HUNDREDS KILLED.

Terrible Results of a Hurricane at Martinique.

Many Towns and Plantations Laid in Ruins.

Dispatches from St. Pierre, capital of the Island of Martinique, which has been visited by a terrible hurricane, show that 218 people have been killed in the coast towns alone, the towns in the interior not having been heard from up to recent date. There is no doubt that the loss of life in the interior towns may have been as great, if not great er than in the coast towns. Consternation

exists throughout the island.

The roads leading into the interior have been rendered absolute impassable. These roads are blocked in some cases for several miles by fallen trees and displaced earth and

Houses, crops and trees, from one end of Martinique to the other, have beem demol-ished or flattened down beyond hope of ra-covery. The loss to the coffee and sugar

overy. The loss to the coffee and sugar planters will be very great.

At Ducos only four houses remain standing. Of the inhabitants of Ducos, eighteen have been killed and a number are injured more or less severely. The troops at the disposal of the Governor and a large body of volunteers are ousy succoring the injured and burying the dead. The physicians of the island hardly had an hour's rest for the first fortyly had an hour's rest for the first forty-eight hours following the hurricane's pas-sage, and citizens of all classes are doing their utmost to succor the sufferers and to

repair, so far as possible, the damage done.

At St. Pierre, according to the first reports, there were five people killed. "But," it was added, "it is feared that this number does not represent the entire loss of life in the capital." This fear seems to have been well founded, for it is now announced that at least thirty-four people lost their lives at

t. Pierre
The death list by towns as forwarded by The death list by towns as forwarded by Governor Casse up to date is as follows: St. Pierre, 34; Morne Rouge, 28; Fonds St. Denis, 7; Precheurs, 6; Carret, 4; St. Joseph, 20; Marin, 8; Vauchin, 10; Lamentin, 26; Francois, 22; Robert, 28; Riviere Pilote, 7; miscellaneous, 18.

These numbers do not include the deaths included the deaths.

in isolated places, interior towns, or upon plantations with which no communication can be had at present. Perhaps a rough estimate of 300 killed and 1000 injured will about cover the ground. The wounded re-ceived their injuries from falling buildings or falling trees.

Of course, much suffering among the poor has resulted. The majority of the inhabitants of Martinique are practically without any shelter but that afforded by the temporary huts which they have erected upon or near the spots where their homes recently The Governor and the colonial au thorities are doing everything possible to

Martinique, one of the French West India Islands, is about thirty miles southwest of Dominica. It is forty-five miles long and from ten to fifteen miles broad. It is irregular in outline, and has an area of 380 square miles, with a population of over 160,000, mostly blacks. There are six extinct volcances on the island.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

CHINA is to have flour mills. ILLINOIS leads in railroad mileage. THE world has 335 electric railroads. OUR railroads employ 3,000,000 people. CHICAGO'S Mas mic Tempte will be 300 feet

MISSOURI has the biggest fruit farm-More than \$2,000,000,000 are invested in

WHEAT is bought in San Francisco for

MOUNTAIN of coal in Wyoming has been burning for thirty years.

In twenty years there has been no counter-feiting of American postage stamps.

Some of the peach trees in Georgia are already bearing a second crop of fruit.

STRAWBERRIES grow in the greatest pro-fusion in Alaska, and now is the time for

ILLINOIS comes to the front again with a flying machine. This time it is called a sky-ONE lumber mill in the State of Washing-

ton turned out in 1890, 69,000,000 feet of lumber. THE watermelon business in southwestern

Georgia has been overdone, and many will change their crops. SOME parcels of land owned by the Crown on Pall Mail, London, are held at a valuation of \$2,500,000 an acre.

RECORDS for the last six months show an investment of \$11,500,000 in factories and railroads in South Carolina.

SHORT crops are reported from some of the Mexican States, and the poor must suf-

fer intensely in consequence.

FORTY steamships have been chartered at Baltimore to load grain for ports of the United Kingdom before October. A swordFish that weighed 880 pounds was caught by George Wakefield, who keeps the Cape Porpoise lighthouse in Maine.

THERE has been an increase of 20,000 in the number of United States postoffices during the past year. They now number 64,391.

