limber the rim of man's hat is when it bows down before some one transpicuous. They felt they would like to see how the world looked from the window of a $4,000 turnout. They thought they would like to have the morning sunlight tangled in the headgear of a dashing span. They wanted the bridges in the park to resound under the rataplan of their swift hoofs. They wanted a gilded buldric, and so they started on the dollar hunt. They chased it up one street and chased it down another. They followed it when it burrowed in the cellar. They treed it in the roof.

Wherever a dollar was expected to be, they were. They chased it across the ocean. They chased it across the land. They stopped not for the night. Heating that dollar even in the darkness thrilled them as an Adirondack sportsman is thrilled at midnight by a loon's laugh. They chased that dollar to the money vault. They chased it to the Government Treasury. They routed it from under the counter. All the hounds were out—all the pointers and the setters. They leaped the hedges for that dollar, and they cried: "Hark away! A dollar! A dollar!" And when at last they came upon it and had actually captured it their excitement was like that of a falconer who had successfully flung his first hawk.

In the morning of their life, oh, how they devoured the prey! But there came a better time to their soul. They found out that an immortal nature cannot live on bank stock. They took up a Northern Pacific bond, and there was a hole in it through which they could look into the uncertainty of all earthly treasures. They saw some Ralston, living at the rate of $25,000 a month, leaping from San Francisco wharf because he could not continue to live at the same ratio. They saw the wizen and paralytic bankers who had changed their souls into molten gold stamped with the image of the earth, earthy. They saw some great soul in avarice turned into homunculi, and they said to themselves, "I will seek after higher treasure."

A Poor Thing to Hunt.

From that time they did not care whether they walked or rode, if Christ walked with them; nor whether they lived in a mansion or in a hut, if they dwelt under the shadow of the Almighty; nor whether they were robed in French broadcloth or in homespun, if they had the robe of the Saviour's righteousness; nor if they were sandaled with morocco or calfskin, if they were shod with the preparation of the Gospel. Now you see peace on their countenance. Now that man says: "What a fool I was to think I was content with this world! Why, I have more satisfaction in five minutes in the service of God than I had in all the first years of my life while I was gaingetting. I like this evening of my day a great deal better than I did the morning. In the morning I greedily devoured the prey, but now it is a resting and I am gloriously dividing the spoil."

My friends, this world is a poor thing to hunt. It is healthful to go out in the woods and hunt. It rekindles the luster of the eye. It strikes the brown of the autumnal leaf into the cheek. It gives to the rheumatic limbs the strength to leap like a roe. Christopher North's pet gun, the muckle-mou'd Meg, going off in the summer in the forests, had its echo in the winter time in the eloquence that rang through the university halls of Edinburgh. It is healthy to go hunting in the fields, but I tell you it is belittling and bedwarfing and belaming for a man to hunt this world. The hammer comes down on the gun cap, and the barrel explodes and kills you instead of that which you are pursuing.

When you turn out to hunt the world, the world turns to hunt you, and as many a sportsman aiming his gun at a panther's heart has gone down with the leaped claws of a wild you have been attempting to devour this world the world has been devouring you. So it was with Lord Byron. So it was with Coleridge. So it was with Catherine of Russia. Henry II went out hunting for this world, and its lances struck through his heart. Francis I aimed at the world, but the assassin's dagger put an end to his ambition and his life with one stroke. Mary Queen of Scots wrote on the window of her castle:

From the top of all my trust
Mishap hath laid me in the dust.

The Queen Dowager of Navarre was offered for her wedding day a costly and beautiful pair of gloves, and she put them on, but they were poisoned gloves, and they took her life. Better a bare hand of cold privation than a warm and poisoned glove of ruinous success. "Oh," says some young man in the audience, "I believe what you are preaching. I am going to do that very thing. In the morning of my life I am going to devour the prey, and in the evening I shall divide the spoil of Christian character. I only want a little while to sow my wild oats, and then I will be good."

