#### LATER NEWS.

F. W. MORGAN, until recently one of the leading business men of Erie, Penn., committed suicide on the street of that city by shooting. He recently failed and his creditors stripped him of everything.

MR. FRANKLIN G. FISK, of Montclair, N. J., an old map engraver, was killed in front of his New York office by an ash barrel falling upon him from the third story of the

W. T. COLEMAN, the millionaire San Francisco merchant and canner who recently failed for \$3,000,000, has settled with his creditors on the basis of sixty per cent for secured and forty per cent for unsecured The payments will aggregate \$1,180,000.

VICE-PRESIDENT-ELECT MORTON and Mrs. Morton were extended a public reception at Indianapolis, Ind., while on a visit to Gene ral Harrison.

LYMAN PUSLEE, a Choctaw, has been executed at Alonka, Indian Territory, for the murder of his brother.

MISS ELIZA MCKAY, of Charleston, S. C., owner of the National Hotel, was struck and killed by a train at Banberg, S. C.

MR . Woods, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, was roasted alive in presence of hersix children. her dress having caught fire from a cook A MAN named McGairn and his niece, Miss

Quinlan, while attempting to cross the tracks at Dawson, Neb., were struck by a train and instantly killed. THE trestle work on the Waterworks stand pipe being erected at Stevens Point, Wis.,

fell, killing four men and seriously wounding two more. THE Georgia House of Representatives has

passed a bill appropriating half a million dollars for the common schools of the State. THE President pardoned 136 convicts during the fiscal year ended June 30 last and

granted amnesty, under the Edmunds law, in three cases. FIRE caused by the explosion of a lamp, destroyed the house at Quebec, Canada, oc-

cupied by a man named Groslouis. All of the occupants, Groslouis, his wife, daughter and an infirm old man named Richard Freeman, were burned to death.

THE Shah of Persia has opened the river Karun to navigation for ships of all nation-

COUNT DE LESSEPS and his colleagues have resigned their posts in connection with the Panama Canal Company. The Tribunal of the Seine has appointed M. Hue, Bandelot and Normandie as the judicial liquidators to wind up the affairs of the bankrupt com-

ALBECK'S woolen manufactory, at New munster, Germany, has been burned to the ground. Fifteen persons were killed and ten

MRS. KAUFFMANN and her daughter, Alma, of Berne, near Reading. Penn., poured a large quantity of hot tallow into a kettle, which contained a small quantity of water, and the explosion which followed killed them

HARVEY LUDDINGTON, a boy fifteen years old, killed his father at Hinsdale, N. Y., by throwing a chair at him, fracturing his

captured \$20,000 worth of opium shipped from Vancouver, British Columbia, and landed at Port Huron, Mich., from a

THE American Federation of Labor, which has been in session at St. Louis, has adjourned after re-electing Samuel Gompers President. It was decided to institute a general eight-hour movement in January, 1890. Poston will be the next place of meeting.

THE body of little Irene, youngest child of Dick Hawes, whose arrest and protection caused the tragedy at Birmingham, Ala., has been found in the lake at that place weighted down with railroad iron. Hawes showed no emotion when informed that the body had been discovered.

CRIEF-JUSTICE CHARLES E. BOYLE, of Washington Territory, died of pneumonia at

THE day set for the abolishment of all restrictions against entering Jacksonville, Fla., has passed. The return of those who left there in the early stages, of the yellow fever epidemic has been signalized by a big demonstration. The refugees returned by train, boat and private conveyances and afoot.

DURING the races at St. Londry, La., a family feud which has existed for several years between the Higginbothams broke out. I'm pushing on." As a result of the fight two of the participants were instantly killed and one, who was mortally wounded, died in a few hours. Four others, including an elderly woman, were

QUARTERS have been engaged for President-elect Harrison and his party at the Ebbitt House, Washington, for several days prior to the inauguration on March 4.

THE President has recognized Carolus Fridericus Prehn as Consul of Austria-Hungary at Galveston, Texas, and Harold Jackson as Vice-Consul of Denmark at Baltimore,

Ir is said at the Navy Department that the cruiser Chicago will be completed, including armament, in January.

THE Senate Committee on Military Affairs has agreed to report favorably a bill providing for the retirement of W. S. Rosecrans, with the rank of Brigadier-General.

MR. JOHN HENNIKER HEATON, member of the English Parliament, will visit the United States, and endeavor to have a bill submitted to Congress providing for the adoption of his scheme of universal penny postage.

