QUEEN OF THE NAVY.

Successful Launch of the Armored Cruiser New York.

A Description of the Greatest American War Ship.

The armored cruiser New York, designed to be the most formidable as well as the largest man-of-war in the United States Navy, was launched with appropriate ceremonles, at Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia, Penn.

The cruiser, named in honor of the Empire State, and christened by one of the fairest of the daughters of the metropolis, Miss Helen Page, plunged into the waters of the Delaware at 3:20 o'clock in the afternoon. Painted snow white above the water line, the huge vessel, the largest by 150) tons ever launched in the United States, moved down the ways much as a big snowslide glides

from a steep roof on a sunny winter morn-ing. Fully 25,000 persons saw the launch. Not only was it the launch of the biggest vessel ever built in this country, but it was the most imposing of the 268 launchings in the history of the Cramp shipyard. The assembled company was distinguished and heterogeneous as well. There were repre-sentatives present from the highest official circles of the country, from the Four Hundred of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore

dred of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington,
Nearly a thousand of these people were distinguished citizens of New York, drawn by a patriotic interest in the great vessel so appropriately named after their State.

Among those present were Vice-Presdent Morton, Secretaries Tracy and Noble, several Senators and Representatives.

A crew of twenty-five men from the yards went out on the launching trip to drop the anchors and thus hold the vessel near the shore. From her anchorage she will be towed to one of the wharves, where she will lie for nearly a year while workmen fasten on her steel armor, put her boilers and en-gines in place, and fit her out for sea duty.

Dimensions and Armament.

The new cruiser is a veritable naval giant, designed to cope with the greatest adver-saries that may be pitted against her. She is intended for sustained cruising and is an \$150-ton monster.

Her engine power will develop 16,500 horse power, and she is expected to overhaul any vessel which she sights. She is provided with marvelously great coal bunker space, so apportioned as to enable the warrior to cruise at an economical rate of speed for

The New York has a length of line of 380 feet six and a half inches or then the Maine. Her sixty-two feet longer than the Maine. beam is sixty-four feet ten inches; her mean draught twenty-three feet three and a half inches; her displacement 8150 tons, or more than 1500 tons in excess of the Maine.

The New York will carry for its comple-ment 475 officers and men, and will have a maximum speed of twenty knots an hour, while she will be able to maintain a sustained speed of 1834 knots an hour and run 13,000 miles, or more than half the distance around the world, without being obliged to stop for

The cost of the New York will be \$2,935,-000 and to this will be added a bonus of \$50,-100 for every quarter-knot above the guaranteed twenty-knot speed. The Messrs. Cramp, her builders, confidently claim that she will beat twenty knots an hour by con-

siderable. There will be four separate engines, each of 4500 horse-power. Two will work the starboard and two the port screw, and they are so arranged that they may be disconnected, permitting the vessel to work on half

The main battery of the New York consists of six eight-inch thirty-five-calibra rifles, firing an armor-piercing projectile of 250 pounds weight. The gunners will be protected by shields of steel seven inches

The intermediate battery will be tweive four-inch guns. Then there are to be eight six-pounders and four one-pounder rapidfiring guns aloft and four Gatlings of

The armor of the New York is three inches thick amidships and 2½ inches forward and aft and about the engines five inches thick.

Light will be had from 700 incandescent electric lamps and four thirty-inch search lights, and the New York is especially designed and will be fitted for a flagship.
Of course, there is a great deal of work yet to be done to complete the ocean warrior.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

BRAZIL is again quiet.

MAINE has nineteen cities, A BIG cider crop is reported.

GERMANY has 102,000 Socialist votes. THE sugar crop is 500,000,0000 pounds.

FRANCE has \$200,000,000 in circulation.

In Denmark influenza is rapidly spreading Georgia's cotton crop is 2000 bales short

RAIN-MAKING in India has proved a THE water in Lake Michigan is visibly

GOAT meat is now being sold in Chicago as

NEITHER Germany nor Prussia will require

SMALL-POX is again epidemic in Guatemals | Calves, common to prime... 3 123466 8 50 and Honduras.

SMALL-POX is devastating the coast coun tries of Georgia.

THE famine-stricken area in Russia is half as big as the United States.

THE Bellamy colony in California has proved to be a lamentable failure.

"STATEHOOD" clubs are being formed in all the cities and towns in Arizona.