Young man, did you ever take the census of all the old people? How many old people are there in your house? One, two or none? How many in a vast assemblage like this? Only here and there a gray head, like the patches of snow here and there in the fields on a late April day. The fact is that the tides of the years are so strong that men go down under them before they get to be 60, before they get to be 50, before they get to be 40, before they get to be 30. And if you, my young brother, resolve now that you will spend the morning of your days in devouring the world, the probability is that you will never divide the spoil in the evening hour. He who postpones until old age the religion of Jesus Christ postpones it forever.

Where are the men who 30 years ago resolved to become Christians in old age, putting it off a certain number of years? They never got to be old. The railroad collision, the steamboat explosion, or the slip on the ice, or the falling ladder, or the sudden cold, put an end to their opportunities. They have never had an opportunity since, and they never will have an opportunity again. They locked the door of heaven against their soul, and they threw away the keys. They chased the world, and they died in the chase. The wounded tiger turned on them. They failed to take the game they pursued. Mounted on a swift courser, they leaped the hedge, but the courser fell on them and crushed them. Proposing to barter their soul for the world, they lost both and got neither.

Dividing the Spoil.

While this is an encouragement to old people who are still unpardoned, it is no encouragement to the young who are putting off the day of grace. The doctrine that the old may be repentant is to be taken cautiously. It is medicine that kills or cures. The same medicine given to different patients, in one case it saves life and in the other it destroys it. This possibility of repentance at the close of life may cure the old man while it kills the young. Be cautious in taking it.

Again, my subject is descriptive of those who come to a sudden and a radical change. You have noticed how short a time it is from morning to night—only seven or eight hours. You know that the day has a very brief life. Its heart beats twenty-four times and then it is dead. How quick this translation in the life of men! Seven Benjamites! "In the morning they shall devour the prey, and at night they shall divide the spoil." Is it possible that there shall be such a transformation in any of our characters? Yes. A man may be at 7 o'clock in the morning an all devouring worldling, and at 7 o'clock at night by the grace of God be a peaceful, distributive Christian.

Conversion is instantaneous. A man passes into the kingdom of God quicker than down the sky runs zigzag lightning. A man may be anxious about his soul for a great many years; that does not make him a Christian. A man may pray a great while; that does not make him a Christian. A man may resolve on the reformation of his character and have that resolution going on a great while; that does not make him a Christian. But the very instant when he flings his soul on the mercy of Jesus Christ, that instant is justification, emancipation, regeneration. Up to that point he is going in the wrong direction: after that point he is going in the right direction. Before that moment he is a child of sin: after that moment he is a child of God. Before that moment devouring the prey; after that moment dividing the spoil. Five minutes is as good as five years.

My friends, you know very well that the best things you have done you have done in a flash. You have made up your mind in an instant to buy, or to sell, or to invest, or to stop, or to start. If you had missed that one chance, you would have missed it forever. Now, just as precipitate and quick and spontaneous will be the ransom of your soul. Some morning you were making a calculation. You got on the track of some financial or social game. With your pen or your pencil you were pursuing it. That very morning you were devouring the prey, but that very night you were in different mood. You found that all Heaven was offered you. You wondered how you could get it for yourself and for your family. You wondered what resources it would give you now and hereafter. You are dividing peace and comfort and satisfaction and Christian reward in your soul. You are dividing the spoil.

One Sabbath night at the close of the sermon I said to some persons, "When did you first become serious about your soul?" And they told me, "To-night." And I said to others, "When did you give your heart to God?" And they said, "To-night." And I said to still others, "When did you resolve to serve the Lord all the days of your life?" And they said, "To-night." I saw by the gayety of their apparel that when the grace of God struck them they were devouring the prey; but I saw also in the flood of joyful tears, and in the kindling raptures on their brow, and in their exhilarant and transporting utterances that they were dividing the spoil.