It is expected that 500,000 bushels of wheat will be harvested from the Dalrym-ple farm, near Casseltown, North Dakota. THE 46,000 oil wells in this country produce 130,000 barrels of oil a day. The capital invested in this interest amounts to \$120,-

THE National debt of Germany, which is much smaller than that of any other great country in the world, is, in round figures,

THE limited mail on the Pennsylvania line between Columbus, Ohio, and Indianapolis, Ind., is soon to be the fastest railroad train

About half the railroad which is to connect Jaffa with Jerusalem has been completed. The remainder will be finished within a year.

Mr. Angham, of Montreal, who exports annually to Europe, mainly to Eugland, 50,000 dead cattle, is said to be the largest exporter of American meats.

A woman ordered \$5500 worth of diamonds from a jewelry house in Denver, and when the clerk delivered them at the hotel she gave him drugged wine and decamped with the plunder.

A SHARK nearly twenty-four feet in length was recently caught in the barbor of Panama. The skin was about half an inch thick. It was captured by a harpoon thrown from a steamer, and the vessel was turned completely round by the powerful fish when first made fast.

FORCED OVER A PRECIPICE.

Two Soldiers Killed and Ten Scriously Injured in Hungary.

A singular accident occurred to a regiment of soldiers while they were on the march near Temesvar, Hungary. The road passed close to a precipice, and owing to some dis-order in the ranks the files negrest the edge were forced over the brink, seventeen of them falling a considerable distance. Two of them were killed and ten seriously in-

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

More than \$5,000,000 of Exposition work is now contracted for and is in progress. MASSACHUSETTS will devote \$10,000 to its educational exhibit. The State's entire appropriation is \$75,000.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar has decided to make an extensive exhibit, and a request for space has been cabled. GUATEMALA has appropriated \$100,000 in gold for its exhibit at the Exposition, and \$20,000 additional for its building.

LETTERS received by the Latin-American Department of the Exposition indicate that Mexican women will take a prominent place at the World's Fair.

THE Art Department has issued a strong circular urging every architect in the United States to personally assist in the exhibit of American architecture.

It is reported that the Prince of Wales, Emperor William of Germany, and the Shah of Persia all seriously contemplate visiting the World's Fair in 1893. A MOVEMENT has been inaugurated by the Sons of the Revolution in New York to have

October 12th celebrated throughout the world each year as "Discovery Day." THE managers of the great naval exhibition at Chelsea, England, have consented to allow the model of Nelson's ship, the Victory, to be transferred to the Columbian Exposi-

THE \$10,000 painting of Christopher Columbus, executed by the famous Moro in 1540, and purchased in London by Charles F. Guntuer, has arrived at the Custom House in Chicago, and will be displayed at the

THE photographers of the country want a separate building at the Exposition, adapted to a magnificent photographic exhibit collected from the whole world. A committee has been appointed to confer with the Exposition officials upon the subject.

THE effort to have a tribe of African pamies exhibited at the Exposition is pretty pertain to succeed. Tippoo Tib has given his consent and the consent of the King of Belgium, which also is necessary, can easily be obtained, it is believed, through the State Department.

THE Territorial Convention of the Liberal Party in Utah has voted to request the Leg-islature to appropriate not less than \$190,000 for the Territory's representation at the Exposition. It is reported that the Demogratic and Republican conventions are certain to take similar action.

LIEUTENANT H. R. LEMLY, the Specia mmissioner of the Exposition at Colom-a, writes that a typical orchestra from that country, consisting of ten musicians, playing their native instruments, which are unlike those of any other people, has been rganized. It will appear at Chicago during the Exposition in connection with the exhibit from the Republic of Colombia.

THE Exposition European Commission, ambracing Messrs. Butterworth, Handy, Bullock, Lindsay and Peck, is receiving very marked attention in European capitals and other cities, and everywhere exceptional courtesies have been extended. The Commission is doing a wonderful amount of good to the Exposition in arousing interest abroad and insuring extensive participation by foreign nations.

CHIEF FEARN has received a letter from Consul-General Frank Mason, at Frankfortn-Main. He says he has recently visited the old town St. Die, in France, where was published the the "Cosmographia Introductio," the book which gave America its name. He says he is sollecting rare manuscripts in relation to the discovery of America and other valuable relics and will show them at the Ernosition.

Exposition.

EUGENE and Paul Champion, of Neuillysur-Seine, France, have proposed a series of
slectrical fireworks for the Exposition.

Neither gunpowder, dynamite, nor other explosive material is used in producing the
dazzling effects. An operator sits at an instrument something like a piano and by
manipulation of the keys produces designs
of the most gorgeous fashion. The whole machine is run by electricity.