Two boys, aged eleven and ofteen years respectively, sons of Mr. Herbert, a storeeeper at Ferry Point, Canada have been

Tax committee appointed by the French Chamber of Deputies to consider the bill postponing the payment of the Panama Canal Company's liabilities, has rejected the smeasure, thus destroying the last hopes of those who thought the company might be tided over the crisis.

TERRIBLE storms raged for three days in the Department of the Pyrenes-Orientales, France, flooding villages and causing wrecks

As the result of the strained relations be-ween Russia and Persia, the Russian Am-bassador to Teheran has been recalled.

# THE OYSTER WAR.

Battle Between Maryland's Navy and the Pirates.

Two Illegal Dredgers Sunk and Nine Lives Lost.

The flercest battle in the whole list of Maryland oyster wars has been fought, and the result was a victory for the State's oyster navy. Ever since the present season began the pirates have been "walloping" the State authorities. They have gone so far as to capture a police sloop, cut her rigging, send her crew ashore, and throw her guns overboard. They have depredated on the best beds and terrorized the whole bay. So belligerent did they grow that they attacked a passenger steamer and fired upon her, which is now the subject of official investigation. About the only thing the overtex pays accomplished was to kill a the oyster navy accomplished was to kill a dredger, wound two others, and get defeated on all occasions.

on all occasions.

Two weeks ago Governor Jackson said the rebellion should be put down at all hazard. Cannon were secured from the Federal Government. The largest steamer, the Robert M. McLane, named after the present Minister to France, was equipped with the big guns. The McLane is about 10 feet long, and is a trim vessel of good speed and substantial design. She was placed under the command of Captain Thomas Howard, who is the most determined and most efficient man in the force. For several days he has been roving around the bay. Last night he directed the steamer up Chester River. Within the mouth of the

the bay. Last night he directed the steamer up Chester River. Within the mouth of the river are rich oyster beds, which are forbidden by law to all dredgers.

The McLane proceeded carefully and quietly. Dredgers were heard at work along the bend of the river between Queenstown Creek and Carpenter's Island. Captain Howard ordered the cannon loaded and prepared for hostilities. At first he fired high to frighten the dredgers away. There were at least forty vessels, and they refused to retreat. The McLane drew closer, and then the pirates opened fire with their rifles. The McLane guns were directed at the rigging of the oyster boats, and great damage was done. The pirates tried to surround the steamer, but the McLane wiggled out of the network of boats. network of boats.

n bolder plans were attempted. Two Then bolder plans were attempted. Two of the larger vessels approached, one from either side, the others holding back as the reserve. Captain Howard saw the design. He did not fire, but ordered full steam on and ahead. Forward the steamer plunged and, almost before the dredgers knew what had happened, the prow had struck the vessel Julia Jones amidships and left a gaping wound. The steamer and left a gaping wound. The steamer and left a gaping wound. The steamer turned quickly and charged for the other boat, the Mahoney. The collision was decisive and the Mahoney went to the bottom. Cries for help arose from the crews on these disabled boats and they were promptly rescued.

Captain Rice, of the sloop Mahoney, one of the sunken vessels, tells a thrilling story of the battle. He says that his crew of nine men were on the forward deck when the

men were on the forward deck when the steamer bore down upon them. He declares his vessel was not engaged in piracy, but was only seeking a harbor from the ugly night outside in the bay. All his crew were either drowned or crushed to death. Nine men were drowned from the two boats.

By this time the pirates had got enough. The cannonading was something new to them. They were accustomed to rifle talls, but not to Federal cannon. In the haste to escape several of the boats ran ashore. The McLane followed one up and captured her. The Captain and crew of the captured vessel were arraigned before Justice Goldsborough at Centreville and fined \$100 and costs. The Centreville and fined \$100 and costs. The crews of the sunken boats were placed in jail. The Captains of both of the boats es-

The McLane is riddled with bullets, every UNITED STATES Custom House officers aptured \$20,000 worth of opium which was figured. Mate Frazier of the McLane was figured. Mate Frazier of the McLane was shot in the fleshy part of the arm, and another bullet grazed his head. The engineer had a narrow escape. There were six men on the steamer, while the enemy and nearly 200. The whole affair took place in the dark, and some very tall stories are told of the engagement. One of the captured oysternen asserts that the plan was to surround the McLane and burn or sink her and make prisoners of all her crew. was to surround the McLane and burn or sink her and make prisoners of all her crew. Captain Rice escaped from his boat and came to Baitimore. He said his rudder was torn away by a cannon shot, and that the execution of the shot was terrible. "This sort of thing continued for two hours," he said; "then she changed her tactics and came directly toward us. As soon as she got close we opened fire. She didn't reply, but continued coming toward us at full speed. She struck the Julia Jones, cutting her nearly in two. As she struck she discharged the cannon directly on the deck. As soon as she freed herself from the wreck she backed out and then charged directly on us and ran my vessel down." He cried for all to jump for their lives. He did so, and got away. The crew were captured.

