TERRIFIC TORNADO.

Many Lives Destroyed in a Missouri Storm.

Houses Demolished and the Inmates Killed.

A terrific tornado passed three miles northeast of Mexico, Mo., at 3 o'clock on a recent afternoon in the vicinity of Bean Creek. Fifteen houses in the vicinity of that place were destroyed, some ten or twelve persons killed, an equal number fatally injured, and a large number badly hurt.

At the house of a farmer named Duffy, John Dorger and family were living. James Dorger, aged six, was killed outright. Lizzie Dorger was fatally hurt and died in a few supposed that his body was carried away. The Duffy barn was blown down and two

horses were killed.

At the house of William Stranberg, Will-At the house of William Stranberg, William Yostrander and family were visiting. The house was sweet bodily away. William Yostrander was killed, his wife was badly injured, and his little girl was fatally hurt. William Stranberg was also fatally hurt. At the home of Edward Norris, Gertrude Fletcher, a daughter of R. S. Fletcher, was instantly killed. E. B. Norris was fatally intered. Caleb. Norris was hadly hurt and historical.

jured. Caleb Norris was badly hurt and his wife seriously injured. William Fletcher and his sister Kate were instantly killed, and their bodies terribly mangled. At the same place Mrs. Emily Seal, a widow, aged sixty, was fataliy hurt, and Mrs. Norris, the mother of E. B. Norris, was killed. F. S. Norris was badly hurt. The killed. F. S. Norris was badly hurt. The house of Valentine Erdle caught fire during the first gale and was completely destroyed. The inmates had vacated the place and nobody was hurt. The house of T. B. Hall was blown down, but the family escaped. A horse standing in the road at that place was picked up by the wind, carried half a mile and dashed to death on the ground. The house of Boston Kunkel was swept away, and Mr. of Boston Kunkel was swept away, and Mr. Kunkel was instantly killed. A farmer named Rogers was also killed at that place, also a farmer named Crane. Several farm hands in the vicinity of the Kunkel and Rogers farms were believed to have been killed.

killed.

Joseph Kendall's house and barn were blown down. Kendall had a narrow escape. He had just left the house and gone to the barn as the barn was blown down or lifted up, leaving him unharmed. The mules in the stable were not hurt. The barn was scattered all over the fields. James Millard's house was blown down. A mowing many house was blown down A mowing ma ally blown to shreds. A targe fron roller weighing 1200 pounds was taken up and blown to pieces. A calf was lifted from the ground and carried over a quarter of a mile. Several horses were killed and twenty-five chickens were plucked clean of feathers. Spokes of wagon-wheels were twisted and

The tornado passed on to the east, passing Rush Hill, one mile north of Mexico, carrying destruction everywhere. Great destruction of property and life occurred further Great trees were taken up by the roots and blown off. The scene at these places i

pitiable in the extrems.

E. B. Merry, Sr., said: "When I first noticed the storm the wind blew a gale. I was holding my baby in my arms when it struck the house. I was dashed against the house and the baby was carried 100 yards and dashed against a tree. I picked it up and went back to the house to find my faurdly scattered in every direction."

The width of the tornado was about 300

yards and about tweive miles long. The loss

PLUCKY QUEEN NATALIE.

ishe is Dragged From Her Home by the Servian Government.

The Prefect of Belgrade, Servia, who was charged by the Regents with the duty of expelling ex-Queen Natalie from Servian territory, went to the latter's residence the other day, and, in spite of her earnest protests compelled her to enter a carriage, which drove toward the quay on the Danube

where the royal yacht was moored.

The news that the ex-Queen was really to be expelled from Servia had, in the mean time, spread throughout Belgrade and had time, spread throughout Belgrade and had reached the students' quarters. The later promptly turned out in force, and as the carriage containing the unhappy lady was being driven toward the Danube, it was surrounded by a crowd of students who seized the horses' heads, brought the vehicle to a standstill and loudly cheered the royal prisoner. The students then detacked the horses from the carriage and dragged the ex-Queen, who remained seated in the Prefect's conveyance, back to her residence, cheering loudly as

they passed through the streets.

The Prefect, assisted by a force of gendarmes, tried in vain to regain possession of the ex-Queen, but the students escorted her to her residence in spite of all the efforts made to prevent them. On their way there, how-

ner residence in spite of all the efforts made to prevent them. On their way there, however, several collisions took place between the gendarmes and the students, but the latter came off victorious.

The citizens and merchants generally side with the ex-Queen. The residence of Natalie is defended by students. Intense excitement prevails. A conflict occurred that afternoon, the troops firing upon the Queen's supporters, killing two and wounding many others.