If you have been in this building when the lights are struck at night, you know that with one touch of electricity they are all blazed. Oh, I would to God that the darkness of your souls might be struck up, and that by one quick, overwhelming, instantaneous flash of illumination you might be brought into the light and the liberty of the sons of God!

Religion Defined.

You see that religion is a different thing from what some of you people supposed. You thought it was a decadence. You thought religion was maceration. You thought it was highway robbery: that it struck one down and left him half dead: that it plucked out the eyes; that it plucked out the plumes of the soul; that it broke the wing and crushed the beak as it came clawing with its black talons through the air. No, that is not religion.

What is religion? It is dividing the spoil. it is taking a defenseless soul and panoplying it for eternal conquest. It is the distribution of prizes by the king's hand — every medal stamped with a coronation. It is an exhilaration, an expansion. It is imparadisation. It is enthronement. Religion makes a man master of earth, of death and hell. It goes forth to gather the medals of victory won by Prince Emanuel, and the diadems of Heaven, and the glories of realms terrestrial and celestial, and then, after ranging all worlds for everything that is resplendent, it divides the spoil.

What was it that James Turner, the famous English evangelist was doing when in his dying moments he said: "Christ is all! Christ is all!" Why, he was entering into light. He was rounding the Cape of Good Hope. He was dividing the spoil. What was the aged Christian Quakeress doing when at 80 years of age she arose in the meeting one day and said: "The time of my departure is come. My grave clothes are falling off." She was dividing the spoil.

She longed with wings to fly away
And soar with that eternal day.

What is Daniel now doing, the lion tamer? And Elijah, who was drawn by the flaming coursers? And Paul, the rattling of whose chains made kings quake? And all the other victims of flood and wreck and guillotine—where are they? Dividing the spoil.

Ten thousand times ten thousand,
In sparkling raiment bright,
The armies of the ransomed saints
Throng up the steeps of light.

'Tis finished, all is finished,
Their fight with death and sin.
Lift, high your golden gates
And let the victors.

Oh, what a grand thing it is to be a Christian! We begin now to divide the spoil, but the distribution will not be completed to all eternity. There is a poverty struck soul, there is a business despoiled soul, there is a sin struck soul, there is a bereaved soul—why do you not come and get the gems of Christian character, the comfort, the joy, the peace, the salvation that I am sent to offer to you in my Master's name?

Though your knees knock together in weakness, though your hands tremble in fear, though your eyes rain tears of uncontrollable weeping—come and get the spoil. Rest for the weary. Pardon for all the guilty. Rescue for all the bestormed. Life for all the dead. I verily believe that there are some who have come in here downcast because the world is against them, and because they feel God is against them, who will go away saying:

I came to Jesus as I was,
Weary and worn and sad;
I found in him a resting place,
And he has made me glad.

Though you came in children of the world, you may go away heirs of Heaven. Though this very autumnal morning you were devouring the prey, now, all worlds witnessing, you may divide the spoil.

Some Familiar Names.

Siberia signifies "thirsty." Sicily is "the country of grapes." Caledonia means "a high hill." Asia signifies "in the middle," from the fact that ancient geographers thought it between Europe and Africa. Italy signifies "a country of pitch," from its yielding great quantities of black pitch. Hibernia is "utmost" or "last habitation," for beyond this to the westward the Phœnicians never extended their voyages. Britain is "the country of tin," great quantities being found in it. The Greeks call it Albion, which signifies either "white" or "high," from the whiteness of its shores or the high rocks on the western coast.

AN exchange contains an article entitled: "Why do people have poor teeth?" It is probably because they cannot afford to buy good ones.

CASH OF THE NATION.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TREASURER MORGAN.

Revised Figures Presented to Secretary Carlisle Giving the Condition of the National Treasury—Secretary Morton's Department—Internal Revenue Bureau Report.

Total Stock of Money.