Quick at Figures. Fond Mother-Well, Harold, how are you succeeding at college?

Harold-The professor says I am getting well up in figures.

"Yes; I used to be seventh in my class, and now I stand sixteenth. Oh,

## THE MARKETS.

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"PRETTY BOY'S" AMUCK.

A Drunken Montana Indian's Triple Murder and Suicide.

A terrible tragedy, resulting in the death of four persons and the fatal wounding of a fifth, has occurred at Fort Epeck Indian Agency in Montana. For upward of a week "Pretty Boy," one of the Yankton Sioux tribe, had been loaded with liquor. Agent Cowan endeavored to discover "Pretty Boy's," source of supply, but in vain. The Indian not only managed to get all the whisky he wanted, but had some to spare, and this he distributed among the younger bushs at the agency.

and this lie distributed among the younger bucks at the agency.

This "Pretty Boy" made a murderous at tack upon his squaw. Seizing a stick of fire wood he dealt the helpless creature a blow wood he dealt the helpless creature a blow on the head which cut a deep gash in the scalp and fractured her skull. Not satisfied with this, the bloodthirsty brute, crazed by the liquor he had imbibed, jumped upon the prostrate body of the squaw, and taking a knife out of his belt made prepara-tions to scalp her.

By this time a crowd of nearly one hundred Indians had gathered around the two.

In the crowd were a number of Indian police, In the crowd were a number of Indian police, who rushed upon "Pretty Boy" and dragged him from the body of the squaw. This so enraged "Pretty Boy" that, shaking off his captors, he ran to his tepee and secured a Winchester rifle and at once opened fire on the police, instantly killing two of them and fatally wounding a third.

He then proceeded to where his squaw was lying, and placing the muzzle of the rifle between her lips, fired four shots, literally blowing the woman's head to pieces. This done, the red villian attempted to effect his escape, firing repeatedly at the Indians, who

escape, firing repeatedly at the Indians, who were in pursuit of him.

Finding escape impossible, he halted on the brow of a hill about a mile from the agency, and after severing the arteries in his wrist with his hunting knife, shot him-elf through the heart, death being instan-taneous.

#### A PENSION BILL.

Synopsis of the Measure Introduced by Senator Hiscock.

In the United States Senate, Senator Hiscock, of New York, has introduced a bill providing for the pensioning of soldiers and sailors of the late war who suffered disability as follows: All those who have lost both feet or both hands, or one foot and one hand, or having totally lost the sight of both eyes, or the sight of one eye, the sight of the other eye having been totally lost previously, or have been disabled by wounds or disease so as have been disabled by wounds or disease so as to require the constant aid and attendance of one or more persons, \$72 per month; all persons who, in like manner, have been totally disabled for the performance of any manual labor, or have lost an arm at the shoulder joint, or a leg at the hip joint, or so near the joint in either case as to prevent the use of an artificial limb, or have been permanently disabled in an arm or a leg or hand or foot, so as to be disabled in a degree equal to the said loss of an arm at the shoulder, or leg at the hip, \$50 per month; all those who in like manner have lost an arm at or above the elbow joint, or a leg at or above the knee joint, or so near the joint, in either case, as to prevent the use of an artificial limb, \$40; all those who have lost a hand or foot, \$35. It also provides that all those who have been disabled by wounds or disease for the performance of manual labor, in a degree next inferior to the class totally incapaciated for the performance of any incapaciated for the performance of any manual labor, heretofore rated at \$34, shall receive a pension of \$36 per month.

#### THE LABOR WORLD.

GRAINING seems to be going out of style. LABOR strikes are occurring throughout

An eight-wheel locomotive costs about ALL the Pittsburg furnaces are in tull blast.

about 12,000 women belong to the Knights

THE strike on the Montana Union road has

KRUPP is erecting a large gun foundry at Jekaterinoslaw, Russia. JACKSONVILLE (Fla.,) cigarmakers make \$15 and upward a week.