PLEASURE SEEKERS DROWN

Eight Go Sailing on the Schuylkill; Only Five Return.

Three lives were lost by the upsetting of a sailboat on the Schuylkill River, off Gibson's Point, in the lower section of Philadelphia. The victims were Mrs. Susan Pascoe and her

The victims were Mrs. Susan Pascoe and her infant son and Miss Mary Carr. There were also in the party Fred Tidman, Samusl Peltz, Robert Chamberlain and Mrs. Mary Jones, a twin sister of Mrs. Pascoe, and her four-year-old son William.

The party started out for a sail down the river, Tidman, the owner of the boat, acting as sailing-master. In an attempt to "go about" the ropes became tangled around Chamberlain's feet and the boat upset. The three men are all good swimmers and they succeeded in getting the women and children on to the bottom of the upturned boat, but they became hysterical and frequently got into the water. Finally, Mrs. Pascoe, with her infant and Miss Carr. sunk.

After drifting about for some time those still clinging to the boat were rescued. Mrs. Pascoe's body was recovered about an hour afterward. She held her child tightly clasped in her arms.

n her arms.

A DONATION of \$200,000 has been made by William M. Rice of New York, for the erection at Houston, Texas, of an institute to be known as the William M. Rice Institute. It is to be a copy of the Cooper Institute of New York and will be devoted to the advancement of science, literature and art Mr. Rice was formerly a resident of that city.

It is reported that there are from one and a half to two millions less hogs in the corn producing States than last year.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

GLASSCOCK is New York's best sacrifice A PITCHER without speed is of no use this

ALREADY the usual summer bunt for pitchers is in full cry. THE Association team is more popular in Cincinnati than the League.

THE Louisville and St. Louis teams are said to be luckiest in the profession. ALLEN, the Philadelphia League short stop, ranks with Glasscock and Long.

GOVERNOR HILL, of New York, occasionally attends the games of the Albany Club. JOE GERHARDT, released by Louisville, has signed with the Albany (N. Y.) Club. It looks as though Bassett would be a fix-ture at New York's third base instead of

PITTSBURG carries seventeen men-including four catchers and six pitchers -on the

PITTSBURG has taken a big jump upward of late, and is now regarded as an important factor in the League race.

McKean, of Cleveland, can untie his shoe strings, when he wants to rest a pitcher, with as much skill as any man in the busines SEERY, Andrews, Johnston, Whitney, Crane, Mains and Kelly, of the Cincinnati Association team, are old League players.

THE heavy batting still continues in major ague circles, but as the weather be hotter the pitchers will gradually have their

JAKE VIRTUE, Cleveland's crack first-base man, refused an offer from a League club two years ago, believing that he was not fast enough for League company. DURING a game of baseball at Nashville.

Ohio, Philip Harden, aged eighteen, com-pleted a run and, seating himself on a stone, said: "Tally one for me," and fell dead. STEALING second is almost an impossibility rith Galvin, of Pittsburg, in the box. watches first as no other pitcher in the country watches it, and it is suicidal to take

a big lead off the bag. Woodcock, Brown University's famous pitcher, has signed with Boston. He will play with the college nine up to commence-ment, and after that date will begin his ser-

vices with the Boston club. JAMES G. FOGARTY, the well-known base-ball player died at Philadelphia, Penn., a few days ago of consumption. He contracted a heavy cold on his return from California in February last, and had since that time been confined to his bed. He was twenty-six years of age and his home was in Los An-

CHILOCCO Indian school south of Arkansas City, Kan., has a baseball nine composed of Indian pupils. They have beaten all the amateur ball clubs in this vicinity. They play ball like machinery, never kick, talk or coach. Their idea is to catch the ball, bat it and make runs. They display no enthusiasm, and it is impossible to rattle them. and it is impossible to rattle the

ONE of the most remarkable baseball games on record was played recently at Tacoma, Washington, between the Seattle and racoma clubs of the Pacific Northwest League. It took twenty-two innings to de-cide the game, which was won by Tacoma by a score of six to five. In the ninth inning the score stood three to three; in the fifteenth each club scored one run, and each again scored one run in the eighteenth, making the score five to five. No more runs were made until the twenty-second, when Tacoma scored

one run, winning the game.

	Fer			Per
Won, Lost.		Won	1.00	
Chicago18 7	.720	Philadel13	13	.500
		New York, 11		.440
		Brooklyn10		.385
		Cincin'ati10		.385
AMERICAN AS	ennut	TATION NECO	***	

MONEY FOR MILITIA.