United States Treasurer D. N. Morgan has submitted to Secretary Carlisle his annual report on the operations and condition of the treasury. It shows that the net ordinary revenues for the fiscal year 1893 were $385,819,628, an increase of $30,881,844 over those of the year before. The net ordinary expenditures were $383,447,554, an increase of $38,454,623. There was, therefore, a decrease of $7,572,779 in the surplus revenue, reducing them to $2,341,674. Including the public debt the total receipts were $732,871,214 and the total expenditures $773,007,998. The public funds amounted on June 30, 1892, to $786,351,895, and on June 30, 1893, to $746,538,655. After setting apart those sums of gold, silver and the United States notes which were held for the redemption of certificates of deposit and treasury notes there was left a reserve, or general fund, of $187,012,740 in 1892 and $168,167,391 in 1893. These amounts, however, included certain sums of certificates of deposit, bonds and coupons which were unavailable for any other purpose than the settlement of the treasurer's account, and which, if canceled, would have left an actual available working balance of $165,945,886 and $156,295,169 on the two dates, respectively.

By Sept. 30 this balance had been diminished to $149,250,208, owing to a deficiency in the revenue. In seven months, beginning with last December, upward of $81,000,000 was drawn out of the Treasury in redemption of notes, and the gold reserve was reduced during the same period by $29,000,000. During the next three months, with light redemptions and a deficiency of $19,000,000 in the revenue, the Treasury lost $15,000,000 of gold, but the reserve fell off only $2,000,000. The amount of gold during the fiscal year was the largest ever taken out of the country or brought into it in a like period, being upward of $108,600,000, and that $102,000,000 of it was drawn out of the treasury by the presentation of legal-tender notes. Most of the gold exported in former years was supplied by the treasury in exchange for gold certificates, and the report says that it is the first time that any considerable sums of notes have been presented for the metal. With the exception of an increase of $45,500,000 in the amount of treasury notes, issued in the purchase of silver bullion, and a decrease of $80,000,000 in the combined volume of gold certificates and currency certificates, there has been, the report says, no important change in the public debt.

According to the revised estimate the total stock of money of all kinds in the country on June 30 was $2,323,547,977, or nearly $31,000,000 less than at the same time last year. This contraction took place notwithstanding the addition of $45,500,000 to the stock of silver and an increase of $6,000,000 in the outstanding bank notes, and was caused by the export of gold. In July, however, there began a heavy return movement of the metal, supported by a rapid expansion of bank-note circulation. By the end of September the stock of gold was restored to what it was when the exports began. The total increase of the effective stock of money in the three months was no lower than $95,000,000, bringing it up to a figure much above the highest ever reached before. The treasurer remarks that this sudden contraction and expansion within the space of eleven months affords a striking illustration of the degree of flexibility possessed by the currency. The revised figures for the amount of money in circulation, that is outside the treasury on June 30, place it at $1,596,846,829, or about $6,000,000 less than it was a year before, leaving the fiscal year ended with October there was an increase of $125,000,000, a record altogether without parallel in the history of the country. The redemption of United States paper currency has been unusually heavy, amounting to $377,000,000 in the fifteen months ended with October.

During the last two fiscal years there was received nearly one-fifth of the whole estimated stock of silver, an improvement, the report says, that is expected to increase the popularity and usefulness of this part of the currency. Contrary to expectations, the Columbian souvenir coins have not proved popular. Some of them were never taken out of the Treasury and others have been returned for redemption. An arrangement has been in contemplation under which the half-dollars in the Treasury will be recoined at the expense of the management of the Exposition. It has not yet been decided what disposition is to be made of the quarter dollars of this coinage not disposed of.

SECRETARY MORTON'S REPORT.

The Head of the Agricultural Department Shows What He Has Done.