THE military feature of the dedication ceremonies of 1892 is to be an important one. Probably 10,000 soldiers will participate, and those of the National Guard who will have the honor to take part will be crack companies from the different States— those that have shown that they excel in discipline, marching and drill. Competitive drills to determine which companies shall take part in the great event will probably be instituted in every State having a Natio

LIEUTENANT W. E. SAFFORD, U. S. N., Special Commissioner of the World's Fair to Peru and Bolivia, has secured for the Latin-American department of the Exposition five samples of the ceremonial dresses of the Jiberos and Zaparros Indians. One of the Jiberos costumes is reported to surpass any of the dresses of savage tribes yet discovered, in gorgeous beauty and lovely contrasts of colors. The two Zaparros costumes are woven of human hair, and are ornamented with geometrical designs. LIEUTENANT W. E. SAFFORD, U. S. N.,

No side shows are to be permitted within the Exposition grounds. The Directory has decided that the entrance fee shall entitle the visitor to see everything within the enclos are. There will be, however, several theatre ure. There will be, however, several theatres built and kept running, at which the finest talent in the world, it is expected, will appear, and visitors who choose to attend the performances will have to pay an admission fee. Such sights as "A Street in Cairo," will be free, but natives of oriental countries in a few cases will be allowed to charge a small fee to special performances of a theatrical

MANY interesting relics from San Domingo, where Columbus landed have been received by the Washington office of the foreign affairs department of the Exposition. The most valuable of these relics and the most interesting, perhaps, is the first church bell that ever rang out in the New World. It was presented to the colonists of the first settlement of San Domingo by Queen Isabella in appreciation of the fact that the first settlement bore her name. There is also an exact reproduction of the cross which Columbus raised immediately upon landing. The material of the cross is the same exactly as that which Columbus nailed up, having been taken from the wood of a building erected in 1509.

EIGHT MINERS KILLED.

Frightful Result of an Explosion of Giant Powder.

Two hundred pounds of giant powder exploded at the mouth of the lower tunnel of the Black Bear mine, Burke, Idaho. Four men were imprisoned at the breast of the drift by a rock and were suffocated. The bodies of four other miners are not yet found, but all hope of finding them alive has been given up and it is feared that they were blown to pieces. The explosion was terrific, tearing up earth and caving in the tunnel for a distance of 100 feet. A rescuing party recovered the bodies of G. McNeill, general manager; Peter Jense, assistant manager; Robert Blackburn and John Barrows, miners. Their bodies were found 150 feet from the mouth of the tunnel, smothered by gas from the explosion. A short time before relief came a voice was heard by the men outside saying, "For God's sake, hurry up." Four men were imprisoned at the

TEN Chinamen were arrested on Whidby Island, near Port Townsend, Washington, and taken before a United States Commis-sioner, who ordered them returned to China. The Chinamen were found scattered about the Island, working on farms leased by Chi-

THE spiendid harvest in Kansas has reha-pilitated the savings banks in Atchison that failed last winter, and real estate mortgages have again become a sharks.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

THE New York and Pennsylvania Base-ball League has disbanded.

THE Chicago Club has signed Vickery and Shriver, the battery of the Milwaukee Club. HANLON, of the Pittsburgs, has made on an average more than one hit a game this

THE New York Club has signed Arthur Clarkson to pitch. He is a brother of John Clarkson, the Boston pitcher.

NICHOL, of the Bostons, has won seven consecutive victories from Pattsburg this season and none from the Chicagos.

CAPTAIN ANSON, of Chicago, is showing his colts that he knows how to play baseball as well as tell how it ought to be played.

Captain Ewing has only played in ten games, but he leads the New York team in batting averages in spite of his "glass"

NICOLL, the boy pitcher of the Chicago nine, has a remarkably effective incurve, which not only deceives the batsman but the

RICHARDSON, of the New Yorks, now has the record for a single nine inning game on second base. He accepted thirteen plays without an error. DELL DARLING, who signed with St. Louis

a few days ago, was under Comiskey's management last season and was for several years with Anson's team. MCALEER and Davis, who guard left and

centre field, respectively, for the Cleveland team, work together better than any other outfielders in the League. VETERAN GEORGE WRIGHT, the "king of shortstops" in his day, thinks that the Bos-ton Association team can outplay any other team in the League or the Association.