Allotments to the Various States by the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War, with the approval of the President, has made the following allotments of money to the various States and Territories for arming and equipping the militia on the basis of representation in Con-

Alabama, \$9214; Arkansas, \$6450; California, \$7371; Colorado, \$2764; Connecticut, \$5528; Delaware, \$2764; Florida, \$3685; Georgia, \$11,657; Illinois, \$20,271; Idaho, \$2764; lowa, \$11,675; Illinois, \$20,271; Idaho, \$2764; lowa, \$11,978; Kansas, \$8292; Kentucky, \$11,978; Louisiana, \$7371; Maine, \$5528; Maryland, \$7371; Massachusetts, \$12,009; Michigan, \$11,978; Minnesota, \$6450; Mississippi, \$8272; Missouri, \$14,742; Montana, \$2764; Nebraske, \$4607; Nevada, \$2764; New Hampshire, \$2785; New Jersey, \$8292; New York, \$33,171; North Carolina, \$10,135; North Dakota, \$2764; Ohio, \$21,192; Oregon, \$2764; Pennsylvania, \$27,642; Rhode Island, \$3685; South Carolina, \$8292; South Dakota, \$3685; Tennessee, \$11,057; Texas, \$11,973; Vermont, \$3685; Virginia, \$11,057; Washington, \$2764; West Virginia, \$35325; Wisconsin, \$10,135; New Mexico, \$3000; Oklahoma, \$3000; District of Columbia, \$4999; Arizona, \$2000. Alabama, \$9214; Arkansas, \$6450; Califor-

These funds will be available on the first

THE MARKETS.

8		а					
8	21 NEW YORK.	ă					
ø	Beeves @ 3 40	ă					
đ	Milch Cows, com. to good25 00 @50 00	ă					
ä	Calves, common to prime 3 40 @ 6 25	ă					
8	Sheep 4 25 @ 6 40	ł					
83	Lambs 5 00 @ 7 50	å					
8	HogsLive 4 65 @ 5 50	ă					
8	Dressed 5%@ 71/4	l					
9	Flour-City Mill Extra 5 00 @ 5 35	ă					
8	Patents 5 50 @ 6 25	a					
8	Wheat—No. 3 Red 1 161/6 1 171/	ı					
8	Rye-State @ 96	1					
8	Barley—Two-rowed State — @ 80 Corn—Ungraded Mixed 68%@ 72%	ł					
		ð					
9	Mixed Western 54 @ 60	ā					
3		ı					
8	Btraw—Long Rye 80 65 85	ı					
8	Lard-City Steam 5.80 @ 5.85	ı					
8	Butter-State Creamery 16 @ 1914	ā					
9	Dairy, fair to good, 16 @ 18	ı					
8	Dairy, fair to good. 16 @ 18 West. Im. Creamery 12 @ 17	ł					
8	Factory 1114@ 15	ı					
8	Cheese-State Factory 9 6 95	ı					
9	Skims-Light 7 @ 834	ı					
8	Western @ 8	ı					
9	Eggs-State and Penn @ 16%	ı					
	BUFFALO.	ı					
8	Steers-Western @ -	ı					
9	Sheep-Medium to Good 5 00 @ 7 00	ı					
9	Lambs-Fair to Good 5 25 @11 00	ı					
8	Hogs-Good to Choice Yorks 4 75 @ 4 85	ı					
8	Flour-Winter Patent 5 40 @ 5 55	ł					
9	Wheat-No. 1 Northern 1 11 @ 1 12	ı					
	Corn—No. 2, Yellow — @ 67 Oats—No. 2, White — @ 5614	ł					
8	Oats-No. 2, White @ 561/4	ı					
8	Barley-No. 2 Canada @ 90	ı					
8	BOSTON.	ł					
	Egg-Near-by	ı					
8	Seeds-Timothy, Northern., 2 00 @ 2 25	ı					
8	Clover, Morthern 19 08 11	ı					
8	Hay-Fair13 00 @14 00	ı					
8	Straw-Good to Prime17 50 @18 00	ł					
8	Butter-Firsts 13 @ 28	ı					
ø	WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.						
Ø	Beef-Dressed weight 4 @ 814	ı					
N	Sheep-Live weight 43600 5	ı					

Lambs..... Hogs-Northern....

PHILADELPHIA.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINES SUN-DAY SERMON.

Subject: "One Week's Work."

TEXT: "And the evening and the morning were the sixth day."—Genesis i., 31. From Monday morning to Saturday night gives us a week's work. If we have filled that week with successes we are happy. But I am going to tell you what God did in one week. Cosmogony, geology, astronomy, or orthology, ichthyology, botany, anatomy are such vast subjects that no human life is long enough to explore or comprehend any one of them. But I have thought I might one of them. But I have thought I might in an unusual way tell you a little of what God did in one week. And whether you make it a week of days or a week of ages, I care not, for I shall reach the same practical result of reverence and worship.

