THE MILITIA RETREATS.

Tennessee Miners Overawe the State Troops.

Convict Labor is the Cause of the

A late dispate's from Knoxville, Tenn., says: The crisis in the labor troubles at Briceville, Tenn., came at about 11 o'clock, when the miners and a crowd of sympathizers from the country surrounded the camp of the State militia, captured the troops and convicts, marched them off to the station, put them on a train, and shipped them to Knox-

The camp was on a little knoll in a hollow and surrounded on all sides by mountains.

At 10 o'clock that morning 2000 miners,
farmers, and other natives who have no occupation at all took possession of the hills
surrounding Briceville Camp. Fifteen hundred of these were armed with rifles; the rest had shot guns and pistols. They came from all the mines in a radius of fifty miles. Their organization was complete, and their leaders placed them along the hillsides with military

The little garrison turned out and prepared for defense. It was apparent that a ngar-would result in a massacre. A meeting of the officers was called, Some declared that a stout cient and the mob would withdraw. Others thought that it would be suicidal. The miners called a pariey, and were met by Colonel Sevier. They stated that they had sufficient force to overwhelm the soldiers, but did not care to shed blood if the convicts were quietly turned over to them. This request was emphatically refused.

The miners then asked Colonel Sevier if he would remove his troops and take the convicts with him. He asked what would be done to the mining companies' property, which was also under his protection. They replied that it would not be injured.

He also asked if an attack would
be made on the Knoxville Iron
Company's stockade, just below Briceville. If such was intended he proposed
to fall back there and fight it out, regardless of consequences. The leaders replied that no attack would be made. The troops then marched out of camp, taking with them the convicts, all of their commissary supplies and baggage.

They marched to Briceville and there were

leaded in box-cars or whatever could be had, and the entire lot sent to Knoxville. The troops, to the number of 107 all told, went to the armory of the Knoxville Rifles. The miners made them promise not to return to Coal Creek.

The convicts were taken to the fail, locked up and fed. The city is now intensely ex-cited. It is known that the leaders of the mob were not miners. Eugene Merritt led them in each instance. He is a small mer-chant at Briceville, but is said to be a determined man. Other leaders are known.

The miners have appointed a committee The miners have appointed a committee to say what dispatches shall be sent out. The committee told the operator on duty at the key that if he did not let them read the messages they would cut the wires. After the State troops and convicts from the Tennessee Coal Company's mines had been sent to Knoxville the miners resolved to liberate the 150 convicts at work in the mines of the Knoxville Iron Company. They merohed in the after-Company. They marched in the after-noon to the Knoxville Iron Com-pany's mines, two miles from Coal Creek, completely surrounded the mines and stockades and demanded the immediate removal of the convicts. The guards refused, and the miners threatened to liberate them by force. The handful of guards would do nothing against 1000 armed miners, and they put the convicts into box ears. lay in getting the train moved from Coal Creek, and at five P. M. threatened to liberate the convicts if the train did not move out in Coal Creek with 150 convicts and the few remaining State troops and guards, reaching Knoxville at eight P. M.

The trouble at Briceville commenced last About 400 armed strikers attacked the guards who had charge of fifty felons at Briceville and liberated them. Governor Governor Buchanan was notified and ordered two co panies from Chattanooga and one from Knoxville to the scene. Of the fifty convicts taken from the guards at Briceville, two escaped, and the others were taken to Knox-ville. When the militia arrived they took the convicts back with them and warned th mob that they would project them at all hazards. Governor Buchanan went to the seat of trouble and told the miners that if the convict lease system was wrong, he was not to blame, and that the only resource of the men was through was not to biane, and that the only resource of the men was through the Legislature. The miners announced that their families were starving and that they were compelled to drive out the convicts if it cost the life of every man in the valley. They said that as soon as the militia were withdrawn they would release every convict in the reciprowould release every convict in the region ing impatient, however, at the in recalling the troops, they decided to try to overcome the troops by force of numbers and succeeded only too well.

FOUR KILLED.

Express Trains Crash Together on the Denver and Rio Grande.

The narrow-gauge east-bound express from Salida, Col., on the Denver and Rio Grande collided with the Broad-Gauge Salt Lake express going west, a few miles east of Carlie, Col., early the other morning. The trains were running at full speed and were heavily loaded. The sugine and front coaches of both trains were completely wrecked and four persons

The killed were: George A. Ardell, engi-seer; A. H. Partos, conductor; C. M. Cole, express messenger; a tramp, unknown.

