WESLEY'S CENTENARY.

One Hundredth Anniversary of the Founder of Methodism.

A Statue to the Theologian Unveiled in London, England.

The centenary of John Wesley's death was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies by Methodist churches generally throughout Europe and America, and the life and work of the apostle of Methodism were eulogized by the ministers in their sermons.

In London, England, a statue erected in In London, England, a statue erected in his honor was unveiled, in the presence of a large number of people, in front of the City Road Chapel, the headquarters of the Wesleyans. The Rev. Frederick William Farrar, Archdeacon of Westminster, took part in the ceremonies attending the unveil-ing of the statue, and afterward, with Sir Robert N. Fowler, one of the members of Parliament for London City, addressed a meeting in the City Road Chapel, ex-tolling the virtues of Wesley. Arch-deacon Farrar delivered a long and elo-quent eulogy of John Wesley, in the course of which he said that he regretted, as a Churchman, that the Church, 100 years ago, had not the wisdom to assimilate with the mighty enthusiasm which gave momentum to the Wesleyan movement. It seemed, mighty enthusiasm which gave momentum to the Wesleyan movement. It seemed, said the Archdeacon, shocking and dis-graceful in Christians, bound by a com-mon Christianity, to treat each other with mutual coldness. John Wesley himself, he added, set an example of splendid tolerance. The Archdeacon in complete momentation The Archdeacon, in conclusion, reminded the congregation of the words of William Penn, that the humble, meek, merciful and just are all of one religion, and will so recognize one another when in another world, with the

mask off. In New York City a number of clergy-men connected with the Methodist churches assembled at the Methodist Book Concern to assembled at the Methodist Book Concern to celebrate the one hundredth anni-versary in an appropriate manner. Rev. Dr. S. Parsons presided at the meeting, which opened with prayer at 11 o'clock, the hour that John Wesley expired. Rev. Dr. John Atkinson, of Jersey City, de-livered an address after which Par Dr. Rev. Dr. John Atkinson, of Jersey City, de-livered an address, after which Rev. Dr. George Lansing Taylor read a poem on the death of Wesley. Rev. Dr. Edwin Wilson, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, pre-sented an autograph letter written by the reformer in 1770. In Boston, Mass., services in commemora-tion of the one hundredth anniversary of the famous theologian and revivalist were

tion of the one hundredth anniversary of the famous theologian and revivalist, were held in Wesleyan Hall. The exercises were under the auspices of the Methodist prachers' meeting, Rev. W. N. Brodbeck, D. D., presiding. After devotional exercises Rev. H. C. Sheldon, D. D., of the Boston University School of Theology, and Dr. Daniel Steele addressed the gathering on Wesley's life and work. In Philadelphia, Penn. the 100th anniver-

In Philadelphia, Penn., the 100th anniver-sary was celebrated by an experience meet-ing of the Methodist ministers of the city. There were a large number of ministers and laymen present at the meeting, and the anniversary of the death of the great founder of their church was marked by most interest ing services.

John Wesley's Career.

John Wesley, the founder of the Methodist Church, was born at Epsworth, in Eng-land, June 17, 1703; graduated at Oxford with distinction; became a deacon in 1725, a Fellow of Lincoln's College in 1726, and was ordained a priest of the Church of England in 1728. He became deeply impressed with the necessity for changes and reforms in religious matters, and at Ox-ford associated with his brother and others who from their devotion were termed in derision, "Methodists" and the "Godiy Club." John Wesley adopted habits of great austerity, and studied and fasted to such an extent that he seriously injured his health. In 1735 he went with his brother, Charles Wesley, to Georgia as a missionary to the During the voyage he became ac-with a number of Moravians whom he subsequently co-Indians. quainted whom operated. Returning to Europe, he visited Count Zinzendorf at Herrnhut in operated 1738, but, owing to some difference, sepa-rated from the Moravians in 1740. Prior to this he had commenced preaching in the open air, and at Bristol, England, had laid the foundation of the Methodist Church, which is now said to embrace in England and Mulch is now said to embrace in England and America at least four million members. He possessed great powers of endurance, traveled extensively on horseback, and, con-tinuing his system of field preaching, deliv-ered several sermons in the course of one day. He was very benevolent, and was the author of numerous policieum series. He author of numerous religious works. He died March 2, 1791.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

ity with the Hawaiian Islands was passedThe credentials of James Henderson Kyle as Senator from South Dakota, begin-Kyle as Senator from South Dakota, begin-ning March 4, replacing Mr. Moody, were placed on file....The credentials of John B Gordon as Senator from Georgia, replacing Mr. Brown, were placed on file....The House joint resolution appropriating \$1,000, 000 for the improvement of the Mississipp lines to be immediately available way River, to be immediately available, was