The Secretary of Agriculture, in his report submitted to the President, regrets the vague character of the department organization, which he says, "offers opulent opportunities for the exercise of the most pronounced paternalism," but he adds that there are many proper ways in which the Federal Government may legitimately serve the cause of agriculture. He devotes considerable space to a review of what he regards as an anomalous partnership between the Government of the United States and the governments of the respective States for the conduct and encouragement of State agricultural colleges and experiment stations. Referring to the sum appropriated for the use of State experiment stations, he says: "This appropriation is unlike any other public moneys legislated out of the treasury of the United States because there is no officer of the United States authorized to direct, limit, control or audit its itemized expenditures." He suggests that the stations should be entirely divorced from the department and the sum appropriated charged directly to them, or that the Secretary should have some power to direct and restrain their disbursements so as to insure a legitimate expenditure of the same. He adds that in view of the rumors that have obtained credence in some of the States and Territories to the effect that moneys appropriated to the stations have been diverted from their legitimate purposes, a thorough investigation should be made to demonstrate either the truth or falsity of such reports.

In addition to expenditures the Secretary states that his strenuous endeavor, in view of a depleted public treasury and of the imperative demands of taxpayers for economy in the administration of the Government, has been to "rationally reduce expenditures by the elimination from the pay rolls of all persons not needed for an efficient conduct of the affairs of the department." The distribution of seeds at the public expense is reviewed at length and its growth traced from the year 1839, when Commissioner of Patents Ellsworth obtained an appropriation of $1,000 for the purpose of collecting and distributing rare varieties of seed and for other purposes. He shows a considerable saving to have been effected in the purchase and the distribution of the seed this year.

The work of the Bureau of Animal Industry is reviewed in detail. The result of the Texas fever regulations is pronounced to be highly satisfactory, but to increase their efficiency it is suggested that a penalty should attach for violation of the department regulations by railroad companies transporting infected cattle. A further reduction has been effected by vessel inspection in the percentage of cattle lost at sea, the ratio being for the last year less than one-half of 1 per cent. The law at present does not provide for the inspection of horses imported into the country and an amendment in this respect is suggested. As regards meat inspection the microscopical inspection has been greatly reduced, the intention being to confine it rigidly to products intended for direct export to countries exacting the same. Promiscuous free distribution of publications is condemned, and the suggestion made that, after supplying certain copies free to libraries and educational institutions, a moderate price should be charged for the remaining copies. Of the weather bureau it is stated that the work has been carried on with improved efficiency and economy, a reduction in cost of maintenance of nearly 10 per cent. being effected, and estimates for the fiscal year being correspondingly reduced.

INTERNAL REVENUE REPORT.

Receipts for the Current Fiscal Year Will Be Less than the Estimates.

Joseph Miller, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has submitted to Secretary Carlisle his report of the operations of the bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, and also certain additional information relating to the collections made and work performed during the first three months of the current fiscal year. It is a long report of over 200 printed pages and includes a number of tables containing much statistical information on the operation of the bureau, some of which date back for thirty years. The report shows that the receipts from all sources of internal revenue have increased from $116,902,860 for the fiscal year 1888 to $161,064,989 in 1893. The estimates of the last commissioner of internal revenue were that the receipts of 1893 would reach $165,000,000, but owing to the general business depression Mr. Miller says this amount was not realized. He estimates that the receipts for the fiscal year will be $150,000,000.

The receipts for the fiscal year 1892 were $153,857,544. The receipts for 1893 were made up as follows: Spirits, $94,720,260, an increase of $3,410,276 over the previous year; tobacco, $31,889,771, an increase of $889,218; fermented liquors, $32,548,683, an increase of $2,511,530; oleomargarine, $1,670,643, an increase of $404,317; miscellaneous, $175,390, a decrease of $67,898. The receipts from internal revenue for he first three months of the fiscal year 1894 have been $36,874,402, a decrease of $5,519,143 as compared with the first three months of the fiscal year 1893. Of this decrease $3,830,858 has been in the taxes on spirits and $1,828,882 on tobacco. The cost of collecting the revenue during 1893 was $4,219,769. The expenses for the previous fiscal year were $4,315,946, being 2.80 per cent. of the collections. The estimated expenses for 1895 are $4,498,580.