PITTSBURG steel is being used for manufacturing in Great Britain. CEDAR loggers on the Florida gulf coast usually command \$2 a day.

In the jewelry and glove trades the K. of L. has advanced wages forty-five per cent. BALTIMORE oyster canners pay out \$1,500,-000 every year in wages to their employes.

THERE are over a thousand women and girls in Pittsburg who work in the iron

New South Wales employs nearly 1300 persons in her telegraph and 3000 in her post-offices. THE Boston Labor Leader announces the formation of the Brotherhood of Railway

Some 17,000 unemployed workingmen are on the eve of reviving the Trafalgar square troubles in London.

There is a wide spread discontent among the working people in the manufacturing districts of Belgium.

The spring of 1800 is the time set by car-penters and joiners for making a combined effort for an eight-hour day. THE third annual convention of the Silk Workers National Union will be held in Paterson, N. J., during January.

A Lowell, (Mass.) croquet company re-cently shipped three carloads of croquet sets from their works to California.

THE Amalgamated Society of Carpenters confers more benefits on its members than any other labor organization in the world. A CARPENTER'S union which has been formed in Birmingham, Ala., will shortly build fiself a hall to be used only by labor

Philadelphia leads all other cities in the file making industry. Thirteen firms, em-ploying over 700 persons, are engaged in the business.

THE champion city of labor organizations is Toronto, Canada, which has eighty of them, and all hold weekly or fortnightly meetings.

Two of the most prominent champions of labor in Congress failed of re-election to the next House—Weaver, of Iowa, and O'Neil, of Missouri.

ABOUT 25,000 employes of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad are affected by the recent order for the reduction of wages and the hours of labor. THE name of the new organization to be started by T. B. Barry, the expelled K. of L. Executive Officer, will be "The Brotherhood of United Labor."

A COACHMAN'S club has been formed in New York, and its membership is rapidly in-creasing. It has a sick benefit fund, a burial fund and a widows' relief fund.

President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, announces that he will vigorously support the proposition to inaugurate a new eight-hour movement in 15%.

The recent act of the bakers of St. Thomas, Canada, is said to be without precedent. The breadmakers of that town have reduced the price of their loaves one cent on account of the fall in the price of wheat.

THE American Flint Glass Workers' Union came into life July 1, 1878, with eleven local bodies. At present it embraces eighty-three local unions and over 6000 members, with barely seventy-five men in the trade outside the Union.

### SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

The Senate.

The Senate.

5th Day.—The following bills were introduced: For the pensioning of soldiers and sallors of the late war who suffer disability; providing that the salaries of the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States shall be as follows: To the Chief Justice, \$20,500; to each Associate Justice, \$20,500; and a bill appropriating \$242,157 for the payment of the residue of prize money due the survivors of Flag Officer Farragut's fleet... A resolution was discussed for a thorough investigation of the present relations of this country to the Samoan Islands, and for an inquiry into the extent of the obligations which the United States incurred under existing treaties with those islands...The Tariff bill was then discussed by Messra. Sherman and Mc-Pherson.

Pherson.

6TH DAY.—A resolution was agreed to calling on the Secretary of War for an account of the expenditures made by the late Gen. Hancock in entertaining French officers at Yorktown celebration.... The Senate bill for the relief of the Eric Railway Company was passed. The Senate then resumed conwas passed.... The Senate then resumed con-sideration of the Tariff bill, the pending question being Mr. Harris's amendment to

question being Mr. Harris's amendment to reduce the duty on beams, girders, etc., from 1-1-10 cents per pound to 6-10 of a cent. The clause was discussed by Messrs. Vest, Aldrich and Sherman. Mr. Harris's amendment was rejected by a vote of 29 to 20. The rate was then, on motion of Mr. Vest and with the support of Mr. Allison and the Republicans, fixed at one cent per pound.

TH DAY.—The Union Pacific Funding bill was called up, but the tariff bill being under consideration it had to give way. The pending question was the amendment offered by Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, to admit hoop or band iron (cotton ties) free of duty. A running debate over this was continued throughout the session, indulged in by Messrs. Hiscock, Reagan, Berry and Jones. The cotton tax amendment was rejected by a vote of eighteen to twenty-three.

eighteen to twenty-three.

STR DAY.—The debate over the Senate
Tariff bill was prolonged throughout the entire day. Messrs. Vest and Berry spoke in
opposition to some of its clauses.

The House.