passe 74TH DAY .-- The conferrees were instructed ATH DAY, - The conferrers were instructed to insist on the Sherman amendment to the Copyright bill.... The General Deficiency bill was considered, and several amendments were adopted, including the one relating to the French Spoliation Claims; Mr. Plumb's amendment to this bill to transfer the census

amendment to this bill to transfer the census force to the classified service outright was defeated....The conference report on the Postoffice Appropriation bill was agreed toA resolution to pay ex-Senator McDon-ald, of Arkansas, his pay as Senator from March 4, 1867, till he was paid, was agreed toMr. Manderson, President pro tem., was appointed member of the Committee on Rules, in place of Mr. Ingails, resigned; Mr. Casey, ameniber of the Committee on Agri-culture, in place of Mr. Biair, resigned, and Mr. McPherson, a member of the Select Committee on the Pacific Roads, in place of Mr. Hearst, deceased... The Senate bill to Mr. Hearst, deceased... The Senate bill to incorporate the National Conservatory of Music of America was passed....The con-ference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was agreed to. 75TH DAY.-The Senate resumed its ses-

sion at nine A. M., with the Vice-President in the chair....The Brussels treaty for the Free State was defeated ... The adjournment was reached without any incident of importance, Mr. Morton making a speech of

In the House.

70TH DAY .- The House immediately proceeded to vote upon the motion to ask the Senate for a conference on the Postal Subsidy bill. It was agreed to, 113 to 83.... The Speaker appointed Messrs. Farquhar, Dingley and Springer as conferees on the Shipping bill....The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the family of General Sherman, thanking the House for the resolutions adopted in his honor.... Mr. Caswell submitted the conference report on the bill to define and regulate the juris-diction of the courts of the United States, and it was adopted....The conference report on the bill establishing a private land-claim court was agreed to....Mr. Thompson re-ported the following resolution: That Aleck Boarman, Judge of the United States Dis-trict Court for the Western District of the State of Louisian be impached for high State of Louisiana, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors. Pending the consideration of the resolution public business was suspended and the House proceeded to was suspended and the House proceeded to the consideration of resolutions eulogistic of the life, character and public services of the late James Phelan, of Tennessee. The eulogies were unusually touching in their character and there was a deep feeling mani-fested. At the close of the addresses the House, as a mark of respect, adjourned to 8 o'clock that night...The House met at 8 o'clock and the Copyright bill, with Senate amendments, was presented. Mr. Payson moved to concur with the Senate amend-ment. Defended-weas. dxtv.four: nave ment. Defeated --- yeas, sixty-four; nays, 129--this being equivalent to a non-concur-

rence. 71sr DAY .-- The Speaker appointed the following committee to attend the funeral of

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Latest Dispatches About Foreign and Domestic Affairs.

The Argentine Government Borrows \$20,000,000.

The Argentine Government issued a decree which suspended business on the Bourse, in the Custom House and in the banks for two days. The decree was issued in view of the disturbed state of trade, the financial anxiety prevailing, and the general feeling of panic which exists in all circles. The decree announces that the days men-tioned are to be observed as holidays, but the real reason for the suspension of busi-ness is to try to save the Provincial Bank, about which so much has been said recently, from financial disaster. There has been a run on the L for several days, and it is believed that ... uid not dare to open its run on the L

doors. A syndicate composed of 120 merchants has arranged a plan by which it will lend the Argentine Government the sum of \$20,-000,000. Consequently, the Government has decided that no fresh issue of paper money will be made, and that the tax of two per cent. recently levied on all deposits in pri-vate banks will be abolished. Senhor Lopez, the Minister of Finance, has resigned. He will probably be succeeded by

resigned. He will Senhor Wirburra.

Senior Wirbura. Dispatches received at Paris, France, from Buenos Ayres, say that it is hoped that the two holidays announced by the Government will facilitate the settlement of the existing The commercial and financial difficulties. reports also say that the general opinion prevails that a forced paper issue is in-

Official Reports of Koch's Lymph. The official reports called for by Dr. von Gosaler, Minister of Education, from the clinics of all Prussian Universities and Pathological Institutes on the efficiency of Dr. Koch's tuberculine, up to the close of 1890, have been published by Professor Guttof of stadt.

Up to the time named about 17,500 injec-Up to the time named about 17,500 injec-tions were made on the persons of 2172 pa-tients, the greatest number received by any one person being fifty-four, and the largest number of grammes administered being 34.5. Of 1010 patients suffering from internal tuberculosis, thirtsen were cured; 171 con-siderably improved; 194 improved; 586 not improved, and forty-six died. Of 708 afflicted with external tuberculosis, fifteen were cured; 148 considerably im-

fifteen were cured: 148 considerably im-proved; 237 improved; 298 did not improve, and nine died.