The first Monday morning found swinging in space the pilet up lumber of rocks and metal and soil and water from which the earth was to be builded. God made up his mind to create a human family and they

mind to create a human family, and they must have a house to live in. But where! Not a roof, not a wall, not a door, not a room was fit for human occupancy. There is not a pile of black basalt in Yellowstone Park or an extinct volcano in Honolulu so inappropriate for human residence as was this globe at that early period. Moreover, there was no human architect to draw a plan, no quarryman to blast the foundation stones, no carpenter to hew out a beam, and n

mason to trowel a wall.

The first thing needed was light. It was not needed for God to work by, for He can work as well in the darkness. But light may be necessary, for angelic intelligences are to see in its full glory the process of world building. But where are the candles where it he candles where it he candles where are the candelabra, where is the chandelier? rising sun will roll in the morning for if the sun is already created its light will not yet reach the earth in three days. Nor moon nor stars can brighten this darkness. The and stars are not born yet, or if created their light will not reach the earth for some time yet. But there is need of immediate light. Where shall it come from?

The record makes me think that, standing over this earth that spring morning, God looked upon the darkness that palled the heights of this world, and the chasms of it, and the awful reaches of it, and uttered, whether in the Hetrew of earth or some whether in the Hetrew of earth or some language celestial I know not, that word which stands for the subtle, bright, glowing and all pervading fluid, that word which thrills and garlands and lifts every thing it all the chemists of the ages have busied ches, that word the full meaning of which themselves in exploring, that word which suggests a force that flies one hundred and nety thousand miles in a second, and by undulations seven hundred and twenty-sev trillions in a second, that one word that God

witers-Light! And instantly the darkness began to shim-ner, and the thick folds of blackness to lift, and there were scintillations and cornsca-tions and flashes and billowing up of resplen-dence, and in great sheets it spread out northward, southward, eastward, westward, northward, southward, eastward, westward, and a radiance filled the atmosphere until it could hold no more of the brilliance. Light now to work by while supernatural intelligences look on. Light, the first chapter of the first day of the week. Light, the joy of the centuries. Light, the greatest blessing that ever touched the human eye. The robe of the Almighty is woven out of it, for He covers Himself with light as with a garment. Oh, blessed light! I am so giad this was the first thing created that week. For lack of it the body stumbles. O thou Father lack of it the body stumbles. O thou Father

of Lights, give us light! Now it is Tuesday morning. A delicate and tremendous undertaking is set apart for this day. There was a great superabundance of water. God, by the wave of His hand, this morning gathers part of it in sus-pended reservoirs, and par@of it He orders down into the rivers and lakes and seas, How to Lang whole Atlantic oceans in the clouds without their spilling over except in right quantities and at right times was an undertaking that no one but Omnipotence would have dared. But God does it as easily as you would lift a glass of water. There He hoists two clouds, each thirty miles wide and five miles high, and balances them. Here He lifts the cirrous clouds and spreads them out in great white banks as though it had been snowing in heaven. And the cirro-stratus clouds in long parallel lines, so straight you know an infinite geometer has drawn them. Clouds which are the armory from which thunder storms get their bayonets of fire. Clouds which are oceans on the wing. No wonder, long after this first Tuesday of creation week, Elihu confounded Job with the question, "Dost thou know the baiancing of the agencies."

balancing of the clouds?"
Haif of this Tuesday work done, the other balf is the work of compelling the waters to lie down in their destined places. So God picks u) the solid ground and packs it up in-to the five elevations, which are the conti-nents. With his finger he makes deep de-pressions in them, and these are the lakes, while at the piling up of the Alleghanies and Sierra Nevadas and Pyrenees and Alps and Himalayas the rest of the waters start by the law of gravitation to the lower places, and in their run down hill become the rivers, and then all around the earth these rivers come into convention and be oceans beneath, as the clouds are oceans

above.

Now it is Wednesday morning of the world's first week. Gardening and horticulture will be born to-day. How queer the hills look, and so unattractive they seem hardly worth having been made. But now all the surfaces are changing color. Something beautiful is creeping all over them. It has the color of emerald, Av., it is herbage, Hail to the green guest! God's favorite color and God's favorite plant, as I judge from the fact that he makes a larger number of them than of anything else. But look yonder! Something starts out of the ground and goes higher up, higher and higher, and spreads out broad leaves. It is a palm tree. Yonder is another growth, and its leaves hang far down, and it is a willow tree. And yonder is a growth with a mighty sweep of branches. And here they come—the pear, and the apple, and the peach, and the pomegranate, and groves, and orchards, and forests, their shadows and their fruit girdiing the earth.

the earth.