The injured: Ben Williams, H. C. Mulnix, Henry Schumer, R. Robinson, news agent; H. C. Gibson, G. M. McAdams, mail

REVOLUTIONISTS AT WORK.

A Reign of Terror in the State of Cordova, Argentine Republic.

Advices from Rosanio, in the State of Cordova, Argentine Republic, state that all is excitement and over 600 revolutionists are in prison. A plot has been discovered to blow up the Capitol and police headquar-

ters.
Gaston Fouteynes was the principal conspirator. | He had a tunnel partially constructed, in which were found powder and dynamite bombs. All the officers and men connected with the regular army are now constantly on guard and the people are in a state of terror, expecting something dreadful to happen.

CHOLERA AT MECCA.

Hundreds of Deaths Reported-Measures to Keep It Out of Egypt,

The spread of cholera is increasing at Mecca. There were 140 deaths on a recent Saturday and 380 on the following Sunday. The deaths occurred chiefly among the Turkish pilgrims. The Khedive has issued instructions that rigorous measures shall be taken to prevent the introduction of the disease into Egypt. A remarkable feature of the epidemic is the fact that not one Egyptian has as yet been attacked by chel-

THE NATIONAL GAME.

THE Boston League team is without an ex-

Lyons, of St. Louis, leads the Association TIERNAM, of New York, leads the League in batting.

LATHAM, of Cincinnati, leads the League THE Brooklyn team is playing a singular

ly uneven game THE Pittsburgs play best and with most confidence when Galvin pitches.

BASEBALL employment agencies are now regular institutions in the West. "SENSATIONAL" DAVIS, of Cleveland, fin-

ally passed the 100-base hit mark. BROWNING, of Cincinnati's League team. is the proud owner of over 200 bats OF all the Leagues cities Brooklyn is said to be the most partisan to its own team.

BROUTHERS, of the Boston Association, is colding up his batting average in great

MURPHY, of Washington, is credited with being the best waiter for bases on balls in the Association.

WARD advocates horseback riding as a good exercise and frequently goes out with members of his team. BASEBALL men think New York is pitch-

ing Russie to death. He is doing nearly all the box work for the Giants. A LAZY pitcher is apt to make a lazy game and his work detracts very much from

the pleasure of the spectators. LATHAM, of Cincinnati, leads the League third basemen in assists and Shindle, Philadelphia, in put-outs up to a recent

THE Pittsburg League Club has purchased ShortStop Shugart from Minneapolis at a figure variously estimated from \$2500 to

RADBOURN, of the Cincinnati Association, had a lame arm that was regarded as incurable in 1880, yet he is pitching ball to-day. The Hot Springs brought the arm into condition in a short time.

THE places on the Brooklyn team of Burns and Collins, who were disabled for several days, the result of a collision while running after a high fly, were filled by Esterbrook and Burdock.

KREFE was released unconditionally by New York. He had not been pitching well of late, but then no man can do his work properly if he does not get a chance more than once in every three weeks.

CLARESON, of the Boston League, has a peculier way of standing in the box and hanging on to the ball until he thinks the batter's grip is weakening. Then he shoots a fast one over the plate. Chamberiain has the same trick down fine.

THE Grand Forks and Fargo baseball teams, of the Red River Valley (North Da-kota) League, played a game the other day that breaks all records for length. Twenty-five innings were played. At the end of three hours and ten minutes the game was called, neither side being able to score.

WILLIAM M. CROWLEY, formerly one of the best known catchers in the country, died at Gloucester, N. J., recently, after a lingering illness, from Bright's disease. In 1877, he was with the Louisville Club. In 1878, 1879 and 1880 he played with Buffalo. From 1881 to 1884 he was with the Boston Club. His last engagement was with the New

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD.

Won, Lest, et Won, Lost, et. Stew York, 41 30 .577 Brooklyn., 34 41 .453 toston..., 42 33 .560 Cincin'ati., 32 45 .416 Cleveland, 41 38 .519 Pittsburg., 30 44 .405 AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

Pos. Lost. ed. Wos. Lost. ed. Columbus .41 43 .488
5. Louis . 55 25 .691 Cincinnati.35 48 .422
be imore .46 33 .882 Louisville .29 59 .330
Athretic .41 40 .506 Wash'gt'n .25 53 .335

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

CHICAGO has 6000 saloons. CHICAGO has 15,000 Italians. SAN FRANCISCO has 4500 saloons. CHOLERA is reported in Abyssinia. CLEVELAND has 25,000 Bohemians. THE oil wells in Canada are failing. AMERICANS are swarming into Italy. ENGLISH crops are reported very good. YELLOW FEVER is in Tampico, Mexico. New York's directory has 379,971 names. GUATEMALA is hard up over a debt of \$27,-

THERE are 1,100,000 people in Liberia, FEMALE suffrage is coming to the front in

ROUMANIA forbids the entrance of Russian

TEXAS saw mills are embarrassed by over-THE Canadian gulf fisheries this season are a total failure.