To complete the census work will require a further appropriation of \$1,000,000. La GRIPPE has been alarmingly prevalent in Australia for the past few months. THE State Treasury of Arkansas is with-

out a dollar to pay the many demands made GERMAN soapmakers will use oil made from American corn, instead of Russian linssed oil.

THE wheat harvest in the Argentine Reever known.

RUSSIAN peasants, not being used to a meat diet, have been made ill by eating the

THE experiment of trophining to cure in

sanity, 'nade recently at Cincinnati, proved successful.

THERE are forty-eight public schools for the deaf in this country, with, in 1889, 6396 pupils, and eleven private schools with 276 pupils.

PERU will not be represented at the World's Fair in Chicago, because of the re-fusal of the Congress of that country to make a suitable appropriation for the pur-

THE record time between New York and Washington has been broken by a special train on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The train covered the 227 miles in four hours and eleven minutes, beating the record by seven

Plour—Choice Penn...... 1 04 Wheat—No. 3 Red. Dec.... 1 04 THE price of silver buillon has fluctuated from ninety-four cents to \$1.21 per cunce during the last fiscal year.

PROMINENT PEOPLE,

QUEEN VICTORIA has a great memory for

SANKEY, the singing evangelist, has grown

CHAUNCEY DEPEW has had 2000 American infants named after him. THE Princess of Wales has just celebrated her forty-seventh birthday.

JOEL MAYES, Chief of the Cherokee

Nation, cannot speak Cheroke One of the most successful cattle raisers in Wyoming is Frank Sartoris, Nellie Grant's

MME. ANNE MARIE MAZZINI, of Milan, Italy, has been announced as a candidate for Parliament by her party.

THE Russian Prince, Gussopoff, who died recently, is said to have been worth \$250,-000,000. His heir is his daughter's husband, once a poor Lieutenant.

THE Polish pianist, Ignace Paderewski, who has created such a furore in New York City, practices from eight to ten hours a day, and never eats before one of his con-

BALMACEDA and Boulanger each left an aged mother. It appears that each man wrote a letter the day before he committed suicide addressed to his mother which said simply: "I go on a long journey.

THE Beau Brummel of New York's middle-aged millionaires is D. O. Mills, who follows the fashions in male attire very closely, wears his clothes well, and is altogether a model for a metropolitan Crossus to pattern after. THE Czar of Russia has ordered that about \$25,000,000 be taken from the revenues

of his imperial estate and placed at the dis-posal of the central committee of relief for the peasants in the famine stricken districts. STORY, the sculptor, and Mr. Hooker, the banker, are among the most conspicuous Americans in Rome, the latter gentleman having lived in the Eternal City about forty years. The American colony there numbers

GENERAL JOHN PALMER, the Commanderin-Chief of the Grand Army of the Repub-lic, is a man of medium height and compact physique, business-like and energetic in man-

ner. His hair and mustache are almost white, and his eyes are steel-gray in color. CHAMPION-SHOT FULFORD, the first man on American soil to kill a hundred birds at a hundred shots, is wealthy, and devotes a handsome sum each year to the gratification of his hobby. He is about five fest eight in ches in height, of agile build and unas

THE late King of Wurtemberg inherited the prominence of abdomen for which the Swabian royal family has always been noted. One of his ancestors was so large around the waistband that when seated at dinner he could not reach his plate, and it became cessary to cut out a piece from the table

for his accommodation.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR IRA J. CHASE, who becomes "Acting Governor" of Indiana by the death of Governor Alvin P. Hovey, is a decendant of Samuel Chase, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Rufus Chase, one of the patriots of the Revolutionary War: his maternal grandfather, the Hon, Ira Mix, was a Member of the Vermont Legislature prior to the War of 1812. Ira J. Chase was born in Clarkson, Monroe County, N. Y., December 7, 1834, but his parents subsequently removed.

FIVE BLOWN TO ATOMS.

Fifty Tons of Dynamite Explode in a Haverstraw (N. Y.) Mill.