Now it is Thursday morning of the world's first week. Nothing will be created to-day. The hours will be passed in scattering fogs and mists and vapors. The atmosphere must be swapt clean. Other worlds are to heave in sight. This little ship of the earth has seemed to have all the ocean of immensity to itself. But mightler craft are to be halled to-day on the high seas of space. First, the moon's white sail appears and does very well until the sun bursts upon the does very well until the san bursts upon the scene. The light that on the previous three scens. The light that on the previous three mornings was struck from an especial word now gathers in the sun, moon and stars. One for the day, the other for the light.

And the sun now appears, afterward to be found eight hundred and eighty-eight thousand miles in diameter, and, put in astronomical scales, to be found to weigh nearly four hundred thousand times heavier than our earth; a mighty furnace, its heat kept up by meteors pouring into it as fuel, a world devouring other worlds with its jaws of flame. And the stars come out, those street lamps of heaven, those keys of pearl, upon

flame. And the stars come out, those street lamps of heaven, those keys of pear', upon which God's fingers play the music of the spheres. How bright they look in this oriental evening! Constellations! Galaxies! What a twenty-four hours of this first week—solar, lunar, stellar appearance! All this Thursday and the aljoining nights employed in pulling aside the curtain of vapor from these flushed or pale-faced worlds.

Now it is Friday morning in the first week of the world's history. Water, but not a fin swimming it; air, but not a wing flying it. It is a silent world. Can it be that it was made only for vegetables? But hark! There is a swirl and a solashing in all the four rivers of Pison, Gihoa, Histokel and Euphrates. They are all aswim with life, some darting like arrows through solid crystal.

and others quiet in dark pools like shadows. Everything, from spotted trout to behe noth, all colored, all shaped, the ancestors of finny tribes that shall by their wonders of construction confound the Agassizes, the Cuviers and the Linneuses and the ichthyologist of the more than six thousand years.

logists of the more than six thousand years following this Friday of the first week. And while I stand on the banks of these Paradisaical rivers, watching these fluny tribes, I hear a whirr in the air and I look up and behold wings-wings of larks, robins, doves, eagles, flamingoes, albatrosses, brown doves, eagles, harmingoes, atotrosses, brown it threshers. Creatures of all color—blue, as if dipoed in the skies; fiery, as if they had taken their morning bath in butterenes. And while I am studying the colors they begin to carol and chirp and coo and twitter and ruu up and down the scales of a music that they must have hear I at heaven's gate. Yes, I find them in Paralise on this the first Friday afternoon of the world's existence. And I sit down on the bank of the Euphrates, and the murmur of the river, together with the chant of birds in the sky, puts me into a state of somnolence. "And the evening and the morning were the fifth day."

Now it is Saturday morning of the world's first week and with this day the week closes. first week and with this day the week closes

But, ob, what a climacteric day! The atr has its population and the water its popula-tion. Yet the land has not one inhabitant. tion. Yet the land has not one inhabitant. But here they come, by the voice of God created! Horses grander than those which in after time Job will describe as having neck clothed with thun ler. Cattle enough to cover a thousand hills. Sheep shepherded by Him who made for them the green pastures. Cattle superior to the Alderneys and Ayershires and Davonshites of after times. Leopards so be vitiful we are gla I they cannot change their spots. Lions without their flerceness and all the quadruped world so

gentle, so sleek, so perfect.

But something is wanted in Paradise and the week is almost done. Who is there to pluck the flowers of this Elenic lawn? Who is there to command these worlds of quadru-ped and fish an i bird? For whom has God put back the curtain from the face of sun and moon and star? The world wants an emperor and empress. It is Saturday after-noon. No one but the Lord Almighty can originate a human being. In the world where there are in the latter part of the Nineteenth century over fourteen hundred million people, a human being is not a curi-

Before night there were to be two human and yet immortal beings constructed. The woman as well as the man was formed Saturday afternoon. Because a deep sleep fell upon Adam, and by divine surgery a por-tion of his side was removed for the nucleus of another creation, it has been supposed that perhaps days and nights passed be-tween the masculine and feminine creations. But no! Adam was not three hours un-

God breathed into this cold sculpture of a man the breath of life, and the heart be-gins to beat, and the lungs to inhale, and the eyes to open, and the form to thrill, and with the rapture of a life just come the prostrate being leaps to his feet—a

But the scene of this Saturday is not yet done, and in the atmosphere, drowsy with the breath of flowers, and the song of bobolinks and robin redbreasts, the man slum-bers, and by ensesthetics, divinely administered, the siumber deep as until without the cozing of one drop of blood at the time or the faintest sear afterward, that portion is removed from his side which is to be built up the queen or rarades, the caughter of the great God, the mother of the human race, the benediction of all ages, woman the wife, afterward woman the mother.