SMALL-POX is so prevalent in Berlin as to be nearly epidemic THE worst forest fires ever known recently raged in upper Michigan. THE City of New York employs a dozen

doctors to attend the poor. VENEZUELA declines to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with the United States. MANY mad wolves abound in the woods at

Pipeopolis, a suburb of Charleston, S. C. It is told that the Australian wool clip of 1891 will exceed that of all previous years. OFFICIAL estimates of the Russian whese crop indicate a shortage of 34,000,000 bushels

Balfour, Irish Home Secretary for Ireland, comes out in favor of Irish home rule THE campaign against the "intruders" ckasaw Nation has been abandone In Hamilton County, Ohio, in which Cin

cinnati is located, over 2500 saloons have ju MEAT is so scarce in Munich, Bavaria, the the authorities have ordered the slaughter dogs for eating purposes.

The head tax of \$120 upon each immigra Chinaman, collected at Vancouver, Britis Columbia, last year was \$15,900.

THE Whitewater River, which former crossed the Southern Pacific Railroad, Arizona, has entirely disappeared.

Twenty-roun foreign nations have no officially accepted the invitation to partic pate in the Columbian Exhibition. A COLONY from Hornersville, N. Y., w. shortly go to Costa Rica to engage in tobacc planting in the Talamanca district.

Manogs, the Samoan chief, en route hom died of consumption on the train betwe Medicine Bow and Rawlins, Wyoming.

THE German Emperor climbed C. North, the northernmost part of Europe, the extremity of the Island of Mageroe.

A YOUNG dentist of New York has just died in great agony from the effects of a bite inflicted by a woman whose aching tooth he was attempting to pull.

THE Balmaceda (Chilean) Congress awarded \$150,000 as prize money to the commanders of the vessels which blew up the insurgent ship Blanco recently.

Though the floods that have occurred in some of the Western States have destroyed much property, the storms accompanying them have rendered it improbable that drought will injure the grain crops this year, and therefore to the majority of farmers in those parts of the country the outcome will be beneficial.

THE Bureau of American Republics has received information from Guatemala that the coffee harvest for 1890 will reach 700,000 quintals, representing \$16,000,000.

JACKSON IN BRONZE.

A Statue of the Confederate General Unveiled at Lexington, Va.

The statue erected to "Stonewall" Jackson, by the Jackson Memorial Association of Confederate Veterans who served under the General, was unveiled at Lexington, Va., on the thirtleth anniversary of the first battle of Bull Run. Ten thousand strangers gathered to attend the ceremonies, and the quiet little village in which General Jackson spent the greater part of his life was unable to accommodate them all, though every house was thrown open to them and every hospitable building was filled.

The public buildings, business blocks and private residences were handsomely decorated with National, State and Confederate flags. No less than 30,000 ex-Confederates in town, and probably not less than 10,000 of the boys who wore the blue wer

also there.

Upon the speaker's stand were, among others, General Wade Hampton, General Fitz Lee, General Custis Lee, General Epps Hunton, General Ransom, General Bradley T. Johnson and Governor Fleming, of West Virginia, and staff. All these were seate in a group surrounding General Early, the orator of the day, and near them sat Miss Mary Lee, dressed in white and wearing a number of Confederate badges: Miss Daisy Hampton, daughter of General Wade Hampton, and Miss Lucy Hill, daughter of General A. P. Hill.

General Wade Hampton presided and by his side sat Mrs. Jackson dressed in black, It her arms was her little granddaughter, Julia Jackson Christian, attired in white and hold ing her little brother, Thomas Jackson Christian, by the hand. Mr. Christian, the father, sat in the same group.

The Rev. Dr. A. C. Hopkins, who was the

Chaplain of the Stonewall Brigade, offered blonel T. M. Semmes, of the Virginis

Military Institute, recited three poems-"Stonewall Jackson's Way," "Over the River" and "Slain in Battle."

River" and "Slain in Battle."

General Wade Hampton introduced General Jubal A. Early, who spoke on the life, character and military achievements of Jackson. From the college the spectator marched to Jackson's tomb, when Julis Jackson Christian, granddaughter of the General, unveiled the bronze figure.