Buffalo Bill Gets His Redskins.

Colonel William F. Cody has won another Colonel William F. Cody has won another battle. For a month or more he has been knocking at the doors of the Interior Depart-ment in Washington, for permission to en-gage 100 Indians from the Sioux reservation for his Wild West Show. Commissioner Morgan has stoutly opposed the applications, owing to reports that the redskins whom Buffalo Bill took abroad last year were badly treated. Secretary Noble, after a thorough in-vestigation, came to the conclusion that the vestigation, came to the conclusion that the charges were unfounded, and granted to the Colonel the coveted privilege.

Death Was in the Coffee Pot.

William Ferguson, aged seventy-eight, one of the most respectable farmers in Mont-gomery County, Kentucky, and his son-inof the most respectively, and his son-in-gomery County, Kentucky, and his son-in-law, B. C. Watts, died on a recent morning from poisoning, and Miss Grace Boyd, the granddaughter of Mr. Ferguson, was at the point of death from the same cause. The physician in attendance called in a chemist, who found arsenic in the coffee pot. It had evidently been placed there during the night, as the door of the cook-house was unlocked.

Thwarted Justice With a Scarf.

A few days ago Christian Birre, one of the wealthiest farmers in the vicinity of Little | began in the throne room of the palace, and Falls, Minn., seized his little stepdaughter Minnie Triessel, a child of eight years, and, carrying her half a mile to a pond, held her ead under water until she was drown He was captured and placed in jail, and his trial set for next day. That night at six he hanged himself to the door of his cell with a neck scarf.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN left no will. GENERAL BEAUREGARD is seventy-two years of age.

SENATOR GORMAN, of Maryland, is fiftyone years old. THE King of Spain is a very strong boy, ugly, but bright and good tempered. The death of Sir Tharia Topan, of Bom-bay and Zanzibar, reduces the number of

Indian knights to four. BELL, the telephone man, has given \$25,-000 to a New York association for the teach-ing of speech to the dumb.

JUDGE C. C. FITCH, of Garnetsville, Ky., died recently at the age ninety-nine. He the eldest Mason in the South.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR, who recently married Miss Willing. of Philadelphia, will have, when his father dies, an income of \$3,000,000 a year. SANUEL P. JONES, the Georgia evangelist, declares in a letter to a Texas friend that his health has failed, and he is on the verge of physical collapse.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD'S favorite diversion while in Japan wasa weekly kite flying party to which each guest brought his own kite.

EMPRESS EUGENIE, of France, has been ompelled to sell the Chateau d'Arenenberg n Switzerland in consequence of unlucky tock speculations.

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS("Uncle Remus"), the Southern writer, now sixty years of age, is a great pedestrian, and is said to have walked thirty-six miles in one day recently.

The new Senator from Kansas used years ago to spell his name Pfeiffer. When he be-came an editor he dropped the "i" and on his election to the Senate he cut out the first

PHIL ARMOUR, the Chicago pork man, is of medium height and heavy, but not fat. His face is full and round and adorned by a pair of Burnsides. He is quick in speech and easily approachable.

PROFFESSOR THEODORE N. DWIGHT, who has recently retired from the head of the Columbia law school, had been with the col-lege since 1858, and is probably the most noted teacher of law in this country.

THE Mikado of Japan is to visit Wiesaden, Germany, next summer, partly for the waters and partly for the spectacle 'of innocent merriment." Six villas have been engaged for the Emperor and his suite.

JOHN D. ARCHBOLD, Vice-President of the Standard Oil Company and one of the coun-cil of five who directs the affairs of that corporation, is worth from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000. He began his business career as common day laborer.

The oldest living graduate of West Point is William C. Young, of Chicago, Ill. He was born in 1709 and graduated from the Academy in 1822. He was commissioned Lieutenant of Artillery and remained in active service until 1826, when he resigned. THE late "Diamond Joe" Reynolds, of Hot Springs, Ark., was a very plain man in his dress, and with all his wealth he never owned a residence. He lived with his wife in plainly furnished and unpretentious apart-ments. He left an estate worth about \$3,-000.000

MRS. LOUNSBURY, widow of the defaulting cashier of the New York City postoffice, voluntarily turned over the entire estate of her deceased husba rd for the benefit of his bondsmen and creditors. She was an actress before marriage, and, having re-sumed the stage, is starring in the West.

THE most popular of Germany's host of professors of philosophy is Professor Paulson, of Berlin. He is a man of forty-five, tall, rather stout and vigorous. His hair is iron gray, his face smooth shaveo, and he has the Webstesian type of countenance. He is noted for his modesty and his lectures are crowded.

