APPALLING CYCLONE.

A Terrific Tornado Sweeps Over Western Pennsylvania.

It Brings Death and Havoc to Reading and Pittsburg.

One of the most appalling catastrophes accompanied by loss of life that have ever visited Reading, Penn., has occurred. It had been pouring down rain all day and at 4 o'clock it cleared up nicely. The sun shone brightly until about 4:30, when a black cloud formed in the southwestern sky and moved

rapidly toward the city.

The rain poured down in perfect torrents for fifteen minutes, when a funnel-shaped cloud cut its way through the city, over-throwing many trees, telegraph and electric light poles. The wind blew harder and hight poles. The wind blew harder and harder, until a roaring cyclone was in progress. Its course was from west to east, and covered a path of about 300 feet.

In its course was the Reading Silk Mill, located in the northwestern portion of the city, in which about 300 operatives, principally females were at work. Before the

cipally females, were at work. Before the storm reached the large mill, however, the

storm reached the large mill, however, the girls saw its approach and saw it precipitating all the house-roofs in its path.

A panic ensued and the operatives made an effort to escape from the building. Before they could get their wraps the cyclone struck the five-story building, and in an instant the massive brick work and heavy machinery were piled pell mell on the unfortunates, from the fifth to the first story.

The building was a large structure, most

The building was a large structure, most substantially built, four stories in height, and had a basement besides. It occupied an entire block of ground. The building itself was nearly 300 feet in length and about 150 feet wide. It was surmounted by a massive tower, fully 100 feet from the ground. The funnel-shaped cloud struck the building directly in the centre on its broadest side, which faced the west. It fell to pieces as ough composed of so many building blocks, arly 200 human beings went down in Nearly 2009 human beings went down in the awful wreck. Human tongue can never tell the terrible scenes of that hour. The walls gave way, the floors fell down, one on top of the other, and carried their great mass of human beings to the bottom. The bricks were piled up in the greatest confusion, while, amid the hurricane and whistling, rashing rearing wind terriand whistling, rushing, roaring wind, terri-ble cries for succor were sent up to heaven. Almost simultaneously with the fall of the building came the awful cries for relief. Girls with blackened faces, bruised and broken limbs, their clothing tattered and torn, dragged themselves from the ruins. Probably seventy-five to one hundred escaped, or were dragged out by their friends. These, of course, worked on the upper floors, and were thrown near the top of the debris. At some places the bricks were piled twenty feet deep, and underneath were lying human

deep, and underneath were deep, and underneath were bodies by the score.

The entire police force was called out, the ambulance and relief corps, and a thousand people were in among the debris carrying out the culling away timbers, and assisting that the same time. ambulance and relief corps, and a thousand people were in among the debris carrying out bricks, pulling away timbers, and assisting wherever they could—all at the same time, but their work was slow compared with the demand for the rescue of the victims of the disaster. Here a young woman was taken out, all bloody, suffering with cuts and bruises. One body as it was dragged out had its head cut off. Others were in various rostures the living all suffering dragged out had its head cut off. Others were in various postures, the living all suffering from the most t rrible wounds, and some almost scared to death. The reporter entered what was once the basement of the building, and, groping his way through the debris, noticed five bodies of young girls lying close together. He tried to pull them out, but they were pinned down, and it was impossible to get them out. They were dead, and beyond all human aid.

Augustus Rosay, foreman of the second story of the silk mills says that 245 operators were at work when the building was wrecked. He says: "It was about 5:15, just after

were at work when the building was wrecked.

He says: "It was about 5:15, just after
I had turned on the electric lights. All
the floors of the mills were brilliantly
illuminated, and the girls were all
busy. Suddenly I heard a strange
rushing noise of wind, and I thought it
sounded like a cyclone. Then the building shook as if by an earthquake, and the end of the large room in which I stood went down first. At least thirty girls rushed to me and wildly screamed and tore their hair. and wildly screamed and tore their hair. I was helpless. The other end of the room seemed as if up a steep hill. The girls became panic stricken, shrieked, and left their machines. The next instant the building collapsed. I shall never in all my life forget the heartrending screams of those 200 girls just before many of their voices were hushed forever in death. At first we had only hand lamps to see by. Under the wreck girls were piled six deep, mangled and bleeding and helpless. The first dozen bodies removed were covered with blood. One girl had her head cut off. The sight was heartrending, and I can say no more." rending, and I can say no more?

At Pittsburg.

There was an awful catastrophe at 12.30 in the afternoon at Pittsburg caused by the same cyclone that wrought such havoc at Reading. At least fifteen persons were killed, twenty-nine injured and several were

The high wind that struck the city at that

The high wind that struck the city at that hour completely demolished the large brick building in process of construction in Diamond alley, immediately in the rear of Weldin & Co.'s big bookstore.