The sculptor is a Virginian, Edward V. Valentine, who designed the Lee monument. The statute is of bronze, heroic in size and postrays Jackson with uncovered head.

portrays Jackson with uncovered head leaning on his sword and left leg leaning on his sword and left leg and looking out upon a field of battle. In his right hand at his side is a field glass. The figure is clad in the full uniform of Confederate Lieutenant General, with gold lace on the sleeves distinctly visible and with heavy military boots and spurs. The scabbard of the sword upon which the gauntletted left hand rests, bears the letters, "United States," a historical fact, as it was modeled from Jackson's own sword. The statue proper measures eight feet and surmounts a granite pedestal ten and a half feet high, consisting of a base course, die and capital. On one face the die bears the inscription: Jackson, 1824-1863. On the other is the single word "Stonewall," the sobriquet giver Jackson by his chief, General Lee. Beneath the pedestal is a vault containing six sepulchre chambers, surrounded by a circular grass plot, around which is a driveway with four approaches.

IMMENSE HAIL STORM.

One Hundred Miles Long and From One to Four Miles Wide.

Reports have just been received of a de structive hall storm which passed about twenty-five miles north of Aberdeen, Boath Dakota. The track of the storm extended from Hosmer, forty miles west of Fred-srick, eastward for over 100 miles, and was from one to four miles wide. In some places great damage was done, while in others it was slight. Hallstones of immense size fell near Westport, some measuring fourteen Inches in circumference ing picked up after the storm. Marks can be seen in the roads where the hall struck. be seen in the roads where the half struct. Many farmers lost entire crops of from fifty to a hundred acres each. The crops along the line of the storm were excellent

The same hail storm were excellent.

The same hail storm swept over the western part of Dickey County and a portion of McPherson County, South Dakota. In that county a strip three miles wide by twelve long was swept over. Stock on the ranges was stampeded. At Westport, in McPherson County, a bad state of affairs was reported. Thousands of acres of grain that promised an abundant yield were said to be rained.

A destructive hail storm passed through Norman County, Minnesota. The area covered by the hail storm was a strip about two miles wide and thirty miles long. On the majority of the farms in the belt the crops were entirely destroyed, and the farmers have no hopes of saving anything. Hail outside of this belt did little damage. It was estimated that at least 2000 acres were ruined. Those fields were good acres were ruined. Those fields were good for twenty bushels per acre. A terrific hail and wind storm, fully one

mile wide and several miles long, visited the north portion of Waltham township, Minnesota, and ruined everything in its path.

The damage will aggregate thousands of

A severe electric storm passed over Ot-tawa, Kan., doing much damage to fruit and shade trees.

THE MARKETS. NEW YORK.

9555	Deeves 3 50 62 6 25
	Milch Cows, com. to good25 00 @45 00
at	Calves, common to prime 3 00 @ 7 00
S.	Sheep 4 75 @ 5 25
-	Lambs 5 121/0 7 191/
6.	Hogs-Live 5 50 @ 5 90
in	Dressed 71/2 SI/
d.	Flour-City Mill Extra 5 00 @ 5 10
100.60	Patents 5 15 @ 5 50
1-	Wheat-No. 2 Red 971/@ 981/
st	Rye-State 75 @ 76
	Barley-Two-rowed State 90 @ 92
ut.	Corn-Ungraded Mixed 6814@ 71
of	Oats-No. 1 White 52 @ 53
	Mixed Western 38 @ 43
nt	Hay-Fair to Good 60 @ 70
sh.	Straw-Long Rye @ 65
943	Lard-City Steam 6.05 @ 6.10
	Butter-State Creamery 151/6 181/
y	Dairy, fair to good. 1616@ 18
in	West. Im. Creamery 123 @ 14
	Factory 11 @ 14
177	Cheese-State Factory 6346 8%
25.	Cheese—State Factory 6%@ 8% Skims—Light 3 @ 5%
966	Western 514@ 7
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2000000	
00	BUFFALO.
	Steers-Western 2 00 @ 6 00
e,	Sheep-Medium to Good 4 25 @ 4 85
era	Lambs-Fair to Good 5 50 @ 6 00
	Hogs-Good to Choice Yorks 5 70 @ 5 75
ре	Flour-Winter Patent 5 00 @ 5 25
302	Wheat-No. 1 Northern 1 02 @ 1 02%
and it	Corn-No. 2 Vellow 661/6 67

ts-No. 2, White..... BOSTON.