KALAKAUA'S FUNERAL. The Grandest Prigeant Ever Seen in

the Hawaiian Islands.

The funeral of King Kalakaua took place on the 16th of February. The ceremonies

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR MARCH 15.

Lesson Text: "Gehazi Punished," 2 Kings v, 15-27- Golden Text: Numbers xxxii., 23-Commentary.

15. "Behold, now I know that there is no 15. "Behold, now I know that there is no God in all the earth, but in Israel." Thus spake Naaman, having returned with all his company from Jordan, he stood before the man of God and prayed him to accept a blessing in the form of money and raiment. We think of the words of Nebuchadnezzar, "Of a truth it is that your God is a God of gods and a Lord of kings;" "I praise and ex-tol and honor the King of heaven, all whose works are truth, and His ways judgment; and those that walk in pride He is able to abase." abase

16. "But he said, As the Lord liveth, be fore whom I stand, I will receive none. And he urged him to take it; but he refused. Thus spake and acted the man of God. He was not rich in this world's goods, and yet he turns away from riches when voluntarily offered to him, and apparently from a grate-ful heart. How different from most people

"Thy servant will henceforth offer 17. neither burnt offering nor sacrifice unto other gods, but unto the Lord." Naaman seems truly to have turned from idols to serve the living and true God (I Thess. i., 9), and he desires to take home with him some of the earth of the Lord's land (Hos. iz., 3), that when he offers sacrifice to the Lord he may do it literally upon holy ground, though

in a far country. 18. "When I bow down myself in the house of Rimmon, the Lord pardon thy servant in this thing." Naaman was in the servant in this thing." Naaman was in the employ of one who worshiped idols, and it was necessary for him to attend his master to the place of idol worship. His own heart would bow only to Jehovah, but by force of circumstances he must appear to worship Rimmon.

"And he said unto him, Go in peace." 10 This is the decision of the man of God in the matter, and this is his blessing. See in II Chron. xxx., 18-20, how the Lord pardoned His own people, and allowed them to eat the passover otherwise than as it was written. And observe that the attitude of the heart toward God is more in His sight than the

outward form. 20. "But Gehazi, the servant of Elisha, the man of God, said, * * * as the Lord liveth I will run after him and take some-what of him." Here is an idolater indeed an idolater in Israel, an idolater in the house of a holy man of God, for covetousness is idolatery (Col. iii, 5). He forgot that the law taught to hate covetousness, and that Achan was stoned and burned because of his covetousness (Ex. xvii., 21; Josh. vil., 21). Let us all remember that the Lord abhorreth the covetous, and that the Holy Spirit asso-ciates them with thieves and drunkards, and eave that they cannot inherit the kingdom of

ciates them with thieves and drunkards, and says that they cannot inherit the kingdom of God (Ps. x., 3; I Cor. vi., 10). "21. "So Gehazi followed after Naa-man." When Elisha said: "Go in peace," Naaman departed; but it seems that he went but a little way ere this covetous Gehazi overtook him. Living with one like Elisha's how was it that he had not more of Elisha's enjeit? The same question might be asked how was it that he had not more of Linka's spirit? The same question might be asked concerning the twelve apostles. The best of society, even the society of Jesus Christ Himself, did not make the apostles what they ought to be, but the Holy Spirit wrought in them mightily and made them new men. Not outward associations, but the inward marked the Spirit is the only way.

work of the Spirit, is the only way. "And when Naaman saw him running "And when Naaman saw him running after him, he lighted down from the chariot to meet him, and said, Is all well?" Or, as in the magin: "Is there peace?" There was little peace in that covetous sool. "There is no peace, snith the Lord, unto the wicked" (Isa. zivili., 22; lvii., 21). 22. "And he said, All is well. My master hath sent me? * * * First covetous and the lorg. It is even to see whose employ

then lying. It is easy to see whose employ he is in. There is one of whom Jesus said, "He is a liar and the father of it" (John vill.,

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

SERVING BANANAS.

A favorite way of serving bananas in New Orleans is to cut them lengthwise in two pieces, dust them with powdered sugar, a little lemon juice and bits of butter, and to bake them in the oven for twenty-five minutes. They should be basted with the butter once or twice while baking, and served hot in the dish in which they are cooked.—Ladics' Home Companion.

DECORATING DRAFERIES.

Thin draperies, tidies and linen goods may be decorated by painting them with transparent washes of aniline dyes. The tint then becomes part of the fabric and endures well. For this purpose dry ani-line dyes that are soluble in alcohol are dissolved with just enough spirit to take up the dye and are bottled. For use the solution may be diluted to the desired tint. The dyes soluble in alcohol are brighter and more desirable than those that dissolve in water .- New York Dispatch.

BOILING CORNED BEEF.