Powderly Forced Out.

T. V. Powderly has resigned his position of General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor. He was unable to keep the debt-ridden ship in the line he had marked out for them, and this decisive move seemed the only thing left for him to adopt. Immediately after his resignation was offered at the meeting in Philadelphia, he left the hall, as he said, to attend to some personal business.

Overflow of News.

THE job printing firm of C. P. Kingsbury made an assignment at St. Joseph, Mo. The liabilities are $5,000; assets, $3,500.

SISTER DOMINICA and eight nurses of the Burlington, Ill., hospital disobeyed the mother superior and are therefore out of work.

THE ten Russian convicts were released at San Francisco, Cal., on an order from the Treasury Department with a warning to join no secret society.

BECAUSE of the non-arrival of a package containing $80,000 from the subtreasury at Citizens' National Bank, of Muncie, Ind., was forced to temporarily close its doors.

C. W. BOYNTON seeks to foreclose a $60,000 mortgage against the Kentucky Malting Company, of Louisville. The Sulzer & Vogt Machine Company wants the mortgage set aside.

A VERDICT was rendered in Brooklyn for $17,000 against S. V. White & Co., the brokers, in favor of Eugene Palmer, who charges that the firm has cheated in a transaction with White's Chicago house.

MRS. SARAH ROCKHILL, wife of the postmaster at Fort Wayne, Ind., is contesting the will of her mother, Mrs. Holt, by which $25,000 is given to her brother and nothing to herself. She alleges unsound mind and undue influence.

BRUCE'S BLOCK, a three-story brick building occupied by Bruce & Co., seed merchants, and Bertram & Co., hardware, was destroyed by fire at Hamilton, Ont. The loss on the building, $10,000; on stock, $28,000. Insurance not yet ascertained.

TARIFF REFORM BILL

PROVISIONS OF THE WILSON MEASURE MADE PUBLIC.

Free List Extended to Wool, Coal, Lumber, Salt and Iron Ore—Its Enactment Would End Reciprocity and Require Revision of Treaties.

Extensive Free List.

The new Democratic tariff bill has been given to the public, and, according to a Washington dispatch, its provisions fulfill every expectation that it might be a radical measure of reform. In many respects it is a surprise even to the Democratic members of Congress, as it is unprecedented in many of its provisions. The free list is of that illimitable scope sufficient to satisfy the most radical advocates of reform and the repudiation of the principle of reciprocity which has been the pride of the Republicans is decisive and emphatic. It will necessitate a readjustment of treaties with the six South American countries which enjoy practical or theoretical reciprocity with the United States. The bounty on sugar is to be repealed by easy gradations and will not reach its conclusive effect until after the end of the present century.

On and after the 1st of March, 1894, the following articles are to be added to the free list:

Bacon and hams, beef, mutton and pork, and meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for in this act.

Barytes.

All binding twine manufactured in whole or in part from thistle or tampico fiber, manila, sisal grass or sunn, of single ply and not measuring not exceeding 600 feet to the pound.

Birds, stuffed, not suitable for millinery ornaments, and bird skins, prepared for preservation, but not further advanced in manufacture.

Blue vitriol, or sulphate of copper.

Bone char, suitable for use in decorating sugars.

Coal, bituminous, and shale, and coal slack or cut; coke; coal tar, crude, and all preparations and products of coal tar, not colors or dyes, not specially provided for in this act.

Oxide of cobalt.

Copper imported in the form of ores; old copper, fit only for manufacture; clippings from new copper, and all composition metal of which copper is a component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act; regulus of copper and black or coarse copper, and copper cement, copper in plates, bars, rods or pigs, and ingots, and other forms, not manufactured, not specially provided for in this act.

Copperas, or sulphate of iron.

Cotton-ties of iron or steel cut to lengths, punched or not punched, with or without buckles, for baling cotton.

