Many Tugs and Coal Barges Crushed and Destroyed.

A dispatch from Cincinnati, Ohio, says: It requires a stretch of the imagination to picture 3,000,000 tons of ice moving at five miles an hour down the Ohio River-the condition that became a reality a few days ago. All steamers on the river at the Port of Cincinnati had been keeping steam up al the while waiting for the worst. All the the while waiting for the worst. All the coal fleets were covered with men night and day. The steamers in port and exposed were: Tacom, Bostonia, St. Lawrence, Iron Queen, John K. Speed, New, Mary Houston, Fleetwood, City of Madison, Carrollton, Bonanza, Shirley and City of Vevay. All these are river packets. There were also several tow-boats.

Besides these were three hurse wharf boats.

Besides these were three huge wharf boats for the Big Sandy, the Memphis and New Orleans, and the Louisville mail lines, respectively. In the ice gorge, within a mile of its lower extremity, was all that was left of the \$70,000 worth of coal in barges that were destroyed a few days ago in a like

manner.
At 2 o'clock in the afternoon this mighty glacier of 3,000,000 tons began to move with a horrible groan, and the hills echoed with the screaming of a score of steam whistles. Grinding the shores, crashsng against the great stone piers of the five monster bridges, on it went, its speed increasing every min-ute. Nineteen steamers and a hundred coal barges, empty or loaded, had only two or three inches of oak plank to present resistance to this ponderous aggregation of power. Every man was at his post on the steamers, and every man was a hero, Again and again the ponderous chains that held the steamers and the wharf boats to their moorings were parted, and as often skillful hands repaired them.
The two bridges above the public landing broke the ice somewhat and prevented the otherwise inevitable destruction of every

By 9 o'clock that night all apparent danger to the steamers at the landing was over. The gorge had passed and the river was comparatively clear. One towboat, the Mattheson, owned by Marmet & Co., valued at \$5000, was sunk and destroyed. Down below, the destruction of coal barges and other property had been terrible. The and other property had been terrible. The harbor towboats Comet, Benwood and Alice Barr were going down with the gorge fully manned and working heroically to break the

the and save property.

The gorge that moved past Cincinnati extended from Coney's Island above the mouth of the Little Miami to below Anderson's Ferry, a distance of nearly eighteen miles, For ten miles below this the water was clear and open. Then came another gorge beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami and extending below Lawrenceburg. This lower gorge was about five miles long. The apper gorge with its doomed coal fleets rashed into it and tore it out and began both grinding their way with a terrific roaring far down the Ohio at five or six miles

destruction of coal fleets: Forty-five loaded barges, worth \$4000 each, \$180,000; sixty empty barges, worth \$2000 each, \$120,000. Grand total, \$300,000. Here is the nearest approximation of the

ALTGELD'S INAUGURAL.

First Democratic Governor Since the War in Illinois.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the appointed day the blare of a trumpet was heard in Springfield and the militia and the Democracy of Illinois began to form in line for the inauguration of the first Demi Illinois since he-Governor in Illinois the war. Heading cratic timn was General John A. Mc-Ciernand, of Springfield, surrounded by his aides de camp, 100 in number. Robes of various colors and sashes of gold were General John A. Mc worn by the mounted men, and as the aides directed the course of the marchers they made an imposing array.

There were five divisions, each commanded by a mounted Marshal. Besides the fluttering banners in the parade many a live rooster was hoisted aloft. The line of march was through the principal streets, through the Governor's grounds, and to the north entrance of the Capitol, where the clubs arrived just at the hour of the joint

Governor Altgeld's appearance was the signal for an outburst of applause. The new Governor, after taking the oath of office. elivered his inaugural, which was listened o with interest. The address touched upon to with interest. the subject of strikes and lock-outs.

NEARLY 2000 LOST.