PITCHER INKS, who the Pittsburgs secured from the Duluth Club, is a left-handed twirler. He was with the Chicagos a part of last season, but has since improved remark-

PITCHER GLEASON, of Philadelphia, al-ways feels sore after every defeat, and in-variably wants to go in the box the next day in order to "get square" with his oppo-ZIMMER, who has been back stop in about ninety games played by the Cleveland team

this year, is trying to equal his record of last this year, is trying to equal his record of last year, when he caught in 115 consecutive games, a feat unequalled in the history of baeeball. THE latest "jeal" in baseball is the abanament of Cincinnati by the American As-

Some of the Cincinnati Club's players went to Milwaukee. Captain Kelly goes to the Boston Association Club. "HARRY" WRIGHT has some unique ideas about handling his pitchers. He makes all of them put the ball over the plate and in-

veighs against bases on balls. He insists upon speed and makes a particular point about watching base runners. STATISTICS of the field work done by the

STATISTICS of the field work done by the League players in the various positions up to recent date show that Buckley, of New York, leads the catchers; Reilly, of Cincinnati, the first basemen; McPhee, of Cincinnati, the second basemen; Bassett, of New York, third basemen; Glasscock, of New York, shortstops; McAleer, of Cleveland, leftfielders; Griffin, of Brooklyn, centrefielders; Thompson, of Philadelphia, rightfielders, and Rusie, of New York, the pitchers.

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD.

Wen. Lost. ct.
Chicago...61 39 .610 Brooklyn..46 49 .484
Boston...56 40 .583 Cleveland.46 54 .460
New York.53 38 .582 Clncin'ati..39 60 .394
Philadel...50 47 .515 Pittaburg..37 61 .378 AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

Wos. Lost. et. Boston...71 32 .689 Columbus.48 56 .462 6t. Louis..68 38 .642 Milw'kee..45 57 .441 Baltimore.55 44 .556 Louisville..37 70 .346 Athletic...52 48 .520 Wash'gt'n.33 64 .340

WORK OF CLOUDBURSTS.

Many Persons Drowned in Austria-10,000 People Drenched in Wales.

A dispatch from Botzen, an Austrian town at the confluence of the Talfer and the Eisach, announced the partial destruction of the village of Kollman through a cloudburst. The cloud burst over the mountains near Botzen, which is protected from inundations by a strong dyke two miles in length. The fall of water flooded the lowlands and converted a mountain stream into a torrent, which swept through the village of Kollman, carrying away men and cattle, and destroying half the houses of that place Many receives were drowned. that place. Many persons were drowned and the Bremer railroad track was flooded.

A despatch from Swansea, Wales, brings news of the soaking, by a cloudburst, of 10,000 persons who had assembled there at the National Eisteddfod. In there at the National Eisteddfod. In and about an immense pavilion, covered with canvas, an audience, estimated to have amounted to over ten thousand persons, had assembled to listen to the Eisteddfod competitions or competitions in Welah minstrelsy. The weather, during the sarry part of the day, had been fine. Suddenly the wind increased in violence and a black cloud swept over the place. With a sullen report the canvas covering over the posvilion was torn asunder by the force of pavilion was torn asunder by the force of the wind, and almost at the same moment the wind, and almost at the same moment the huge cloud burst and deluged 10,000 people with water until they were literally soaked to the skin. A stampede followed the carrying away of the canvas roof and the drenching downpour, men, women and children running, helter-skelter, for any place of refuge available. Many were knocked down and rampled upon during this wild rush for shelter, but nobody was scriously injured.

DESPERATE CONVICTS.

They Seize a Train and Attempt to Escape-Two Killed.

A desperate attempt to escape was made at the Walla Walla (Washington) Penitentlary by convicts. A train load of material was run into the brickyard, and as soon as it stopped several convicts ceized the Warden of the prison, while others got into the locomotive cab. The engineer, however, reversed the wheels and litched the train, which frustrated the orig-

intched the train, which frustrated the original plan of the prisoners.

The Warden was being hurried away to another gate by the convicts when the guards began shooting. The entire force finally dame to the rescue of the Warden, and after two convicts had been killed and another wounded order was restored.

EARTHQUAKE AT ST. LOUIS.

Three Distinct Shocks Felt During a Thunder Storm.

Three distinct shocks of earthquake were felt at St. Louis the other night. The disturbance was noticed only in the western part of the city. The shocks were preceded by thunder and lightning, but no rain fell. The mercury fell about fifteen degrees just before the shocks, the first of which was severe enough to rock houses and break crockery and windows. This was followed by two ways shocks. by two more shocks.