The building had been completed to the seventh story. It is a complete wreck, and as it went down crushed the barber shop next to it. The falling debris was thrown against Weldin & Co.'s store, the front of which was knocked out.

The rears of all the stores on Wood street

which was knocked out.

The rears of all the stores on Wood street as far up as the hat store of Paulson Bros. were wrecked. Six men were in the barber shop. Two have been recovered alive, two are dead and two were still under the debris. There were at least fifteen printers in the rear of Weldin & Co.'s store on the second floor and many of them were badly injured. As fast as they could be brought out they were carried on stretchers to the various bospitals.

hospitals.

One man, who was on top of the new building, feil into the basement. His skull was fractured and both legs were broken.

Throughout the afternoon the firemen and police worked hard to rescue the victims or recover their dead bodies.

A large number of physicians arrived at the scene, rendering all possible assistance to the injured.

At the time the whirlwind struck the building most of the men were on the first floor. It was the dinner hour and the men were sitting around the fire eating. The whole rear of J. A. Gallinger's chinaware store was crushed in. Every few seconds during the afternoon pitiful cries would come from under the mass of wood and brick, and encouraging shouts would go up from the crowd. The sight was heart-rending, and moved many to tears in the midst of their work of rescue.

At Weidin's store the wreck beggars description. The moans of the victims encased under the debris were heartrending.

The cries of several men could be heard from the cellar. Yet it was impossible to get at them and they perished, as the water was running on them in torrents from broken water mains. At the time the whirlwind struck the build

It is known that at least twenty-five men were at work on the Willey building and not one of them has been heard from but the three taken from the ruins, and the supposi-tion is that all the others are under the ruins

Other Places.

A rain and wind storm came up suddenly at 5:50 P. M., and blew over two of the stacks of the Sunbury (Penn.) Nail Mills. They crashed through the slate roof, completely demolishing the puddling department of the mill. Thirty-five were employed in this department, and half of them were buried in the ruins. Six men were taken out dead.

A number of buildings were destroyed at Steubenville, Ohio. Several buildings were blown down at Jeannette, on the Pennsylvania road. Telegrams report damage in all the interior towns. Several bridges were blown down at Altoons.

Brooklyn has been ivisited by a genuine cyclone. It came from the southeast, and in less than three minutes did many thousand dollars' worth of damage. Houses were unroofed, trees torn up, and the United States Marine Barracks at the Navy Yard were de-molished. Twelve marines were injured. Two gas tanks belonging to the Citizens Company exploded, wrecking nine houses in the neighborhood.

RAILROAD MEN AGREE.

Important Conference in New York -An Interstate Association.

Substantially all the leading railroads of the country were represented by their Presidents or other officers at a meeting held in New York for the purpose of effecting a New York for the purpose of effecting a radical reformation in railroad matters, rate cutting and other troubles having caused a great depreciation in the securities of most of the companies. Prominent New York bankers also took part in the conference on behalf of the security holders. A committee which had been appointed to perfect a plan of organization submitted a long report, which was adopted. The essence of the proposition of the committee is that an association be formed of the Presidents of railroad companies. The purpose of such an association be formed of the Presidents of railroad com-panies. The purpose of such an association shall be the enforcement of the Interstate Commerce act, and the establishment and maintenance of reasonable and uniform rates; to secure complete reports of all com-petitive traffic subject to the Interstate act, and such other traffic as may hereafter be deemed advisable

A Board of Managers shall be formed to A Board of Managers shall be formed to consist of one accredited representative from each company whose President is a member of the association. This Board shall meet "monthly, or at such special times as may be deemed necessary. They shall appoint rate committees to consider all changes in rates. One officer from each company shall be held responsible for the maintenance of rates by his company. Agencies and commissions his company. Agencies and commissions shall be regulated or abolished. No concessions shall be made to influence business. All

official reports must be certified.

For violation of any of the laws or rules of For violation or any of the laws or rules of the proposed association penalties are pro-vided, including dismissal from service of any employe responsible for such violation. The association, when formed, is to be known as the Interstate Railway Associa-tion. As a guarantee of good faith each member of the association will be required to keep in a bank, to be named by the mana-gers and to the credit of the managers, not gers and to the credit of the managers, not less than \$1000 and not more than \$5000, as

may be agreed upon.