Many Hundreds of People Burned in a Temple on a Chinese Holiday,

A Canton (China) correspon lent sends this account of a terrible disaster in a country town about fifty miles from Canton, which resulted in the loss of nearly 2000 lives. A band of robbers made a raid on the village of Kam Li, in the Shin Hing district. first levied a tribute of several thousand taels on the priests of the temple

The latter hat just received large offerings from the people who were ce a holiday with a dramatic entertainment under a big shed temporarily erected in front of the temple. The angry robbers applied the torches to this shed, and the ole in a panic rushed into the temple for

The main entrance of the temple, which wood, caught fire from the fierce heat of the burning shed, and over 1400 men, women and children were either burned, smothered, or trampled under foot. Most of the fat alities resulted from sufficiation, as a strong wind drove the smoke into the

At the time of writing the roll of missing numbered 150, and it may be that some of these were burned beyond recognition. The disaster is the worst that has occurred in south China for several years.

SAN JUAN GOLD FIELDS.

They Are Now Pronounced to be a Fraud of the First Water.

The great San Juan gold fields in Colorado sra now declared to be a fake of the first water, and the rush homewal, has started. Between seventy-five and 10) angry men came in to Mincos from the south, and hundreds are following them as rapidly as their means of transportation will permit. All are loud in their denuncia tion of those was originated these stor rich placers, and large rewards are offered for any reliable clue to their identification. situation would be ludicrous were it not

for the fact that many of these deluded men

risked every dollar they owned in the under-taking and now find the raives penniless.

A BURRO loaded with \$5000 worth of silver bars is roaming at large in the mountains around the town of Paeblo Neuva, if he has not been relieved of his valuable burden by robers. The burro was one of a train of animals loaded with silver bars at the Ani-mizano and started for Durango, Mexico. Oa the way the burro wandered unobserved

GENERAL BUTLER DEAD.

Sketch of His Long and Eventful Public Career.



GENERAN B F. BUTLER. General Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, died at his Washington residence, No. 220 New Jersey avenue, at 1:30 o'clock a few mornings since. The General has always to a more or less extent made his resiways to a more or less extent made his residence in Washington, although many of the scenes of his successful ventures have been located elsewhere. During the present winter a case which had been decided against him in the highest courts of the State of Massachusetts, and in which he took an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, has demanded his almost constant residence in Washington. His age as well as his general impairment of age as well as his general impairment of health, while listening to the oral decisions, looking for his own, was a matter of remark time and time again. General Butler's death created surprise, as it was not even known that he was ailing.

Benjamin Franklin Butler was born at Deerfield, N. H., November 5, 1818, the son of Captain John Butler, a soldier of the War of 1812. He was graduated at Waterville College, and was admitted to the bar in 1840, in Lowell, Mass., where he soon acquired a good practice. In April, 1861, on the first call for troops, General Butler, at that time Brigadier-Jeneral in the Massachusetts militia, issued the requithe Massechusetts militis, issued the requisite orders for mustering the regiments of his brigade. At the head of the Eighth Massachusetts he went to Washington. He was sachusetts he went to Washington. He was soon made a Major-General in the United States service. He took possession of New Orleans May 1, 1862; in November, 1861, he was sent to New York City during the Presidential election to keep the peace. He was sent against Fort Fisher He was sent against Fort Fisher in December, 1864, an expedition which failed. General Butler was a member of Congress from Massachusetts from 1866 to 1875, and again from 1878 to 1879; he was Governor of Massachusetts in 1883, and candidate of the Greenback Party for President of the United States in 1884. General Butler was married in Lowell, May 14, 1844, Jones Hildreth. Mrs. Butler died in Boston, April 8, 1876. Of this union were three children, Bianche, Paul and Ben Israel.

THE COLD SNAP.

Its Icy Breath Felt All Over the Country.

The bitterly cold snap which has caused this winter to be called the severest since 1888, was not confined to any particular section of the country, but its icy breath was felt from Maine to Texas, and from every State came reports of awful suffering and destitution caused by snowstorms.

According to the telegraphic advices re-ceived at the Weather Bureau in Washington the snowstorm started in Northern Mon-tana and came slowly eastward over the Midwhere there was but little fall. It centered in West Virginia, and gradually took a southeasterly and north-easterly course, spreading over North Caro-lina, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, New York and all of New England. The officials of the Weather Bureau say this is the deepest snow that has failen in the sections indicated for several The snow is six inches deep east o years. The snow is six inches neep canon the Alleghanies, from Maine to North Caro-

lina. New York was an icz-boun leity. Ferries ran at irregular intervals or not at all. Big steamships could not get to and vessels were frozen in ice all over the rivers and bays. The Upper and Lower Bay and the East River became fields of ice through which only the most powerful coaft could make a The dwellers on Staten Island were practically cut off from communication with practically cut off from communication with the outside world by boat. A great sheet of moving ice spread between Staten and Manhattan Islands. An old fashioned snowstorm prevailed in the cty. It tied up the Street Cleaning De-partment into hard knots and hindered the horse-car service. The main street car lines ran with four horses to each car. Ten horse sweeping machines were sent over all the the snow was so dry that the least wind blew it back on the tracks. Traf-

fic was much impeded on all the lines.