 Egg—Near-by
 20
 22

 Beeds—Timothy, Northern
 200
 22

 Clover, Northern
 10
 11

 Hay—Fair
 14
 00
 215
 00

 Straw—Good to Prime
 —
 20
 00
 00

 Butter—Firsts
 15
 20
 17

 WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

JAY GOULD weighs 105 pounds. BRET HARTE makes \$15,000 a year. PRESIDENT DIAZ, of Mexico, is sixty. SECRETARY BLAINE weighs 183 pounds. HALFORD, President Harrison's Private cretary, was a newsboy.

SENATOR VILAS owns one of the largest eranterry farms in Wisconsin. Gossips are bethrothing the Czarowitz of Russia and the Princess Marie of Greece. THE late Sepator Hearst's fortune has been appraised and found to be over \$8,000,

THE Dowager Countess of Shrewsbury is one of the most prominent philanthropists in England.

HENRY W. SLOCUM is said to stand near the head of the roster of surviving war generals of the army. WHEN ex-Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin,

was in Congress, he was the smallest man there in point of physique. JUSTIN McCARTHY, the younger, has already written eleven books and seven plays, although he is only thirty years old. JOHN SHERMAN is the only remaining United States Senator who sat in that body during Hannibal Hamlin's term in its chair. THE new "Old Probs," Professor Mark W.

Harrington, of Michigan University, is a college graduate, an astronomer, and a writer on meteorology. H. M. FLAGLER, of the Standard Oil Company, travels daily from his house on Long Island Sound to and from his business in New York on a yacht that cost \$280,000.

THE oldest ex-Senators of the United States now living are James W. Bradbury, of Maine, and Alpheus Felch, of Michigan, who entered the Senate in December,

SIR WILLIAM GORDON-CUMMING, of baccaret notoriety, has been elected, unani-mously, as honorary chief of the Highland Association of Illinois in the place of the late Sir John Macdonald.

CLAUS SPRECKELS, the "Sugar King," has a rosy face framed in a full white beard and luxurious snowy hair, and looks so much like the conventional idea of Santa Claus that no one is surprised at his first name.

THE Duke of Athol, the chieftain of the Murrays of Scotland, adheres to the antique kilts of the Highlands. Once a year he gives a ball, to which the chieftains of all neighboring clans come clad in plaids and accompanied by their pipers.

EX-PRESIDENT McCosn, of Princeten, now past eighty years of age, recently preached to an audience of 4000 people in the new Asbury Park auditorium. His voice, though less powerful than in former y ars, reached to and was distinctly heard in every quarter of the vast assembly.

SENATOR CALVIN BRICE, of Ohio, is a slim-built man of middle height, with a tendency to round-shoulderness. He has a peculiar face. His complexion is dark, and he has a shock of half-curling and not closely-cropped brown hair, deep dark eyes, and a long moustache and pointed beard.

GENERAL MILES inspires respect, apart from his rank, among the soldiers of the Missouri Division of the army by the fact that he is an athlete, and particularly a skil-ful boxer. He may be found almost every afternoon with the gloves on in the Ath neum gymnasium, in Chicago, and it is popular belief that he could knock out his entire command, taking them one at a time. He is surprisingly quick and agile for his years and keeps in active training.

FIFTY AGAINST AN ARMY.

A Handful of Frenchmen Rout 1200 Natives in South Africa

The French Government is informed of a serious encounter which recently took place in South Africa between a party of Frenchmen and a large body of natives. Several Frenchmen having been killed by the blacks a French expedition, fifty strong, started from Lahon, on Gold Coast, to avenge

their death. After a week's march through tro After a week's march through tropical forests they encountered an army of 1290 warriors armed with European rifles at the village of Joussa. The natives were led by three fetichmen. A fight ensued which lasted four hours. All three of the fetichmen were killed and a large number of blocks were killed and warring when the blacks were killed and wounded, when the natives retreated. The French party lost two killed and tweive wounded.

PERU AT THE FAIR.

Collection of Remarkable Exhibits From the Amazon Region.

Lieutenant Safford, United States Navy, the Commissioner for the World's Fair, has just purchased a valuable collection of birds, fresses, war implements, skulls and other curios from the Amazon regions, which will be exhibited in the Peruvian department at Chicago. These have been exhibited at Lima and have attracted great attention, as they come from a region of the Amazon territory in eastern Peru scarcely never visited by white men, as the inhabitants are hostile savages. Poisoned arrows, dried heads of sections captured in war, robes made of brilliantly colored feathers and bloody spears are some of the features.

ENTIRE FAMILY KILLED.