What do you think of that one week's

work? I review it not for entertainment, but because I would have you join in David's doxology. "Great and marvelous are Thy works, Lord God Almighty;" because I want you to know what a homestead our Father built for His children at the start, though sin has despoiled it, and because I want you to know how the world will look again when Christ shall have restored it, swinging now between two Edens; because I want you to realize something of what a mighty God Heis, and the utter folly of trying to war against him; because I want you to make peace with this Calei of the universe, the Christ who mediates between offended Omnipotence and human rebellion; because I want you to know how fearfully and wonderfully you are made, your body as well as you Omnipotent achievement; because I want you to realize that order reigns throughout the universe, and that God's watches tick to the second, and that His clocks strike regularly, though they strike once in a thousand years.

In the Revue d'Hygiene, M. Bourrier, inspector of meat for the city of Paris, describes his experience with meat impregnated with tobacco smoke. Some thin slices of beef were exposed for a considerable time to the fumes of tobacco, and afterward offered to a dog which had been deprived of food for twelve hours. The dog, after smelling the meat, refused to est it. Some of the meat was then cut into small pieces and concealed within bread. This the dog ate with avidity, but in twenty minutes commenced to display the most distressing symptoms and soon died in great agony. All sorts of meat, both raw and cooked, some grilled, roasted and broiled, were exposed to tobacco smoke and then given to animals, in all cases producing symptoms of acute poisoning. Even the process of boiling could not extract from the meat the nicotine poison.

THE "pigskin" which is used in South American countries for holding the fluids, is usually the skin of a living sheep. -that is, it is stripped from the animal before the animal is killed! This cruel process is thus described. The sheep is tied to a stake, and a careful slit is made down the middle and around the neck, without cutting the flesh. Hooks are then fastened to the loosened skin, and it is slowly drawn off to the tail. The poor animal's cries of agony during this atrocious proceeding would touch the heart of even a savage, but the Peruvians, who originated it, seem to delight in it. They assert that the skin taken from a living animal is more durable and flexible than if the poor beast were first mercifully killed.

An athlete named Cummings, at Milwaukee, has been betting and winning his bets that he could board any train passing a station without halting. He did it five or six times at suburban stations, but the other day he grabbed, missed, and now has only one leg left. The railroad will down any man in

GERMANY'S merchant marine comprehends 3,594 vessels, with a registered tonnage of 1,320,371. Six years ago the figures were respectively 4,257 and 1,294,288. The number of sailing ships has fallen during this time from 3,607 to 2,779, and the number of steamships has increased from 650 to

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR MAY 31.

Lesson Text: "The Temple Repaired," 2 Chronicles, xxiv., 4-14-Golden Text: 2 Cor. ix., 7-Commentary.

4. "And it came to pass after this that Joash was minded to repair the house of the Lord." We now go backward in the history to a period about a hundred years earlier than the last lesson. Joash was the seventh king of the two tribes, and began to reign about a hundred years after the death about a hundred years after the death of Solomon. Only seven years old when he began to reign, he reigned forty years (vs. 1). Only four kings reigned longer than he—three in Judah and one in Israel. Joash was one of the eight kings of Judah of whom it is written that "he did right in the sight of the Lord." But it is written that he did right Lord." But it is written that he did right through the instruction of Jehoiada, the priest (II Kings xii., 2).

The temple was first plundered in the fifth year of Renoboam, about thirty-four years after it was dedicated (II Chron. xii., 2, 9). This is suggestive of the death of Christ (the true Temple) in His thirty-fourth year. During the reigns of Abija, Jehoram and Ahaziah the temple was much neglected and during the six years immediately preceding the reign of Joash, while the wicked queen Athaliah reigned (chap. xxii., 2, 3, 12), wick-dness must have prevailed exceedingly. The house or temple of the Lord was the center of the nation's life, and their treatment of it, or rather of Him who manifested His presence in it, indicated the health of the nation or otherwise. The purpose of Joash to re-pair or renew the house points to bless-

ing about to come on the people.

5. "And he gathered together the priests and the Levites." The whole tribe of Levi was set apart by God for the special service of the sanctuary (Num. iii., 5-8). Of this tribe Aaron and his descendants were to be the priests, while all the rest of the tribe was given to him for special service (Num.

"Go out into the cities of Judah, and gather of all Israel money to repair the house of your God from year to year, and see that ye hasten the matter." This would have been a sort of compulsory taxation for have been a sort or compulsory taxation for the house of God, and was contrary to the principle laid down in Ex. xxv., 2—"Of every man that giveth it willingly with his heart ye shall take My offering."

