# HUNDREDS DROWNED.

The Steamer Namchow Sinks With All on Boar J.

#### A Terrible Panic and Fight Among Chinese Coolies.

A cablegram from London, England, says: A despatch from Hong Kong, China, says the steamship Meifoo has brought the news of the wreck of the steamer Namchow. From the few details it is learned that the propeller shaft of the Namchow snappel in two while that vessel was plunging in a heavy sea, the regulators not having power enough to control the shaft while the propeller was control the shaft while the propeller was whirling out of water during a head plunge. When the shaft carried away the sea rushed into the shaft alley, which, with that part of the stern of the vessel from which the shaft protuded, was badly damaged by the accident. The water quickly made its way into the hold; the steam pumps were put to work, but the fires of the engine room being extinguished. fires of the engine room being extinguished by the rising water, they were soon useless,

and the Namchow began to settle down.

When the first signs of danger became known there was a terrible panic among the 300 or 400 Chinese passengers on board. The officers did everything possible to allay the fears of the passengers, but the Chinese acted more like a lot of raving maniacs let loose than like human beings in their senses.

They crowded into the boats, and so ham-

pered the officers and crew in their efforts to lower them that it was soon seen that escape by that means was an impossibility. The panic-stricken Chinese were not to be cowed to order even by the pistois of the officers and the steamship went down with the Chinese and few Europeans battling des-perately for possession of the boats, for the lifeboats, for spare spars, or other means of

Several of the boats, partly lowered, were overturned, as the vessel was sinking by the crowd of Cninese who had forced their way into them. Several Cninese and Europeans are reported to have been killed by knife thrusts and pistol shots during this horrible struggle for life. For a short time after the mchow sank the water around the spot where she descended was fairly alive with where she descended was fairly alive with human beings, vainly attempting to keep their heads atove water. Here and there upon pieces of wreckage Chinese and Euro-peans were to be seen for a time, clinging for life, but the angry seas soon swept them

under, never to rise again. The steamer Meifoo was supposed to have rescued the few survivers who furnished this account of the wreck of the Namchow. The latter vessel is described as an Anglo-Chinese trading steamship engaged in the coasting trade in Chinese waters. Over 400 souls are said to have been lost by the dis-

### PROTECTING REFUGEES.

#### Minister Egan Escorts Three Chilian Rebels Aboard the Yorktown,

United States Minister Egan early a few mornings ago left the American Legation at Santiago, Chili, escorting Juan and William McKenna and Jose Carrera, three of the nine refugees who have been under his pro-tection. They took a train for Valparaiso, and upon their arrival there went without delay aboard the United Statescruiser York-

This action on Minister Egan's part, it is said, was taken with the tacit approval of the present Chilian Government. There seemed to be do doubt that the rest of the refugees would leave the Legation under

refugees would leave the Legaton that similar conditions at an early date.

Public opinion relative to these three refugees is that Chili is well rid of them.

While President Montt and his Cabinet would not grant them safe conduct nothing was done to prevent their leaving the Ameri-can Legation.

## A BONFIRE OF BONDS.

#### Wealth a Dying Miser Tried to Burn Saved and Then Stolen.

A miser named Hilton, living near Franklin, Ky., found himself at death's door some months ago. He quarrelled with his wife, and in order to keep his wife from enjoying his estate he made a servant bring him a nail-keg, which he placed on the fire. Hilton's maiden sister rescued the keg, in which she found \$70,000 in bonds. She took

these home with her for safekeeping. When Hilton died and an administrator was appointed his sister surrendered the package of bonds, but was surprised to find that all but \$17,000 had been stolen. City Marshal Stanford, of Franklin, came

to Nashville some weeks ago, cashed some coupons from the missing bonds, and was arrested on a charge of bringing stolen

property into the State. Unknown persons have surrendered to Hilton's administrator \$22,000 in bonds, and the case against Stanford will not be prosecuted.