The plans submitted by the committee have the endorsement of the Interstate Commerce Commissioners.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE St. Marks Railroad in Florida has a

In Eastern shoe factories the girls make from \$7 to \$10 a week In nearly every industry men are paid two

to three times as much as girls. In New England candy factories the wages

of girls are from \$4 to \$6 a week. In the California cotton mills the average pay of a woman is \$7.50 a week. | Beside locomotives, there were seventeen rotary snow-plows built last year.

As a rule, the hours of labor have been reduced within the past half century.

* There are indications of another big strike in the Pennsylvaia coke regions. THREE men over eighty years of age are employed in a factory in Taunton, Mass.

girls in the city of New York is about \$5.35 ABOUT 4000 laborers employed on the Cule-bra cut of the Panama Canal have been dis-

An increase of fifteen cents per day has been granted the striking switchmen at Lima, Ohio.

THE average salary earned in Germany by men working on machine-made shoes is at

Fon girls under fifteen years old in Northern factories the pay is from thirty cents to seventy cents a day.

FROM 400 to 500 tramps have taken up their abode in empty coke ovens between Pittsburg and Johnstown, Penn.

An electrical locomotive is building at the locomotive works in Rome, N. Y. It will be constructed as an experiment.

THERE are said to be women in Cincinnati who do all the work on pantaloons for five cents a pair, and furnish their own machines. THERE are now in the Southern States more than 300 cotton mills weaving 1,800,000 spindles against 180 mills and 700,000 spindles

THE retail clerks of San Francisco are said

to be preparing to make a vigorous effort in the beginning of 1889 to establish early clos-ing in stores, It is reported that all of the St. Louis

(Mo.) shoe factories are overcrowded with orders and there will probably be no shut-THE Hartford (Conn.) Post of a rec

date made this statement; "Every line of reading matter in to-day's Post is printed from type set up by machinery." THE British plumber will bereafter have

to be registered before entering upon the pursuit of his trade. He will be required to ss an examination and will be given a di-In 1888 seventeen firms built 2180 locomo

tives, and sixty-six railroad companies in the United States and Canala built 382, This is undoubtedly very near the whole year's output.

THE New York dry goods clerks' recent appeal for a shortening of the day's work from fourteen to twelve hours is meeting with warm support from the labor organiza-tions of that city.

THE Amalgamated Union of American Carpenters has 464 branches and 25, 226 mem-bers. It is the rival of the American Broth-erhood of Carpenters, which has a much larger membership.

THE eight-hour system of labor, which was adopted in Australia many years ago, has been found to operate so advantageously there that it is now uphold by both employers and wage-workers.

THE Municipal Council of Paris maintains at an annual expense of \$4000 the Labor Bourse, or Exchange, where workers of all kinds can seek employment, and where the labor societies have their healquarters.

The annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories for Ohio shows that during the year he inspected 3371 establishments, containing 161,675 work people, and that improvements had been broughs about in more than one-third of them. No matter what the Chinese may have worked for in the good old days, they now expect and demand as high wages as an American born. As domestic servants they get from \$50 to \$40 a month and their board; as cooks in a restaurant they earn from \$50 to \$40.

ALI Knoon is the name of a gigantic black crooper who was promoted on the field to be sergeant for his conspicuous gallantry in and-to-hand fighting with the dervishes at

NEWSY GLEANINGS

BOSTON has 101 clubs.

SKATING is in full swing in Paris. Berlin is to have rubber pavements. OREGON apples are shipped to China. BROOKLYN has 80,036 school children.

THE Patent Leather Trust has suspended. In France last year 701 wolves were killed. THE English cavalry are wofully short of

THERE are 3000 professional tramps in California. In 1888 623 persons died in Connecticut

THERE was a decline in tonnage last year on the canals.

THE Virginia peanut crop is almost a total ONLY eight counties in Kansas are now without railroads.

THERE were eight lynchings in North Carolina last year. Over a million tons of pig-iron were made in the South in 1888. THE Southern Pacific Railway earned about \$47,000,000 last year.

THE winter in France has thus far been the sev rest in fifteen years. Maine's mackerel catch for last year is in the neighborhood of 25,000 pounds.

You may be incinerated in Philadelphia ow-after you are dead-for \$28. There were nearly fifteen thousand weddings in New York city last year. FRANCE is excited over the attitude of the United States on the Panama Canal ques-

BEFORE the new year was fifteen minutes old murder was committed in New York city.

A rown of Oklahoma boomers grew from fifty inhabitants to five thousand in sixteen THE next Legislature of North Carolina will have about 1400 justices of the peace to

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-ONE patents were made out at Washington in one day re-

THE records of Kansas show the amount of land mortgages in the State to be \$235,-

THE United States hog cholera comm is traveling through the South seeking for

THERE will be sixteen Republican Representatives in the next Congress from the Southern States. New Jersey has 16 5 public schools, employing 4121 teachers and giving instruction to 387,845 pupils.

