Official Report of the First Fight With the Mexicans.

The growth of the insurrectionary move ment headed by the bandit Garza caused great excitement among the Mexican and American populace on either side of the Rio Grande, and the efforts of the United States troops to suppress it were watched with keen interest. It was the general opinion that the Mexican outlaws had no less than 2000 active followers, scattered at various points along

followers, scattered at various points along the Texas border.

The revolutionists were all magnificently armed with repeating rifles of the latest pattern and side arms. They were paid \$1 per day and given good supplies.

The ranchmen who came in contact with Garza all state that he was abundantly supplied with money, and compelled them to

plied with money, and compelled them to either furnish cattle for beef and receive pay for the animals or take the alternative of having them taken by force.

The report that revolutionists several hundred strong were operating in the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, was received with considerable credence by the majority of the people. The neighborhood of Matamoras is known to be a perfect hotbed of revolution-ary spirits, and it is the general opinion that Garza received large reinforcements from

A great many of the people in the interior of Mexico are secretly in sympathy with any movements that may be set on foot to overthrow the present Diaz administration.

The supposition that some strong secret power was backing the revolutionary movement gained ground, and a correspondent heard a citizen state that in his opinion some of the funds for carrying on the warfare came from the City of Mexico.

The bandits break into small squads and plunder innocent citizens. They have a per-

fect organization, a good system of signals, know the country thoroughly, and, being without uniform, can change themselves in to ranchmen and goat herders in five min-

utes. H. J. McNeil, of San Antonio, Texas, recei-od a telegram from his father, Captain J. S. McNeil, of the Texas Rangers, which stated he had just had an encounter with the Garza men. His command numbered only a few men. They were scouting through chaparral in Starr County, Texas, when they met a detachment of about thirty of stated he had just had an encounter with they met a detachment of about thirty of the Garza revolutionists. The rangers at once opened fire on the Mexicans and a num-ber of the latter were severely injured. Nearly one thousand shots were exchanged,

Nearly one thousand shots were exchanged, but none of the rangers were wounded.
Colonel Coran, of the Mexican forces in Nueva Laredo, received a telegram from down the river, on the Mexican side, which stated that a fight had occurred on the American side and that two soldiers of the United States had been killed. The loss to the resolutionist was not given.

the revolutionists was not given. the revolutionists was not given.

It seems that Garza made no attempt to cross into Mexico, but collect all his forces together on the American side in the hope of defeating the United States troops.

Captain John G. Bourke, of the Third United States Cavalry, has made his official

report to the War Departmentat Washing-ton of his fight a few days ago with Garza's band near La Guilla, Texas. It recounteroic deeds of our soldiers on the frontier It recounts

On the afternoon of the battle Captain Bourke, with a detachment of men from Troop C, of the Third Cavalry, and Company E, of the Eighteenth Infantry, started across country for the rendezvous of the outlaws. Spying after dark the camp fire they left their horses in charge of two recruits and crept quietly toward it.

"Quien va alli!" rang out from a sentry. There was no answer from our soldiers, who, advancing in skirmish order, held their varbines "at a ready." "Quien va alli?" came again, and then two shots from the two

My men," says Bourke, volley, kneeling, and the bandits broke for the hills, their herd bell ringing to round up their horses. We could do nothing further in the darkness

The troops then fell back ten miles to the Rio Grande and camped. They were at-tacked in the night, and during a sharp en-

gagement a prisoner escaped from Deputy
Marshal Perez, who was put under arrest.
Continuing, Captain Bourke says: "We
struck straight back, hoping to catch up
with some stragglers. I threw out two reconnecting parties to circle through the proitring parties to circle through the trush. Corporal Charles H. Edstrom, of Troop C, who commanded one, ran upon the enemy in force and was almost surrounded. He kept the attacking party at bay until our main body came up. We charged across a soft, open muddy flat, exposed to the enemy's fire from rifes and carbines. But our men

were not to be restrained.
"In the face of three or four to one they made a gallent rush for the outlaw band, headed by Sergeants Ihling and Gibb and Corporal Honeyman. The infantry with their long guns did capital work, and in anute the bandits were scampering