For the first time in a quarter of a century Philadelphia people walked on the ice from Petty's Island on the Delaware across to Camden. The river was a mass of heavy, packed ice and ferryboats for three days had the utmost difficulty in effecting landings. They were running through narrow channels cut in the great masses of snow coverrd ice, while all about them as far as the eye could reach on the Jersey shore was an unbroken stretch with not a patch of water visible. No sailing craft came up the river for a

perfect blizzard raged along the New Jersey shore. It snowed heavily and that afternoon the streets in every coastwise town were almost impassable. Old fishermen and the life-saving guards say they never saw such bad weather off shore,

and they kept a sharp lookout for wrecks. The life guard force has been doubled. The ice in the Boston Harbor was neavier than it has been for years past. Several of the docks on the East Boston side were frozen to the depth of several inches. The field extends to the channel. Vessels outward bound had to be assisted by tugs. Several of the crew of the whaleback barge No. 202, anchored off Bird Island, walked

ashore to Jeffries Point, East Boston. For the first time in years the harbor at New Haven, Conn., was frozen over. The

only the channel was navigable.

There was a beef famine at Norwalk,
Conn., and at Stamfor!, due to the fact that the North River was blocked with ice and ressels were unable to get in there.

Trains on the twenty railroads entering Ohio, were from three to fifteen te. One hundred street car motors

ours late. etuck and the natural gas supply was cut off.
The ice gorge in the Ohio River at Cincinnati caused a great deal of destitution among the poor people, many of whom de-among the poor people, many of whom de-pended on the river for a living. It has also caused a scarcity of coal, and the many people who are compelled to buy in small quantities were charged forty cents a bushel Government officers examined the gorge and found that the river was solid for a distance of about one mile a distance of about one mile and a balf. The authorities at Washington were notified, and orders were received from General Casey to use dynamits at the gorge.

THE General Land Office has given John G. McBride title to 120 acres of mineral land in Tacome, Washington, valued at \$5,003,-000, the claims to which he bought for less

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

Government for Alaska was introduced by Mr. Platt. It provides for a Governor and a Secretary, and directs the President to appoint seven Commissioners, with powers of County Judges, at an annual salary of

17TH DAY .- The McPherson resolution for the suspension of silver purchases was de-bated at great length—The Quarantine

bill was discussed.

18TH DAY.—The bill granting additional 18TH DAY.—The bill granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Secretary of the Treasury and the Marine Hospital Service was passed—The special order, the bill prohibiting immigration for one year, was permitted to lapse—The Anti-Option bill was then taken up and Mr. Vilas completed his argument against it.

19TH DAY .- Mr. Kenna's death was announced at the opening of the proceedings by Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, in the absence in West Virginia of the dead Sena-tor's colleague, Mr. Faulkner. The Senate there proposed in the senate the senate of the

tor's colleague, air Pathalas.

20th Day .—Mr. Sherman's bill to extend seal protection to the North Pacific was passed— The McGarrahan bill was under consideration for half an hour, and after a speech against it by Mr. Mills it went over—The Anti-Option bill was then taken up, and Mr. White's pending amendment to strike out the last proviso in section 2 was

In the House.

18TH DAY.—The House was engaged the entire day in the consideration of the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, which

was not disposed of.
19TH DAY.—The House, after the passage of a few private measures, resumed the consideration of the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, which was passed—Mr. Watson introduced a bill to create the of-

Watson introduced a bill to creats the office of National inspector of cotton and grain, to provide for the issuance of certificates of deposit and for the issuance of postoffice money orders thereon, and to provide for the payment of such orders.

20th Day.—Norfolk and Western Railroad bill was passed.—After a sharp discussion the joint resolution changing the time for the meeting of Congress and the inauguration of the President was defeated.