THE value of the agricultural products of the South in 1888 was \$500,000,000, against \$570,000,000 in 1880.

CAREFUL estimates place the number of people living within ten miles of Boston Common at 1,000,000. EASTERN markets are overstocked with

apples, and a great quantity is going to waste for want of sale. Ir is deemed a flattering sign of the times that seats in the New York Stock Exchange are now held at \$21,500.

Sioux City will send a special "corn palace" train to Washington at the time of Harrison's inauguration.

THE Supreme Court of Indiana has decided that railroad stock is taxable in the county in which it is held. THE bank clearings at our thirty-seven large cities for twelve months of 1885 aggregated about \$49,191,000,000.

ABOUT 154 deaths during the last four years is the record of slaughter at railway grade-crossings in Philadelphia.

Over 383,000 immigrants landed in New York during the past year. This is about 12,000 above the record for 1887.

THE prosecution of Professor Geffcken for publishing the diary of the late Emperor Frederick of Germany, has been abandoned. PHILADELPHIA has 847,000 people and 179,000 houses, while New York, with 1,100,000 inhabitants, is said to have but 92,000 houses. THE four leading Edison companies are to consolidate into one general electric co pany, with a capital of twelve million dollars, C. P. HUNTINGTON has declared that his

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Pacific steamship company would be dis-solved, owing to the Chinese Exclusion bill.

JOHN BRIGHT believes in phrenology. THE Queen of Portugal has a mustache.

KING WILLIAM of Holland is reported PRINCE BISMARCK is again suffering with

JAMES G. BLAINE has engaged apartments in Washington for the winter.

The young Duchess of Braganza is at present a popular idol at Portugal. THE fund for the benefit of Mrs. Matthew Arnold has now reached \$40,000.

THERE is a probability that Browning will be the next Poet Laureate of England. LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL has given up his contemplated trip to South America Ex-Mayor Hewitt, of New York, paid out \$40,000 in his unsuccessful attempt to be re-

Ex-President Woolsey, of Yale College,

vigorous, A NEW statue of the Duke of Wellington was recently unveiled in London by the Prince of Wales.

H. P. CHEATHAM, who has been elected to Congress from the Second North Carolina District, was born in slavery.

THE Russian Czar delights to show his good will toward France by delicate attentions to her distinguished citizens.

M. Carnor, President of France, is a first class carpenter, and can handle the saw and plane as well as any mechanic.

GEORGE ROUTLEDGE, the London publisher who died the other day, printed and sold 600,000 of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

DOM PEDRO, of Brazil, is the oldest reigning sovereign now living. He mounted the throne in 1831 at the age of six years.

The two most punctual men in the House of Representatives are Buchanan, of New Jersey, and S. V. White, of Brooklyn. A SIOUX chief named Lame Wolf says that William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) is the biggest coward of a white man who ever rode over

Ex-Postmaster-General Frank Hat-ton, who has just bought the Washington Post, was the youngest citizen ever called to a position in the Cabinet.

Congressman Martin, of Texas, is sixty-five years old, the father of nine children and the owner of 10,000 head of cattle and 10,000 acres of ranch land.

Bill. Nye, the humor st, is now driving the wolf from the door at the rate of at least \$450 a week, and James Whitcomb Riley's income is not much, if any, smaller. RICHARD QUAY, son of the Pennsylvania Senator, is a partner of Senator Cameron in the ownership of a splendid cattle ranch, eight miles a mare, in Mexico.

MONTGOMERY SEARS, one of the richest young men in Boston, is rated as worth \$9,600,500. His father, Joshua Sears, came to the Hub without a penny and laid the foundations of his fortune in a grocery store.

foundations of his fortune in a grocery store.

GENERAL HARRISON has just had his life insured for \$10,000 in a New York agency at Indianapolis. The papers were drawn up in favor of Mrs. Harrison. The certificate of the examining physician was to the effect that General Harrison has no trace of any organic disease and is in perfect health.

GEORGE VANDERBILT, the young New York millionaire, has purchased about three thousand acres of fine land near Asheville, N. C. Mr. Vanderbilt will not talk for publication concerning his plans, but there is a report which he does not contradict that he is about to establish a women's gollege there.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

The Senate.

18th Day. — Mr. Chandler reported a resolution (which was referred to the Committe on Contingent Expenses) instructing the Committee on the Mississippi River to continue its investigations. ... The resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations in reference to the Panama Canal was then taken in section of the Committee on Foreign Relations in reference to the Panama Canal was then taken in section of the Committee on Foreign Relations in reference to the Panama Canal

reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations in reference to the Panama Canal was then taken up and discussed in secret session.... The Edmunds resolution prohibiting the interference of any European Government in interoceanic canal on the American Continent was passed, only three votes being cast in the negative.