6TH DAY.—The following bills were introduced: Granting a pension of \$12 a month to honorably discharged soldiers and sallors who are sixty years of age; to punish crimes against the electoral franchise; to repeal the Interstate Commerce law; for a constitutional convention in the Territory of North Dalvis, for the construction of two dyna-Dakota; for the construction of two dynamite cruisers to cost \$2,000,000 each, for the construction of an armored cruiser, a lightship at Sandy Hook, and the construction of a bridge across the Detroit River at Detroit; reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General in reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General in the United States Army, and for the admission of the State of Idaho...Mr. Holman introduced a resolution of inquiry regarding the use of money in the recent campaign... The District of Columbia Appropriation bill was passed....The Committee on Pensions reported favorably a bill to pension Mrs. Sheridan at \$3500 per year...A resolution providing for fortifications at New York, San Francisco and other ports was represented.

san Francisco and other ports was represented... The House then proceeded to consider the Pension Appropriation bill. This occasioned no debate, and it was also passed. The Day.—The discussion of the Direct Tax bill was continued without action.

Str Day.—The completed River and Harbor bill was reported. bor bill was reported. It appropriates \$11,-906,850 ... The Direct Tax bill was discussed during the entire afternoon, and a vote was reached at 4.20. The bill was passed by a

9TH DAY .- The Committee on Military Affairs reported the bill authorizing the re-tirement of John C. Fremont as a Major-General. Private calendar...The House passed a bill for the adjudication by the Court of Claims of the old settler or West Court of Claims of the old settler or West Cherokee Indian claims. (The amount in-volved is \$400,000.)...The House in Com-mittee of the Whole considered the Oklahoma bill. An amendment providing that the un-occupied lands west of the 16th degree of west longitude shall be open to settlement only by the consent of the Cherokee Indians, or any other tribe or tribes having interest therein, was rejected—38-129. Mr. Mo-

or any other tribe or tribes having interest thereis, was rejected—33-129...Mr. McCreery succeeded to the Chairmanship of the Foreign Affairs Committee, made vacant by Mr. Belmont's resignation. He therefore resigned the Chairmanship of the Committee on Frivate Land Claims. The Speaker thereupon designated Mr. Glover, of Missouri, for the position...Mr. Butterworth introduced a resolution for the admission of the Canadian provinces as States of the Union.

10th Day.—The House, in Committee of the Whole, discussed the Nicaragua Canal bill. Messrs. Cox. Spinola, Payson and Bland spoke on the measure... A resolution for a holiday recess until January 7 was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means...

The Legislative, Executive, and Judical Appropriation bill was reported to the House by Mr. Randall. It carries with it an appropriation of \$20,802,245, being \$138,195 less than the bill for the current fiscal year and \$285,340 less than the estimates.

## AMERICAN SHIPPING.

Report of the United States Commissioner of Navigation.

The report of C. B. Morton, United States Commissioner of Navigation, shows that the total tonnage of the country required to be included in his statistics amounts to 4,191,915 tons, and that the American merchant marine is second only to that of Great Brit-ain. While it is true that the foreign-going ain. While it is true that the foreign-zoing tonnage is decreasing, the domestic or coast was tonnage is decreasing. The building of sailing vessels in the United States constitutes a large part of the business here; but in other countries that branch of the industry continually decreases. The tendency at present is largely to use barges towed by steamers, instead of sailing vessels. In this country foreign ships wrecked upon these coasts, are eagerly bought up and converted into barges. Statistics show that the size of vessels built constantly increases.

Statistics show that the size of vessels built constantly increases.

The tournage of the United States in the foreign trade continues to slowly decrease. In 1856 such tonnage was 2,348,385 tons. Last year, for the first time, it was reduced to six figures, namely, 983,412 tons.

Regrets are expressed that the questions involved in the Fisheries dispute between the United States and Canada have not been settled by regotiation. The Commissioner says that it seems that the time has now arrived when Retaliation is in order, and the Canadians should be taught that two can play a game of obstruction to the laws of trade and comity.

## MEAL DUST EXPLODES.

Four Men Killed and a Block of Buildings Burned.

Three men were killed, one fatally injured and a number of people badly bruised and shaken up in Chicago by an explosion of mean dust which completely wrecked the three-story brick building occupied by David Oliver as an out meal mill. Several adjoining buildings were also badly shattered. The explosion was a terrific one, the shock being felt a mile away. The buildings in the immediate vicinity were struck with flying bricks and timbers, and nearly every pane of window glass within a radius of six blocks was smasshed.