# SPITTING FIRE AGAIN.

#### A Mexican Volcano Hurls Stones a Distance of Four Miles.

The Volcano de Fuego, known as Colima, in the southern part of Jalisco, Mexico, is again active. Explosions occur frequently. These have not occurred before during the activity of the volcano. Viewed from a dis-tance at night the scene is a grand one, but those in the vicinity of the flery mountain have little regard for its beauty or its gran-

The explosions are of such force that large stones have been hurled a distance of four miles. Ashes from the mountains have fallen in the streets of Colima and Zapotlan. Persons living near the volcano are frightened, and if the eruptions continus there may be a panic among them

## FOUND THE PUMAS.

## Disastrous Termination of a Hunt for

Wild Beasts in Ohio. The greatest hunt ever undertaken in Ohio took place near Leipsic, when 700 men and fifty hounds turned out to run down two pumas which for two weeks had been preying on live stock in the neighborhood. The beasts were encountered early in the after-noon, much to the sorrow of both hunters and hounds.

The fight was kept up until dark, with the result that seven of the hunters were danger-ously injured, at least two of them fatally, and that nine of the hounds are dead. The pumas are still feeling well.

## HIGHEST-PRICED HORSE.

#### The Trotter Arion Sold by Senator Stanford for \$150,000.

Arion, the greatest two-year-old the world has ever seen, has brought at San Francisco, Cal., the highest price ever paid for trotting horse-flesh. Axteli brought \$105,000, but J. Malcolm Forbes, of Boston, agreed to pay Senator Leland Stanford \$150,000 for the mighty son of Electioneer. Two months ago Arion made a record of 2.10% at Stockton, Cal.

Arion is a bay colt, fifteen hands high and was foaled March 13, 1889. His sire was the illusirious Electioneer and his dam Nanette, sister to Woodnut (2.16%).

#### FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

13TH DAY .- The Brussels treaty to sup press the African slave trade and a com-mercial arrangement with the Congo Free State was ratified —Mr. Teller introduced a joint resolution for an international sliver congress— A large number of bills were re-ported from committees and placed on the calendar—The Senate went into executive session at 1:27 and confirmed a large number

of appointments.
14TH DAY.—The Vice-President laid be fore the Senate some messages from the President, but they referred exclusively to Indian affairs—A bill was passed providing for two new revenue cutters for the Pacific Coast—Mr. Dolph reported favorably on the bill to appropriate \$100,000,000 for coast defence and fortifications.

15th DAY.—The committee vacancies left by the death of Mr. Plumb were filled, except that in the Appropriations Committee

The resolution of Mr. Mitchell for
the relief of the Court of Claims
was discussed and referred—The
oath of office was administered to Mr. Jones, of Nevada, upon his re-election
—Mr. Paddock reported favorably his
pure food bill of last Congress—Mr. Carlisie introduced a bill to provide for the

building of military telegraph lines.

16TH DAY.—Mr. Quay reported favorably a bill which in previous Congresses obtained some prominence by reason of President Cleveland's veto authorizing the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Allentown, Penn. — Morning business was exhausted in less than twenty-five min-utes and the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill son the calendar, the first on the list being a bill to aid the State of Colorado to support a school of mines. Passed—The motion of Mr. Ratabun for Postmaster at Elmira, N. Y. was recommitted.

#### In the House,

10TH DAY.—The Speaker pro tem., Mr. McMillin, in the absence of the Speaker, called the assemblage to order—Mr.
Breckinridge, of Kentucky, tried unsuccessfully to introduce a resolution looking to the repeal of the reciprocity cause of the Tariff law—A large number of bills were introduced.

11th DAY.—E. B. Taylor, of Ohio, reported a bill fixing the time and places of holding the Circuit and District Courts in the several divisions of the northern district of Iowa. The bill passed without division, the first of the session—On motion of Mr. O'Ferrall, Chairman, the Committee on Elections was authorized to sit during the sessions of the House—Mr. Leng, of Texas, introduced a bill to encourage and develop silk culture in the United States under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture

12TH DAY .- Mr. Holman introduced a solution to limit expenditures --- A resolu tion authorizing the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce to sit during the sessions of the House was passed—Mr. the sessions of the House was passed—Mr. Boatner introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Judiciary to investigate the charges against Aleck Boarman, Judge of the Western District of Louislana.