1971 DAY.—The Postoffice Committee reported the bill providing that the omission to pay the lawful postage on a "special delivery" letter shall not prevent or delay its transmission and delivery, but that the lawful postage shall be collected on its delivery, which was passed... The Senate then, at 12:30, resumed consideration of the Tariff bill, at paragraph 3:37, relating to collars and cuffs for men's wear, and fixing the duty on those composed entirely of cotton at fifteen entirely or partly of linen at thirty-five per cent. ad valorem, and on those composed entirely or partly of linen at thirty cents per dozen pieces and thirty-five per cent. ad valorem. Mr. Vance moved to strike out those rates, and to insert forty per cent. ad valorem. The amendment was rejected by the usual party vote—yeas 19, nays 24. No amendment was offered to paragraph 3:38, taxing hemp or jute carpeting six cents per square yard, and it was passed. The bill then went over till next day. Mr. Allison giving notice that unless better progress was made with the bill he would move for evening sessions, or to meet at 11 and sit till 6 or 6:30 P. M.... Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to make and alter regulations as to the time. P. M...Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to make and alter regulations as to the time, place and manner of holding elections for Representatives in Congress. 20TH DAY.—The debate on the Tariff bill

20TH DAY.—The debate on the Tariff bill was continued. A motion to put coal on the free list was discussed.

21ST DAY.—Consideration of the Tariff bill was resumed at paragraph 411, taxing leather not specially enumerated or provided for fifteen per cent ad valorem. No amendment was offered, and it was passed. In all twelve pages were disposed of Mr. Hoar urged that all works of art be placed on the free list.

22D DAY.—Only six Senstors were present.

22D DAY.—Only six Senators were present at the opening. Mr. Butler moved a call of the Senate. The Chair declined to entertain the motion. After an hour's delay a quorum assembled...The Senate then resumed consideration of the Tariff bill, the pending question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Plumb, to strike out of paragraph 557 Mr. Flumb, to strike out of paragraph 557 the words "except when frozen or packed in ice, or otherwise prepared by any process, for preservation"—so as to let the paragraph read simply "fresh fish" (free). Messrs. Hoar and Frye opposed it. After a long debate, fresh fish was struck off the free list of the Tariff bill and made dutiable at one-balf

cent a pound. 23D DAY, -Consideration of the Tariff bill was resumed. Quite a number of minor amendments were adopted. After the reading of the entire bill was completed, the Senate, in Committee of the Whole, went back to the provisions which had been informally passed over. A number of verbal amend-ments intended to make clear portions of the bill were made to the administration sections.

The House.

20TH DAY.—Immediately after the reading of the Journal the contest over the proposed change of rules abolishing the call of States on suspension Mondays was resumed; Mr. Reed calling up the resolution from the Committee on Rules. The pending question being on ordering the previous question, the Clerk proceeded to call the roll. Dilatory tactics were resorted to by both sides, and the filibusters succeded in postponing action for another day.

for another day.
21st Day.—The contest over the proposed change of rules abolishing the call of States on suspension Mondays was resumed and occupied the entire session. The fillibusters again won on a motion to recommit the resolution to change the rules. The vote was

120 yeas to 117 nays, 220 DAY.—The entire day was consumed in filibustering, nothing whatever being ac-23p Day.—The entire day was consumed in

filibustering over the Oklahoma bill, the consideration of which was deferred. lic Buildings Committee, succeeded in offering the conference report on the Milwaukee
Building bill, and it was adopted, as also was
a report on the Omaha Building bill. Then
Mr. Dibble tried to offer a third conference
report, but Mr. Weaver moved that the
House adjourn, and filibustering was engaged in over this motion until both the day
and night sessions were consumed without
accomplishing anything.

25TH DAY.—The deadlock which has been maintained through ten days by the fillibustering tactics of Mr. Weaver has been broken...The Fension bill, the Military Academy and Diplomatic and Consulate Appropriation bills were passed...In Committee of the Whole a bill to revive the grade of Lieutenant-General was reported favorable. Lieutenant-Géneral was reported favorably from the Committee on Military Affairs.

TRACHEOTOMY.

Two Successful Cases of a Difficult Surgical Operation.