The Son or Father Killed the Others and All Were Burned.

A terrible tragedy was enacted at Clay City. Ill., by which a whole family was destroyed.

It was the family of Robert James, consisting of husband, wife, son and draghter and grandchild. They lived three miles east of Clay City. All that remained of them was found burned to a crisp in the ruins of their house, which had been burned during

It is thought that either the son or father murdered the family, set fire to the house and committed suicide. The son was addicted to drink and had threatened to kill the family, while the fath-er was subject to fits of insanity.

A MOTHER'S CRIME.

She Killed Her Three Children and Herself.

Mrs. Pattie Lochridge, wife of Thomas Lochridge, shot her three children and herself about one o'clock on a recent afternoon at her home, three miles south of Spring at her home, three miles south of Spring Hill, Tenn. Mrs. Lochridge was thirty years old, her eldest child four years old, the second three years old, and the third four months old. The weapon used was a shotgun. It is thought the woman poisoned or chloroformed the children before she used the gun.

Mrs. Lochridge was a sister of Colonel J.

J. Odil, the well known produce merchant of Nashville. Her husband was at church when the tragedy was enacted.

THE number of paupers in the United States almoshouses in 1899 was 73,045, a against 69,203 in 1880. These are divided as follows. White males, 37,387; colored males, 3854; white females, 26,191; colored females, 25,191; colored females, 25,191;

THE Chicago Trade and Labor Assembly have passed a protest against Mr. Samuel Gompers being re-elected President of the American Federation. Mr. Gompers has filled the office eight years. A SMALL red insect is said to be following in the wake of the grasshopper swarms in California and playing havor in their ranks.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR AUGUST 2.

Lesson Text: "Christ at Jacob's Well," John iv., 5-26-Golden Text: xxii., 17-Commentary,

5. "Then cometh He to a city of Samaria, which is called Sychar, near to the parcel of ground that Jacob gave to his son Joseph." After the passover Jesus and His disciples tarried in Judgea, and many came to Him and were by His disciples baptized (chapter iii., 22; iv., 1-2). John hearing this rejoiced greatly and was in no way jealous, for his joy was to have people follow Jesus (iii., 29-30). Jesus, leaving Judgea for Galilee, and passing through Samaria, stops at Sychar. passing through Samaria, stops at Sychar. Here was Abram's first resting place and altar in the promised land, and here the Lord appeared to him (Gen. xii., 6-7). Here also the bones of Joseph were buried (Josh. xxiv., 32). It is about thirty-four miles north of

6. "Now Jacob's well was there. Jesus, therefore, being wearied with His journey, sat thus on the well. It was about the sixth hour." See the true humanity of Jesus. He was a real man; a long walk made Him tired. His body, although sinless, needed food and drink and rest, just as ours do. He was touched with the feeling of our infirmities and can have compassion on us (Heb. iv., 15; v., 2). When you are weary just tell Him for He has not forgotten how it feels, and He

feels for you.
7. "There cometh a woman of Samaria to draw water; Jesus saith unto her, Give Me to drink." The brides of Isaac and Jacob and Moses were found at wells (Gen. xxiv.,43, 44; xxix., 10, 11; Ex. ii., 15-21), and in connection with the drawing of water; here is the Son of God about to find part of His bride in the

same way.

S. "For His disciples were gone away unto the city to buy meat." Although He had fed millions of people for forty years with bread from Heaven, and could have commanded birds or an angel to bring food, as in the case of Elijah, yet we never find Him working a miracle for His own benefit.

9. "The Jews have yet dealings with the

9. "The Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans." The woman is surprised at His request, and gives this as her reason. Peter, in the home of Cornelius, confessed it as his belief that a Jew should have nothing to do with one of another nation until God showed him different (Acts x., 28). But even in the Old Testament the stories of the widow of Sarepta and Naaman, the Syrian, were striking proofs that God's purpose was to bless others through Israel (see Luke iv.,

25-27).

10. "If thou knewest the gift of God, and who it is that saith to thee, Give Me to drink, thou wouldst have asked of Him and He would have given thee living water. Thus replied Jesus, not heeding her question and statement, but, as in the case of Nicodemus, regarding only her soul and its welfare,
11. "Sir, Thou hast nothing to draw with,
and the well is deep—from whence then hast
Thou that living water?" We see here the

same blindness that was manifest in Nico-

same blindness that was manifest in Nicodemus, proving that the natural man cannot see the things of God (I Cor. ii., 14).