A terrible explosion in the construction house of the Clinton Dynamite Company at Haverstraw, N. Y., killed five men and shook the country for thirty miles around, A second and third explosion followed at in-tervals of ten seconds. A cloud of smoke and a mass of timbers rose 200 feet in the air and in the mass of debris were the five hu-

When citizens rushed to the scene of the disaster a shocking sight met their gaze. Near the blazing ruins of the building lay an arm and a leg. In different places, some a feet away, were the blackened

forms of four men. When the worst was learned it was found When the worst was learned it was found that the dead were John Wadsworth, engineer; Peter Cariossa, Joseph Adelly, Perry Lounsberry and Joseph Williams. Wadsworth was blown to pieces, only his arms, legs and head having been recovered. He was a Grand Army veteran, and leaves a wife and family. Carlossa also leaves a family. Williams and Adely were helpers and winds. Perry Lounsberry's death was personal. single Perry Louisberry's death was pe-culiar. He lived at Peekskill, and came from there with a friend. The two had fished all day in Haverstraw Bay, and had rowed into the dynamite company's dock. Louisberry stood on the dock while his friend fastened the boat. He was struck by a flying missile and instantly

Among the other helpers were three boys, med Farrell, Dondero and Mott. All were badly cut and bruised.

ruins of the factory burned until night and were entirely consumed. It was a frame structure, fifty by 100 feet, and in it were manufactured cartridgss and other forms of explosives. Several smaller structures were about it and these were badly

No one can account for the explosion, as the only ones who knew the cause are dead.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

49

	oneop	3.	50	a	75	09
	Lambs	5		ä		1234
9	Hogs-Live	31	50	ä	4	00
	Dressed			(a		654
	Flour-City Mill Extra			ä	*	25
	Patents	5 1	35	ä	5	60
	Wheat-No. 2 Red		1534		ï	073
	Ryo-State		05	ä	î	07
ı	Dariev - I Wo-rowad State	- 7500	W)	ä		193
	Corn-Ungraded Mixed		M	8		75
	Unta-No. 1 White			8		48
ä	Mixed Western		102	8		41
ă	HayGood to Choice		70	63		75
ğ	Straw-Long Rya		15	eg.		70
9	Lara-City Steam			ä	-	5,00e
8	Butter-State Creamery		12	ä	-	27
8	Dairy, fair to good.		19			25
9	West, Im. Creamery		17	88		25
ij	Factory		14	8		17
9	Cheese-State Factory			(a)		
9	Skims-Light					1134
3	Western		20			ü
ğ	Eggs-State and Penn		8) ₁ 25	-		29
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8	HEADER WALLO.					
8	Steers-Western	13		0	-	00
3	Sheep-Medium to Good		n.	a		00
8	Lambs-Fair to Good	5 1		62		30
9	Hogs-Good to Choice Yorks		10	糖		85
9	Flour-Best Winter		0		5	
	Wheat-No. 1 Northern	1 0	136	70		0355
ı	Corn-No. 2, Yellow		-	102		57
ı	Oats-No. 3, White		-	4		87

BOSTON.

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.

PRILADELPHIA.

Beef-Dressed weight..... 4 63 Sheep-Live weight..... 3 63 Lambs....... 446

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

434.00

- @ 5 15 04 @ 1 0414 5634@ 57 3934@ 3934 - @ 50 - @ 29

have a ser ous breakdown or necessary some of our vessels.

The number of engineer officers should be at least 300. Upon the training of the enlisted men of the engineer force depends the efficiency of our ships as fighting machines. The Bureau is having a discouraging experience with steel castings.

In concluding his report Commodore Melville submits the following estimates for the coming fiscal year:

coming flacal year:
For steam machinery, \$700,000; for improving the plants at the New York and Norfolk Navy Yards, \$89,205; and for experimental purposes, \$25,000.

EXPRESS CAR LOOTED.

Bold Work of Train Robbers Near St. Louis.

They Use Dynamite and Secure Over \$20,000 Booty.

A bold and successful train robbery took place on the St. Louis and San Francisco road near Glendaie station, about ten miles from St. Louis, Mo., shortly before 10 o'clock a few nights ago. The robbers had their plans well laid, and they escaped with money plans well laid, and they escaped with money and valuables amounting to \$20,000, and possibly more. The Adams Express Company was the victim. The men used dynamite with fearful effect. Six men took part in the robbery. When the train reached Old Orchard it is supposed that four men boarded the express car, two of them climbing the front platform and two of them the rear. The other two, it is believed, boarded the train at Glendale. Shortly after the train left Glendale two men silently made their way over the heaps of Shortly after the train left Glendale two men-silently made their way over the heaps of coal in the tender toward the engine cab. As soon as they secured a good footing they opened the heavy duck shield which does duty as a door during the cold season, and placing recolvers at the heads of the

does duty as a door during the cold season, and placing revolvers at the heads of the engineer and fireman, with a stern voice said: "Hold up your hands." When this was done, the spokesman said to the engineer, Wagner: "Stop the train." And the engineer complied with alacrity.