21st Day.—The bill to repeal the Sherman act was reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency.—Mr. Richardson reported, with the recommendation that it pass, the Senate joint resolution providit pass, the Senate joint resolution provid-ing for the printing of 500,000 copies of the agricultural report for 1892. The estimated cost is \$300,000—Mr. Hobinson introduced a bill increasing from \$1 to \$2 per barrel the internal revenue tax on fermented liquors—The House adjourned at once on the announcement of Senator Kenna's death.

22D DAY.—A resolution was adopted that at 12:55 o'clock the House attend as a body the funeral ceremonies, to be conducted in the Senate Chamber, of Senator John E. Kenns, of West Virginia—In the consideration morning hour the House resumed the consideration of the milita. No action was taken, and at 12:45 o'clock the to promote the efficiency of the militia. No action was taken, and at 12:45 o'clock the House in a body, preceded by the Speaker and the Sergeant-at-Arms proceeded to the Senate Chamber. Immediately on returning to its own chamber after attending the funeral services in the Senate, the House, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the dead man at 1:50 o'clock adjourned.

23D DAY.—Opponents of the measure filibustered all day against the consideration of Private War Claims oills, with the result that nothing was accomplished — Mr. Richardson reported a concurrent resolution for the printing of 60,000 copies of the report of the Agricultural Department on the sheep

the Agricultural Department on the sheep industry and on the diseases of cattle, for distribution by Senators and Representa-tives. The resolution was agreed to.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIES.

Their Growth and Progress During the Past Year.

The Manufacturer's Record gives a detailed and complete compilation of statistics showing the growth and progress of Southern industries, railroad, fin noial and commercial interests during the year 1892. The iron industry of the South has shown a great deal of activity, notwithstanding the extreme low prices and the depression which has existed in some parts of the country The output of pig iron in the Southern States, as obtained direct from the producers, amounted to 1.934,295 gross tons in 1892, as compared with 1,708,955 tons in 1891, being an increase of 245,330 tons, or nearly fifteen per cent. During 1892 eleven new furnaces were completed, and most of them went into operation. Six of these new furnaces were in Virginia, one in North Carolina and four in Tennesses. Three rolling mills were also built during the year-two in Virginia and one in Tennessee. The coal industry of the South has been in a condition of activity and prosperity through the year, and the output increased from 23,-636,312 tons in 1891 to 24,612,617 tons in 1892. During 1892 eighty-four new coal mining concerns went into business in the

The railroad mileage of the Southern States was increase 1 in 1891 by the construc-tion of 1053 miles of new railroad. In the reorganizations of railroads begun or completed during the year twenty-four roads were included, representing \$139,161,450 of capital stock, \$128,907,493 in bonds, and aggregating 6509 miles of road.

The reduction in the estimated acreage of cotton for the present season as compared with the season of 1891-92 is over 3,300,000 acres, and the best estimates point to a crop of not exceeding 6,500,000 bales for the present season as compared with 9,035,379 bales

during the last season.

During the year 1822 a number of new steamship lines have been started at Southern ports, which promise a large increase in

foreign trade in the immediate future. In the last sixteen months the number of spindles in Southern cotton mills has been increased by 559,188 and the number of lo by 11,819. January 1, 1893, the cotton mills of the South contained 53,537 looms and 2,375,908 spindles. The consumption of cotton by Southern mills increased from 633,-133 bales in 1891 to 682,297 bales in 1892.

The phosphate industry of the South snows appments of 629,920 tons from Fiorida an I South Carolina in 1892 as compared with 550,272 tons in 1891. The total number of new industrial estab-

its organized in the South during 1893 was 2688. Shipments of lumber from nine leading Southern ports aggregated 1,305,735,714 feet in 1892, compared with 1,075,421,141 feet in

The assessed valuation of property in the South shows an increase from \$4,740,283,375 in 1891 to \$4,806,620,182 in 1892.

THE SAAR STRIKE.