12. "Art Thou greater than our father Jacob, which gave us the well?" Her thought seems to be that if He would give water He must get it from a well, and as this one is deep, pernaps He thinks of making a new one and improving upon Jacob's.

13. "Jesus answered and said unto her, Whosoever drinketh of this water shall thirst again." Heedless of her foolish questions He keeps to His subject, contrasting the natural water, of which she knew, with the spiritual or living water, of which she knew nothing.

nothing.
"But whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst." Or as He said in chapter vi., 35, "He that ometh to Me shall never hunger, and he that elleveth on Me shall never thirst," "hunger and thirst" being a figure embracing all in-dividual needs and unsatisfied desires of man in all their variety (see Isa. xlix., 10; Rev.

15. "Sir, give me this water, that I thirst not, neither come hither to draw." She is becoming interested, she forgets the barrier between Jew and Samaritan; she asks of Him, but she knows not what she asks, for she still thinks only of this water and this

16. "Jesus saith unto her, Go, call thy usband, and come hither." Having asked on the water which He had to give, He will husband, and come hither." Having for the water which He had to give, now prepare her to receive it, and the first step must be conviction of sin in order to the acceptance of Himself as God's righteous

ness.

17. "I have no husband. Jesus said unto her. Thou hast well said, I have no husband." She thought to deceive Him, she knew Him not, nor for a moment imagined that He could read her immost thought. Thinking to conceal her sin, she unintentionally spoke the read truth; from which He will presently lead her on to see herself more fully and her exceeding sinfulness.

18. "For thou hast had five husbands, and he whom thou now hast is not thy husband;

he whom thou now hast is not thy husband; in that saidst thou truly." All things are naked and opened unto the eyes of Him with whom we have to do. He will bring every

work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good or whether it be evil (Heb. iv., 13; Eccl. xii., 14).

30, "Our fathers worshiped in this mountain; and Ye say that in Jerusalem is the place where men (ught to worship." She where men cught to worship place where men cught to worship." She would fain turn away from the subject of her own sin and lead the conversation into another channel, as when one convinced of their errors says, "Well, I am not of your persuasion, I do not attend your church, I do not think as you do," thus hoping to evade the issue by an argument about other

things.
21. "Jesus saith unto her, Woman, believe 21. "Jesus saith unto her, Woman, believe Me, the hour cometh when ye shall, neither in this mountain nor yet at Jerusalem worship the Father." He does not insist that Jerusalem is the place. He directs her away from places of worship to the great and only object of worship, even God the Father.

22. "Ye worship ye know not what. We known what we worship for salvation is of known what we worship, for salvation is of the Jews." God was pleased to reveal Him-self in Israel and through Israel to other

when the true worshipers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth, for the Father seeketh such to worship Him." Notice the words "and now is" in verses 21, 22. He pointed to an hour that cometh when it shall be fully manifest that "Salvation is of the Jews," but here He speaks of the present hour of time when every truly broken and contrite heart may become a true worshiper of the Father (Ps. li, 17). Compare the hour that now is and the hour that is coming in

that now is and the hour that is coming in chapter v, 25, 28. 24. "God is a spirit, and they that wor-ship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth." Thus the Son of God reveals the Father, and the way to the Father, to this sinful woman, and thus He is doing the will of Him that sent Him, and eating meat that the disciples knew not of (see verses 32, 34).

22, 34).
23. "I know that Messias cometh, which is called Christ. When He is come He will in called Christ. teil us all things." Perhaps wondering in her heart, even as she said it, if she had not found Him, for no one had ever talked to her like this. Never had her sinful life been so shown to her, and yet she was strangely drawn to Him who so reproved her.

her.

26 "Jesus saith unto her, I that speak unto thee am He." Now, it is all bold, the Father is revealed in the Son, and she has seen the Saviour, the Christ, the King of Israel. He laid bare all her sin, and yet did not condemn her, for He came to save, not to condemn (chapter iii., 17). Now, she is His messenger to others; the natural water is forgotten, for she has tasted living water, and already it is in her a well springing up.—Lesson Helper.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

IDEALLY COOKED HAMS.

You may boil a ham or bake a ham. but when you treat the same ham to both processes it reaches the highest point of gastronomical excellence of which that viand is capable. Boil slowly until the skin can be loosened, then take it off, sprinkle lightly with pepper and lavishly with bread crumbs and bake for an hour in a moderate oven. This will reduce all the oily part of the fat to gravy, leaving the rest extremely sweet, firm and nutty of flavor and not at all too salty .- New York Telegram.

A COMBING TOWEL.