As soon as the train came to a standstill the engineer and fireman were taken to the express car. In the meantime the express messenger, who had suspected that something was wrong, had closed and bolted the doors of the car and stood inside ready to defend the property intrusted to his care. But the odds were against him and the poor fellow was intally shot. ow was fatally shot,

When the two robbers had piloted the engineer and fireman to the car they placed them under guard and began, first by perthem under guard and began, first by per-suasive means, to try to induce Messenger Mulrenen to open the door of the car. But the latter was obdurate. A stick of the ex-plosive was then placed against the car and the fuse lighted. In a quarter of a minute a loud "bang" reverberated through the surrounding woods, and flying splinters indicated that the dynamite had performed its mission. As the door fell in performed its mission. As the door fell in the robbers entered the car and, taking the key from the messenger, soon had the safe open. Everything in the safe was taken and also the messenger's gold watch and chain. Estimates as to the amount secured vary widely, ranging from \$20,000 to \$50,000.

While two of the robbers were doing the work at the express car, the other bandits kept the remainder of the train crew and passengers in a state of terror by firing their guns. Fourteen shots were fired into the smoking-car, but fortunately none of its inmates was hurt. The railroad officials believe that one of the robbers is a railroad man, as he is said to have instructed the fireman not to put any more coal in the furnace. A large posse made a search for the bandits, and the city officers strained every nerve to uncover the hiding place of the outlaws.

THE LABOR WORLD.

INDIA servants get \$2 a month. New York has 12,000 telegraph boys. New England loom fixers are organiz-

INDIANAPOLIS is agitating a Labor

Indianapolis (Ind.) bicycle makers have Indianapolis will have a co-operative

NEW YORK CITY has an Italian cabinet

Montana has instituted an absolute boycott against the Chinese A BROTHERHOOD of Electrical Workers has been formed in St. Louis, Mo. THE Eight Hours bill has passed the Leg-

THE membership of the Telegraphers' Mutual Benefit Association has increased about 1000 this year.

islative Assembly of New South Wales by a

arge majority.

TERRE HAUTE (Ind.) street car hands struck for fifteen cents an hour and the people are boy cotting the cars. Paus has 100,000 trade unionists who are

assessing themselves five per cent. of their wages to create a strike fund. THE Shoemakers' National Union, of

France, has petitioned the Chambers to extablish Government shoe stores. In a Kansas City (Mo.) church debates

are held between workingmen and capitalists on the economic questions of the day. THROUGH the influence of the Lendon Chamber of Commerce the eight-hour day is to receive a twelve months' trial in that

OFFICALS of the United Mine Workers' Union have found women working in the mines at Houtzdale, Penn., fifteen and sixteen hours per day.

The hours of labor which had been reduced to eight per day in the coal mines of Hungaria, where the Government is the owner, have again been increased to twelve. It has been supposed that Swedes were the best carpenters of the nineteenth century, but it seems now, according to authority that Italians are pressing them close for first

THE Government of the Argentine Republie owes several thousand of its employes and laborers from three to five months wages, and there are strikes in many Government shops and offices.

ABOUT 500 unemployed workmen recently gathered under the windows of the Duze of Genos, at Venice, Italy, in the dead of night, shouting: "We are starving and we want work." They were dispersed by the police.

work." They were dispersed by the police.

The Chinese in the fruit districts of California are having a hard time. They have been driven out of a half-dozen towns in Fresno County and now Placer County horticulturists have decided not to rent orchards to the Mongolians. The Chinese are interested solely in getting the largest possible crops, and fail to take proper care of the trees. There is a demand for good white men with small capital to carry on orchards men with small capital to carry on orchards

MORE NAVAL ENGINEERS.

Commodore Melville's Report Says We Must Have Them.

The annual report just file 1 of Commodore Melville, Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy and Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, states that the number of engineering officers is insufficient, and emphasizes the fact that unless measures are at once taken to remedy this condition we shall before long have a ser ous breakdown or accident on

HENRY M. MUNROF, an ex-Dwight (III.) attent, has sued Dr. Keeley and his bichlo-ide of gold company for \$150 for failure to ture him of the drinking habit. Munroe also uses for \$12,000 damages to his health.

