SUNK BY A SNAG.

The Steamer Paris C. Brown Wrecked at Hermitage, La.

The Ninth Mississippi River Disaster in Three Weeks.

A dispatch from New Orleans, La., says: The ninth steamboat accident on the Mississippi or its tributaries in this vicinity in the past three weeks has just occurred in the sinking of the Paris C. Brown, of the New Orleans and Ohio River line, near Hermitage, about 160 miles above New Orleans and four

The Brown, while passing Hermitage, was signaled by the Steamer Oliver Beirne to land there. The Brown waited for the Beirne to back out. As the latter did so she attempted to land, but struck a snag or some other constraint. other obstruction. It went completely through her hull, broke her hog chains in two, the cabin fell in, and the vessel col-lapsed and became a complete wreck within two or these minutes

lapsed and became a complete wreck within two or three minutes. The shock of the accident aroused every one in the boat, and the passengers and crew rushed to the front to see what means of es-cape there was for them. Nothing could be done to save the Brown, and it was evident that she would be at the bottom of the river in a very few minutes. The Captain ordered the crew to cut the lifeboats loose and launch them. launch them.

Fortunately the accident was seen by a resident of Hermitage, William Glass, who happened to be on the river bank at the time. He sprang into his skiff and rowed to the sinking steamer, which was only a few yards from shore. He took the lady passen-gers, chambermaids and others to the land, returned and carried the other passengers

ashore and a number of the crew. The river was filled with hogsheads, lumber and other wreckage from the steamer, and therefore difficult of navigation. The crew who were not taken off by Glass's skiff. endeavored to reach the land by means of these floating articles, but, although the distance was very short, nine of them were carried away into midstream by the strong current of the river and drowned.

current of the river and drowned. One of the passengers, a man named Mitch-ell, from Vicksburg, could not be found, and is supposed to have been locked in his state-room at the time the steamer went down. The Brown sank within a fe s minutes of the accident, only the top of the pilot house and a portion of the "texas" being visible. Ste is a complete loss, and so is her cargo. A cabin passenger named Miller, from Vicksburg; one of the cabin crew named William Mitchell, from Gallipolis, Ohio; Iadies' cabin man William Marshall. of Cincinnati; barber and porter, names unknown, from Cincinnati;

of Chemnati; barber and porter, names unknown, from Cincinnati; James Harrison, second pantryman, from Memphis; William Taylor, night watchman, from Cincinnati; John Bo'an, shiner, from Cincinnati; Suel Grey, fireman, of Cincin-nati; Abraham Mitchell, fireman, of New Orleans ware lost Orleans, were lost,

The cabin passengers saved were: Dr. Gra-ham and wife of Pawtucket, R. L.; Messra. Donly and Shafer, and another cabin passen-ger and wife, names unknown, of Boston, and Ben Jolly, of Bayou Paul. A lof the crew, ex-cept as above stated, are accounted for and saved. One of the cabin boys got to the river bank, but could not climb up the slippery mud, fell back into the river and sank before

sistance could be rendered him. The Brown left for Cincinnati on Friday evening at 5 o'clock. Her cargo consisted of about 400 tons, mainly sugar and molasses,

of about 400 tons, mainly sugar and molasses, and she picked up about 300 tons on the river on the way up. She had fifteen passengers aboard her when she left here. She was owned by Cartain A. M. Hallidav, of New Orleans, and Captain Chris. F. Young, her clerk, who was in command at the time of the accident. She was valued at 255,000, and insured for \$14,000 in the in-surfance agency of George W. Neare, of Cin-cinnat.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

ANNA DICKINSON is forty-six. LEO XIII., the Pope, is seventy-eight. SECRETARY BAYARD has a strong bent for farming.

FERDINAND DE LESSEPS was born Novem-ber 19, 1805.

VICE-PRESIDENT-ELECT MORTON is a Con-gregationalist.

GLADSTONE has just celebrated his seventy ninth birthday.

BISMARCK, Gladstone and Disraeli were all born on Friday. JOHN BRIGHT, the English statesman, in

gradually recovering. HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW carries a life

insurance of \$500,000, PRESIDENT-ELECT HARRISON has taken out

KUANG-HSC, the young Emperor of China, has thirty cooks and as many doctors in his

MR. SIK, the Corean representative a Washington, plays the banjo with consumentative at mate skill.

ALPHONSE DAUDER, the French novelist, is nearly sixty years of age, but does not look it by at least ten years.

THERE are five Grand Dukes Nicholas, three Grand Dukes Michael and two Grand Dukes Alexis, Sergius, George, Alexander and Constantine.