13TH DAY.—Judge Holman's resolution against subsidies and limiting the House as to appropriation bills was discussed during the active session.

finished business—the Holman resolutions, debated the day before. Mr. Holman with dred his motion to reconsider the vote by which the previous question was ordered on his anti-subsidy resolution. The House then passed the second of Mr. Holman's resolutions referring to ecconomical expenditures by a vote of yeas, 164; navs. ninety-three. 14TH DAY .- The House took up the unreferring to ecconomical expenditures by a vote of yeas, 164; nays, ninety-three—A hot debate took place over the question of clerkships to committees—The following bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Newberry to test the method of spelling schools and appropriating \$100,000 to establish a spelling school at the World's Fair; placing salt, lumber, nails, cotton ties, binding twine and agricultural implements on the free list; Mr. Smith, of Arizona, for the admission of Arizona as a State. admission of Arizona as a State.

### THE TEMPORARY SPEAKER.

Benton McMillin, of Tennessee, is



BENTON M'MILLIN.

During Speaker Crisp's illness Benton Mc-Millin, of the Fourth Tennessee District, has acted as Speaker of the National House of Representatives. Mr. McMillin was born in Monroe County, Ky., September 11, 1845. He was educated at Philomath Academy, Tennessee and Kentucky University, at Lexington. He began to practice law at Celina, in 1871, and was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Tennessee Legislature in November, 1874, and served out his term; was commissioned by the Governor to treat with the State of Kentucky for the resolves of territory, in 1875, was for the purchase of territory in 1875; was chosen Elector on the Tilden and Hendricks chosen Elector on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket in 1876; was commissioned by the Governor Special Judge of the Circuit Court in 1877; was elected to the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses, and was re-elected to the Fifty-second Congress as a Democrat, receiving 14,514 votes, against 7630 votes for C. W. Garrett, Republican, and 523 votes for J. R. Goodpastura, Prohibitionist.

## HICCOUGHED TO DEATH.

#### The Strange Complaint That Killed a Connecticut Man.

The long suffering of Samuel William Hodges, of No. 151 Warren street, Bridgeport, Conn., was ended by death a few nights ago. For years he had been troubled with a ago. For years he had been troubled with a stomach ailment which induced long periods of hiccoughing. He tried all sorts of remedies with little avail. He seemed to be better when, four days before his death, he was seized with a fit of hiccoughing, which would yield to no treatment. He died soon after he had stopped hiccoughing. He was seventy-seven years old and his constitution had been completely undermined by this peculiar complaint.

## MEXICANS KILLED.

#### Texas Rangers Have a Desperate Battle With Ore Thieves.

News has come from Shafter, Texas, of a battle between a detatchment of Captain Jones's ranger company under Sergeant Hughes and a band of Mexicans who were stealing ore from the Presidio mine. Sergeant Hughes caught the thieves in the act and called on them to surrender. The demand was answered by a volley from rifles. Hughes and his men replied and the thieves fied, leaving three of their number dead. One of the dead is a brother of Antonio Carrasco, who assassinated a deputy theriff six months ago.

# TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

Important Late Dispatches From Far and Near.

William McKinley Inaugurated Governor at Columbus, Ohio.



WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

William McKinley, Jr., was inaugurated Governor of Ohio at Columbus with much ceremony. At 11:30 A. M. the Legislature, Supreme Court, State officers and members of the press assembled in the Senate Chamber, and there, preceded by Governor Campbell and Governor-elect McKinley, marched to the rotunda of the Capitol, where a stand had been erected for the ceremonies. Usually these have taken place on the eastern terrice of the Capitol, but Major McKinley having just recovered from the grip, it was deemed prudent not to expose him to the wintry blasts without. After an nim to the wintry blasts without. After an introductory speech by Governor Campbell Chief-Justice Marshall J. Williams, of the Supreme Court, administered the oath of office to Major McKinley, who then delivered

his inaugural address.

In his address the Governor, among other things, recommended that ample provision be made for Ohio's exhibit at the World's Fair in Chicago; spoke of the need of good country roads in the State and the desirability of legislation to secure better highways; called attention to the importance of ways; called attention to the importance of making every possible provision for the better protection of railroad employes, 80,000 of whom are employed in the State, and praised the working of the new Ballot Law. The advisability of providing but one method of marking the ballot was suggested, and also a clearer definition of the duty of counties and city boards. Paragraphs of the address were devoted to public institutions, State finances and taxation, and the subject of Congressional redistricting of the State.

#### Terrible Wreck.

A terrible wreck occurred on the Mone Railroad, two miles from Crawfordsville, Ind. A broken rail threw four of the five rans, composing the north-bound passenger train, down a sixty-foot embankment. The following-named persons were killed: Benjamin Hamburg, Cincinnati, commercial traveler; Mme. Ina Van Rokey, City Club Burlesque Company. Over forty people were followed.

were injured.