"Hampered with prisoners and wounded we could not pursue. We lost one man killed. He was Corporal Charles Edstrom, a most excellent soldier, who was shot twice through the head and once through the leg. "Second Lieutenant Charles Hayes, Eigh-teenth Infantry was slightly wounded in the

side by a glancing bullet; Private David Lloyd, Troop C. Third Cavalry, was grazed by a bullet. Our men and officers were all dressed in complete uniform and were plainly seen by the outlaws, among whom I was told were three of the train wreckers of the Texas Mexican Railroad last spring. They recognized us and called out in English and

Spanish, 'Kill the gringos!'
"The fighting was pretty close and Corporal Edstrom, after he fell, was again shot, his assailant being so close that his face was

wder burnt.
'After the fight we returned to the post, there being no way of finding the trail in that heavy thicket. We captured ten or twelve horses belonging to the bandits, but they stampeded through the cactus on the

The capture and destruction of these outlaws will be an easy matter the moment proper facilities are supplied, but until they are nothing can be done worth

they are nothing can be done worth mentioning.

"The Rio Grande valley is practically unanimous in support of Garza, whose followers buy all the ammunition they want and all other necessaries. They are all equipped, as a few things we captured show. They have one hundred and twenty or one hundred and fifty cartridges to the man and their saddle bags are loaded with coffee, sugar, fresh beef and wheat biscuits made with baking powder."

General Schofield also received information at Washington of the surprise by United States troops of one of Garza's camps of

States troops of one of Garza's camps of revolutionists near Lascuevates and Riagld, in Texas, and of the capture of one of

COST OF THE CENSUS.

Superintendent Porter Thinks it Will be Eleven Cents a Head.

Superintendent Porter reports to the Secretary of the Interior that the cost of collection of data for the Eleventh Census has been \$3,600,855, and that the total cost of the census, excluding printing and farms, homes and mortgages wil! not exceed, he thinks, \$7,000,000, or a trifle over eleven cents per capita. The tenth census cost \$5,000,000, or about ten cents per capita. The census work proper, he thinks, will be finished and ready for the printer by the close of this year.

TWO WASHINGTON LADIES.

The Wives of Speaker Crisp and Postmaster-General Wanamaker.

It is not likely, says a Washington special, that Mrs. Crisp will feel like assuming the social position and accompanying honors belonging to the Speaker's wife. The death of her son a few weeks ago cast a gloom over the Crisp household, and the be-reaved mother will have little heart for the



leasures of the Washington season. Mrs. Crisp was born in Ellaville, near her present home in Americus, Ga. Her father was a planter before the war. She was married to Mr. Crisp while quite young, and four to Mr. Crisp while quite young, and four children, two daughters and two sons, blessed the union. The elder daughter is married to a druggist in Americus, while the two younger children are still at school. Mrs. Crisp has always spent the winters in Washington with her husband since his first election to Congress. She is thoroughly domes-tic, and cares most about being in her Georgia home, where she is accustomed to dispense real Southern hospitality. She is about medium height, has dark eyes and hair slightly tinged with gray.

Mrs. John Wanamaker.

Mary Erringer Brown-this is Mrs. Wanamaker's full maiden name—was born in Philadelphia on November 23, 1839, and educated at a private seminary in that city.

Shortly after leaving school she became engaged to her brother's intimate friend, John Wanamaker, to whom she was married two

years later. She has had six children, four of whom are living—Rodman, Thomas, Minnie and Lillie. The two sons are married, the younger, Rodman, being the father of the two grandenildren of the family, the younger of whom is known as John Wanamaker, Jr. The daugh-



MRS. JOHN WANAMAKER. ters are still unmarried, only one of them,

Miss Minnie Wanamaker, having as yet made her debut into society.

Mrs. Wanamaker was in Europe when her

husband was appointed Postmaster-General by President Harrison. She returned at once and took up the social duties which her husband's official position required.