PRESIDENT POLE, of the National Alliance, while attending a meeting of the Virginia State Alliance, at Richmond, said: "The National Alliance has over 3,000,000 members and is growing rapidly. It is the strongest in the Southern and Northwestern States, and is increasing at a rapirate in California, Oregon, Washington an other extreme Western States."

THE LABOR WORLD.

INDIANAPOLIS talks of a labor hall, NEW YORK has 60,000 night workers. THE flint glass workers have \$500,000, NEW YORK has an Italian cloak-makers

London button-hole makers get thirty-five cents a day.

THE English Trades Union Congress has

NEW YORK union laundry workers want the Chinese boycotted. ONLY one person in four in London earns

NEW YORK letter-carriers want to be retired on half pay after twenty years' service. A STATE convention of typographical unions is to be held at Syracuse N. Y., on October 6.

THE co-operative foundry at Somerset, Mass., has failed after an existence of twenty

Missouri employers are observing the law compelling the payment of wages every two weeks.

THERE are at present over 1200 papers in this county devoted to the Labor and the Farmers' movement. THE receipts on the street cars in New York City average about \$20 per day, while

the actual cost is about \$6. at cost to the citizens having paid up their taxes for the year have been established at San Cristobal and Tres Equinas, Argentine Republic. MUNICIPAL markets where meat is for sale

THE Brotherhood of Machinists, comprising branches in Pittsburg and Beaver Falls, Penn., and Youngstown, Ohio, have amalga-mated with the International Association of Machinists.

OUT of 1145 strikes in England last year, in which 344,840 people took part, 476 were successful, 207 were failures and ninety-four were undecided. The average duration of strikes was eighteen days.

At the thirteenth congress of the New Jersey Federation of Trades, held in Paterson, a resolution to petition the Legislature to appropriate an additional \$2000 per year to the State Labor bill for the purpose of securing more definite statistics, and various recommendations were adorted. endations were adopted.

Wood-working machines have caused twenty-six fatal accidents in Ohio last year, while 159 persons were disabled by machines, causing a total loss of wages of \$10,830.25. The report of the State Factory Inspector says that wood-working machines are more dangerous to life and limbs of workmen than any other machines.

STATISTICAL comparisons show that wages are independent of the form of government. Mexico, a Republic, Malta and Ceylon, under British rule, Algiers and Tunis, French dependencies, pay less than Russia or Spain. The Anglo-Saxon pays more than the German, the German more than the Latin, the Latin more than the Semitic and the Semitic more than the Malay and Mongolian. The highest average wages are paid in the Aus-tralian colonies, and the highest in the United States at San Francisco.

RAIN MADE TO ORDER.

Further Experiments in Texas Prove Successful.

General Dyrenforth's rain producers, who were sent to Texas by the United States Department of Agriculture to see if they could not draw some moisture from a cloudless sky, have made some very sucless sky, have made some very successful experiments on the Nelson
Morris ranch, about twenty-five miles northwest of Midland. They sent off a large balloon filled with hydrogen gas, and when it
was at an altitude of one and one-quarter
miles they exploded it by an electric wire. A
few minutes after ward they exploded a great
quantity of rendrock powder over about
two miles of ground, and also a quantity of
dynamite attached to the tails of kites flying
1000 feet high. The result was that it began dynamite attached to the tails of kites hying 1900 feet high. The result was that it began to rain immediately, and at every explosion the rainfall perceptibly increased. It continued raining for over four hours.

Next day they exploded some more kites and powder and brought on another shower.

People from all over the Western country gathered to see the rain made to order, and the farmers took a tremendous interest in the work of the expedition.

A HORSE'S VALUE.

Farmers' Alliance People Want Axtell Taxed at \$105,000.

The County Board of Terre Haute, Ind., has valued the great stallion Axtell at \$500, and a committee from the Farmers' Alliance will visit Indianapolis to ask the State Board of Tax Commissioners to raise the figure. Many members of the Alliance want the horse taxed at \$105,000, the amount paid for him, claiming that farm land is assessed for its full value. Others will be content with \$75,000. The Alliance

will be content with \$75,000. The Alliance leaders aver that they can prove that the stallion is earning an enormous dividend yearly, and that during the last year alone the profits were nearly \$50,000.

It is said that Mr. Ijams, one of the owners of the borse, has made a threat to move Axtell away from Vigo County in case a high assessment is made, and this fact, the Alliance alleges, deterred the local board from making a proper assessment.