The first car was the baggage, express and mail coach. It slid down the hill first. All its occupants escaped with bad injuries. The second car was a combination baggage and passenger car. This remained on the ties. It contained nothing but the baggage and scenery of the City Club Buriesque Com-pany, the twenty-three members of which

were on board. The first passenger coach rolled over three times. It was full of passengers. The stove overturned and soon the car was ablaze. The brakeman and a passenger were thrown against the stove. This car was destroyed by fire, but the passengers all escaped death. y fire, but the passengers all escaped death. The next car was the ladies' coach. It

was torn to pieces, nothing being left but the trucks. In this car the greater number of persons were injured, and it was here also the killed were found. The parior car was the last coach and after rolling over landed against some trees and partly on top of the The wounded were taken to the home of

Elmere, near by, where they were cared by the doctors. The engineer reports for by the doctors. that when the train approached the spot where the accident occurred two section men were at work. They have not been seen

## A Circus Man Hanged.

Frederick Thomas Storey, aged forty, formerly out-door manager of Cook's Circus, in Greenock, was hanged for the mur-der of Elizabeth Stewart, the widow of a

circus performer.
On the night of the crime he followed the deceased, after the performance, and, hav-ing caught hold of her, said: "Why do you

treat me like a dog?"
On Mrs. Stewart's attempting to escape,
Storey drew a knife and stabbed her in the left breast. She died immediately.

When arrested, the following curious let-

ter was found on the prisoner: "DEAR JOHN: It is the last day I shall Think of me not carelessly; how much I have thought of you and your interests! A woman has spoiled my prospects in life; by the time you receive this she will be dead. I cannot help it; no doubt you will think me very foolish."

Storey slept lightly that night, but dressed

himself with scrupulous care, ate a hearty treakfast and died with perfect composure.

# Fatal Boiler Explosion.

The boiler in a pork-packing factory at Bridgeport, near Morristown, Penn., exploded. The killed were: John Shaw, of Conshohocken, and John Myers. The injured are Benjamin Shaw, Thomas Hendren, Walter Whitman, Oliver Baker, engineer; William Henwood, William Hillebrecht, Kurtz Law. The injured were taken to Charity Hospital, where Hendren died.

A National Bank Closed. A National Bank Closed.

The First National Bank of Muncy, Penn., was closed by United States Bank Examiner E. H. Dengler. On the latter's arrival the vault could not be opened, and an expert was called in. The bank has not been doing a profitable business for some time, and has met with heavy losses in Joaning money.

There was \$70,000 on deposit at the last statement, and now there is a shortage of \$40,000. Captain J. M. Bowman is President; Baker Bowman, Cashier, and James M. Bowman and B. Landcake, Directors. Many of the stockholders are wealthy men.

Two Children Burned to Death. David Buckner and wife, who reside at Smithton, Mo., locked their children in the house when they left home to visit a neigh-bor. During the absence the building was destroyed by fire and a boy seven years old and a gir! five years old were burned to a

THE mileage accounts of Congressmen are now being paid. Representative Geary, of Santa Rosa, Cal., traveled the greatest distance, 3322 miles, and drew mileage amounting to \$1368.80, and Mr. Barnes Compton, of Laurel, Md., the shortest, only eighteen miles, with mileage at \$7.20.

THE Department of Publicity and Promo-tion of the World's Fair figures the cost of the enterprise at \$18,500,000 and the prospec-tive resources at \$23,750,000.

Two miles of new railroad were laid in Kansas during 1891, forty-four miles in Ne-braska and twenty-eight miles in Iowa.

## WORLD'S FAIR BUILDINGS.

Work Done so Far in the Process of Construction.

The actual erection of the Exposition buildings in Chicago bezan in June, 1891. Now all of them are being pushed rapidly towards completion. Already several are towards completion. Already several are under roof. About 4000 workmen are employed. Work proceeds day and night. Woman's Building—This is farthest advanced of all. It is roofed and almost completed exteriorly. Covered and adorned with "staff," it appears like a marble palace. The furnishing of the interior is proceeding. Mines Building—The framework is up, and finishing touches are being put on the iron and glass roof. The "staff" is bieng applied. Electricity—Framework completed up to gallery floor, and nearly all of the great steel trusses for the roof in place.