As to boiling the beef after it has been corned. Wash it and put it in a kettle with enough boiling water to cover it. Heat it to the boiling point and then draw the kettle back to a part of the range where the water will only bubble. Never let the meat actually boil hard, as that makes it tough and stringy. Cook for five hours; then take the kettle from the fire and set it in a cool place. Let the meat stand in the cooling liquor for half an hour; then take up and serve, if it is to be eaten hot. If to be served cold, place it on a dish and put a tin pan over it. On top of the pan place a weight. Set away in a cool place for at least ten hours. It will then be ready to cut in thin, smooth slices. Let the liquor stand in the kettle until cold; then skim off the fat and clarify it .- Housewife.

PROPER WAY OF BLACKING STOVES.

The edges of the stove, if they are of polished iron, should not be blacked, but cleaned like a steel knife, with sapolio or brick dust. The nickle knobs and other nickle parts of the stove must be rubbed bright with a chamois skin or old shrunken flannel. An ordinary paint and whiting brush is one of the best things with which to apply blacking to a stove. A stiff brush, such as is used for this purpose, is the best brush for polishing. During the month polish the stove with the polishing brush each morning, just after kindling the fire. Keep an old cloth always on hand in cooking to rub off any grease spots as soon as it occurs. If the spots are obstinate, a few drops of kerosene oil put on the stove cloth will remove them. The ground edges and nickle work of the stove should be rubbed off at least once a week, besides the monthly cleaning when the stove is blacked .- New York Journal.

RECIPES.

Fried Egg Plant-Peel one medium. sized egg plant, cut it into six round slices about half an inch in thichness, and season with half teaspoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of pepper. Dip the pieces in beaten egg and in fresh bread crumbs

SENATOR GEORGE HEARST.

The California Millionaire Dies After a Lingering Illness.

Senator Hearst's long illness came to an end with his death at 9:10 on a recent night in Washington City. For many weeks it has been apparent that a fatal termination was inevitable, and the wife and son of the California Senator have been with him constantly

His illness has greatly puzzled his physi-cians, having been attributed to cancer of the stomach and cancer of the colon, but it is agreed that the immediate cause of was uræmic poisoning. He was taken ill in Chicago during last August while on his way East from California to attend Congress. Though able to be removed to Washington, he has taken no part in the sessions of the Senate, having been confined to his house over since his arrival.

George Hearst was born in Franklin County, Missouri, on September 3, 1820. His father had gone to that State from North Carolina in 1810. The son received only such a limited education as the common schools afforded in that day. He worked on his father's farm until 1850, when he caught the gold fever and went to California.

For several years he was a miner and prospector, and subsequently, by location and purchase, he became the owner of valuable mining interests and a large em-ployer, having at one time as many as 3000 men at work in his mines alone and opera-ting quests mills that consider 1000 teres of ting quartz mills that crushed 1000 tons of ore per day. The increase of his wealth was steady and

The increase of his wealth was steady and rapid, and for some years past his income has been something like \$1000 a day. He had been for a long time chief partner in the extensive mining firm of Hearst. Higgina, Lewis & Co. He owned about 40,000 acres of land in San Luis, Obispo County, Cal.; a ranch of 160. 600 acres of grazing land in old Mexico, stocked with a very large herd of cattle and a fine stable of thoroughbred horses. He was also interested in a large tract of land near Vera Cruz, and in railroad build-ing in Mexico. His fortune at the time of his donth was estimated at \$20,000,000. Mr. Hearst's political career began with his elsciton as a Democrat to the California Legislature in 1805. In 1882 he was a candi

Legislature in 1865. In 1882 he was a candi-

Legislature in 1865. In 1882 he was a candi-date for Governor in the convention which met at San Jose. General Stoneman best him for the nomination. In 1885 the Democrats, who were then in a minority in the Legislature, gave him their unanimous vote for United States Senator, and on March 23, 1886, the Governor appointed him to fill the vacancy in that body, occasioned by the death of Senator John F Miller. His term of service lasted only a few months, but he was sub sequently elected to succeed Abram F Williams and took his seat March 4, 1884.