THE humorists of Congress are Allen, of Mississippi; Tarsney, of Michigan; William E. Mason, of Illinois, and William G. Laid-law, of New York.

VICTORIA WOODHULL has purchased a house in France for \$400,000, in which she hopes to found an institution for the free ation of women.

THE only two members of the Congress of 1839 now living are H. M. Watterson, father of Henry Watterson, and P. F. Thomas, of Maryland.

IT is said that the Sultan of Turkey aspires to a literary career, and has ordered the poet laureate of the Empire to affix the royal sig-nature to his poems hereafter.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, editor of Harper's Weekly, is laid up with a lameness caused by water on the knee. The trouble was brought about by over-exertion in playing tennis last summer.

OSMAN DIGNA is a Frenchman, or of French descent, formerly a merchant at Sua-kin. His name was Vinet before he abjured it and his religion to marry one of the late Mahdi's numerous daughters.

THE latest story about Henry M. Stanley is that he is enamored of a charming Phila-delphia widow, and that her coldness is of such a phenomenal degree that it has driven him again to the burning lands of Africa.

HADJI SULYMAN SABA, of Constantinopl who died the other day, was ninety-eight years of age when he took his last wife, and lived to be 132. He had sixty sons and nine daughters and seven wives, and survived them all.

The senior lady among the wives of the justices of the Supreme Court is Mrs. Miller, whose social experiences in Washington extend back to 1862. She is of English parent-age, her father having been a Baptist min-ister in Bristol.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, the historian of GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, the Instorian of the African race in America, has recently returned from Europe laden with the fruits of a long search through the libraries of the Old World for matter pertaining to Tous-siant POuverture, the San Domingan hero.

JAMES A. STEWART, the newly elected mayor of Griffin, Ga., is one of the youngest mayors on record, his twenty-second birth-day having been celebrated in August last. He is the son of Congressman J. D. Stewart, who was greatly surprised when he heard of his hor's election his boy's election.

JOHN WANAMAKEE, the millionaire merchant prince of Philadelphia, has a deep-seated objection to sitting for a portrait. He has repeatedly declined overtures of his family and friends who are anxious to secure a counterfeit presentment, and up to the present time it is not known that his features have been transferred to paper in any regu-

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

RB

Subject:

TEXT: "Godlin

hich is to come,"

The Senate.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS. The Senate. The Senate convened sgain as the holiday recess had terminated. A quorum was present.... The following petitions, me-moralis and resolutions were presented; Re-monstrating against any action of Congress looking to the admission of Utah as a State; to probibit distranchisement on account of sex; for the suspension of the purchase of silver bullion and of the coinage of silver dollars; in favor of including in the next census statistics of surviving soldiers of the late war; in favor of woman suffrage in the territorier; and a resolution, which was adopted, asking the President to transmit to Congress any correspondence that may have been had with Great Britain concerning the seal fisheries in or near Bebrings Straits, especially as to the seizure of any vessel of the United States or other county.... The Senate then resumed consideration of the Tariff bill, Mr. Allison going back to para-graph 134, as to chains, moved to a mend it by reducing the rate on chains "less than three-eights of one inch in diameter" from 3 to 29, cents per pound. Mr. Vance moved to amend the amendment by making the rate thirty per cent ad valorem. Mr. Vance's amendment was rejected—yeas 19, may 21--and Mr. Allison's amendment was agreed to without a division. The bill was then taken up at the point. The bill was then taken up at the point where it had been left when last before the Senate (schedule L, cotton manufactures), the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Vest to re-duce the duty on cotton thread, yarn, warps, etc., "valued at not exceeding twenty-five ents per pound," from ten cents per pound to thirty-five per cent, ad valorem. There were no nearbined the Tariff bill, and three and one half pages of the measure were disposed of in committee of the whole during the five ordening party of Port Hudson was favor. Mr. Haw-ley's bill authorizing the presontation of meals to the survivors of the foriorn hope storming party of Port Hudson THE BRO things, having prom is and of that which iv., 8.

metalis to the survivors of the forform hope storming party of Port Hudson was favor-ably reported. IGTH DAY.-Mr. Edmunds's resolution in regard to foreign interference in Central America in the construction of ship canals was reported favorably....Mr. Sherman re-ported a resolution calling on the President for information regarding recent occurrences in Hayti....On motion of Mr. Aldrich, the Senate rules were so amended as to include among the persons entitled to the privileges of the floor the President-elect and the Vice-President-elect....Mr. Hoar introduced a bill to reorganize and equalize the rank and pay of Naval officers....The Tariff bill was again discussed. A motion by Mr. Vance to amend paragraph 323, referring to Hamburg edgings, by reducing the rate from forty-five cents per pound and fifteen per cent. ad va-lorem to forty per cent ad valorem, gave rise to debate, which was continued at great length and was participated in by Messra. McPherson, Dawes, Coke, Reagan and Mor-gan. Mr. Vance's motion was rejected and the bill laid aside. gan. Mr. Vance) the bill laid aside.