Horticulture—The pavilions are up to the

steel trusses for the roof in place.

Horticulture—The pavilions are up to the roof line. The west curtain is roofed and windows are being placed. The iron work of the dome is being put in position.

Transportation—Framework practically completed, as also roof sheathing over galleries. Clear-story trusses are being raised.

Administration—Structural work of the four pavilions completed and exterior covering being applied. Iron work in place up to base of dome, 170 feet from ground.

Machinery Hall—Floor and 6000 supporting piers completed; superstructure going up, and foundation for annex being laid.

Agriculture—Interior columns and gallery

Agriculture-Interior columns and galler girders and joists in position, and the great iron columns supporting the roof being placed. Of the 7,000,000 feet of lumber which the building will contain, more than half is already utilized.

Manufactures and Liberal Arts—The thirty and one-half acres of flooring are laid, and the superstructure is begun. The huge steel trusses for the roof, which together will contain more metal, by fifty per cent., than the Brooklyn Bridge, will soon be raised. Art Galleries-Basement and floor are

ompleted, and the brick walls have reached an average height of ten feet above the second floor. More than 5,000,000 brick are already laid.

Fisheries—The gallery trusses of the main building are placed, and the iron framework

of both pavilions is completed.

Forestry—This is about three-fourths finished, and will be occupied by the model makers until spring, when the outside rustic work will be put on, and the temporary roof will be replaced by a thatched one.

Dairy—All the columns are up to the roof

Dairy—All the columns are up to the roof line, and the gallery floor is being latd.

Work on the Illinois State building and on the U. S. Government building is being pushed rapidly. The imitation battleship is completed to the dec't level.

Insurance is placed and increased on the ouildings as their construction proceeds. amount now carried is above \$1,000,000.
During the Exposition, it is estimated, not less than \$150,000,000 or \$200,000,000 of insurance will be carried on the buildings and

All possible precautions are taken against fire. The Exposition grounds are already provided with a full equipment of fire en-gines and apparatus.

In the construction of the buildings about 60,000,000 feet of lumber and 18,000 tons of steel and iron will be used. In their adornment will be utilized nearly 84,000 pieces of ornamental "staff" work, of which about one-third are already completed.

## NEWSY GLEANINGS.

WE have 65,007 postoffices. WELSH is spoken by 800,000.

THE cotton market is glutted. AMERICA had 12,000 failures in 1891. THE Federal fee system is to be over-

THE inlets near Atlantic City, N. J., are alive with ducks. DE. KEELEY will try the bichloride-of-

gold cure in Europe. Paris, France, has 190 public schools for boysand 174 for girls.

Russia has prohibited the exportation of wheat from Finland. THE Russians of Ellis County, Kan., have

sent \$10,000 to Russia. Corron has reached the lowest price recorded in a generation. ENGLAND'S Mediterranean fleet is said to

be in very bad condition. CHINESE highbinders have renewed their fatal feuds in San Francisco, Cal.

Boston's real estate valuation increased last year from \$650,000,000 to \$683,000,000. THE Philadelphia Mint has commenced the coinage of the new silver pieces bearing the

The original Mahdi was murdered by a woman of his harem, whose people he had FORTY-ONE electric light plants have been

established in the South during the past three months. DR. PFEIFFER a son-in-law of Professor Koch, claims to have discovered the in-fluenza bacillus.

THE Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture reports the abandoned farms of State to be 906. THE Penobscot Indian tribe now numbers only 386 members, and this is a gain of nine

during the year. FORTY-RIGHT stage coaches carrying the United States mail were held up in this

country last year. AT present influenza prevails everywhere in the two hemispheres. It has grown in London, England to the proportions of a

THE greatest charcoal plant in the world has just been started at Grand Rivers, Ky. New York capital is interested.

## CREMATED IN CARS.

Iwo Actresses Burned and Twelve Injured in a Smash-Up.

Two persons were killed and seventeen injured in an accident on the Northern Pacific Railway at Janesville, Minn. The train consisted of an engine, baggage car, and a sleeper which contained about thirty-five passengers, in-ciuding the members of the Andrews Opera Company. The opera company was being conveyed from West Superior to Gran

Porks.

At Janesville a broken rail was struck. The sieeper ran 250 feet on the ties and then overturned with a crash. The wreck was soon ablaze, and how so many passengers escaped death is difficult to conjecture.