GENERAL BARRUNDIA's widow has mude a claim for damages for his death of \$1,000,-000 from the United States.

the late Senator Hearst: Clunie, McKinley, Blount, Geary, Tucker, McComas, Caruth, O'Neil, of Massachusetts, and McAdoo.... The bills for the erection of the New York Custom House on the Bowling Green site and for a new Mint building in Philadelphia were passed A motion to suspend the rules and pass the Senate Meat Inspection bill (with amendments) was passed—yeas, 161; nays, seventy. The conference report on the bill as to claims for Indian depredations was agreed to Senate bill for the safe transportation and humane treatment of export cattle from the United States to foreign countries was passed.... The confer-ence report on the bill to repeal the Timber ence report on the bill to repeal the Timber Culture law was agreed to....Senate bill for the erection of a public building at Sag-inaw, Mich., at a cost of \$250,000 was passed. 72D DAY.--Mr. Cannon presented the con-ference report on the Sundry Civil bill and it was agreed to....The conferrees were in-

to insist on their disagreement to the Hawalian cable project, and in confer-ence the provision was stricken out by the conferrees of both houses... The con-ference report on the Postoffice Ap-propriation bill was agreed to priation bill was agreed to Mr. Funston, of Kansas, submitted a disMr. Funston, of Kansas submitted a dis-agreeing report on the Agricultural Ap-propriation bill, and the till was returned to the conference....The conference report on the Pension Appropriation bill was agreed to....Mr. Butterworth presented the con-ference report on the Legislative bill. An agreement is reached on all questions, except the Senate amendment making Senators' clerks annual employes. The report was adopted and a further conference ordered. 73D DAY.—The conference report on the Legislative Appropriation bill was agreed to

Legislative Appropriation bill was agreed to

Legislative Appropriation bill was agreed toMr. Cutcheon presented the conference report on the bill for the reorganization of the army, but it was rejected, forty-six to fifty-four....The disagreeing report on the Deficiency Appropriation bill was called up, the points of difference being the appropria-tions for the payment of the Central Pacific Railroad and for the payment of the French spoilation claims. The report was adoptedA vote of thanks was given to Speaker Reed, and was carried on strict party lines; the end of the session was reached amid the end of the session was reached amid scenes of hilarity and confusion.

BUSINESS IN THE SOUTH.

Leading Baltimore Bankers Discuss Southern Progress.

The Baltmore Manufacturers' Record publishes interviews with leading Baltimore bankers as to the effect on Southern securities of the late financial crisis following the failure of the Barings, and on the outlook for Southern investments. Alexander Brown says: "Our house some time age curtailed its Western business and turned its attention to the South as the larger and more profitable field for investments. We have not only invested in railroad securities, but in many others, and are perfectly estihave not only invested in railroad securities, but in many others, and are perfectly satis-fied with them. During the recent world-wide financial depression, Southern securi-ties felt the effect much less than those of other sections." John A. Hambleton & Co., leading bankers, who have piaced some millions of dollars in the South for their clients say: "Railroad facilities in the South have been inadequate in proportion to the business which the wonderful growth of this section has preduced. In climate, soil, re-sources, and natural advantages the South define competition." stefles competition.

DR. TRANJEZ, a Bulgarian surgeon, one of he medical staff of a hospital in Berlin, Ger-nany, has successfully experimented with a sw remedy upon patients suffering from ubscular lung dimension the m

Arrest of Thirty Moonshiners.

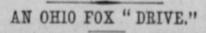
A raid on the moonshiners of South Ala-bama and Northern Florida has just been completed, and resulted in thirty arrests be ing made and thirty-nine stills captured and destroyed. The nortorious You brothers, who fought six deputies with rifles at Boni-fay, Fla., December 13, 1890, wounding two of them, are among the captured.

Killed 200 Native Africans.

A dispatch from Zanzibar, Africa, states that Baron von Wissmann has punished the Kibosh tribe, and that in so doing he killed Baron von Wiss 00, wounded sixty, and captured fifty of the The German loss was two men tribesmen. killed and fifteen wounded. The Germans captured 60,000 head of cattle and a quantity of ammunition and ivory.

Drowned in a Bucket of Water.

The two-year-old daughter of Mrs. Ludwig Sabul, of South Bethlehem. Penn., feil from its crib during a recent night into a bucket a water and was drowned. A similar death compred about a year area in the same occurred about a year ago in the same family. The authorities are investigating the case.



Fifteen Hundred Farmers and Their * Wives Enjoy the Sport.

Fifteen hundred Ohio farmers and their wives from Greene, Clinton, Clark and neighboring countles, recently organized a fox drive in Greene County. They were armed with fox horns, cornets, election whisties, brass instruments, bass drums tin cans, and everything else which would make a noise. Divisions were formed, each under the command of a captain, and a line fully six miles in circumference was formed. When all was ready a huge charge of pow

When all was ready a huge charge of pow-der was fired under an anvil and the people commanced teating their drums and blow-ing their whistles to scare the foxes out of their holes. The din was frightful and the animals flew for their lives. Slowly the great line closed in, driving everything before it. No horses were allowed except those ridden by the captains of the divisions. Every-body, even ladies, walked. A large number of foxes were started as the lines closed in, but as no shooting was allowed they all succeeded in escaping ex-cept in one instance, when a man, deter-mined to make a capture, threw himself on a fox bodily and noarly crushed it. About 200 ladies participated in the sport and would all scream when a fox ran through the lines, brushing against their dresses.