Mrs. Wanamaker is her own housekeeper, and when it is remembered that her duties include the management of four homes, some appreciation of the systematization which accomplishes such management may be ex-pendenced. One of these homes is in Phila-delphia, where the family spend the early winter, the months of November and De-

The rest of the winter season is given to Washington, where they have a second beautiful home. The summer is divided between "Lindenhurst," a magnificent house and estate about fifteen miles from Philadelphia, and "Lilenmyn Cottage," a smaller country house at Cape May Point, which country house at Cape May Point, which gets its rather peculiar but entirely original name from the diminutives of the daughters of the house-Lillie and Minnie. in Washington contains a fine art gallery, which must be taken as an evidence of its mistress' devotion to fine paintings and

In appearance she is most pleasing. Her face, though not strictly beautiful, is a most charming and delightful one, and her expression, while usually grave and preoccupied, is constantly broken by smiles which brighten her gray eyes and display a charming mouth of beautiful teeth. She is of medium height and weighs perhaps 140 records. pounds.

DISASTROUS BLAZE.

Three Firemen Killed and Much Property Destroyed.

The most disastrous fire that Nashville, Tenn., has had since 1881 broke out a few afternoons ago in Webb, Stevens & Co.'s store. A strong wind was blowing from the northwest and, although the firemen were promptly on hand, they could do practically nothing. The fire was confined to this nothing. The fire was confined to this store for nearly an honr, but gradually found its way into the adjoining store, occupied by A. G. Rhodes & Co., and then into Atwell & Sneed's. The wind then changed, and the fire started in another direction. Weakly & Warren's seven-story furniture store, north and Webb, Stevens & Co., was

soon a mass of flames. The members of the colored fire company The members of the colored fire company were standing across an alley on a three-story building of the Phillips & Buttor Manufacturing Company, when Weakley & Warren's building suddenly bulged, out in the centre and fell across the alley. The following firemen, all colored, were caught under the falling building and instantly crushed to death; Aaron Cockrell, stocker; Allen Harvey Ewing and C. C. Gowdy, the latter the captain of the company. Captain Gowdy was one of the leading men of the city, and ex-Member of the Legislature.

Legislature.
A vacant building adjoining Atwell &

Sneed's was soon burned. The Noel bock then caught fire and was destroyed.

It is supposed that the fire was of incendiary origin, as Fireman Daly, while in the Atwell & Sneed building saw a man apply a torch to a mass of inflammable material in the rear of the street. the rear of the store.

The loss is estimated at about \$475,000, with insurance of \$307,300.

THE total coinage at the Philadelphia Mint for the year just ended was about 92,-000,000 pieces, to tag value of \$13,000,000.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE railroads are all busy. THE coffee barvest is short. WE have 400 electric roads.

Horses have the grip in California. THE cocoa crop of Ecuador is a failure. London, England, has 75,000 Germans. THE grip is spreading rapidly in England. WE made 40,000,000 false teeth last year. MAINE reports the warmest season yet on

THE Russian Government has ordered four

THE Bermudas are now connected with the continent by cable. BARON HIRSCH colonies have been established in New Mexico.

Russia's force on the Austro-Russian frontier is 90,000 strong. AMERICAN florists sold over \$14,000,000 worth of flowers last year.

It is forbidden to use the word "hunger" or "famine" in Kazan, Russia THE New York Central Railroad will put in the block system at a cost of \$750,000. THE Mexican Government offered a reward of \$20,000 for Bandit Garza's head.

THE orange crop of Florida is 750,000 boxes greater this season than it was last. DURING 1891 the United States Treasury Department paid \$932,930 bounty on sugar. SUPERINTENDENT PORTER says the cost of the Eleventh Census will not exceed \$7,000,

THE business failures of 1891 were more numerous than in any other year since

ONCE more the "Messiah" craze has broken out among the Cheyenne and Arapahoe In-

A vern of black marble worth millions has been discovered at Rodach, in Saxe-Coberg, Germany. MIXED blood Indians are organizing to de-mand the same treatment the Government

gives full bloods. SOUTH DAKOTA has a troublesome pest, which has been named Russian thistle. It is also called "tumble weed."

Grear damage to lumbering operations in Maine was done by rains. All the swamps and low lands were flooded.

REPORTS from all over the country state the spring crops to be in a much better condition than at this time last year.

THE membership of the Farmers' Alliance s now estimated at 4,000,000, and that of the Colored Farmers' Alliance at 1, 300,000. It is a literal fact that millions of people are starving in Russia, and that there is no possibility of adequate relief reaching the

sufferers in time. TWENTY-ONE railway properties, with a total mileage of 3223 miles and a capitalization of \$68,030,000, were sold under fore-

losure last year. THE annual report of the General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service shows that thirteen clerks were killed and 182 injured during 1891.