A "combing towel" is an American device for the toilet. It consists of a large towel, doubled in the centre, slit and cut out for the neck so that it will hang evenly over the shoulders when the slit is buttoned up, and thus protect the clothing while the hair is being brushed. The prettiest combing towels are of plain white damask linen, hemstatched on the ends and powdered with flowers or decorated with some suitable embroidery. A fall of lace at either end is not an inappropriate decoration. A pretty little combing sack, however, is daintier than any combing towel, though it is not available on all occasions,-New York Tribune.

THE SHALLOT IN SAUCES.

Shallot is a small plant of the onion family, which it is not at all difficult to grow. They are very useful in seasoning sauces and salads, possessing a peculiarly fine flavor. They are so much prized by French cooks that they invariably are found in the French garden of herbs. Shallot sets can be procured from our seedsmen at about twenty-five cents a quart. This is not one of the oldest vegetables in Continental gardens. Its name of escalot, now shortened to shallot, indicates its origin. It was first brought to Europe from Ascalon, in the Holy Land, by the Crusaders. That delicious sauce, sauce tartare, owes its chief excellence to the shallot. For this sauce, beat the yolks of two raw eggs, just enough to break them, and add gradually drop by drop a gill of sweet-olive oil. By this time the sauce should be as thick as creamed butter. Then add more rapidly another gill of oll, then three tablespoons of strong tarragon vinegar, if you have it, or good vinegar of any kind, and continue beating. Add a level salt-spoon of pepper, a level teaspoon of salt, and the same amount of sugar and of mustard. Beat the sauce thoroughly, and add, last of all, a teaspoon of minced shallots and one of capers, and one of chopped cucumber pickles. This is a delicious sauce to-serve with fried halibut or other fried fish, broiled chicken or any kind of cold meat. "Dead are the Crusaders," says the gourmet, "but the little onion they brought from Ascalon lives forever."

RECIPES. Gooseberry Cream-Boil a pound of gooseberries; drain, and when cool press through a fine sieve; sweeten to taste with white sugar and add double the quantity of sweet cream whipped stiff. Serve in little china or glass cups with

sponge cake or lady fingers. Egg Sandwiches-Chop the white of hard-boiled eggs very fine. Mash the yolks and mix them with melted butter, salt and pepper. Then mix all with the chopped whites and spread it on bread. Take a long, narrow loaf of bread, shave off the crust till the loaf is shaped like a cylinder. Then slice as thin as possible from the end. Spread with the egg mixture; put two together and arrange them on a plate, one overlapping the

other. Baked Tomatoes-Select smooth. round tomatoes of uniform size, not very juicy. Put them in hot water, remove the skin, cut them in halves and scoop out all the seeds. Chop and rub to a powder one-third of a cup of boiled ham or tongue. Add two-thirds of a cup soft bread crumbs, one teaspoon of chopped parsley or one saltspoon of thyme, a little pepper and sufficient melted butter to moisten. Fill the tomatoes with the mixture, place them in a shallow dish

and bake fifteen minutes. White Mountain Rolls-Four cups of flour, one cup of milk, one-quarter cup of butter, two tablespoonsful of sugar, one-third cake compressed yeast, half teaspoonful of salt, white of one egg, beaten stiff. Have the milk warm. Add the butter melted, warm but not hot, salt, sugar, yeast and the flour. Mix well; then the white of the egg, the last thoroughly mixed in with the hand. Let them rise over night. In the morning roll into shape, cut and fold over or make in any other form. Bake in a quick oven after they have stood one hour.

Bananas in Jelly-Make a mold of lemon jelly. Cut bananas in slices, and line the bottom and sides of a mold. Pour the jelly in slowin ice water until hard. If you have no mold, use a small, round, glass dish. Put the sliced bananas on the bottom, then turn in a little jelly; when hard put a row round the sides with spaces between and fill the centre with bananas; add more jelly, enough to cover. Reserve a cupful of jelly, and, when ready to serve, break this up lightly and scatter it over

Cucumber Soup-This is a delightful warm weather soup. Have ready such a broth as that given above, but instead of adding turnip, carrot and leeks, add cucumbers prepared as follows Pare two medium sized cucumbers, remove the seeds with an apple corer and fill with chicken or veal forcement; place them in a saucepan with thin slices of salt pork and enough broth to cover; cook slowly for half an hour; lift them out, and when partially cool cut in round slices half an inch thick; lay these in a soup tureen with some dice of dried bread and pour over the hot broth. The broth in which the cucumbers were cooked may be strained and set aside for use