6. "And the king called for Jehorada, the chief, and said unto him, Why hast thou

not required of the Levites to bring in out of Judah and Jerusalem the collection?" The Judah and Jerusalem the collection?" The priest and the Levites probably understood their business better than the king did. It was not in their commission to go out collecting money, but it was commanded that the people should bring in their offerings according to their ability (Deut. xvi., 16, 17; Mal. iii., 10). It is a poor state of affairs when a worker of God has to go around collecting his salary or when means around collecting his salary, or when money for the Lord's work has to be wrung from

unwilling hearts.
7. "For the sons of Athaliah, that wicked woman, had broken up the house of God."
This was the woman who counseled her son
Ahaziah (the last king) to do wickedly, and
who, after his death, reigned six years (chap.
xxii., 2, 3, 12). See her miserable end in
chap. xxiii. 15.

And also all the dedicated things of the 'And also all the dedicated things of the house of the Lord did they bestow upon Baalim." If we are children of God by faith in Christ Jesus, then we are no longer our own, but bought with a price (the blood of Christ) that we may glorify God (I Cor. vi., 19, 20).

8. "And at the king's commandment they made a chest, and set it without at the gate of the house of the Lord." There was a hole in the lid of the chest, and it was set beside the aitar on the right side as one cometh in to the house of the Lord (II Kings, xii., 9).

Things are looking better now, this is more Things are looking better now, this is more like God's way, and there will surely be a

 "And they made a proclamation through Judah and Jerusalem, to bring into the Lord the collection that Moses, the serv-ant of God, laid upon Israel in the wilder-ness." This is more fully stated in II Kings, 4, 5, and carries us back to Ex. xxx. 11-16, where all who were numbered were to give a half shekel as an offering unto the Lord to make an atonement for their souls, the rich not giving more and the poor not giving less than half a shekel. This silver, like the sacrifice, was a symbol of atone-

10, "And all the princes and all the ple rejoiced, and brought in, and cast into the chest until they had made an end." This pleased the Lord, for "God loveth a cheerful giver," and "if there be first a willing mind,

giver," and "if there be first a willing mind, it is accepted according to that a man hath, and not according to that he hath not (II Cor. ix., 7; viii., 12)

11. "Thus they did, day by day, and gathered money in abundance." As the chest was filled it was emptied, counted, put up in bags and set in its place again (II Kings, vii 10)

12. "And the king and Jehoiada gave it to such as did the work of the service of the house of the Lord." And they laid it out to the carpenters and builders, and to masons and hewers of stone, and to buy timber and hewed stone to repair the breaches of the house of the Lord (II Kings xii., 11, 12.) They did not, like many nowadays, get the work done first and then look for the money to pay for it, but they first saw the where withal on hand and then went forward with

withal on hand and then went lorward when the work.

13. "So the workmen wrought, and the work was perfected." King, priest, people and workmen all laborers together. Ro now every preacher, teacher, missionary, evangelist, or the humblest scholar who gives a penny to help send the gospel to others, are all laborers together in building up the great temple, the church or body of Christ, which shall in due time be perfected (Eph. ii. 19-23; I Cor. iii., 9).

Christ, which shall in due time be perfected (Eph. ii., 19-22; I Cor. iii., 9).

"And they set the house of God in His state and strengthened it." In the margin of the R. V. "His state" is "according to the proportion thereof." The Spirit had given David the plans for the temple (I Chron. xxviii., 12-19), and they now repaired it according to the design of the Spirit.

14. "And when they had finished it they brought the rest of the money before the king and Jeholada." Why did they not use brought the rest of the money before two king and Jeholada." Why did they not use up all the money, or put in a bill for extras? What fools they would be in the eyes of many to-day! How easy to say that the work cost more than they expected! But see their faithfulness. The surplus was made into vessels of gold and silver for the house of the Lord. Let the surplus of wealthy Christians be devoted to sending forth vessels of mercy to the unsaved, and what joy such faithfulness would bring forth in heaven and on earth!

"They offered burnt offerings in the house of the Lord continually all the days of Jehoiada." This good priest lived to the extraordinary age of 130 years, but when he died there was a sad change in Judah, both on the part of the king and the people. See the rest of this chapter, and notice the idolatry, and the murder of the priest Zechariah, the son of Jehoiada, and also the murder of of Jonah, the king. How sad a termination to a reign that began so well! We are Christ's disciples, indeed, only if we continue

Christ's disciples, indeed, only if we continue in His word (John x., 27-29). If on the other hand, we are only good because an older and wiser friend is controlling us then when we lose that friend we shall be apt to fall. Let us hide in Jesus, Rock of Ages, our Great High Priest, lean only on Rim, trust Him fully, and all will be well.—Lesson Helper.