THE proposed Congressional excursion to view the progress made on the World's Fair grounds at Chicago has been postponed till February 20, and it is proposed to entertain the members there on Washington's Birth-

CIRCULARS have been sent to lawyers and Judges throughout the country notifying them that subscriptions are being made for the maintenance of Mrs. Samuel F. Miller, widow of the late Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE CEREAL CROP.

The Largest Total for Wheat Ever Grown in Any Country.

The estimates, by States and Territories, of area, product and value of the principal cereals of the United States for 1891, made by the statistician of the Department of Agriculture, have just been made public at Washington. The crops of corn, wheat and oats, including all but two or three per cent. of the cereal aggregate, are reported. The total for corn has only been exceeded once. The wheat product is the largest ever grown in any country, and the yield per acre in the Unite 1 States is the largest ever reported by the Department of Agriculture. The total for

Department of Agriculture. The total for oats was slightly exceeded in 1882.

The aggregates are as follows: Cornarea, 76,204,515 acres: product, 2,660,154,600 bushels; value, \$835,430,228. Wheatarea, 39,916,897 acres: product, 611,780,600 bushels; value, \$513,472,711. Oats—area, 25,581,861 acres: product, 735,394,000 bushels; value, \$232,312,267.

The aggregate of all ceresis is the largest.

The aggregate of all cereals is the largest yet produced, and will supply fifty-four to fifty-five bushels per unit of population. The wheat supply is the largest ever reported in proportion to the population, averaging 9.4 bushels to each person, against 9.2 for the largest previous crop. The average value to farmer is 40.6 cents for corn, 83.93 for wheat and 31.45 cents for oats. The value of wheat is greater than in any year since 1883, that of the short crop of 1888 alone excepted. The products are, of course, in measure i

A BIG GUN.

The Huge Rifle For the United States Vessel Monterey.

The twelve-inch gun made at the Wash ington ordnance shops for the cost defence vessel Monterey was started on its trip to San Francisco, Cal. A specially con structed car was to carry the biggest weapon thus far made for the new Navy across the continent and the Government will have to pay a freight bill of nearly \$2000 to have to pay a freight bill of nearly \$2000 to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The gun has met all requirements, and is, to judge from results so far obtained with both weapons, superior to the Army rifle of sim-ilar calibre. The car will return to Wash-ington for the second twelve-inch gun for the Monterey, which is having its breech mechanism fitted preparatory to being tested at the Indian Head (Md.) proving ground.

IF a man asks you to point out his errors, that he may improve on them, don't take him at his word. Men don't like to be taken at their word in things like that. The best friends we ever knew were never so friendly after a certain unlucky day when one friend suggested to another that he he pay a little more attention to his likes the company of a few chosen friends.

COMISKEY has been engaged to play base-ball for three years at a salary of \$20,000 and 20 per cent. of the profits. This should be an encouragement to all young men to go to college and take an athletic training, or, at any rate, to learn to play ball.

GIRLS will be girls, but when Maggie Mitchell becomes the Duchess of Something-or-other she will see the inappropriateness of kicking off her shoe in her impulsive, youthful way when she wishes to remove it.

The London County Council has at last signed a contract for a tunnel under the Thames. It will cost about

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

10TH DAY.—On reassembling after the Christmas recess, the Vice-President laid ba-fore the Senate the annual report of Public Printer Palmer, and also the fifth annual report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, signed by W. R. Morrison, Acting Chairman—Among numerous petitions presented were memorials from Presbyterian synods and others, stated by Mr. Frye to be signed by over 900,000 communicants, favoring the ratification of the Bussels Congo treaty for the suppression of slavery—Resolution was passed authorizing the charter of a ship to convey corn to Russia.

11TH DAY.—The Vice-President took the chair at noon—Mr. Pasco presented a memorial from the State of Florida, asking that a pension be granted to the survivors of the Inter-State Commerce

memorial from the State of Florida, asking that a pension be granted to the survivors of the Seminole Indian war—The Vice-President laid before the Senate three messages from the President, transmitting agreements made by Commissioners with the Indians of Co'ville Reservation, of Washington, with the Wichita and affiliated bands in Oklahoma and with the Tonkawa Indians in Oklahoms. They were read and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs—Mr. Morrill spoke against free coinage of silver; he was answered by Mr.