Diamonds, dust or bort, and jewels to be used in the manufacture of watches or clocks.

Yelks or eggs of birds, fish and insects.

Downs of all kinds, crude, not specially provided for in this act.

Fresh fish.

Furs, undressed.

Iodine.

Residuum from ore: Also the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites and sulphur and pyrites or sulphuret of iron in its natural state.

Lard.

Lemon juice; lime juice, and sour orange juice.

Mica, and metallic mineral substances in a crude state and metals unwrought, not specially provided for in this act.

Ochre and ochery earths; sienna and sienna earths; umber and umber earths, not specially provided for in this act.

Cotton seed oil, paintings, in oil or water colors, and statuary, not otherwise provided for in this act.

Plows, tools, and disc-harrows, harvesters, reapers, drills, mowers, horse rakes, cultivators, threshing machines and cotton gins.

Plush, black, for making men's hats.

Quicksilver.

Salt.

Silk, partially manufactured from cocoons or from waste silk, and not further advanced or manufactured than dyed or cured; noils.

Soap, all not otherwise specially provided for in this act.

Sulphate of soda, or salt cake, or nitre cake; sulphuric acid.

Tallow and oil grease, including that known commercially as De Graz or brown wool grease.

Straw.

Burr stone, bound up into millstones; free stone, granite, sandstone, limestone, and other building or monumental, except marble, unmanufactured or not specially provided for in this act.

All wearing apparel and other personal effects not in excess of $500 in value, without regard to their value, upon their identity being established under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Timber, hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars or piles; building timber, timber squared or sided; sawed boards, planks, deals and other lumber; laths; pickets and palings; shingles; staves of wood of all kinds; wood unmanufactured; provided, that if any export duty is laid upon the above-mentioned articles, or either of them, all said articles imported from said country shall be subject to duty as now provided by law.

Chair cane, or reeds, wrought or manufactured from rattans or reeds.

Weeds, namely, cedar, lignum vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all forms of cabinet woods, in the log, rough or hewn.

Bands of rattan, unmanufactured.

Briar root or briar wood and similar wood unmanufactured.

Heads and sticks of partridge, hair wood, pimento, orange, myrtle and other woods in the rough, or not further manufactured than cut into shapes suitable for canes, parasols, sun shades, whips or walking canes.

All wool of the sheep, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals, and all wool and hair on the skin. Noils, yarn waste, card waste, top waste, rags, and all including all waste, or rags, composed wholly or in part of wool.

Average Cut of 35 Per Cent.

The average cut in duties, says the Washington correspondent, is between 35 and 40 per cent., with no duty going beyond 50 per cent. ad valorem and very few coming up to that mark. The uniform substitution of ad valorem for specific duties makes it quite difficult in many instances to accurately estimate the extent of the cut until actual experience in importations gives some guide by which to go. The actual loss from additions to the free list can be computed on the basis of importations for the fiscal year 1892, but not for the year '93, because complete statistics are not at hand. When the two years are averaged it will probably appear that the additions to the free list will be to cut down revenues by $20,000,000 to $22,000,000; of this $8,000,000 may be placed to the account of free wool; coal will cause $1,000,000 deficiency; iron ore, $750,000; lumber, $900,000; salt, $400,000; silver lead ore, $850,000; flax straw, hemp, etc., $250,000. The duties on other articles which will go on the free list have ranged from $5,000 to $250,000. The total on the chemical schedule will be a heavy one.

Thuplae is not made free. The old rate of 1 cent a pound is fixed, and it is estimated that $11,000,000 may be secured, or $2,500,000 more than can be counted on under the present law. There has been great contention over woolens, but with few exceptions the rates run from 25 to 35 per cent. ad valorem, rarely rising to 40 per cent.

Antiquity of the Bagpipe.

A representation of the bagpipe was found in the ruins of Tarsus. The instrument was in use 2,000 years before the Christian era, and its origin is unknown.