THE MARKETS.

Beeves 3 50 @ 6 25
Milch Cows, com. to good25 00 @45 00
Calves, common to prime 3 00 @ 6 25
Sheep 4 00 @ 4 75
Lambs 4 75 @ 6 3756
Hogs-Live 5 70 @ 5 85
Dressed 71/6 9
Flour-City Mill Extra 5 20 @ 5 50
Patents 5 50 @ 6 00
Rye-State 75 @ 76
Barley-Two-rowed State 90 @ 92
Corn-Ungraded Mixed 78 @ 82
Oats-No. 1 White @ 45
Mixed Western 38 @ 37
Hay-Fair to Good 65 @ 70
Straw-Long Rye 60 @ 65
Lard-City Steam 6.25 @ 6.30
Butter-State Creamery 18 @ 22
Dairy, fair to good. 15 @ 19
West, Im. Creamery 12 @ 17
Factory 11 @ 1414
Cheese-State Factory 6%@ 9%
Skims-Light 3 @ 6
Western, 6%@ 7%
Eggs-State and Penn 17 @ 17%
BUFFALO.

 Steers—Western.
 2 00
 3 60

 Sheep—Medium to Good.
 4 00
 4 85

 Lambs—Fair to Good.
 4 25
 6 5 75

 Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks
 5 80
 5 85

 Flour—Winter Patent.
 4 90
 5 25

 Wheat—No. 1 Northern.
 1 18% 1 14

 Corn—No. 2, Yellow.
 72
 723

 Oats—No. 2, White.
 —
 3 37

 Barley—No. 2 Canada.
 —
 60

 BOSTON.

 Egg—Near-by
 22
 23

 Seeds—Timothy, Northern
 2 00
 2 25

 Clover, Northern
 10
 2 11

 Hay—Fair
 14 00
 215 00

 Straw—Good to Prime
 — 615 00

 Butter—Firsts
 15
 2 18

 WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR AUGUST 30.

Lesson Text: "Christ at the Feast," John vii., 31-44-Golden Text: John vii., 37 -Commentary.

31. "And many of the people believed on Him, and said, when Christ cometh, will He do more miracles than these which this man hath done? The lessons of the fifth chapter were based upon the incidents connected with one of the feasts of the Jews; those in the sixth chapter were associated with the manna and the passover feast; these are in connection with the feast of tabernacles, which points us forward to the coming kingdom of Israel and the time of blessing upon all nations. It was about the midst of the feast when Jesus went up to the temple and taught. He was up to this time de-spised even by His own brethren (verses 3-5), but He kept quietly on, seeking not His own glory but the glory of Him that sent Him. Many believed on Him, but the sincerity of their faith would be proved by their con-

tinuance.

32. "The Pharisees heard that the people murmured such things concerning Him; and the Pharisees and the chief priests sent officers to take Him." Always hating Him, and always seeking to kill Him, but unable to touch Him till His work was done. Professing to be children of God and the true seed of Abraham, there was detailed. seed of Abraham, they made it manifest by their conduct that they were not truly of God nor of Abraham, but rather of their

God nor of Abraham, but rather of their father, the devil.

33. "Then said Jesus unto them, Yet a little while am I with ye, and then I go unto Him that sent Me." Over thirty times in this Gospel He speaks of the Father sending Him. He says that the Father spoke through Him and did the works which were wrought by Him. In all things He have wrought by Him. In all things He honored the Father, for He was the "Brightness of the Father, for He was the "Brightness of His Glory, and the express image of His person" (Heb. i., 3). He says to us who be-lieve in Him that as the Father sent Him so He sends us (xvii., 18). What strength is here for every true servant of Christ.

"Ye shall seek Me and shall not find Me. And where I am, thither ye cannot come." Now, He had before said that "He that seketh findeth" (Math. vl., 8), but there s no contradiction. We must only take His sayings in the light of all His other sayings, "Ye shall seek Me, and find Me, when ye shall search for Me with all your heart" [Jer. xxix., 13]. This kind of seeking never fells. "They shall seek Me. fails. "They shall seek Me early, but they shall not find Me" (Prov. i., 28). This is the seeking of those who hated and despised Him just like these Pharisees.