The uninjured and the railway men worked hard to extricate the less fortunate passengers. It was thought that every one of the bed hear got out of the wrack but

worked hard to extricate the less fortunate passengers. It was thought that every one of them had been got out of the wreck, but a closer investigation showed that Mrs. Andrews, wife of Edward A. Andrews, proprietor of the opera company, and her maid, Lillie Wallace, were missing.

The sleeper was by this time enveloped in flames, and was burning fleroely. The fire was bravely attacked and subdued. The remains of Mrs. Andrews and Miss Wallace were discovered in an upper berth in the

were discovered in an upper berth in the forward end of the car burned beyond

forward end of the car burned beyond recognition.

The position of the bodies indicated that the two women had been suffocated. No sound was heard from them while the rescue work was being done. The stage name of Mrs. Andrews was Nannie Wilkinson. She was the soubrette of the company and one of its principal members. Her husband was almost wild with grief. He had saved their two-year-old child and supposed Mrs. Andrews was safe. The situation of the rescued was pitiable. Few had been able to save any ciothing, and with the thermometer at forty clothing and with the thermometer at forty degrees below zero their sufferings were every creat.

# SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JANUARY 24.

Lesson Text: "Hezekiah's Prayer and Deliverance." Isaiah xxxvii., 14-21; 33-38 - Golden Text: Psalm xxxiv., 17 - Commentary.

14. "And Hezekiah received the letter, and spread it before the Lord." Just the right thing to do with all difficulties if you would have peace (Ps. lv., 22, 1 Pet. v., 7, Phil. iv., 6, 7; Mark vi., 30). 'The King of Assyria was besieging Jerusalem; blasphemons letters were sent from one of his generals to Hezekiah, and this is what Hezekiah did under these circumstances. The first part of the lesson gives Hezekiah's prayer, and the last, the Lord's answer in word and deed. To understand fully read from chapter xxxvi., 1, and also the parallel accounts in 11 Kings xviii., xix; II Chron. xxxii.

15. "And Hezekiah prayed unto the Lord, saying:" In II Chron. xxxii., 20, it is written

saying: In II Chron. xxxii., 20, it is written that Isaiah, the prophet, joined him in this prayer. They did not know Math. xviii., 19, but they acted as if they did.

16. "O Lord of hosts, God of Israel, that

dwellest between the cherubim, Thou art the God, even Thou alone of all the kingdoms of the earth; Thou hast made heaven and earth." The hosts of Assyria are against Him, so He appeals to the Lord of all hosts, for He controlleth all in heaven and on

"Incline Thine ear, O Lord, and hear, open Thine eyes, O Lord, and see; and hear all the words of Sennacherib, which hath sent to reproach the living God." The first part of this verse is very like a part of Daniel's prayer (Dan. ix., 18) and reminds us of oft-repeated petitiens in Solomon's prayer (L. King, viii., 28, 30, etc.). The last verse (I Kings viii., 29, 30, etc.). The last part makes us think of David's words concerning Goliah (I Sam. xvii., 26-45), and teaches us how to look upon all enemies for Christ's sake and how to deal with them. 18. "Of a truth, Lord, the Kings of Assyria

have laid waste all the nations and their countries." Hezekiah calls attention to a part of the letter (verse 11) which he ac-knowledges to be true, and confesses that the Assyrians had much power over some nations, but that was no reason why Israel should fall before them, for Israel had pro-tection which no other nation had, though the Assyrians were ignorant of it. There is no occasion for any child of God ever to be

afraid of anything or any one.

19. "And have cast their gods into the fire, for they were no gods." Idols of wood and stone which their own hands had made could never help them. We think it strange to see people put any reliance upon such vanities, but how much better are those who rely upon silver or gold or the power or wisdom of man instead of upon the Creator of all things?

20. "Now, therefore, O Lord our God, save us from his hand, that all the kingdoms of the earth may know that Thou art the Lord, even Thou only." Deliverance is asked for that God may be glorified, and such prayer for such an end is sure of an answer (John xiv., 13). God redeemed Israel and led them by His hand to make His name known in the earth among all nations (II Sam. vii, 23; Isa. lxiii., 12, 14). The great business of every believer is to manifest Jesus in these mortal bodies (II Cor. iv., 11).