Rush of the Miners to Secure Reemployment,

Shortly after the regular hour for going to work a few days ago a break occurre l in the ranks of the strikers in the Star (Germany) District, and in less than an hour the rush of men to secure ra-employment was immense. It was known by the strikers that many of them would not be taken back, but they did not know who the men to be dropped would be. Of all the strikers in the district 11,170 were re-employed and immediately went to work. Taree thousand of the men were not allowed to go back to the pits, the reason given that the slackness of trade did not warrant their re-employment.

THE Coreoran Art Gailery in Washington is to be enlarged by the erection of an addition, which will cost about \$450,000.

VOTE OF THE NATION.

Official Statement of Totals for Each Presidential Candidate.

The assemblage at the various State Capi. tols of the Presidential electors, to formally choose a President and Vice-President of the United States, thus completing the work done by the voters last November, causes renewed interest to attach to the following official election figures from all the States: Cleve- Harri- Bid-

1	land,	son.	Weaver.	well.
1	Alabama138, 135	9,197	85,181	241
1	Arkansas 87,834	46,974	11,831	113
1	California 118, 174	118,027	25,311	8,096
	*Colorado	38,620	58,554	1,652
	Connecticut 82,395	77,032	809	4,026
		18,072		564
	Delaware 18,576 Florida 30,143		4,843	570
	Georgia129,386	48,305	42,739	988
	eldaho 0	8,599	10,520	288
	*Idaho	399,288	22,207	25,870
	Indiana262,740	225,615		18,050
	Indiana	219,795	20,595	6,402
	Iowa196,367	157,241	163,111	4,558
	*Kansas		23,500	6,442
	Kentucky, 175, 461	135,441		
	*Louisiana 87,922	00 001	27,903 2,381	3,063
	Maine 48,044	62,871	796	5,877
	Maryland113,866	93,736		8,348
	Massachusetts 176,858	202,928	7,539	
	Michigan 201,859	222,535		20,877
	Minnesota100,579	122,736	30,398	14,017
	Mississippi 40,237	1,406	10,256	910
	Missouri 268,039	226,824	41,183	4,298
	Montana 17,581	18,851	7,334	549
	Nebraska 31,943	87,227	\$3,134	4,902
	Nevada 714	2,811	7,264	89
	N. Hampshire 42,079	45,658	292	1,297
	New Jersey 171,042	156,068	969	8,131
	New York654,908	609,459	16,436	38,191
	N. Carolina 132,951	100,345	44,732	2,636
	*N. Dakota	17,519	17,700	899
	Ohio	405,187	14,852	26,012
	Oregon 14,243	35,002	26,875	2,281
	Pennsylvania.4 2,264	516,011	8,714	25,123
	Rhode Island., 24,335	26,973	223	1,654
	S. Carolina 54,695	13,384	24,010	
	S. Dakota 9,081	34,888	26,544	
	Tennessee136,477	99,973	23,622	4,856
	Texas239,148	77,475	93,688	2,165
	Vermont 16,325	37,992	44	1.424
	Virginia163,977	113,262	12,275	2,738
•	Washington., 29,844	36,46)	19,054	5,553
	W. Virginia. 84,467	80,293	4,166	2,145
	Wisconsin177,335	170,846	9,829	13,182
	*Wyoming	8,376		539
	-11 yourug	, , , ,	1,000	
	*Fusion.			

LIVED TO GREAT AGE.

A Woman Dies in Vermont With 110 Years to Her Credit.

Mrs. Bushey disd in the town of Georgia, Vt., a few days ago. She was the oldest woman in Vermont, possibly in the United States, having live 1 110 years. A daughter, eighty years of age, and - son of seventy-five survive. Mrs. Bushey cutlived three husbands. At the time of her death her hair was burnished-gold color, and her skin as yellow as parchment, free from wrinkles, but tightly drawn over the face.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York,

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans-Marrow, 1892, choice#2 3214@#2 35 Medium, 1892, choice.... 1 90 @ 1 95

BUTTER. Creamery-St. &Penn, extra

Welsh tubs, extras..... Welsh tubs, 1sts...... Welsh tubs, 2ds...... Western—Im. creamery, 1sts

Im. creamery, 2ds... W. Im. creamery, 3ds... 19 @ Western Factory, fresh, firsts W. Factory, seconds... W.Factory and dairy,3ds 15 @ CHEESE.

State factory-Full cream, white, fancy..... Full cream, colored, fancy ull cream, good to prime Part skims, choice..... Part skims, good to prime Part skims, common Full skims.....