Almost before the rumble of the explosion died away, flames sprang up from the wrecked mill, and the whole place was soon ablaze. The fire spread with incredible rapidity, and when the first fire companies reached the scene they found a block of roaring flames to contend with.

John Holmes was blown out of the window and found about sixty feet, away from the mill. He was lying on a pile of brick with his face fearfully mangled and his body a sickening mass of burns and bruises. The losses will aggregate \$150,000. Eight horses were burned to death. shaken up in Chicago by an explosion of mea;

## SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR DECEMBER 23.

Lesson Text: "Ruth's Choice," Ruth i., 16-22-Golden Text: Ruth 1., 16-Commentary.

The book of Ruth, with its record of her devotion to the God of Israel and the great blessing He bestowed upon her, is a delightful resting place after the book of Judges with its record of the many backslidings of lyrael and consequent conversion by their Israel and consequent oppression by their enemies. The first verse tells us that it was in the days of the judges that the events of this book transpired, and some think as early as the time of Gideon.

16. "And Ruth said, entreat me not to leave these or to return from following after

16. "And Ruth said, entreat me not to leave thee or to return from following after thee." Elimelech signifies "my God is king;" and Bethlehem-Judah signifies "the house of bread and praise;" and it seems very strange to see these people of the true God going out to the Moabites (for the Moabites were the enemies of Israel, Deut. xxiii... 3, 4), even though there was a famine in the land. The God who fed Israel forty years in the wilderness could find some way to provide for His people even in time of famine. Elimelech and Naomi did not go into the land of Moab to glorify God, nor to seek His honor among that people, nor to seek His woodrous works. and Naomi did not go into the land of Moab to glority God, nor to seek His honor among that people, nor to seek His wondrous works. Wedo not read of anything they did to honor God among the Moabites those ten years; and now that Naomi is returning to the land and people of the only living and true God, instead of encouraging Orpah and Ruth to forsake the land of idols and go with her, we find her urging them both to remain in Moab, and in the case of Orpah she is successful. But Ruth, for some cause, is determined to forsake Moab and idolatry and cleave to the God and people of Israel. Perhaps the life of Naomi was better than her testimony, and Ruth had seen in her that which commended the God of Israel; or it may be that the prophecies of Balaam had come to her ears with power; or the tidings of the death of and mourning for Moses in the land of Moab; but whatever it was, we praise God for the whole hearted turning from idols to serve the living and true God of this Gentle woman. The clinging of Ittal, the Gittite, to David the king, as he fled from absalom, was somewhat similar; and also the words of Elisha to Elijah (Il Sam. xv. 21; Il Kings ii, 2-5). May such be our words to Lord Jesus, and may we "with purpose of heart cleave unto the Lord" (Acts xi, 23).

17. "The Lord to so to me, and more also, if aught but death part thee and me." Taking the words of these two verses together.

if aught but death part thee and me." Taking the words of these two verses together, they certainly indicate on the part of Part ing the words of these two verses together, they certainly indicate on the part of Ruth full identification with Naomi at any cost; and we are reminded of the testimony of Paul at Casarea, on his last journey to Jerusalem; "I am ready, not to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem for the name of the Lord Jesus." (Acts xxi., 13.) "I count not my life dear unto myself, so that I might finish my course with joy, and the ministry which I have received of the Lord Jesus." (Acts xx., 24). Both of these testimonies, the latter one given at Miletus. Lord Jesus." (Acts xx. 34). Both of these testimonies, the latter one given at Miletus, Paul proved by his after-life that he meant with his whole heart. Peter said: "Lord, I am ready to go with thee, both into prison and to death" (Lu. xxii. 33), but in a few hours he denied that he knew the Lord. It is not what we say had what

and to death" (Liu xxii. 33), but in a few hours he denied that he knew the Lord. It is not what we say, but what we really mean, and prove by our lives, that amounts to anything: and Roth proved by her deeds that these strong ass-rtions of love and devotion to Naomi, and her God, and her people, were indeed from her heart. May our lives prove an equal devotion to our Lord Jesus.