21. "Then Isalah, the son of Amoz, sent but how much better are those who rely upon 21. "Then Isaiah, the son of Amoz, sent unto Hezekiah, saying, Thus saith the Lord God of Israel, Whereas thou hast prayed to me," etc. Immediately the answer comes

by the mouth of God's servant Isaiah, for this prayer needed an immediate answer. this prayer needed an immediate answer.

33. "Therefore thus saith the Lord concerning the King of Assyria, He shall not come into this city." Great is Jehovah. He doeth according to His will in the armies of heaven and among the inhabitants of earth, and none can stay His hand (Dan. iv., 35).

When He speaks, it is done. When He says, "Hitherto shalt thou come, butno farther," that settless it (Ps. xxxiii. 9: Job xxxviii. that settles it (Ps. xxxiii., 9; Job xxxviii.,

34. "By the way that he came, by the same shall he return, and shall not come into this city, saith the Lord." All his labor would be for nothing and great would be his loss. How much time and strength and money is wasted in fighting against God. 35. "For I will defend this city to save it for Mine own sake and for My servant David's sake." Not for His people's sake, nor for the sake of the king or the prophet, but for His own sake and because of the covenant made with David (II Sam. vii., 20, 21; Ezek, xxxvi., 22). See what He does for every believer for His own and His Son's sake (Isa. xliii., 25; I John ii., 12), and let "For Jesus's sake" be a great motto in

our lives.
36, "Then the angel of the Lord went 36. "Then the angel of the Lord went forth and smote in the camp of the Assyrians 185,000." Angels are ministering spirits who delight to do His will. Two of them led Lot and his family out of Sodom; one ministered to Elijah in the wilderness; one led Peter out of prison, while another smote Herod; one found Paul on the ship in the storm out in the Mediterranean and comforted him; many ministering unto Christ in the wilderness, one strengthened Him in Gethsemane, and legions were ready to do His bidding. Be comforted, oh, believer, by the fact that holy angels continually minister to you (Heb. i., 14). ally minister to you (Heb. i., 14).

37. "So Sennacherib, King of Assyria, de

parted and went and returned, and dwelt at Nineveh." Just as God had said (verse 34). A little space for repentance was granted unto him, if perchance the mighty power of the True God which he had seen might lead him to sook the God of Israel. "And it came to pass, as he was wor-

shiped in the house of Nisroch his god,

that his son smote him with the sword."
Back to his idols, utterly indifferent
to the God of Israel, blind and deaf to
the claim of his Creator, dead in sins, space for repentence not improved, he goes out suddenly to meet the God whose power he had felt but whom he knew not. What out suddenly to meet the God whose power he had felt but whom he knew not. What a fearful meeting! To know God is Life Eternal, not to know Him is Eternal Death. The long suffering of God is one of the most wonderful things in the whole Bible; how slow He is to let His wrath fall, in the work to every receive way. He pleads and how in every possible way He pleads with men to repent! Read in Job xxxiii., 14-30, how He seeks to deliver the sinner from the wrath to come; and notice especially verses 29, 30, "So all these things worketh God of times with man, to bring back the soul from the pit to be enlightened with the light of the living." Notice also that the awful judgments recorded in Revelations as yet to come upon men have for their end that men may repent. In one we read of men on earth being given a taste of the terments of hell if may repent. In one we read of men on earth being given a taste of the torments of hell if perchance they may turn to God and escape eternal torment (Rev. ix., 20, 21; xvi., 9, 11). We love to contemplate the love and long suffering of God, but we must also remember that "He that being often reproved hardeneth his neck shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy."—Lesson Helper.

THE best way in which we can act usefully in the immense circle of the world and for the good of humanity is to fill our place in the circumscribed circle of domestic virtues, to form around us an atmosphere of love and benevolence. We must do the good that lies in our power; it afterwards belongs to Providence, and not to us, to make that good contribute to the general utility.

WHEN a man is ill-natured, is it right for him to vent it on every one he meets? Suppose it is his business to answer certain questions; suppose the people have a right to ask him questions; is it proper for him to snap them up because he had a bad night? Poes he not do himself a great injustice?

#### HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

STUFFED POTATOES.