State and Penn-Fresh..... Western-Fresh, fancy.... Limed-State.... FRUITS AND MERRIES-FRESH. Apples-King, per bbl..... 2 50 @ 4 00

Cranberries, Cape Cod, bbl. 8 00 @10 00 HOPS. State-1892, fair to choice ... 211/2 1891, prime..... 1802, common to good..

Old odds..... LIVE POULTRY. Fowls-Jersey, State, Penn. Western, per lb...... Spring Chickens, local, lb....

75 @ 100 70 @ 9) Western, per pair..... 70
Geese, Western, per pair..... 1 50 Figeons, per pair.... 1 50 @ 1 75 Figeons, per pair..... 25 @ 30 DRESSED POULTRY-DRY PACKED.

Turkeys-Jersey, per lb 15 @ Caickens—Phils., per ib.... Western, per lb..... Fowls—St. and West., per ib 11 Ducks-Fair to fancy, per lb

VEGETABLES. Potatoes-State per bbl 2 37 @ 201 @ 2 25

Sweet potatoes, Va., per bbl. — 42 — South Jersey, per bbl. ... 3 00 @ 5 00 Celery, near by, aoz. buncaes 1 00 @ 1 75 GRAIN, ETC. Flour.-City Mill Extra 413 @ 425 Rye-State.... - @ Barley-Two-rowed State... 64 @ CG -Ungraded Mixed.... 4214 Mixed Western...... Hay-Good to Choice..... 39 85 raw-Long Rye

LIVE STOCK.

Lard-City Steam

@10.752

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JANUARY 22,

Lesson Text: "Joshua the High Priest," Zech. iii., 1-10-Golden Text: Hebrews iv., 14-Commentary.

By comparing verses 14 and 15 with verse 1 of Hag, i. it will be seen that in about three weeks after his first message the work was resumed. Then he had other messages for them in the seventh and ninth months of the same year (Hag. ii., 1, 10, 20). The first message came to Zechariah in the eighth month of the same year (Zech. i., 1), and on the night of the twenty-fourth day of the eleventh month he receives a series of seven or eight visions which are recorded in chapter i., 7, to vi., 15. Our lesson is the fourth of these visions, the first three teaching that the hosts of heaven act on behalf of God's people; that for every destroyer there is a repairer and that God having chapter. is a repairer, and that God, having chosen Jerusalem, will surely perform all His pleas-

ure concerning her.
1. "And he showed me Joshua, the high priest, standing before the angel of the Lord, and satan standing at his right hand Lord, and satan standing at his right hand to resist him." A prophet represents Go i to the people, while a priest represents the people before God. This high priest represents the nation of Israel as appearing before God for a bleasing, and the great adversary is there also to prevent this blessing if he possibly can. I suppose that no individual or nation ever came to God without knowing something of the resistance of the adversary.

sary.

2. "And the Lord said unto satan: The Lord rebuke thee, O satan; even the Lord that hath chosen Jerusalem rebuke thee. Is not this a brand plucked out of the fire?" See chapter ii., 12; Ps. exxxii., 13. God had chosen Israel and Jerusalem, and that settled it. Ananias thought that Saul of Tarsus was too desperately wicked to expect anything good from, but God's "Go thy anything good from, but God's "Go thy way, for he is a chosen vassel unto Me," settled all that (Acts ix., 15). God knows his instruments before He chooses them, and is prepared to cleanse and qualify for

and is prepared to cleanse and qualify for His service at any cost.

3. "Now Joshua was clothed with filthy garments and stood before the angel." Here is the ground of satan's resistance. Israel could not deny her filthy garments; no more can we. We must cry out with Isaiab, "Woe is me, for I am a man of unclean like" Here is a destrict the like of the same of the Isaiab, "Woe is me, for I am a man of un-clean lips," (Isa. vi., 5), and with Job, "I ab-hor myseif" (Job xiii., 6), for "all our right-eousnesses four very best things) are as filthy rags" (Isa. lxiv., 6). Every mouth must be stopped and all the world plead "gullty" before God "Rom. iii., 19. 4. "Take away the filthy garments from him, And unto him He said, Behold, I have caused thine injustive to pass from