DOM PEDRO DEAD.

The Ex-Emporer of Brazil Expires at Paris.



DOM PEDRO.

Dom Pedro died in Paris, France, of diabetes, a few nights ago. His daughter, Princess Isabella, was at his bedside when he breathed his last. The late Emperor of Brazil was called Dom Pedro because that was his father's official title. He was born on December 2, 1825, at Riode Janeiro, and he became Emperor on the abdication of his father in April, 1831. He was declared of age in July, 1840, and when fifteen assumed the sovereign power. In July, 1841, he was crowned. Two years later he was married to the Princess Theresa Christina Maria, sister of Francis I., late King of Naples. The issue of the marriage was two Princes and two Princesses. The Princes died young. Dom Pedro was courteous in his manner, was well educated, and spoke English, Frenca, German, Spanish and Italian

on July 16, 1889. As he was leaving a thea-tre a Portuguese fired a shot from a revolver at him, but missed him. The revolution that ended in his being driven out of Brazil began on November 15, 1889. The Emperor was leaving the Im-perial chapel at his summer residence at Petropolis, after the performance of mass, when a telegram from Viscount De Ogro Petro, the Imperial Prime Minister, announc-ing the city of Rio de Janeiro under siege by insurgents, was handed to him. He went to the city at once. His palace was surrounded immediately by troops, and an officer of the army read to him a manifesto proclaiming the republic. The Emperor held a meeting of his Ministers and tried to form a new Ministry. General da Fonseca, who had been proclaimed chief of the Provisional Government, de-manded that he and his family leave the country at once. The Emperor replied that he would set out on the following morning for Europe with his family, which he did,

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Monthly Statement Issued by the Treasury Department.

The monthly public debt statement just issued from the Treasury Department, shows a reduction in the aggregate of the debt during the last month of \$2,024,986.92. There was a reduction during November of \$1,640,679 in the non-interest bearing debt, and \$924,460 in the debt on which interest has and \$924,460 in the debt on which interest has ceased since maturity; an increase of \$150 in the interest bearing debt, and a decrease of \$545,002.08 in the surplus cash in the Treesury. The aggregate of interest and non-interest bearing debt, less \$39,126,917.95 net cash balance of surplus, and the \$160,000,000 gold reserve, is \$838,613,068.65. Of this amount \$585,026,870 is interest bearing debt, made up of \$659,573,650 feur per cent. bonds, \$25,364,500 two per cent. bonds, and \$88,720 four per cent. refunding certificates.

The cash in the Treasury aggregates \$748, 356,750, made up of \$271,843,195 in gold coin and builton, \$418,898,340 in silver coin and

and builton, \$412,898,340 in silver coin and builton, \$43,108,305 in paper money, and \$30,500,911, deposited in National banks. Against this aggregate amount there are liabilities to meet gold and silver and currency certificates in circulation amounting to \$569,221,709, and current liabilities amounting to \$40,008,123.

The gold coin and bullion fund in the Treasury aggregates \$271,848,199, and increase the same and the same aggregates \$271,848,199, and increase aggregates aggregates amount there are liabilities to meet gold and silver and current liabilities amounting to \$460,008,123.

Treasury aggregates \$271,848,193, an increase of nearly \$8,000,000 during November; the amounting to \$412,898,340,

about \$3,000,000 more than it was a month Government receipts from all sources dur-

ing November aggregate-1 \$24,917,162, against \$28,986,124 in November, 1890. Government receipts during the five

months of the current fiscal year, or up to December I, aggregate \$147,512,301, against \$187,276,393 during the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year—a falling off of nearly \$40,000,000. The pension charge for the five months of the current fiscal year amounts to \$48,200,-458, against \$66,348,558 during the first five months of preceding fiscal year. The interest charge during last month amounted to only \$359,245, and for the last five months was \$9,289,245, against \$8,537,463 during No-vember, 1890, and \$29,303,916 during the five

NAVAL ARMAMENT.

months of the preceding fiscal year.

Annual Report of Chief Folger, of the Bureau of Ordnance.