One of the most remarkable accidents on record occurred a few days since at Greensboro, N. C. A young lad named Orrell, in running through a field, ran against a cuckle-burr bush, and, as he was drawing in his breath at the time, one of the burrs was in-haled into the larnyx, producing great pain and danger of immeditate suffocation. Phy-sicians were summoned and found it neces-sary to perform tracheotomy so the patient could breathe. At last accounts the boy was doing well.

could breathe. At last accounts the boy was doing well.

Little Anme Riley, aged four, is at the Children's Hospital, Philadelphia, in as comfortable a condition as a child can be who had a three-inch shawl pin with a large brass head on the inside of her throat for eleven days. Annie swallowed the shawl pin on Christmas Day. She did not say anything about it for fear of punishment by her mother. So sharp was this fear that when the doctor was called into her father's house she said it was only a little pin she had swallowed, and that it no longer troubled her. Spasms of coughing continued, however, and the little girl was taken to the hospital. There, as she grew no better, tracheotomy was performed, and a vio ent fit of coughing supervening, the tube which had been inserted after the operation was removed. The point of the pin then revealed itself to the astonished doctors. It was easly taken out, and the child will soon be out of the hospital.

SHE FOUGHT WILDCATS.

A Plucky Little Woman's Single-Handed Struggle.

On a farm ten miles west of Mandan, Dak., lives Charles Casperdone with his family, consisting of a wife and two little boys. On Sunday night while Mr. Casperdone was at Mandan the chicken roost was visited by wildcats. When Mrs. Casperdone heard the noise she bounced out of bed, grasped an axe

whicats. When Mrs. Casperdone heard the noise she bounced out of bed, grasped an axe and sallied forth.

At the door of the hennery she encountered a wildcat, which sprang at her, catching one of its claws in her left arm and lacerating it terribly. Pushing the animal away, she struck it a blow which rendered it unconscious. Another of the cats sprang at her, seizing the calf of her right leg and cutting it severely with his teeth. Mrs. Casperdone aimed a blow at the beast, which missed, but the animal became frightened and ran into the woods.

The third cat, which had been gron The third cat, which had been crouching in a corner, then sprang upon the plucky little woman, getting its teeth entangled in her clothing and tearing it almost into shreds. She succeeded in pushing the infuriated animal from her, and, as it sprang at her throat the second time, dealt it blow which killed it. Mrs. Casperdone was so overcome that she fell in a faint, and was found there by a neighbor who had been summoned by one of the boys. She is still suffering from her wounds, but will recover unless blood poisoning sets in.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JANUARY 20.

Lesson Text: "Healing of the Leper," Mark i., 35-45-Golden Text: Mark 1, 42-Commentary.

Mark 1, 42—Commentary.

35. "And in the morning, rising up a great while before day, lie went out, and departed into a solitary place, and there prayed." An so we find Him again at the close of this lesson, after healing the leper; "He withdrew Himself into the wilderness and prayed." (Luke v., 16). Luke speaks of seven different occasions on which He is found praying (Luke iii., 21: v., 16; vi., 12; ix., 18, 29; xi., 1; xxii., 41, 44, but if ever man prayed without ceasing it was this Man, and if ever man needed not to pray, we would think it was this Man, for He was God manifest in the flesh. Now if the found it necessary to be alone and in communion with His Father in Heaven so much, if He deemed it more important than rest for the ody, what conclusion can we come to, but tat we are wonderfully unlike Him and not stable of our need nor very intimately acquainted with our Father in Heaven! A supreme and all consuming desire to know the love and power of God and walk in fellowship with Him as His faithful representatives here on earth would surely seni us to our knees and on our faces before God more often and more agreestly.

36. "Simon, and they that were with Him, followed after Him." Not to pray with Him, but to Ind Him for those who were seeking Him. It is a practical and pertinent question for those who have found Jesus and are saved by Him: "Do 1 1 ow seek Him and walk with Him that I may be happy, or that I may learn through I to win others to Him that they to blessing than to be a blessing to.

37. "When they had found Him in the healed all freely and spoke such wonderful words and with such authority, they were irresistly drawn to Him; but if they had only known who He really was, does it not seem as if they would have worshipped Him in the house when they rose in the morning, and do we through the day bring Him to the many who are needing Him?

38. "And He said unto them, let us go into the next towns that I may preach there also, for therefore came I forth." The time being fulfilled, He had come to

the next towns that I may preach there also, for therefore came I forth." The time being for therefore came I forth." The time being fulfilled, He had come to set up the kingdom spoken of in Daniel ii, 44, and elsewhere; these miracles which He wrought were His credentials, as the prophets had foretold (Isaiah xxxv. 5-6; Ixi. 1). It is now the business of all who believe in Him to earry the glad tidings of a crucified risen ascended, interceding and returning Savieur and Kington. the giad tidings of a crucified, risen, ascended, interceding and returning Saviour and King into all the world, for, therefore, does He send us forth. But so many, not understanding His purpose, nor what they are saved for, are content to live their quiet religious life in their own little corner, without doing anything to carry the glad tidings to other towns or villages or districts.

or villages or districts.