have caused thine iniquity to pass from thee, and I will clothe thee with change of raiment." Thus He will yet remove the in-iquity of that land and of that people in one day (verse 9), and they shall be all righteous (lsa, lx., 21). Taus He now forgives sins and says to every true penitent who confesses all and hides nothing, "Son, daughter, thy sins are forgiven thee" (Math. ix., 2, 22). All our efforts at goodness are like Adam and Exe's fig. leaf approximately and the state of the same second with the same second second with the same second second with the same second and Eve's fig leaf aprons compared with the garments of light which they lost. But the Lord God provides garments of salvation, and we have only to drop our fig leaf aprons. cast aside all our own righteousness and gladly accept God's provision, and then sing Iss. lxi., 10,

5. "So they set a fair miter upon his head and clothed him with garments, and the angel of the Lord stood by." The miter was the linen headdress worn by the priest, the most conspicuous part of which was the the most conspicuous part of which was the golden plate or crown, upon which was inscribed, "Holiness Unto the Lord" (Ex. xxvii., 36-38). In the days of Israel's restoration and salvation Jesus, their king, will be "A Priest Upon His Throne" (chapter vi., 13), a priest king after the order of Melchizedec. The church will reign with Him as priests and kings, for such are we even now by faith in Him (Rev. v., 9, 10; i., 6).

6, 7. "And the angel of the Lord protested ius, saying, Thus saith the Lord of Hosts, If thou wilt walk in My ways, if thou wilt keep My charge." Salva from beginning to end is of the Lord. alone is the author and the finisher, and we are the recipients But being plucked from the burning and cleansed and separated unto Israel is to walk with Him and show forth His power and glory. So with the be-liever. He is saved not simply to escape the wrath of God and reach heaven at death, but to abide here in a mortal body amid conflict and trial as long as it please the Lord, showing forth the life of Jesus in His mortal fless (II Cor. iv.; 10, 11). This is to the natural man impossible; but what Christ has done in a mortal body He can surely do again, and one of the Christian's mottoes is, "Not I, but Christ, wao liveta in me" (Gal,

Hear, now, O Joshua, the high Behold I will bring torth My servant, The Branch." While the words of the Book have to do with the time when the words were to do with the time when the words were spoken, there is always a looking forward to the grand consummation when Jesus shall come in power and glory for the complete overthrow of all enemies and the permanent establishment of His kindom on the earth. In connection with His name, The Brance, I hope you will look up chapters vi., 12; Isa. iv., 2; Jer. xxiil., 5; xxxiii., 15. Here He is the servant fully seen in Mark's Gospel; in Jer. xxiii., 5, He is the King of Matthew's Gospel; in Zech. vi., He is the man of Luke's Gospel, while in Isa. iv., 2, He is the beauty and glory of John's Gospei. He is alpha and omega, the altogether lovely one, in whom dwelleth all the fullness of the Godhead

bodily.

9. "For behold the stone that I have stone shall be laid before Joshus; upon one stone shall be seven eyes." He is the stone of Israel, de-spised by the builders and rejected, and yet to be head cornerstone. He is the stone cut out without hands who shall break in pieces all kingdoms and fill the earth with His glory (Gen. xlix., 24: Ps. xxviii., 2; Isa. vii., 14; xxviii., 16. I Pet. ii., 6-8; Math. xxi., 42: Dan. ii., 44, 45). The seven eyes suggests omniscience, as the seven horns and eyes of Rev. v., 6, suggests both omnipo-tence and omniscience. The engraving sugtence and omniscience. The engraving sug-gests the righteousness of the law graven by God upon tables of stone, and which was fulfilled in Him and shall be in Israel when

their iniquity shall be taken away
10. "In that day, saith the Lord of
Hosts, shall ye call every man his neighbor under the vine and under the fig tree."
In I Kings iv., 25, this language describes the peace and prosperity of the kingdom under Solomon. Here and in Mic. iv., 4, it describes the tranquil prosperity and millennial blesse-iness of the coming kingdom under a greater man than Solomon, of the increase of whose government and peace there shall be no end upon the throne of David and upon his kingdom, to order it and to establish it with judgment and with justice, from henceforth even forever. The seal of the Lord of Hosts will perform this (lea. ix., 7).—Lesson Helper.