17TH DAY.-Mr. Sherman called up the joint resolution declaring the sense of Con-gress in relation to the connection of European Governments with an interoceanic canal, and asked that it be passed immediately. After discussion the resolution went over till Mon-After discussion the resonation went over the address day.... The Seeate resumed consideration of the Tariff bill at the cotton schedule.... Vari-us amendments were offered, but they were all rejected $b_{\overline{y}}$ the usual party vote, and when the paragraph referring to faces was reached the Senate adjourned.

The House.

The House. 167H DAY, -- The River and Harbor Jbill was discussed....Mr. Springer introduced a joint resolution for the admission of the States of Arizona and Idabo. Referred.... Two important amendments to pension laws were passed. One of them provides that the fee of examining surgeons shall be \$2 in each case, whether for an origi-nal examination or a re-examination; the other is designed to relieve claimants for increase of pen-ions from a heavy burden of the other is designed to reheve can have to increase of pen-ions from a heavy burden of expense to which they are now subjected.... Mr. Springer introduced a joint resolution proposing a Constitutional amendment which extends the Presidential term to six years. and makes the President ineligible for re-election. It abolishes the Electoral College and provide for a direct vote of the people. 17_{TH} DAY.—An attempt was made to amend the rules so that for the remainder of the session the introduction of bills shall not be in order on the first and third Mondays of each month. After several hours had been spent in filibustering over this measure, a spent in filibustering over this measure, a motion to adjourn was carried. ISTH DAY. — The House passed the Nicara-gua Canal bill by a vote of 157 to 34. There was no debate, and all the amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole were ratified by the House except one. The amend-ment offered by Mr. Wilson, of Minnesota, providing that no certificate of stock shall be issued until at least ten per cent. shall be paid for in money was agreed to....Mr. Reed then called up the resolution abolishing the call of States for the introduction of bills for then called up the resolution abolishing the call of States for the introduction of bills for reference on "suspension" Mondays. The filibusters resumed their tactics in order to defeat consideration of this measure and nothing further was accomplished.

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opening year a beroic way ong in God and dy of Catiline ound far us to lie irit de-

down and let the events of the tra-us, but to go forth in a Christian termined to conquer. The papers were made out, and you have just entered into business partner ships, and others of you take higher postions in the commercial establishment where you were engaged, and others have entered upor new enterprises, and there were last week in these cities ten thousand business changes. these cities ten thousand business changes. You are expecting prosperity, and I am de-termined, so far as I have anything to do with it, that you shall not be disappointed, and therefore I propose, as God may belp me this morning, to project upon your atten-tion a new element of success. You will have in the business firm, frugality, patience, in-dustry, perseverance, economy—a very in the business firm, fruganty, patience, in-dustry, perseverance, economy—a very strong business firm, but there needs to be one member added, mightier than them all, and not a silent partner either—the one in-troduced by my text: "Godliness which is profitable unto all things, having the prom-ise of the life that now is as well as of that which is to come "

I suppose you are all willing to admit that Godiness is important in its eternal rela-tions; but perhaps some of you say: "All I tions; but perhaps some of you say: "All I want is an opportunity to say a prayer be-fore I die, and all will be well." There are a great many people who suppose that if they can finally get safely out of this world into a better world, they will have exhausted the entire advantage of our holy religion. They talk as though religion were a mere nod of recognition which we are to give to the Lord Jesus on our way up to a heavenly manifor: recognition which we are to give to the Lord Jesus on our way up to a heavenly mansion; as though it were an admission ticket, of no use except to give in at the door of heaven. And there are thousands of people who have great admiration for a religion of the shroud, and a religion of the coffin, and a religion of the hearse, and a religion of the schroud, who have no appreciation of a religion for the bank, for the farm, for the factory, for the warehouse, for the jeweler's shop, for the broker's office. Now, while I would not throw any siur on a post-mortem for the broker's office. Now, while I would not throw any slur on a post mortem religion, I want this morning, and on the first Sabbath of the new year, to culogize an ante-mortem religion. A religion that is of no use to you while you live, will be of no use to you when you die. "Godliness is profitable unto all things, having the prom-ise of the life that now is as well as of that which is to come." And I have always noticed that when the grace is very low in a man's heart be talks a great deal in prayer meetings about deaths, and about coffins, and about churchyards. I have noticed that the healthy Christian, the man who is living