35. "Then said the Jews among themselves, Whither will He go that we shall not find Him? Will He go unto the dispersed among the Gentiles, and teach the Gentiles." Of the earth earthy, they understood notheavenly things. That He came down from heaven they did not believe, and therefore His going to Him that sent Him they could not understand. That many Jews were scattered abroad among the nations is evident from the Acts of the Apostles, for we dent from the Acts of the Aposties, for we find Paul always preaching first to the Jews, and the epistles of James and Peter were written to such (see Jas. i., 1; I Pet. i., 1). That they will yet be gathered out from the nations and home to their own land is clearly swident from Isa. xi., 12, and many other

crophecies.

26. "What manner of saying is this that He said, Ye shall seek Me, and shall not find Me. And where I am, thither ye cannot some." If He could find His way to any part of the earth, why could not they follow Him if they saw fit? Such seems to have been their thoughts. Anything beyond the sarth they neither knew nor thought much about.

"In the last day, that great day of the cast, Jesus stood and cried, saying. If any man thirst, let him come unto Me and Irink." For seven days was the feast continued, and many sacrifices were offered every day, but the eighth day, the last day of the feast, was a special day (Lev xxviil., 36; Num. xxix., 35-38). It, of all the days, pointed to the perfection and power of resur-rection, for three and eight are the great resurrection numbers. The last words of this verse were probably uttered by Jesus at this verse were probably uttered by Jesus at the time of the pouring out of the water, which was daily brought in a golden vessel from the pool of Siloam, while the people cried, "With joy shall ye draw water out of the wells of salvation" (Isa. xii., 3). 38, "He that believeth on Me, as the

Scripture hath said, out of his belly shall dow rivers of living water." To the woman at the well He said, "The water that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water springing up into everlasting life" (iv., 14); but this is even in advance of that, for here He speaks of rivers of living water going forth from the inmost being of the believer.

torth from the inmost being of the believer. It is like the waters of Ezek. xlvii., 1-5, which issued from the bouse of God.

39. "But this spake He of the Spirit, which they that believeth on Him should receive." From beginning to end of Scripture, and from the Garden of Eden to the new beavens and earth, the spirit is the mighty worker, or, as some one has said, "the Ex-ecutive of the Godhead." "For the Holy Ghost was not yet, be

cause that Jesus was not yet glorified." The Holy Spirit, while in all ages the great worker, had up to this time not been given as He was at Pentecost, and the reason is as He was at Fentecost, and the reason is mentioned in this verse.

40. "Many of the people therefore, when they heard this saying, said, Of a truth this is the prophet." They seemed to consider this prophet thus foretold to be a different person from the Messiah, but if they had considered Deut. xviii., 19, in the light of the probability of His being that prophet, they would have seen good cause for some trembling on their part.

bling on their part.

41. "Others said, This is the Christ. But some said, Shall Christ come out of Gailee?"
They now think it possible that He may be the King of Israel, the Son of David, as foretold in II Sam. vii., 12, 13; Isa. ix., 6,7. That the Christ or Messiah was understood to be the King of the Jews, and so looked for, is evident from Math. ii., 2, 4; Mark xw., 32, etc. But they could not think that He, should come from Gailiee, or, as Nathanael put it, "Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth" (chapter i., 46)? They evidently did not thing of Isa. ix., 1, 2, and of the light that was to shine in Gailiee of the nations. bling on their part.

light that was to shine in Galilee of the nations.

42. "Hath not the Scripture said that Christ cometh of the seed of David, and out of the town of Bethlehem where David was." Yes, truly, this was all plainly written in Ps. cxxxii., 11; Mic. v., 2, and other passages, but not any more plainly than the statements concerning Galilee and Egypt in the passages referred to in the previous verse. Their difficulty was just the difficulty of as many to-day; they take such Scriptures as seem to suit that which they wish to believe, but they will not take any interest in that which seems to conflict with their ideas.

43. "So there was a division among the people because of Him." It seems strange at first sight that He, the Prince of Peace, should cause division among people; and yet that is one of the very things He came for.

44. "And some of them would have taken Him, but no man laid hands on Him." When those sent to take Him were asked why they did not bring Him, their answer was, "Never man spake like this man" (verse 46). Nicodemus also at this time stood up for Him, saying, "Doth our law judge any man before it hear him and know what he doeth" (verse 51)? But he and the officers were only despised because of their respect for Him, —Lesson Helper.

NEW YORK city boasts of fifteen free public bath-houses. Boston, with less than one-third the number, of inhabitants, has nineteen. The deduction from these figures would seem to be rea-

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Porpoises are said to exist in Lake Nyanza, Africa.

Pleuro-pneumonia seems to be quite

prevalent in Great Britain.