A FRENCH paper warns the people of that country who may visit America that "many ferocious lions and hyenas have appeared near Fargo, and people walking out to see the Mammoth Cave should by all means go armed and prepared."

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Excellent wool has been made from the fibre of the fir tree by means of electricity.

In Europe steel-tired wheels for railroad cars are used more generally than in the United Staics.

The great majority of cases of deafness are hereditary and due to the too close consanguinity of the parents.

The maximum power of an electromagnet is proportional to the least sectional area of the entire magnetic circuits. With an electro-magnet mechanical

actions are produced at a distance under

control by the agency of electric currents. The magneto-motive force equals the product of the number of spirats and the number of amperes of current multiplied

A comparatively small dynamo may be arranged to light a greater number of lamps by the use of an accumulator than can be obtained from the machine

Professor Elihu Thompson wears a unique watch chain, the links of which are welded by electricity. In part of the chain links of gold and platinum alternate. Other links are made of sections of these metals.

Asphalt paint is rapidly coming into favor for ironwork. Its oils are not volatile, as is the case of the various coal-tar products, and it is this permanent character of the material that is the secret of its value.

The works of watches are now plated with palladium, which is a whiter, lighter and more fusible metal than platinum. About one-seventeenth of a grain of palladium will, by electrical deposition, coat the works of an ordinary

In a vestibule car recently invented, instead of the folding-doors and the usual iron gates that are so likely to imprison passengers in case of an accident, there are doors that slide into the car. and which leave the platform unobstructed.

The thickness of ordinary gold leaf is about one two-hundred thousandths of an inch. Accordingly, one ounce of gold can be beaten out until it covers 100 square feet. It can be beaten out still thinner, but the process is not commercially practicable.

Neither the submerged chain system nor the endless rope system of canal-boat haulage has proved satisfactory in Germany, so that experiments are now being made in the use of heavy towing cars drawn by locomotives similar to

A most singular relic was exhibited at a meeting at Calcutta of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, consisting of a piece of cable, the rubber covering of which had been pierced by a blade of grass. The piercing was so complete, and the contact with the copper core so perfect, that the efficiency of the cable was destroyed.

A great event in the annals of Indian telegraphy was the completion recently of the new copper wire between Calcutta and Bombay, along the line of the Bengal-Nagpore railway. The total length of the circuit is nearly 1300 miles, and the Indian Department can now boast that it works the longest aerial circuit in

Vegetation in the Alps recedes from year to year. Alpine roses were at one time found at an altitude of 7600 feet; now they are seldom found higher than 6500 feet, and are stunned at that. Various species of small fruit which used to be gathered at 7500 feet above the level now are rarely found beyond two-thirds that height.

Russian scientists are about going to Northern Africa to make a study of the methods employed by the natives in resisting the inroads of quicksands. This inquiry is the result of ineffectual efforts on the part of Russian engineers to counteract the effect of quicksands in trans-Caspian sections, where thousands of acres of the best arable soil are annually used up.

Something About Siberia. Since the building of the trans-Siberian

railroad was resolved upon, and Siberia has attracted general notice, the world has become interested in the origin and meaning of the word Siberia. Florinsky, in a paper published at the University of Tomsk, holds that the word is of Slavic derivation. It occurs for the first time in the writings of the Persian historian, Rashid-Eddina (1247-1318), as the name of what is now called western Siberia, for in connection with it the historian speaks about the River Irtysh and the steppes of Kirghese and the Bashkirs. The Russians have known the country since the latter part of the fitteenth century, and official mention of the "Siberian land" is made in documents dated in 1554 and 1556. The word is supposed to have originated with a tribe of Huns which was known by the name of Sabirs or Sebirs, and first lived in the Ural Mountains and subsequently settled down in the regions of the Don and the Volga. The city of Sivar, which existed in Bulgaria in the tenth century, was a monument of the wanderings of this tribe. The Sabirs were also mentioned among the Slavonian tribes on the Volga enumerated by Jesph, the King of the Khozars. Now, taking these accounts into consideration, it appears that the Huns were of Slavic origin, and that the name of Sibars was assumed by or applied to that tribe of the Huns which has wandered from the north (Sever) into the southeastern regions. Another scholar, M. Potanin, in Russkoye Obogrenie, maintains that the origin of the word Sabir is derived from the Mongolian. He shows that a certain mountain named Sybyr, or Sumbyr (perhaps the same as the Mount Sumer of the Indian legends), is variously and repeatedly mentioned in the folk lore of the Mongolians at the extreme scuthern borders of Siberia .- Boston Transcript.