about churchyards. I have noticed that the healthy Christian, the man who is living near to God, and is on the straight road to Heaven, is full of jubilant satisfaction, and talks about the duties of this life, under-standing well that if God helps him to live right He will help him to die right. Now, in the first place, I remark that God-liness is good for a man's physical health. I do not mean to say that it will restore a broken down constitution or drive rheaumado not mean to say that it will restore a broken down constitution, or drive rheuma-tism from the limbs, or neuralgia from the temples, or pleurisy from the side: but I do mean to say that it gives one such habits and mean to say that it gives one such habits and puts one in such condition as is most favor-able for physical health. That I believe, and that I avow. Everybody knows that buoyancy of spirit is good physical advan-tage. Gloom, unrest, dejection are at war with every pulsation of the heart, and with every respiration of the lungs. It lowers the vitality, it sackens the circulation, while exhilaration of spirit pours the very balm of heaven through all the currents of life. The scene of insecurity which sometimes hovers over an unregenerate man, or pounces upon him with the blast of ten thousand trumpets

mightier arb evil habits th or Uiysses, an ever held the cannot go forth and contend succ and co armed with uptorn m known men into whose spirit the the Gospel of Christ came, un position was entirely changed with two merchants in New Y were very antagonistic. They had do they could to injure each other. They They were the same line of business. One of the erchants was converted to God. Having en converted, he asked the Lord to ach him how to bear himself toward t business antagonist, and he impressed with the fact that it was his when a customer asked for certain of goods which he had not, but which the his opponent had, to recommend to to that store. I suppose that is him to

him to go to that store. I suppose that is about the hardest thing a man could do; but being thoroughly converted to God, he re-solvel to do that very thing, and being asked for a certain Rind of goods which he had not he said: "You go to such and such a store, and you will ge it." After awhile, merchant number two found these customers coming so sent, and he found also that merciant number one had been brought to God, and he sought the same religion. Now they are good friends and good neighbors, the grace of God entirely changing their disposition. "Oh," says some one. I have a rough, jagged, impetuous nature, if religion can't do anything for me." Do the know that Martin Luther and Robert Newton and Rich-ard Baxter were impetuous, all-consuming

and Baxter were impetuous, all-consuming natures, yet the grace of God tarned them into the mightiest usefulness? A manufac-turer cares but very little for a stream that slowly runs through the meadow, but a strong slowly runs through the meadow, bit a strong torrent that leaps from rock to rock, and rushes with mad energy through the valley and out toward the sea. Along that river you will find fluttering shutles and grinding mill and flashing water wheel. And a nature, the swiftest, the most rugged and the most tremendous, that is the nature God turns into greatest usefulness. Oh, how many who have been pugnacious, and hard to please, and irascible, and more bothered about the mote in their neighbor's eye than about the beam like ship timber in their owu eye, who have been entirely changed by the eye, who have been entirely changed by the grace of God, and have found out that "God-liness is profitable for the life that now is as well as for the life which is to come." Again I remark that religion is good for a