The atmospheric pressure upon the body of a moderate-sized man amounts to about fifteen tons.

Leading European physicians express the belief in very positive terms that Bright's disease is ourable. A civil engineer has been looking Niagara Falls over, and his conclusion is

that it is good for 3,000,000 years. Waste sawdust and shavings are being utilized by Mons. Calmant, of Paris,

France, for the production of fine vegetable charcoal. The crackling sound of freshly ignited wood or coal is caused by the air or liquid contained in the pores expanding by heat and bursting the covering in which it is confined.

M. Ader, of Paris, after expending more than \$100,000 on a flying machine. has produced one in which he flew about 100 yards. He says it is propelled by a "combination of vapors."

The addition of a compound called stepanite to the charge of iron and coke in a furnace changes the output to a compound of iron and steel without changing the metal to any further treatment.

Experiments upon the phosphorescence of gems shows that it varies according to the origin of the stone. Cape diamonds show blue; Brazilian stones red, orange, blue, or yellow; and those from Australia yellow, blue, or green.

The great seitzer spring at Saratoga, N. Y., has been sounded to a depth of 3300 feet without touching botton or encountering any obstacle. This strengthens the belief that this great northern summer resort is built over a subterranean sea. England supplies the plant for the

at Yokohama, Japan. The quick-firing guns now supplied to the Japanese navy are also of British make, and it is in England that the Japanese order their railway plant. "Guyacol," an extract from boxwood and the active principal of cresote, has been successfully used by Dr. Max Schuller, of the Berlin University, for

vast new harbor works now in progress

culosis, affecting the joints, bones, glands, lupus, etc. Smokeless powder was used at the Wimbledon (England) volunteer review before the German Emperor with great success. The guns emitted a brilliant red flame on the discharge, unlike the smokeless compound adopted in France, which produces a pale flash resembling the electric light.

twelve years in the treatment of tuber-

A new system of house-wiring for electric lighting consists of fitting the building with continuous tubes of insulated material, through which the wires are drawn. The tubes are made of paper soaked in a hot bath of bituminous material, and are said to be hard, strong and tough. The French manufacture a paper linen so cleverly that it is almost impossible

hout examination to detect the dif-

ference between it and damask; and even to the touch the articles made of papier linge are very much like linen, and are used for many purposes to which linen is applicable. Through experiments made by English military authorities, it has been found that whenever the atmosphere is laden with smoke or mist the power of an electric light is greatly diminished by

crossing the beam of light by that of an-

other at a certain angle. At the point

of intersection the illuminated space is

Some Properties of Coffee.

practically made a screen.

Coffee owes its stimulating and refreshing qualities to caffeine. It also contains gum, sugar, fat, acids, cassein and wood and fibre. Like tan, it powerfully increases the respiration, but, unlike it, does not affect its depth. By its use the rate of the pulse is increased and the acting of the skin diminished. It lessens the amount of blood sent to the organs of the body, distends the veins and contracts the capillaries, thus preventing the waste of tissue. It is a mental stimulus of a high order, and one that is liable to great abuse. Carried to excess it produces abnormal wakefulness, indigestion, acidity, heart burn, irratability of temper, trembling, irregular pulse, a kind of intoxication ending in delirium and a great injury to the spinal functions. On the other hand, coffee is of sovereign efficacy in tiding over the nervous system in emergencies. Coffee is also, in its place, an excellent medicine. In typhoid fever its action is frequently prompt and decisive. It is indicated in the earlier stages before local complications arise. Coffee dispels stupor and lethargy, is an antidote for many kinds of poisons, and is valuable in spasmodic asthma, whooping cough, cholera infantum and Asiatic cholera. It is also excellent as a preventive against infectious or epidemic diseases. In districts rife with malaria and fever the drinking of hot coffee before passing into the open air has enabled persons living in such places to escape contagion.—

Boston Journal of Commerce.

The Photograph Anticipated. In Fenelon's "Fables," written in

1860, may be found an interesting chapter, entitled "Voyage Suppose." Of the marvels related in that story we read: "There was no painter in all that country, but when they wished the por-

trait of a friend, they put water into large basins of gold and silver and made this water to face the object they wished to paint. Soon the water would congeat and become as the face of a mirror, where the image dwelt ineffaceably. This could be carried wherever one pleased, always giving as faithful a picture as a mirror." Who will say that Fenelon did not anticipate the photograph?—St. Louis Republic.