Teller.

127H DAY.—After the approval of the journal Mr. Hill, of New York, was sworn in. He was placed on the Committees of Immigration, Territories, Executive Departments and Relations with Canada.—Mr. Dolph reported favorably a bill making an appropriation for and authorizing the construction of elevators on the Pacific coast.—Other bills were offered; Providing for the erection of a monument to the Revolution. erection of a monument to the Revolutionary General, Nathaniel Greene, on the site of the battlefield of Guilford; a joint resolution regarding the improvement of the harbor of Philadelphia; providing for a loan of money to Indiana farmers; to regulate comparers carried on by telegraph regulate commerce carried on by telegraph
—Mr. Morgan's resolution for an inquiry
into the condition of the Nicaragua Canal was passed.

In the House.

In the House.

7TH DAY.—Promptly at 12 o'clock Clerk Kerr called the House to order and announced Speaker Crisp's sickness, and that the election of a Speaker pro tem. was in order. A resolution by Mr. Springer proposing the Hon, Benton J. McMillin, of Tennessee, for that office was adopted by a viva voce vote, and Mr. McMillin took the Speaker's chair—It was bill day and 372 were introduced—Mr. Hinckley, of North Dakota, announced the decth on August 14th last of John Gambie, who had been elected a member of Conble, who had been elected a member of Con-gress. The customary resolutions of regret were passed, and the House at 4 P. M. ad-

STH-DAY Mr. McMillin, Speaker pro tem., took the chair promptly at noon and laid before the House the Senate joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to transport contributions for the relief of the suffering poor of Russia. The resolution was discussed all day and indefinitely post-

9TH DAY .- Speaker pro tem. McMillin called the House to order promptly at noon, and proceedings were opened with prayer by Chaplain Milburn—A number of executive documents and communications were laid before the House, and referred to appropriate committees—The call of States for the introduction of bills, etc., was then resumed, and a large number were

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

CONGRESSMEN Mills, Hatch and McMillin hail from Kentucky, "GOLD CURE" KRELEY'S profits have been estimated at \$1,175,000 a year.

W. D. Howells, the novelist, is to get \$17,000 a year for editing the Cosmopolitan. GLADSTONE is said to be the greatest, as well as the most versatile, talker of the cent-

Mn. Crisp is the thirty-second man who has been elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. LORD SALISBURY has been at the h

the Conservative government of Great Britain since July 21, 1886. THE late Senator Plumb, of Kansas, would dictate one letter, read another and carry on

two conversations at the same time. SENATOR C. N. FELTON, of California, is the richest of the new Senators. He has \$1,000,000 to every three of Senator Stan-

LIEUTENANT ZALINSKI, the inventor of the pneumatic dynamite gun, is seriously ill in San Francisco, Cal., with some mental

HENRY P. ALDEN, who died a few days at Duxbury, Mass., was a direct descendant in the seventh generation of John Alden, the Puritan.

In becoming Bishop of Massachusetts Dr. Phillips Brooks exchanges a salary of \$10,000 as the incumbent of Trinity pulpit, Boston, for one of \$4000, the salary allowed the

M. Du MAURIER, the famous English so cial caricaturist, has for some time been without the sight of one eye and the other is considerably affected. His work is done on a large scale and reduced by the engraver. M. JULES PATENOTRE, who succeeds M. Theodore Roustan as French Minister to the United States, is a tall, distinguished looking man about forty years of age. His complexion is dark and he wears a black

EX-MAYOR CAMPBELL of Youngstown Ohio, though blind since he was five years old, became musician enough to teach the study of it, studied law and graduated from the Harvard law school, and successfully edited a paper in Ohio for eight years.

ANTHONY J. DREXEL, whose name has been made famous beyond the banking cir-cles of the world by his magnificent endowment of the Drexel Institute, at Philadelphia, Penn., is a vigorous-looking man of high forehead, fine, bright eye, and straight,

powerful nose. Some idea of the tremendous strain under which the late Senator Plumb, of Kansas labored can be gathered from the fact that there are now more than six thousand claims for Kansans pending in the Pension Bureau which had been filed and pushed forward by Senator Plumb.