well as for the life which is to come." Again I remark that religion is good for a man's worldly business. I know the general theory is, the more business the less religion, the more religion the less business. Not so, thought Dr. Hans, in his "Biography of a Christian Merchant," when he says: "He grew in grace the last six years of his life more than at any time in his life; during those six years he had more business crowd-ing him than at any other time." In other words, the more worldly business a man has, the more opportunity to serve God. Does religion exhilarate or retard worldly busi-ness' is the the practical question for you to discuss. Does it hang like a mortgage over the farm? Is it a bad debt on the ledger? Is it a lien against the estate? Does it crowd the door through which customers come for broadcloths and silks? Now, religion will hinder your business if it be a bad business, or if it be a good business wrongfully con-ducted. If you tell lies behind the counter, if you use false weights and measures, if you put sand in suzar, and beet-juice in vinegar, and lard in butter, and sell for one thing that which is another thing, then religion will in-terfere with that business; but a lawful business, lawfully conducted, will find the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ its mightiest auxiliary. Belizion will give an equipoise of spirit, it Religion will give an equipoise of spirit, will keep you from ebullitions of temper-an you know a great many fine businesses has been blown to atoms by bod usinesses has -and been blown to atoms by bad temper-it will keep you from worriment about frequent loss, it will keep you industrious and prompt, it will keep you back from squantering and dissipation, it will give you a kindness of spirit which will be easily distinguished from that mere store courtesy which shakes hands violently with you, ask-ing about the health of your family when there is no anxiety to know whether your child is well or sick! But the anxiety is to know how many dozen cambrid pocket handkerchiefs you will take and pay cash down. It will prepare you for the practical duties of every-day life. I do not mean to say that religion will make us financially rich, but I do say that it will give us, it will assure us of a comfortable sustenance at the start, a comfortable subsistence all the at the start, a comfortable subsistence but the way through, and it will help us to direct the the bank, to manage the traffic, to conduct all our business matters, and to make the most insignificant affair of our life a matter of vast importance glorified by Christian perinciple. principle. In New York city there was a merchant hard in his dealings with his fellows, who had written over his banking house, or his count-ing-house room: "No compromise." Then when some merchant got in a crisis and went down-no fault of his, but a conjunction of evil circumstances-and all the other mer-chants were willing to compromise-they would take seventy-five cents on the dollar, or differents or twenty cents-coming to chants were willing to compromise-they would take seventy-five cents on the dollar, or fifty cents, or twenty cents-coming to this man last of all, he said: "No compro-mise: I'll take one hundred cents on the dol-lar, and I can afford to wait." Well, the wheel turned, and after a while that man was in a crisis or business, and he sent out his agents to compromise, and the agents said to the merchants: "Will you take fifty cents on the dollar?" "No." "Will you take anything?" "We'll take one hundred cents on the dollar. No compromise." And the man who wrote the inscription over his counting-house died in destitution. Oh, we want more of the kindness of the Gospel and the spirit of love in our business enterprises! How many young men have found in the religion of Jesus Christ a pactical help? How many there are in this house to-day who could testify out of their own experience that Godliness is profitable for the life that now is. There were times in their business career when they went here for help, and there for help. were times in their business career when they went here for help, and there for help

Christians do not fully test the value of the r religion. They are like a farmer in Cali-fornia, with infteen thousand acres of good wheat land and culturing only a quarter of an acre. Why do you not go forth and make the religion of Jesus Christ a practical affair every day of your business life and all this year, beginning now, and to-morrow morning putting into practical effect this holv religions and demonstrating in your life that Godiness is profitable here as well as hereafter ? How can you cet along without this re-Christians do not fully test the value of the

How can you get along without this re-ligion! Is your physical health so good you do not want this divins tonic! Is your mind so clear, so vast, so comprehensive that you do not want this divine inspiration? Is your mondify humines so theorempty actability do not want this divine inspiration? Is your worldly business so thoroughly established that you have no use for that religion which has been the help and deliverance of tens of thousands of men in crises of worldly trouble! And if what I have said this morn-ing is true, then you see what a fatal blunder it is when a man adjourns to life's expira-tion the uses of religion. A man who post-nones religion to sixty years of age gets re-ligion fifty years too late. He may get into the kingdom of God by final repeatance, but what can compensate him for a whole lifetime unalleviated and un-comforted! You want religion to-day in the training of that child. You will want religion to-morrow in dealing with that Western customer. You wanted re-ligion yesterday to curb your temper. Is your arm strong enough to best your way

in the training of that child. You will want religion to-morrow in dealing with that Western customer. You wanted re-ligion yesterday to curb your temper. Is your arm strong enough to best your way through the floods? Can you without being encased in the mail of God's eternal help go forth amid the assault of all bell's sharp-shooters? Can you walk alone across these crumbling graves and amid these gaping earthquakes? Can you, waterlogged and mast-shivered, outlive the gale? Oh how many there have been who, postponing the religion of Jesus Christ, have plunged into mistakes they nevercould correct although they lived eighty years after, and like serpents crushed under cart-wheels, dragging their mauled bodies under the rocks to die; so these men have fallen under the wheel of awful calamity, crushed here, destroyed forever, while a vast multitude of others have taken the religion of Jesus Christ into every-day life, and first, in practical business affairs, and secondly, on the throne of heavenly triumph, have il-lustrated, while angels looked on and a uni-verse approved, the gloriovs truth that "Godliness is profitable unto all things, hav-ing the promise of the life which now is as weil as of that which is to come."