Stuffed potatoes are in general merely potato puff made out of the inside of baked potatoes instead of boiled potatoes, and then replaced in the skins. The tops are sometimes varnished with egg, sometimes not; sometimes dusted with bread crumbs, sometimes dusted with melted butter, and in most cases are replaced in the oven to heat and brown before serving. It is well to cut off one end of the potato before baking in order that it stand in the pan after stuffing .- Octave Thanet.

#### ROAST GOOSE.

A young goose, not more than four months old, is nice cooked this way: After dressing and singeing it carefully, sprinkle pepper and salt and a little sage in the inside; put a lump of butter in also to moisten it; then put into a pan, and then into the oven; baste it frequently with water in which you have put some butter and pepper and salt. Serve with nice brown gravy and with gooseberry jam or apple butter. Cover the platter with thin slices of buttered toast moistened with the drippings in the pan, then lay the goose upon it.

Goose is usually better to be parboiled or steamed before baking, as this process extracts the oil. The usual poultry dressing and sauce may be served with it.—St. Louis Republic.

#### A TRUE RECEIPT FOR SALLY LUNN.

"Here is a true Virginia receipt for Sally Lunn which has been tried successfully for many years by a number of colored cooks: One and one-half pints of flour, three eggs, one and one-half teacups of milk, one heaping tablespoon of butter, one heaping tablespoon of sugar. From three to four tablespoons of hop yeast, according to strength. Beat the yolks of the eggs, the butter and sugar together thoroughly, then add the milk and flour, making a very stiff batter. When all is vell beaten add lastly the beaten whites of eggs and the yeast, and then set to rise. When risen dissolve one-half teaspoonful of soda in a little hot water, and stir into the butter. Then pour the mixture into a buttered cake mould, and set to rise a second time as you would loaf bread or rolls. When risen bake as you would a quick cake of similar size. If it is wanted for breakfast make it up at night, and set it to rise as you would do rolls for breakfast. If or tea it is best made up by 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning, so as not to hurry the rising. If your yeast is good and the receipt is carefully followed the Sally Lunn should be as light and golden as cake .- New York Tribune.

### TO MAKE A SANDWICH.

The most delicious and unusual sandwich for afternoon tea is one that a little woman who writes verses made as she does her verses, "out of her own head." And the sandwich was as good as the verses.

Everybody knows that only one kind of bread will make up well into a sandwich; bread that is neither too fresh nor too old-forty-eight-hours bread will do admirably-it must be firm, moist, even and shorn of its crust. It should of course be cut very thin and spread evenly and lightly with butter that is above reproach. Then there should be a layer of something appetizing put between the slices. It is here that there is room for genius. This little woman had the kind of genius that "invents messes," as she says, and here is the mixture she evolved this time. She made what is known as "cottage cheese" out of some sour milk and then she stirred into the white crumbly mass sweet cream with a little salt and pepper. Then she had some sprays of fresh water-cress chopped rather fine and stirred liberally through the substance, which was then just about thick enough to spread evenly on the bread.

When that disposition was made of it the thin slices were carefully trimmed at the edges and piled on an oblong white Dresden plate.

And when the women guests came they said they had never eaten such glorified sandwiches, and each one of them took away the recipe in her pocket or in her mind.

## HOUSEHOLD BINTS.

A towel wet at one end and pinned around the neck will cure sore throat.

If the color has been taken out of silks

by fruit stains, ammonia will usually re-

store the color. Fruit stains on white goods can be removed by pouring water directly from

the kettle over the spots. A teaspoonful of powdered alum sprinkled in a barrel of water will precipitate all impure matter to the bottom.

To prevent colored stocking from fading put a tablespoonful of black pepper into the water in which they are

Headache, toothache, backache, or most any joint ache will be relieved by heating the feet thoroughly with the shoes on. Pine may be made to look like some beautiful wood by giving repeated coats

of hot linseed oil and rubbing hard after each coat. If one's hands perspire easily when doing delicate work they should be bathed in a few drops of cologne from

time to time. Many a man, and perhaps more women, would have been saved from insanity if they had resolutely obtained

sufficient sleep. There are very few woolen goods, if any, that are not improved by sponging. Colored Henriettas and many other colored goods spot with water grievously if they are made up before they are

sponged. To make a good lotion for the face and hands, grate a fresh cocoanut and put in a cloth and squeeze out the milk. Then wash the face in milk, and rub the skin briskly for quite a few moments and wipe off with a soft flanuel cloth.