JAMES WHITCOME RILEY is said to make \$5000 a year from his poems, and \$15,000 from his readings. When visiting New York he spends a good deal of time in old book stores, or walking up and down Broadway watching the people and looking in shop windows. He accepts very few of the in-vitations which are showered upon him, but PRINCE GEORGE, of Greece, who saved the Czarewitz from a Japanese assassin several

months ago, has recently performed another heroic deed. While on board a vessel in the Bay of Pireus during a heavy storm he saw a boat capsize, in which was a sailor bound Instantly the Prince sprang overboard, seized the drowning man and swam with him to a point where help was overboard,

CONGRESSMAN MCMILLIN, of Tennessee, says that he was a physical wreck at nine-teen, though now he is one of the most robust members of the House. In his youth he was a mertyr to dyspepsia and had the additional ailment of weak lungs. By means of dieting for a few years and taking a daily walk fol-lowed by a cold bath he cured himself so completely that nowadays he compares his atomach to that of an ostrich.

JOHN DIETEL, a fat man on exhibition at Cincinnati, Ohio, died a few days ago of la grippe. The big man was a native of Baltimore, Md. He followed the trade of butchering. He weighed over 763 pounds, and suffered severely during his illness.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JANUARY 14.

Lesson Text. "Overcome With Wine," Isaiah xxviii., 1-13 - Golden Text: Proverbs xx., 1 Commentary.

As most of the veres in this lesson are too long to quote in full in these brief notes I must beg the reader to peruse with Bible in hand, as should always be done, otherwise lesson helps may become a snare and hin-

drance.

1. "Woe to the crown of pride, to the drunkards of Ephraim, * * * overcome with wine." This is a lesson of warning to the sensuous, self indulgent unbelievers in Israel—a curse pronounced upon them in-stead of the blessing which might have been theirs had they only been willing and obedient (isa. i., 19,20). Observe how this and the next three chapters begins with "Woe!" then "Behold a righteous king" (xxxii., 1); another woe, a judgment, and then the king-

dom comes (xxxv., 1-10). 2. "Behold the Lord hath a mighty and strong one, who shall cast down to the earth with the hand." Read verses 16, 17 and see what the mighty and strong one might have been to them had they built upon Him, but what he will be because of their

sin, 3, "The crown of pride, the drunkards of Ephraim, shall be trodden under feet." Nations and individuals choose their own Nations and individuals choose their own destiny. If willing now to find the joy in God and in His will, proving that His love is better than wine (Cant. i., 2) then all the joys of His kingdom shall be theirs; but if they prefer the joys of the vine of the earth, they must expect to suffer the wrath of God.

Rev. xiv., 18, 19. 4. "And the glorious beauty which is on the head of the fat valley shall be a fading flower." * * * The terraced and luxu-riantly fruitful hills of Samaria are a symbol of excessive worldly luxuriance and pleasure. Israel was placed in a land flow ng with milk and honey that she might glorify God as the author and giver of every gift she enjoyed, but when she enjoyed her luxuries and forgot God she only wrought sorrow for herself, discarding an eternity for a present joy which proved only a

fading flower.
5. 'In that day shall the Lord of Hosts be for a crown of glory, and for a diadem of beauty, unto the residue of His people." Unto the remnant who shall be left after the judgments have fallen God shall be an eternal excellency. They are spoken of as but a third part of the nation, but they shall be His people and He will be their God, (Zch. xiii., 8, 9). Not only shall he be their crown of glory, but they shall be His crown of glory, and a royal diadem in His hand they be their crown of glory. (Isa, ixii., 3)

"And for a spirit of judgment to Him that sitteth in judgment, and for strength to them that turn the battle to the gate." He will be wisdom to the rulers who rule for Him, and He will be the strength of all who fight for Him and drive the enemy from their gates. The Lord is a God of judgment their gates. The Lord is a Good is judgment (or discernment) chapter xxx., 18, and all who rely upon Him will have wisdom given them to decide rightly.