Commodore Folger, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, in his annual report, estimates the expenses of the Bureau for the next fiscal year at \$4,780,291, of which \$4, 186,350 is to be applied toward the armament of new vessels authorized to be built. The number of guns required to arm the new vessels is placed at 347, ranging in calibre from four to thirteen inches. The guns completed number 155, of which 117

were six-inch calibre. Commodore Folger thinks that some form of smokeless gunpowder will soon be used exclusively in calibres of six inches and less; also that oar navy will soon be equipped with ante-mobile torpedoes, equal, if not superior, to those possessed by European nations.

The Bureau will recommend the arming of vessels with a short gun for firing gun-cotton projectiles and has given an order for 50,000 pounds of gun cotton to the Duponts, who will have a gun-cotton plant in operation in

The use of the submarine gun on rams is favored and a submarine boat for naval use The resisting power of the Harveized nickel steel-plate armor is commended highly. The establishment of a National gun factory on the Pacific coast is advised.

MARCHING ON PEKIN.

The Imperial Troops of China Have Been Defeated in Manchuria.

Advices from Shanghai, China, are to the effect that the rebei forces in Manchuria have defeated the imperial troops sent to suppress the uprising in that region. The imperial forces numbered four thousand men, and their defeat causes the Government the gravest anxiety. Reinforcements to the number of six thousand men have been despatched from Tien-Tsin to oppose the rebels, who are marching on Pekin. If the imperial troops are again defeated the position of Fekin and Tien-Tsin will be extremely critical.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR DECEMBER 13.

Lesson Text: "Christ Risen," John x., 1-18-Golden Text: Rom. viii., 34-Commentary.

1. "The first day of the week cometh Mary Magdalene early, when it was yet dark, unto the sepuicher, and seeth the stone taken away from the sepuicher." She was one of those who saw His death and burial, then with the others returned and prepared spices and ointments, and rested the Sabbath day according to the commandments (Mark xv., 47; Luke xxiii, 55, 56).

2. "Then she runneth and cometh to Simon Peter and to the other disciple whom Jesus loved, and saith unto them, They have taken away the Lord out of the sepuicher, and we

loved, and saith unto them. They have taken away the Lord out of the sepulcher, and we know not where they have laid Him." There had been an earthquake and a resurrection not only of the body of Jesus, as He had forefold, but also of the bodies of many of the saints (Math. xxvii., 51-53, and when Mary and the other women reached the tomb an angel sat upon the stone by the mouth of the tomb and said that Jesus was risen (Math. xxiii., 1-6). Mary Magdalene was the first torun with the tidings to the disciples, but she did not take in the angel's word that He was risen any more than she had received Jesus's own word that He would rise. How fearful is unbelief!

3. "Peter therefore went forth, and that

3. "Peter therefore went forth, and that other disciple, and came to the sepulcher." 4. 'So they ran both together; and the other disciple did outrun Peter, and came to the sepulcher."

to the sepulcher."

5. "And he, stooping down and looking in, saw the linen clothes lying; yet went he not in." Joseph and Nicodemus had wrapped the body in linen clothes with about a hunthe body in linen clothes with about a nun-dred pounds' weight of myrrh and aloes (chapter xix., 39, 40). Had His body been taken away by either friends or foes they would not likely have disrobed it; friends would not, and enemies would not have been careful to leave the ciothes lying even if

they disrobed it.
6. "Then cometh Simon Peter following 6. "Then cometh Simon Peter following him, and went into the sepulcher, and seeth the linen clothes lie." Impulsive as usual; the same Peter who would die with Him before he would deny Him; who would walk on the water to Him, and who a little later cast himself from the boat into the sea to go to Jesus. And yet it is Peter who by the spirit teaches us that "a meek and quiet spirit is in the sight of God of great price:" and that we are to be "clothed with humility," and take things patiently until the revelation of Jesus Christ. (I Peter i., 13; ii., 20; iii., 4; v., 5, 6.)
7. "And the napkin that was about His head, not lying with the linen clothes, but wrapped together in a place by itself." Who wrapped up the napkin that was about Jesus's head and laid it by itself? Or better still, what is the significance of the fact? Let

still, what is the significance of the fact? Let those tell who know; I am still pondering it in my heart, while waiting for the garments of light never to be laid aside

of light never to be laid aside.