Additional "drives" are being planned, and Additional "drives are only particular among they bid fair to become as popular among Ohio farmers as fox hunts are in England. Everybody can participate, because neither horses nor dogs are required.

A REGULAR exodus of Mormons from Utah to Mexico is quietly taking place, and within the next three months a large number of the Saints will have left. The Mormons have a tract of land in the State of Chihuaua 125 miles long and fifteen miles wide which they settling up. All over the Terri tory the Saints are preparing to go South.

THE Pullman Palace Car Company now operates 2050 sleeping cars over 126,637 miles of railroad in this country. The company as about \$20,000,000 invested in cars alone.

services were according to the ritual of the services were according to the ritual of the Episcopal Church. The Bishop of Honolulu and all the clergy of the city participated. The royal family, Judges of the Supreme Court, Privy Council, nobles and other offi-cers of the Government and personal friends of the dead King were the only ones present at the services. The palace was sur-rounded by natives. The body was taken from the malace to the church, where a from the palace to the church, where a second service was held, and the city officials and delegations from the other islands, off-cers and the men from the wessels in the harbor and prominent residents were admitted. The funeral pageant was the largest ever seen on the islands. The catafalque was sur-mounted by pyramidal domes resting on pil-

incurred by pyramidal domes resting on pil-lars covered with black cloth, entwined with ribbons of silk. At the top of each pillar waved a heavy black plume with white tips. The casket was an elaborate piece of native workmanship. The band from the Charles-ton headed the procession and was followed by officers and a detachment of marines from the Charleston, the Mohican and H. M. S. ph, natives and others.

At the royal mausoleum ceremonies were conducted the Bishop of Honolulu and Mas-ter Mason Phillips, a native choir chanting at intervals. During the progress of the funeral cortege minute guns were fired from n-of-war in the harbor and bells tolled in the city.

AN INHUMAN MOTHER.

Mrs. Dawson Murders Eer Two Little Children.

Mrs. Sallie Dawson, wife of Joseph Daw. son, a farmer of Pickens County, S.C., murdered her two children. She choked the baby to death on a bed where it was lying, and going to the spring with an ax attacked the oldest child.

A neighbor who was passing saw the mother striking the child with the axe, ran to the rescue and wrested the bloody weapon from the woman's hands. The child's skull, however, was crushed and it died. Mrs. Davison has been of unsound mind for some

GEORGE HILLYER, a Pennsylvania farmer, had a hog in his pen weighing 230 pounds. A black bear climbed into the pen, killed the hog and had carried the body eighty rods and over two rail fences when shot. It was a lucky thing for Mr. Hillyer, as he was about to bet that no bear could lift half its own weight.

PARIS was treated to a queer sight the other day-the arrest of a man who had stolen five cents' worth of cakes, and yet who wore fourteen medals. crosses and other decorations, all given him for gallantry on the field of battle. Such honors are plenty, but the wearers may go ragged and hungry.

THERE are in the United States at this time people who imagine that they are heirs to over \$600,000,000 in England, Germany and Holland. One of the best lawyers in New York says that he would not give an oyster supper to six men and take all those claims as payment

44). He began it in the garden of Eden (Gen. iii., 4), and will keep at it, even after his thousand years' imprisonment, until he is finally cast into the lake of fire (Rev. xx., 7 - 10

23. "And Naaman said, Be content, take two talents." His little scheme was working well. Lying seemed to be a paying business, He had only ventured to ask for one talent of silver, and now two talents are pressed upon him, which, with some urging (?), be sented to receive. Some three dollars for one lie; many a man has lied for even ten or five dollars or less, and boys and girls have been known to lie for a very small Then Gehazi has two suits of amount. Then Gehazi has two snits clothes thrown in; truly he seems to be do well. And two servants to wait upon him, going before him bearing his treasures, as if e were one of the great ones of earth. These are the ungodly who prosper in the world; they increase in riches. Their eyes stand out with fatness; they have more than heart could wish" (Ps. lxxiil., 7, 12)

24. "And when he came to the tower (margin, secret place) he took them from their hand, and bestowed them in the house: and he let the men go, and they departed." He had no desire to make a great dis-play of his riches, at least not for the pres-ent. He had that which he coveted, it was safely in his possession and securely de-posited, and no one about the premises was any the wiser, as he thought; and like the rich fool of Luke xii., 19, he perhaps said to himself, What a good time I can now havo!