7. "But they also have erred through wine, and through strong drink are out of the country."

the way. They err in vision, they stumble in judgment." And these were the priests and prophets who should have led the people in the right way. There is a wisdom of this world which intoxicates and blinds people to the truth of God; many teachers and preachers thus err and stumble nowadays

and multitudes are led astray by them. Test all by Isa. viii., 29, R. V. 8. "For all tables are full of vomit and filthiness, so that there is no place clean." As disgusting and abominable as such re-sults of drunkenness are, so is all spiritual uncleanness and unboliness in the sight of God. As a refined and temperate person abhors the company of the drunken and pro-fane, we may in some small measure imagine how loathsome to God must be the worldly and pleasurs loving who bear His name. He says He will spew them out of His mouth

(Rev. iii., 16).

9. "Whom shall He teach knowledge? and them that are weaned from the milk drawn from the breasts." This may be the sneer of the drunkards at the prophet, whom they think talks to them as if they were children. Or it may be the Spirit of the Lord seeking such as He may guide into the truth. If the latter, we cannot help thinking of Paul's difficulty with some believers (see I Cor. iii., 1, 2; Heb. v., 12-14), and praying that we may not be babeslike them, but able to eat some strong meat.

10. "For precept must be upon precept precept upon precept, line upon line, lin upon line; here a little and there a little So blind are we to spiritual things, and so slow to learn that we must have the same truths repeated over and over again. Thus the Saviour taught, and so we must teach

also, with patience and perseverance and leving kindness, relying upon the Spirit to make us "apt to teach" (II Tim. ii., 24).

11. "For with stammering lips and another tongue will He speak to this people." As they stammer in their drunkenness, so He will speak to them by those who in their es-timation are stammerers. Paul was consid-ered by some to be, as to his bodily pres-ered by some to be, as to his bodily presence, weak, and as to his speech contempti-ble (II Cor. x., 10). So also were the prophets despised and hated because of the message

they carried (Jer. xi., 19; xx., 8).
12. "To whom He said, This is the rest wherewith we may cause the weary to rest; and this is the refreshing. Yet they would not hear." He would give them rest and fullness of joy, but His word was to them a weariness, a series of trivial commands and weariness, a series of trivial they would not hear. In quietness and con-fidence might they live it they would only return to and rest in Him; but they would not (Isa. xxx., 15) So also did Jesus com-

13. "But the word of the Lord was unto them precept upon precept * * * that they might go, and fall backward and be broken and snared and taken." The same Gospel gives life and causes death, gives blessing or cursing, joy or sorrow—the first if received, the last if rejected (II Cor ii., 15, 16: Math. xiii., 14, 15, Isa. vi., 9, 10). Let all who live only for the present, and are thus intemperate, whether given to wine or not, take heed to this warning, hear the word of the Lord and learn to delight in Him.

But we might also ask, Is it not as plainly written that "Except a man be born from above he cannot see the kidgdom of of God" (John iii., 3), and yet multitudes of church goers and church members who know nothing of the birth are vainly dreaming of safety and of peace. It is written that without shadding of blood there is no remission, for it is the blood that maketh atonement for the soul (Heb. ix., 22; Lev. xvii., 11), and yet many will not hear of the blood of atonement, but vainly think to reach heaven without it. Let all such remember that the coming storm will sweep away the refuse of lies.—Lesson Helper.

THERE is a great war on the boys for reading dime novels and bloodand-thunder stories, but the girls are doing something just as bad. It does not hurt a boy half as much to read a dime novel as it does a girl to cram her mind with sickly love stories. But the boys are so watched that they have to crawl up in the loft to read their favorite literature, while the girls sit in the parior and read theirs.

THE busy "b" is very busy in the

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

QUEEN OF PUDDINGS.

Mix together one quart of milk and one pint of bread crumbs, five tablespoonfuls sugar and the yolks of four eggs, previously well beaten, and one tablespoonful of butter. Bake for half an hour; take from the oven and spread over the top a layer of jelly or preserves. Have ready the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth; spread over the the top of the jelly; then bake a light brown. Serve with sugar and cream .-Detroit Free Press.

BABBIT SOUP.