S. "Then went in also that other disciple which came first to the sepulcher, and he saw and believed." He saw the clothes and the napkin and that the body was gone, and he now fully believed Mary's story that the Lord's body was taken away; but that Jesus had actually risen from the dead the next verse would seem to teach us they do not yet

believe.

9. "For as yet they knew not the Scripture, that He must rise again from the dead." dead."

10. "Then the disciples went away again unto their own home." Had He not risen all preaching and faith would be vain, all people would be yet in their sins, all the dead have perished (I Cor. xv., 13-19), and yet this great fact being all but proved to these foremost disciples, they go disconsolate to their homes. Oh, what patience our Lord has with them and with us. Let us be patient with all who still cling to earth instead of heaven.

heaven. 11. "But Mary stood without at the sepolcher weeping; and as she wept, she stooped down and looked into the sepulcher." She loved Him greatly, she was truly His dis-ciple (so were Peter and John), but it was all dark, her heart was sad, her tears flowed fast, and why? She was unbelieving, and

looked for the dead when she ought to been looking up to see the living. 12. "And seeth two angels in white, sit-ting, the one at the head and the other at ting, the one at the head and the other at the feet, where the body of Jesus had lain." When He died He committed His spirit into the hands of His Father; the angels kept guard over His body. We wonder what they thought of that other guard whom one of them caused almost to die with fright (Math. xxviii., 4). What have you committed to Jesus's care, and how fully are you persuaded that He does and will care for you and keep

that He does and will care for you and keep all you have committed unto Him? 13. "And they say unto her, Woman, why

13. "And they say unto her, Woman, why weepest thou? She saith unto them, Because they have taken away my Lord, and I know not where they have taid Him."

14. "And when she had thus said she turned herself back, and saw Jesus standing, and know not that it was Jesus." Why did she turn? Did the angels look up and thus call her attention to one behind her? Possibly! And now she sees Him whom she sought, and does not know even Him. Oh, how blind we are made by grief and unbaow blind we are made by grief and unbe 15. "Jesus saith unto her, Woman, why

weepest thou? whom seekest thou? supposing Him to be the gardner, saith un to Him, Sir, if Thou have borne Him hence tell me where Thou hast laid Him, and I will take Him away." In answer to "Whom seekest thou?" or "What seek ye?" ichapter i., 38) may our hearts say, "Jesus, alive torpver more." See in Jer. xxix., 13, how we shall find Him. But observe from this verse and we may not recognize Him.

16. "Jesus saith unto her, Mary. She turned herself and saith unto Him, Rabboni;

turned herself and saith unto Him, Rabboni; which is to say master." She seems after turning from the sepulcher, and supposing Him to have been the gardner, to have turned back to the sepulcher again. But that one word "Mary" reached her heart.

17. "Jesus saith unto her, Touch Me not; for I am not yet ascended to My Father; but go to My brethren and say unto them, I ascend unto My Father and your Father; and to My God and your God." What grace and love beyond description, that on the way to the Father in His risen body, He should wait to see and speak with Mary Magdalene. Oh, for such heart longings for Him as she had.

should wait to see and speak with Mary Magdalene. Oh, for such heart longings for Him as she had.

18. "Mary Magdelene came and told the disciples that she had seen the Lord, and that He had spoken these things unto her." Her tears are wiped away, her serrow is gone, her heart is at rest. The risen Savior did it and a word from Him, and now she bears the first glad tidings from a risen Christ,—Lesson Helper.

IF the pulpit really desires the aid or co-operation of the press in an carnest endeavor to make the world better, let the ministry begin by weeding out the disciples of Dives, whose alleged peccadilloes are too often overlooked simply because they contribute liberally to support the church. Such a movement would be regarded as an earnest of good faith.

SINCERE friends of temperance will note with regret that Lady Somerset turned a sort of mental handspring the other day from an assault on inebriety to one upon the ballet. Man is a long-suffering animal, but it does seem too much to demand that he should give up both kinds of tights at

THE WONDERS OF ALASKA

LOVELY GARDENS IN THE MIDST OF VAST FIELDS OF ICE.

Fields of Luscious Fruit Along a Glacier's Edge-Experiences of an Exploring Party.

Strawberries and mosquitoes seem to be equally plentiful in the neighborhood of Mount St. Elias, according to the testimony of Mr. Israel C. Russell, who has just returned to Washington from that region of eternal ice and snow in Alaska, where the highest peak in North America rises to an altitude of 19,000 feet from a glacier 1000 square miles in area and as big as all those of the Alps put together.