JACOB STYEE is a stalwart farmer of the Conestoga Valley, Pennsylvania. No healthier people than Farmer Styer and his good wife can be found in all Eastern Pennsylvania. They own a magnificent farm and are prosperous, but a blight has fallen upon their beautiful home that is as sad as it is strange and unaccountable. Their four grown children have all died of consumption at the family homestead, and yet the parents have arrived at a good old age with not a sign of disease of any kind. Annie Styer was a beautiful girl of 20 years of age. She was well formed. and appeared in the pink of health, but she suddenly became ill, and in a short time was a corpsc, having died of pulmonary exhaustion. This was two years ago. A year later Sallie and Fannie, 18 and 19 years of age, died in the same manner after being suddenly stricken. Now Adam, 17 years of age, is dead. A 12-year-old daughter is not expected to live, and the remaining two sons are looking forward to an early death of the same dreaded discase. The doctors are puzzled, as none of the Styers' relations ever died of consumption.

PERSONAL points about Harrison: He wears a No. 7 hat. He wears a 64

A happy New Year to and a There is a gloomy an pass waiting for the events of op to come upon us, and there a l of going out to meet them, st ong fearing nothing. When the b dy was found on the battle field in in advance of all his troops an enemy; and the best way is not down and let the events of life tra-us. batt to go forth in a. Christian sive way of

had but a poor 1888 vi FRENCH mushrooms are becoming very scarce.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THERE are 1899 students in Harvard University. KENTUCKY reports an excess of female

population.

WEST VIRGINIANS want their State called "Kanawha."

YELLOW FEVER is rampant at Port-au-

Prince, Hayti. THERE are 500) homeless women and girls in New York city.

EVERY year will have a nine in it now

until the year 2000.

LAST year 1356 people died of delirium tremens in England.

CALIFORNIA'S silk product this season wil! not be over 1000 pounds,

LAND in the centre of New Haven, Conn.,

is worth \$1000 per front foot. THE greyhound Fullerton has been sold at auction in England for \$4250.

MAN electric railroad is to be built from Dover, N. H., to Berwick, Me.

THE total exports of American apples this eason is fully 1,000,000 barrels. PNEUMONIA is said to be on the increase

from year to year in the large cities.

SOUTHERN pig iron is slowly forcing its way into the Pittsburg (Penn.) market.

The overheated flue, as a destroyer of pub-lic buildings, did not make its customary record in the autumn of 1885.

THE boomers are booming Oklahoma again and expect to move on the Territory on the first of February.

THE United States furnishes seventy-five per cent. of the lard consumed in Canada.

BALLOONS and parachutes have been sent to Suakin for the use of the British troops.

THE Connecticut tobacco crop for 1898, though small, was a remarkably good one.

Over 100,000 dogs are used in snuggling long the frontier between France and Beigium

A NEW political organization called the "Commune of 1899" has been formed in Paris.

THE American Society for the Prevention of Crueity to Children is to be duplicated in England.

For the first time in years the Czar of Russia sent a friendly Christmas greeting to

the Pope. " THE number of war veterans in Verm is 6571, and the amount yearly paid to them is 8832,101.

THE drinking saloons in Berlin number one to every 112 inhabitants; in Heidelberg one to eighty-seven.

JIM CURRY, the Texas desperad who has murdered mineteen men, has at last on sent to prison for a long term.

Tuz German army consists of 3,513,416 completely drilled fien not counting the re-serves and the Laudsturm.

Ir is reported that one hundred of the lead-ing business men of Donver, Col., will at-tend the inauguration at Washington dressed

THERE are 2800 members of the Michigan Anti-horse Thief Fociety, and during the past year they did not have a cent's worth of property stolen.

OSMAN DIGNA has 1000 men and five guns t Handoub, Egypt, where, it is esserted by esserters, he intends to make another prmidable stand against the Egyptians and

CONTAGIOUS form of sore chroat has en out among the Mexican children of alific County. New Mexico, and it is that 200 deaths have occurred in the

MME, ALBANI is Queen Victoria's favorite singer.

ROPERT MANTELL is presenting "Mon bars" in Canada, DIXEY'S "Adonis" is nearing its two thou-

sandth performance. MME. TREBELLI, the famous French con-

tralto, is recovering from a paralytic stroke Inving's new version of "Mscbeth" at the London Lyceum was only a partial success.

MME. MODJESKA refused a salary of \$1500 a week to join the Booth-Barrett combina-

THE Duchess of Cambridge pays a well known vocalist \$4000 a year, to sing to her

daily. At the Theatre au der Wien, Vienna, "The Yeomen of the Guard" is announced to be sungtin German.

placed on the retired list. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., claims to be the largest railway center in the South. PATT charges more every year for her ab-solute farewell warbling. She is now singing in England for \$5500 a night. he is now singing

omfortable sum of \$180,000 for a season of Italian opera in Buenos Ayres.