18. "She was steadfastly minded to go with her." Or, as in the margin, she strengthened herself to go: it is the same word that is translated courageous, or of good courage, in Deut xxxi, 6, 7, 23; Josh. 1, 6, 7, 9, 18, etc., and in Fs. xxvii, 14; xxxi, 24, we are promised that if we wait on the Lord he will strengthen our hearts. In Luke xix, 51, me are told that when the time was come for Jesus to be received up. He steadfastly set His face to go to Jerusalem; and if we would be steadfast and unmovable, abounding in the work of the Lord, it must be by steadfastly fixing our eyes and our be by steadfastly fixing our eyes and our

be by steadfastly fixing our eyes and our hearts upon Him as we see Him in His lowly life at Nazareth. His rejected, slandered and despised public life, His death in our stead on Calvary, His resurrection, ascension and continued intercession for us, and Historicus reappearing for which we wait. Thus as we labor in His harvest field He will drop many a handful on purpose for us (ii, 16), and we shall know Him as our kinsman and Redeemer, a mighty man of wealth.

19. "They came to Bethlehem." About six miles south of Jerusalem; there Rachel died and was buried when Benjamin, youngest of Jacob's sons, was born, of whom Moses said: "The beloved of the Lord shall dwell in safety by Him; and the Lord shall dwell in safety by Him; and the Lord shall dwell in safety by Him; and the Lord shall dwell in safety by Him; and the Lord shall dwell between His shoulders" (Deut. xxxiii., 12); and of the trike of Benjamin came Saul of Tarsus (Rem. xi.,1), the great apostle to the Gentiles. At Bethlehem was born David, the man after God's own heart; and there also was born David's greater son, Jesus, who is yet to sit on David's greater son, Jesus, who is yet to sit on David's greater son, Jesus, who is yet to sit on David's greater son, Jesus, who is yet to sit on David's throne. It was a blessed man after God's own heart; and there also was born David's greater son, Jesus, who is yet to git on David's throne. It was a blessed thing for Ruth to come to Bethlehem, and it proved to her a true house of bread. The God of Israel is Jesus, the Son of David, the True and Living Bread, and if we abide in Him and eat Him we shall know by faith now, and by sight at His coming what the full meaning of Bethlehem is.

20. "The Almighty hath dealt very bitterly with ma." As the women said: "Is this Naomi?" she replied, "call me not Naomi (which signifies "pleasant,") but call me Mara" (which signifies "bitter"), giving this as her own reason for the new name. Now in this she does not talk like a humble child of God, but manifests a rebellions spirit against the Lord and His dealings with her.

of God, but manifests a rebellious spirit against the Lord and His dealings with her. Some one has said truly that she blames the Almighty when all He did was graciously to bring her home again, making Moab prove a Mara lest she should die and be buried there. When we, of our own accord, and to please ourselves, wander away from God, and He in Hislove chastens us to bring us back and closer to Him, it is no mark of a child of God to talk of His dealing bitterly with us; rather let us say: "It is the Lord: let Him do what seemeth to Him good" (I Sam. iii., 18), and if bereaved, let us say: "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken a way; blessed be the name of the Lord" (Job i., 21).

21. "I went out full, and the Lord hath brought me home again empty." Now she speaks truly. Of her own accord she went out, and the Lord had to bring her home; the sheep wandered, the shepherd sought and found. However full we may be, if we wander away from God He will permit the devil soon to empty us, that we may be led to think of the Father's house and the abundance there; thus it was with the prodigal of Luke xv., and thus it ever will be with the child of God who wanders from the Father's house of bread. How long it took to empty the prodigal we are not told; it took to empty the prodigal we are not told; it took to empty and is now undergoing the emptying process, why not return at once and receive the welcome that awaits you, lest the Lord in His wisdom still further testify against you. "He doth not afflict willingly, nor grieve the children of men, but, though He cause grief, yet will He have compassion, according to the multitude of His mercies" (Sam. iii, 32, 33). When He does chasten it is for our profit, that we may be partakers of His holiness, and then are we able to say "it is good for me that I have been afflicted; that I might learn Thy statutes" (Heb. xii.

"It is good for me that I have been afflicted; that I might learn Thy statutes" (Heb. xii, 10; Ps. cxix, 7ii.

22. "Out of Mond to Bethlehem." That was ten thousand times better than out of Bethlehem to Meab; and although Naomi comes back without husband or sons, the Lord overruled her wanderings to bring into great honor a Gentile woman who became a bride of the kinsmen Redeemer, the mighty man of wealth. Is there not a pacture here, a foreshadowing, of the wanderings of Israel from their own land because of sin, resulting in the bringing in of a Gentile bride for the great kinsman Redeemer, the mighties man of wealth earth ever saw, Israel's long rejected king. The origin of the Mondites was drunkenness and crime; the origin of every son of Adam is sin, and all are by nature

children of wrath; is it not true that those who call themselves children of God are more often found among the world's people for the sake of their fellowship than to win them to Jesus, by whose precious name we profess to be called! Is it therefore any wonder that so few seem to come forth with that devotion to Christ which Ruth showed to Naomi and her God! Let us pray carnestly, and with the whole heart seek and manifest a supreme devotion to the Lord Jesus Christ.—Lesson Helper.

#### NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

The ostrich feather is again in vogue. Applique trimmings are exceedingly fashionable.

Chrysanthemums are fashionable corsage flowers. Brocades are in increased demand for

evening dresses. Bracelets and bangles are on the top

wave of popularity. White angora sets are once more de-eidedly fashionable.

Round waists and belted waists are popular for home dresses.

A Baltimore bride's dress was designed by the bridegroom.

Kate Field's latest lecture is on "The Gospel of the Grape." Persian and oriental patterns lead,

both in silk and woolen goods. Cord of heavy tinsel is used to edge the brims of felt hats and bonnets.

Dark velvet hats in Directoire or Gainsorough styles are very much worn. House dresses for afternoon wear are now made just long enough to touch the

Belva Ann Lockwood sent a congratulatory telegram to President-elect Harrison.

In several places in the West large bee farms are managed entirely by Mrs. Harrison wears a bustle and is a

firm believer in the practical value of that article. Basques are simply shaped at the back, while the fronts are most elaborately trimmed.

Some of the new tea gowns are trimmed down the front with a band of ostrich feathers.

In this country the practice of phar macy by women is likely to make great headway before long.

Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, who now lives in Paris, has become devoted to the American game of poker. Mrs. Albert H. Moore, a noted Phila-

delphia society leader, is the possessor of diamonds valued at \$50,000. Beaver cloth raglans, trimmed with braid and fur, are the popular winter morning wraps for young ladies.

Ostrich feather muffs are imported this season to carry with ostrich boas that are worn with dressy toilets. "The high heel is going," says an exchange. Yes, it is always going. It clatters on the pavement all day long.

Close-fitting sieeves, reaching nearly to the elbow, are still very fashionable and are made in lace and beaded tulie. Velvet is to be more popular this season than ever, many very elegant toilets being made up entirely in this material. One of the most tashionable combinations for evening wear thi

be the revival of the old Continental colors, buff and blue. Belted blouse waists of the surah silk or jersey wool are worn by young girls and misses, and are similar in style to

those worn by ladies. If Queen Victoria were a private lady she would be known as Mrs. Wettin, that being the family name of her late husband, Prince Albert. Seciety people will be shocked to learn that down in Charleston, S. C.

the colored boys braid their mules' tails with chrysanthemums. Surplice revers are becoming very fash-ionable for street dress, and they appear in a variety of new forms, usually inclos-

ing plain, narrow vests. Gimps and galioons, dull silks and moires and broad and narrow ribbon are now the favored dress trimmings. Plush and velvet are seldom used.

The best blankets made in this country come from the manufactory of a woman in northern Vermont and bring a higher price than any other brand.

The richest black costumes have a skirt of velvet with a Directoire coat of brocade that has figures so large that one design covers the entire breadth. The most approved bodices for tailor

costumes resembles those of riding habits in cut. They differ greatly, however, in the matter of garniture. The polka dance was introduced into England about 1844. It was invented

between 1830 and 1834 in Bohemia, and obtained its name in Prague in 1833. A model of a reaper at the recent Cincinnati Centennial, in the Government Department, was ticketed as the inven-

tion of Elizabeth Smith, of New Jersey. The Queen Regent of Spain has got a young Iri h woman, Miss Georgina Davenport, as a governess to the King. Thus she avoids offending any political

A favorite combination costume has a Directoire polonaise of golden brown cloth, which is worn over a skirt of dark green bordered with golden brown beaver.

The open hemstitch is now utilized as a garniture for the toilet, being used to complete the border pattern and broad hem which complete the finish of the modern skirt. Fur trimmings, when used upon dress

skirts, are arranged in lengthwise rows upon the front and sides. When used upon coats it is restricted to the fronts, Three women in England hold posts as medical superintendents of the female postoffice clerks; one in the general

postoffice, London, one in Liverpool, and one in Manchester. A clever young colored woman, Miss Edmonia Lewis, of Washington, District of Columbia, now studying art in Rome, has just finished and sent to the United States a beautiful statue of St. Charle

It was Mrs. Mackey who started the fashionable fever for black underwear by wearing it under a wondrous ball gown of black tulle with diamond orna-ments, that she wore in Paris at a private fancy ball, at which she per-