Along the edge of the glacier, all the way from Icy Bay to Yakutat Bay, there extends a strip of green coast which is covered with luxuriant vegetation. Strawberry vines cover the ground for miles, and the verdant fields are reddened as far the eye can reach with luscious fruit, which compares favorably in point of size and flavor with the finest grown in temperate latitudes. There are huckleberries, too, and "salmon berries," which are something between blackberries and raspberries, but of giant size, measuring nearly two inches in diameter. All the lowlands are carpeted with violets, buttercups, yellow monkey flowers, and other wild blossoms. Here and there, in the midst of the vastice fields, are the loveliest gardens watered by the melting

There are plenty of grizzly bears in the vicinity of Mount St. Elias, but Mr. Russell did not find them very dangerous. He says that his encounters with them reminded him of killing pigs. Of brown and black bears he saw and shot a great many. The expedition met with enough perils, however, to satisfy the most adventurous geographical explorers. Nearly all of the climbing had to be done up steep walls of ice and snow by cutting steps. At almost any time a slip would have precipitated the party down the frozen precipices thousands of feet. On one occasiion they were descending when they found that an avalanche had carried away the steps which they had made in going up. The impromptu staircase was destroyed for 300 feet, and they had to lower a man by a rope to chop out another, there being no other way of getting down. Such accidents as this were not uncommon. Avalanches were continually falling, rushing down the slopes with the speed of railway trains and with a roar like thunder that could be heard twenty miles away.

One night about 12 o'clock the party was passing over a bad place in the Agas. siz glacier. Two men were in the lead. drawing a sled. Suddenly they disappeared from sight, having fallen into a fissure in the ice. Luckily they were caught upon a projecting ledge at the depth of about twenty feet, else they would never have been seen again. They were hauled out with ropes. The next day, in the same neighborhood, Mr. Russell chanced to looked behind him and saw that the ice field over which he had just passed was gone, leaving an enormous hole of unknown depth. Another time one of his men tumbled into a crevasse, and was only saved by the pack fastened to his shoulder, which interrupted his progress through a twist in the frozen tunnel that had yawned for

The Agassiz glacier is one of the four great glaciers which, together with about a thousand small ones, flow out from the mountains at the north to the mighty Malaspina glacier, pouring their streams of ice continually into this vast frozen sea. This glacier of Malaspina, from 1500 to 2000 feet thick, is interesting not merely because of its enormous size, but also by reason of the fact that it is the only one now in existence of the same type as the glacier which formerly covered all of this continent as far south as Philadelphia and St. Louis, leaving traces that are visible to this day in scratches on the rocks

Where the land in that region is bare of ice the vegetation attains an almost tropical luxuriance, and the Arctic jungles are well nigh impassable to the explorer. One of the chief obstacles encountered in threading them is a plant known as the "devil's club," which grows to a height of ten or fifteen feet. its stems running along the ground for some distance and then turning upward. Every part of its surface, even to the ribs of the leaves, is thickly set with spines, which inflict painful wounds, and, breaking off in the flesh, cause festering sores. In the Lucia Glacier occurs a most interesting feature, in the shape of a glacial river which comes out from a mountain through an archway of ice, flows for a mile and a half in plain view, and then is lost to sight in another tunnel. Where the stream emerges finally is unknown. No explorer has as yet been bold enough to enter the tunnel and drift through, after the fashion of Allan Quatermain and Umslopogass. The greatest risk in such an undertaking would be from falling blocks of ice. At the mouth of the tunnel there are always confused noises and rhythmic vibrations to be heard from the dark recesses within. The air is filed with pulsations like deep organ notes, and it requires but little imagination to transform these strange sounds into the voices and songs of inhabitants of the nether world. It used to be supposed that Mount St. Elias was a volcano, and sea captains sailing on the Pacific have often beheld what they imagined to be smoke issuing from its summit; but this is a mistake, and it is probable that the alleged smoke was really avalanche dust blown upward by the wind .- New York

Adulterated Honey.

"They are now making honey out of sugar, mineral acids and water. It both tastes and smells like honey, and is said to be wholesome. The time seems to be coming when many articles of food will be made by chemists out of strange sub-stances, instead of raised on the farm. The door of the laboratory will soon open into the kitchen."-New York Journal.