MARY ANDERSON is understood to have concluded an engagement for another Ameri-can tour under H. E. Abley's management. MME. BERNHARDT has declined an offer of

\$4600 from the Sultan of Turkey for a single performance at his palace at Constantinople JOSEPH WHEELOCK has been engaged to play Macduff to the Macbeth of Charles Coghlan and the Lady Macbeth of Mrs. Langtry.

THE oldest musical society in the world. the Antlitzgenelischaft, has just celebrated its 270th anniversary at St. Gall, in Switzerland, with great eclat.

AGREEABLE to the wishes of the German Emperor the theatres have resolved to abol-ish all French theatrical terms which have

crept into the language. EDWARD FOY, who has recently made such a hit in New York, is the only comedian of prominence who ballies recognition by his "make-up" on the stage.

SARA JEWETT, who used to be leading lady at the Unior. Square Theatre, New York city, is recovering her health, and will reap-pear on the stage next season.

RUBENSTRIS has written a cantata to cele-brate the preservation of the Crar and Crarina in the recent railway accident. It will be given in St. Fetersburg.

IT has been definitely settled that Mrs. James G. Elaine, Jr., will go on the stage, probably under the management of Daniel Frohman, of the New York Lyceum.

This year there will be a celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Verdi's debut as a composer. Mis first opera "Oberto di San Buonafacio," was produced at Milan, on November 17, 1859.

It is reported that Denman Thompson con-templates keeping "The Old Homestead" on the boards of the Academy of Music in New York for three years. Its present prosperity would indicate a long stay.

As a steady tonic for the amity between Germany and Italy, Kaiser William has ordered each regimental band to play at least once a week the march of the Bersaglieri and the Italian Infantry march.

THE next comic opera that will be brought from Europe is are by Franz von Suppe that has been successively produced in Vienna. It is entitled "Die Jagd mach dem Gluck," literally, "The Eunt Aftor Luck."

The building No. 16 Gramercy Park, New York city, presented by Edwin Booth to the recently organized Players' Club, of which he is President, has been converted into an elegant and commodious club house. It was formally opened on New Year's Eve.

TENNESSEE three per cent. bonds have addenly gone up from sixty to seventy-five ents, and it is claimed that large blocks of

197H DAY.-Mr. Reed called up the resolu-tion to abolish for the remainder of the session the call of States for the introduction of bills on the first and third Monday of each month. The House filibustered over the measure during the entire day's session.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIES. Comparison of New Enterprises

During the Past Three Years. A comparison of the new enterprises organ-

Ized in the South during the last three years makes a most instructive exhibit.

	1003.	1001	1000
ron furnace companies.	19	29	28
fachine shops and foun-			
dries	129	103	68
gricultural implement			
factories	16	25	11
lour mills '	142	135	92
otton mills	70	71	9
urniture factories	98	55	23
as works	27	35	24
Vater works	84	88	43
arriage and wagon fac-			
tories	63	44	16
lectric light companies.	122	83	34
fining and quarrying			
enterprises	460	563	174
Wood-working factories			
including saw and			
planing mills, sash and			
door factories, stove			
factories, etc	796	726	448
ce factories	57	96	50
Canning factories	223	82	13
stove foundries	4	4	8
Brick works		169	53
Miscellaneous iron			
works, rolling mills,			
pipe works, etc	40	71	26
Cotton compresses		36	13
Cotton seed oil mills		18	4
Miscellaneous enterprise			
not included in forego	-		

992 430 ing.....1,089 3,618 8,490 1,575

The menhaden fishing season along the Atlantic coast, which has just closed, has proved to be a very profitable cne, and the fishermen are delighted with the huge sum which is to be divided among them. This industry gives employment to some 3200 people, working under invested capital of over \$3,500,000, and about ninety steamboats re engaged.