"He went in and stood before his master." As if nothing had transpired worth mentioning, as if he were a very devoted and faithful servant, as if he would say, "My dear master, theu man of God, what is thy pleasure?" We read in Ezek. xxxiii., 31, of pleasure? We read in Ezes. AxXIII. 51 of some who "sit before the servant of God as the people of God, and they hear His words but they will not do them; for with their mouth they show much love, but their heart mouth they show much hove, our damage goeth after their covetonsness." How strange that people think to deceive God! But what can we say when we read that they tried to deceive Jesus to His face (Luke xx., 20). "And Elisha said unto him, Whence

"And Elisha said unto him, Whence comest thou, Gehazi? And he said, Thy servant went no whither." Lie upon lie. This is at least the third in this transaction. How hard the heart grows! It is deceitful above all things, and desparately wicked (Jer. xvii., 9). What a gulf has opened be-tween him and his master! (Jer. xvii., 9). What a gulf has opened be-tween him and his master! 25. "Went not mine heart with thee, when

the man turned again from his chariot again to meet thre?" Ah, Gehazi! he's got you to meet thee?" Ah, Gehazil he's got you now. Covetousness is a bad thing, and lying won't help it any. "Be sure your sins will find you out." "A lying tongue is but for a moment" (Num. xxxii, 23; Prov. xii, 19). We should always remember that the eyes of the Lord are in every place beholding the evil and the good, and that "all things are naked and opened unto the eyes of Him with whom we have to do (Prov. xv., 3; Heb. iv., 13).

13). 27. "The leprosy, therefore, of Nasman shall cleave unto thee, and unto thy seed forever. And he went out from his presence a to a second se And he went out from his presence a heper as white as snow." A moment of sin, a lifelong punishment. He begins at once to est the fruit of lies (Hos. x, 13). It did not pay after all. His joy was very short lived. His thousands could not purchase health; his coveted raiment would only cover a lep-rous body. Not often does the trangressor so quickly reap the fruit of his doings, but always in due time, unless there is repon-tance and cleansing in the only blood that on cleanes. Miriam was punished with lep-rosy, but she was healed in a short time (Num xii, 10-15). Uzzinh's leprosy contin-ned till his death (II Chron. xxvi., Ali. All suffering in this life is as nothing when com-pared with sternal torment. Let all sinners fee quickly to Jesus lest the size of fire be-come their portion (Rev. xx., 15).-Lesson Helpr.

and fry them in hot fat five minutes. Remove, salt slightly again and drain them well. Serve on a hot dish over a folded napkin.

Potatoes a la Lyonnaise-These potatoes are quite famous for their excellence. Cut eight potatoes, boiled, into round slices; lay them in a frying-pan with an ounce and a half of butter and the round slices of a previously fried onion, and season with one-half pinch each of salt and pepper. Cook well together for six minutes until well browned; toss them well and serve with a pinch of chopped parsley sprinkled over the whole.

Stewed Cabbage-Cold cabbage left from dinner can be drained from the pot liquor in which it was boiled, and then simmered for half an hour in water, or milk and water; pour off all the water when it is tender, and stir in the pot a lump of butter or clarified dripping; let it cook gently, then throw in a cup of milk or cream; thicken it with flour, and season with pepper and salt. Serve with the cream gravy poured over the cab-

Indian Sponge-Pudding - Crumble cold corn-muffins to make two teacupfuls. Soak in a quart of sweet milk three or four hours. Then add three well-beaten eggs, three level tablespoons of sugar and a pinch of salt. Beat well, bake one hour in a moderate oven, and serve hot with rich cream and sugar, or with a sauce made by beating into a cream a heaping tablespoon of butter, a teacup of granulated sugar, one egg, with a very little vanilla for flavoring. It is delicious served with ice-cream.

Roasted Tomatoes-Plunge in boiling water for half a minute six goodsized, red, sound tomatoes; drain and peel them heatly, then cut away the tons without detatching them entirely, and remove the seeds with a teaspoon. Divide an ounce of good butter into six equal parts and put a piece into each tomato, seasoning with a light saltpoon of salt and one-half the quantity of pepper. Close the tops and put them in a buttered baking dish, moistening each tomato with a very little sweet oil. Put them in a hot oven and bake for twelve minutes. Remove with a cake-turner, dress them on a hot dish and serve.

Cauliflower Boiled With Butter-Take one large or two small cauliflowers; pare, pick and examine them well to see if anything adheres which should be removed; wash them thoroughly in fresh water and then put in a saucepan, cover-ing with cold water; season with a handful of salt and half a pinch of pepper, and add an ounce of kneaded butter. After cooking about thirty minutes drain through a colander and lay them on a dish, pouring over them a sauce made of one ounce of good butter, a third of a good pinch of salt, the same of pepper and a tablespoonful of vinegar; these serve. Cauliflowers prepared the same way can be eaten when they are cold.