Two rabbits, a faggot of savory herbs, one-half head of celery, two carrots, one onion, one blade of mace, salt and white pepper to taste, a little pounded mace one-fourth pint of cream, the yolks of two hard-boiled eggs, the crumb of a French roll, three quarts of water. Make the soup with the ribs and shoulders of the rabbits, saving the nice pieces for entrees, etc. Clean the rabbits, put them in water to draw the blood, then put them in a stewpan with the herbs, and a teacupful of stock or water; simmerslowly till done through, add the water and boil for one hour; take out the rabbit, pick the meat from the bones, covering it up to keep the mest white, put the bones back in the saucepan, with the vegetables, and simmer slowly for two hours, skim it, and strain, pound the meat in a mortar with the eggs, and roll previously soaked in stock, rub through a tammy, and gradually add it to the liquor; mix a little arrowroot with the cream, stir it in the soup, simmer for ten minutes and serve .- St. Louis Re-

USE FOR THE COLD TURKEY.

To diversify the cold and insipid remains of the cold turkey, which lingers so long in the larder after a feast, try the following recipe:

Remove the brown-skin from a cold toast turkey, then cut from the breast neat, shapely fillets. Separate the lower part of the back, wings and legs from the body. Put into a stewpan a pint of good stock, a blade of mace pounded, a shalot minced finely, a shred of lemon peel, the juice of half a lemon, a dash of cayenne and a pinch of salt. Add to it the framework of the bird, well chopped. Let all simmer for twenty minutes. Thicken with a lump of butter well worked in flour. Strain the gravy into a clean stewpan, lay in the fillets cut from the bird and lay it over a slow fire. Take the back, wings and legs, dust over the joints a little cayenne and salt mixed, dip each in fresh olive oil and grill them over a clear fire quickly. By this time the ragout will be sufficiently blended to pour into the center of a bot dish. Place the grilled joints round it. Lard the half of a lemon with cayenne and squeeze the juice over all. Pinch a couple of sausages into eight pieces (egg-shaped). Cook them in a hot oven quickly, and with these garnish the dish, with tufts of parsley between.

HOUSEHOLD BINTS.

Boiled cabbage is much sweeter when the water is changed in the boiling.

Be careful where you keep your flour, It is more readily spoiled by odors than A damp towel thrown over a stationary

wash basin is said to prevent danger from sewer gas. Chloroform will remove paint from clothing when benzine or turpentine will

Salt sprinkled over a grease spot on : hot stove will almost immediately stop # from smoking.

Bread crusts should be dried in the oven and put away in paper bags unti

wanted for use. After handling substances that leave 1 disagreeable odor upon the hands, it mustard water is used it will be found :

most efficient deodorizer. Always keep the inside of your coffee pot bright to insure good coffee. Boil it out occasionally with soap, water and wood ashes and scour thoroughly.

Perfect mutton will be firm and juicy, a rather dark red color, and with a good deal of hard, clear, white fat, much more in proportion to the lean than in To remove the rust from flat-irons, rub them upon a sheet of sand paper,

and finish by rubbing upon beeswax and

salt placed upon a piece of touga brown

paper. Keep your irons in a dry place between ironing days. No fruit in the whole calendar of preserving time is more valuable than the quince. It makes one of the most delicous jellies and most excellent marma lades, and is one of the most delightfu of all fruits preserved entire.

You can prevent your pretty new ginghams from fading if you let them lie for several hours in water in which has been dissolved a goodly quantity of salt. Put the dress in it while it is hot, and after several hours ring it out dry and wash as usual.

When a warm bath is taken, if the whole body from the crown of the head to the soles of the feet is instantly sponged with cold water there will not be danger of taking cold. The cold water closes the pores naturally. They are left open unnaturally after after a warm bath.

Commonplace but important is the suggestion, "Be careful of fire." Never take risk by lightning fire in stove or furnace not known to be ready an I safe. In building or preparing see that the pipe holes in the chimney are tight and well protected from lath and siding by use of clay pots made for the purpose.

The beauty of a bedroom does not consist in the costliness of the furniture and other appointments, but wholly in their harmoniousness and suitability, rays a consistent decorator. An iron bedstead painted white, with canopy and spread of a pretty chintz, will look better than a brass be istead in a room where the other furniture is of a simple charac-