THE Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum Art and Museum of Natural History at aw York have agreed to open the museums a Sundays between the hours of twelve noos d ats called.

him with the blast of ten thousand trumpets of terror, is most depleting and most ex-hausting, while the feeling that all things are working together for my good now, a my everlasting welfare, is conducive to phys-

You will observe that Godliness induc ustry, which is the foundation of good alth. There is no law of hygiene that will health. There is no law of hygicne that will keep a lazy man well. Pleurisy will stab him, erysipelas will burn him, jaundice will discolor him, gout will cripple him, and the intelligent physician will not prescribe anti-septic, or febrifuge, or anodyne, but saws, and panumers, and yardsticks, and crowbars, and pickazes. There is no such thing as good physical condition without positive work of some kind, although you should sleep on down of swan, or ride in carriage of softest upholstery, or have on your table all the luz-uries that were poured from the wine vats of Ispahan and Shiraz. Our religion says: "A way to the bank! away to the factory! do some-thing that will enlist all the energies of your "Away to the bank! away to the held! away to the shop! away to the factory! do some-thing that will enlist all the energies of your body, mind and soul." "Diligent in busi-ness, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord," while upon the bare back of the idler and drone comes down the sharp lash of the apos-tle as he says: "If any man will not work, neither shal he eat." Oh how important in this day, when so

neither shall be eat." Oh, how important in this day, when so much is said about anatomy and physiology and therapeutics and some new style of medicine is ever and anon springing upon the world, that you should understand that the highest school of medicine is the school of Christ, which declares that "Godliness is profitable unto all things, having the promise of the life that now is as well as that which is to come." So if you start out two men in of the fife that now is as well as that which is to come." So if you start out two men in the world with equal physical health, and then one of them shall get the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ in his heart, and the other shall not get it, the one who becomes a son of the Lord Almighty will live the longer. "With long life will I satisfy thee, and show thee My salvation."

"With long life will I satisfy thee, and show the My salvation." Again I remark that Godliness is good for the inelect. I know some have supposed that just as soon as a man enters into the dwarfing process. So far from that, religion will give new brilliancy to the intellect, new strength to the imagination, new force to be will and wider swing to all the intel-lectal faculties. Christianity is the great entra fire at which Philosophy has lighted by the book of the intellect new strength to the imagination, new force to be will aculties. Christianity is the great entra fire at which Philosophy has lighted by the book of the long of the lord better the fourtain out of which erating has dipped its clearest draugh the Helicon poured forth no such inspiring waters as those which flow from under the brows of God clear as crystal. Heligion has given new energy to Poesy, weeping in Dr. Young's "Night Thoughts," teaching in former of God clear as crystal. The religion of bey for at and in Vaticas, the best pictures flithin's "Assumption." Exphanel's "Tran-fores," Claude's "Burning Bush," and An fors, "Claude's "Burning Bush," and An fors, "Landel's "Messiah." Mozart's "Re quiem," Is it possible that a religion which which lifts its ensign on the highest promon which lifts its ensign on the highest promon which lifts its ensign on the highest promon which such innestructible monuments, and which lifts its ensign on the highest promon which highest promos on the great heights where God hepherus the great heights where God hepherus th thee My salvation." Again I remark that Godliness is good for

shoe and can wear a 6. He has one bunion on the right foot and no corns. His neck measure is 164. He wears open-front shirts, and pays \$27 a dozen for them. He seldom carries a silk handkerchief-usually carries a common linen. He keeps one horse. He is a regular smoker, and smokes smal cigars-a clear Havana. He does not smoke to excess, however. His whiskers are getting gray. He uses bay rum on his hair and does not use oil. He is fond of base-ball. His chest measure is 37 and his waist 42. He has a good deal of "stomach." He weighs about 180 pounds, and appears to be 5 feet 74 inches in height. He does not fancy jewelry. He usually wears a high-buttoned double-breasted frock coat, and seldom has a suit all off the same piece. He reads for recreation. He is fond of Scott, Eliot, and Thackeray. He goes to bed at 10 and gets up between 6 and 7. The family cooking is done by an old negro "aunty." He is a Presbyterian Deacon.

E. C. CARRIGAN, of Boston, who died lately, was noted among Dartmouth men not only for his prominence in all educational matters, but for his activity as an alumnus of the college. He had an interesting college career. He worked his way through, taking six years to complete his course. He was manager of the boating-club when Dartmouth won second place at Saratoga. He received a scholarship of \$250 from the college, and last year paid the money back. He was one of a committee representing the alumni in the management of the college, and it was through his efforts that the degree of LL. D. was given to General B. F. Butler.

A NEW scheme for harbor defense is soon to be tried. Perforated iron pipes will be sunk in the water, and through them petroleum will be forced. In this way a fierce stream of blazing oil could be sent down on the enemy's fleet to drive it away. Iron vessels could not pass through this lake of fire, because it could be made to extend many miles along a river.

No STEEL articles should be kept in a cellar or damp place, but in a dry attic or closet. If they must be kept in a cellar they should be well coated with parafilme and wrapped in cloths or paper; oiled paper would be prefer-