39. "And He preached in their synagogues, throughout all Galilee, and cast out devils." Matthew says that He preached the devila." Matthew says that He preached the gospel of the kingdom and healed all manner of sickness and disease (Matt. iv., 25). What a kingdom it will be when the devil and all his demons are cast out forever, when the inhabitant shall no more say "I am sick," when there shall be no more death, nor pain, nor sorrow, for He, this same Jesus, shall have subdued all things unto Himself, and the inheritance lost through Adam's sin shall be more than restored through Jesus Christ. 40. "And there came a leper to Him, beseeching Him, and kneeling down to Him."

seeching Hira, and kneeling down to Him." Matthew says that it was when He came Matthew says that it was when He came down from the mountain that this leper came to Him (Matt. vii., 1-2., Luke says that the man was full of leprosy, and that he fell on his face and besought Him (Luke v., 12., A poor ontest, shut away from home and kindred, full of this most loathsome of all diseases that sinful fiesh seems bein to, an utterly lope ess case as far as numan neep is concerned, doomed to a lingering death by a slow but sure decay of the whole body; he makes boid to come near to this Man with the wonderful power, for whether it was by hearing the sermon o whether it was by hearing the sermon on the Mount or by seeing or hearing of some of the miracles of healing which Jesus had wrought, he has some way become possessed of such faith in Him that he cries: "Lord. if Thou wilt, Thou canst make me clean!" (Matt. viii., 2; Luke v., 12) He is sure that Jesus will. 2: Luke v., (2) He is sure that Jesus has the power to cleanse him; he has firm faith as to that matter, and so he just casts himself at Jesus's feet, virtually saying: "Lord, if I r se up again a leper, it is because You refuse to heal me, for I believe You are more than man, and can heal me if You only will; so I cast myself on Your support?"

will; so I cast myself on Your mercy."

41. "And Jesus, moved with compassion, put forth His hand an't touched him, and saith unto him, I will; be thou clean." Five times in the Psalms the Lord is said to be times in the Psalms the Lord is said to be full of compassion, Ps. lxxviii., 38: lxxxvi., 15; cxi., 4; cxii., 4; cxiv., 8; the same word being translated "merciful" in eight other places, the first of which is Ex. xxxiv., 6, where we learn the same of the Lord; and He being full of compassion, could not help having compassion on this leper. He even puts forth H s hand and touches him, for He is not afraid; but best of all, He says "I will." O what a thrill of joy indescribable must have gone through and through this poor man. Try and fancy it, if you can. 42. "As soon as He had spoken, immediately the leprosy departed from him and he was cleansed." With the word came the health, and instantly the man was whole. health, and instantly the man was wit Even this most fearful of all diseases Even this most fearful of all diseases flees before Him. The same Almighty word from the same Almighty person brought the world into existence, destroyed it with a deluge, repeopled it, called out Abram, preserved his descendants in Fgypt, delivered them from it, brought them through the wilderness, supplying all their needs for forty years; brought them through the Red Sea and the Jordan on dry land, and gave them the land of promise; preserved Daniel and his companions from being in the least hurt by the lions or the fiery furnace; and to-day says to you. O reader: Wilt thou be made whole? with thou be cleansed from all sin! wilt thou be filled with the Spirit! for if thou art willing I have the power and will do it for thee, for "if ye ask anything in My name I will do it." John xiv., i4.1 Inst think of the blessings within reach of every helpless one who truly feels his need and realizes his helplessness.

truly feels his need and realizes his helplessness.

4841. "See thou say nothing to any man." The reason of this charge and the result of the man's disobeying it is seen in the next verse. "Shew thyself to the priest." Jesus did not come to destroy but to fulfill the law. He Himself obeyed it perfectly, and in the sermon on the Mount taught the real meaning of some of its commands. Although He is to every believer the end of the law for righteousness, yet He expects that righteousness to be manifest in His saved ones, for only he that doeth righteousness is righteous. "For a testimony unto them" that neither He nor His followers in any way set aside the law but obeyed it and magnified it.

45. "Jesus would no more openly enter into the city, but was without in desert places." This was the result of the man's blazing abroad the matter. Oh, for thousands of such publishers of glad tidings as this leper; then would the Gospel soon be preached to every creature and the glorious kingdom come.

this leper; then would the Gospel soon be preached to every creature and the glorious kingdom come.

"They came to Him from every quarter." Only let us hold up Jesus in all His loveliness, and people will come to Him to-day, for He has said: "I, if I be li ted up from the earth, will draw all men unto Me" (John xii., i2). He has been lifted up: He is now drawing unto Him His elect church out of all nations, Jew and Gentile. Foon He will come in His glory and draw unto Him the nation of Israel, and then draw all nations unto Him through them. But now let us arise and blare it abroad that this Man receiveth, sinners, all who come; that He cleanses from all sin, gives rest and peace and victory over besetting sins; that in the resurrection He will give a body just like His own, and to every

overcomer give a seat with Him on His throne. Let our hearts eay: "I will trust Thee, O Lord. Let me be Thy servant."—Lesson Helper.

Under the First Empira only two

female nominations were made to the Legion of Honor, and these were both for military achievements. The one was given to Virginie Chesquiere, who had dressed berself as a man and taken the place of her brother, who was not strong enough to stand a soldier's life. Enrolled in the Twenty-seventh Regiment of the Line, she displayed great bravery, and obtained the rank of sergeant, her sex not being discovered until she was wounded in the breast while rescuing her Colonel from the enemy. The second was given to Marie Schelling, a Belgian woman, who enlisted out of liking for a military career, who fought at Jemappes, where she received six saber cuts, at Austerlitz and attena, where she was wounded twice. In 1806 she was appointed to the of sub-Lieutenant, and Na-ja decorated her with his own in 1808, granting her at the same se a pension of 700 francs. The ird woman decorated was a Sister of Charity, Sœur Marthe, in 1815, while the only decoration given to a woman between 1816 and 1861 was that accorded to a cantoniere named Perrot. From 1851 to 1865 eight ribbons were given to women, among them being that which the Emperor Napoleon fixed to the breast of Rosa Bonheur, and since the war the Legion of Honor has been less sparingly distributed, one of the recipients being Lady Pigot, in recognition of the ambulance work she did in 1870-'71. Altogether seven women have been decorated for their services on the battle-field, but no fewer than twenty of the thirty-four (the total number decorated) have been Sisters of Charity, while the only artist has been Rosa Bonheur. One of the last recipients of the red ribbon has been Mme. Dieulafoy, the intrepid wife of the explorer in North Africa.

It is no light thing to disturb a religious meeting in Georgia. The other evening while prayer was being offered in the Oconee Church the sharp snap of an igniting match disturbed the congregation. Just before the benediction was pronounced the preacher said: "If the young man who struck that match will come forward after services and acknowledge it, or say it was accidental, we will excuse him; but if he does not there is a man in this house who will sift it out, and it will cost him more than one thousand boxes of matches at wholesale." After the benediction a young man and a young woman walked forward, and the youth said it was the young woman who had done the awful deed. "How did it happen, my sister?" asked the parson. She said: "Well, sir, I had the match in my hand and was rubbing it on the bench, not thinking of what I was doing, and before I knew it the thing went off." She was excused. It is said that several years ago in a church in Athens, Ga., a young man was fined \$500 for doing just what the sister did.

ELECTRICITY has been introduced as a motor in the Comstock mines. By conveying water in flumes to the mouth of a shaft on the Comstock and then letting it fall to the level of the Sutro Tunnel a force equal to a pressure of 680 pounds to the square inch was generated. Electric motors convey the power, with a loss of only 40 per cent .. from a point 1,650 feet below the surface of the ground to the mill on the surface, and when the power reaches the stamps it is found to be equivalent to 435-horse power, which would run any stamp mill in the world. If the experiment proves successful, low grade ores, which are not profitable to work with steam power, will become valuable.

PROBABLY the only man in Portland. Oregon, who found enough in his Thanksgiving turkey to pay for it was Dan J. Moore, of the Pioneer Wood Yard. He paid \$3.50 for a nice big turkey, and when the Chinaman was dressing it he remarked: "Turkey heap rich," and exhibited a \$5 piece which he had found in its gizzard. The coin was worn rather thin from the friction with the gravel which all wellregulated turkeys use as a specific for indigestion. It is better to be born lucky than rich.

THE fantastic volume entitled "La Guerre de Demain," written by Captain Danrit, a transparent pseudonyme adopted by General Boulanger's new son-in-law, caused the enthusiastic young author to be placed under arrest for one month on the technical charge of "publishing a book without authority," a terrible offense in the eyes of the French Minister of War.

In Cabinet circles at Washington there are two debutantes this season, Miss Nellie Bayard and Miss Garland. Miss Bayard will be introduced to society at a coming reception at the Secretary's residence. She is described as dender and graceful, like her sisters. and also, like them, a famous eques-