A "REGULAR" surgeon writing in a gilt-edged journal of surgery maintains the utility of caustic pastes of arsenic or zinc for treating cancerous tumors, and even prefers them to the knife, which calls forth from the Medical Record this comment: "We are brought by Dr. Robinson tack to the treatment of our fathers, and, we may add, of many successful quacks." Query: Is a quack one who holds fast to that which is good while others chase after false gods?

GORDON MCKAY, of Boston, allows his divorced wife \$25,000 a year, and the income will not fall from her if she marries again.



The accordion pleat is obsolete.

The turndown collar gains favor. Every day something new develops in styles.

Jeweled pins for the hair take on many fanciful forms. Red, translucent enamel is one of the

newest things in the jeweling art. Female stenographers are to serve the parliaments of Norway and Sweden.

Mrs. Ann Scully has been elected Justice of the Peace at Buffalo, Wyoming. If one's complexion is not of the best

it is worth while studying one's hat Queen Margherita of Italy has a won-

derful collection of laces, dating back 1000 years B. C. It is whispered that the Greek knot, with its ribbon about it, is only the forerunner of the old fashioned chignon or

waterfall. A daughter of the late Benson J. Lossing is a skillful artist; she has illustrated several poems with pen and ink

There are about one hundred and thirty duly qualified female medical practitioners in the United Kingdom of

Great Britain. Mrs. Levi P. Morton has been as frequently interviewed as any lady in the land, and she is always affable and courteous upon such occasions.

At Lexington, Miss., the postoffice and telegraph office are in charge of a woman; the chief express agent is a woman, and her two assistants are women.

In Boston they are getting to call afternoon teas "smoke talks," because the hostess usually has incense burning in a little oriental incense burner.

The faint, sweet odor of the violet is in Mrs. James Brown Potter's sepiabrown hair, it is in her eyebrows, about her pretty hands, it clings to her handkerchief and to the stiff, white feathers of her fan. The annual report of the Society for

the Protection of Birds of Great Britain states that the English goldfinch is threatened with extinction because of the present demand for its feathers for "murlerous millinery."

Mrs. A. S. Oakley, of Newburg, N. Y., owns the village street roller and sprinkler business of that town. She has conducted it for seventeen years. Mrs. Oakley superintends the work herself and does her own collecting.

Katherine E. Conway, recently appointed one of the Prison Commissioners of Massachusetts, is one of the editors of the Boston Pilot. She is a small woman with dark complexion, eyes and hair, and is very animated in conversa-

A gold medal was given in Vienna last year to a woman for her work for orphans and humanitarian services in general. The presentation was a formal public ceremony in the name of the city. The medal has twice before gone to a woman.

Of course, diamonds hold their own as leaders. A diamond spray of marguerites and lilies of the valley is a late surprise. The stems are of gold, while the petals of blossoms are woven with small diamonds, the centers being large

brilliant stones. The design and workmanship of jewel ornaments are more beautiful than ever. In some designs filigree work like filmy lace with exquisite tracery covers a burnished gold surface. Sometimes tiny diamonds scintillate from the delicate

mingling lines. Rev. Ellen Rankle, the first woman in Ohio, if not in the United States, to perform the marriage service, was herself married a few days ago, the ceremony having been performed by Rev. Mattie Mummaw. Both women belong to the United Brethren Church.

Mrs. S. M. Blakely has been admitted to a seat in the Real Estate Exchange of New York City. Mrs. Blakely took up the business, which had been left in a very complicated position by her husband's death, less than a year ago, and by earnest study and hard work is becoming very successful.

Pearls and emeralds are profusely used in lace pins, rings, hat pins, or bair ornaments. Pearls are especially popular. Opals and turquoises are shown in many fashionable rings. Necklaces of pearls and rubies are much desired. Bracelets are narrow, with precious stones set at intervals around the band.

The ordinary "gossamer" is the ugliest and most unbecoming of woman's garments. Knowing this, some pretty girls use instead long cloaks, which they have made for them, or made themselves of the pretty waterproof goods that come in all sorts of plaids, made to cover the entire gown, and finished with a jaunty cape.

The sweeping changes in the shape of hats and bonnets have brought about a new style of wearing the hair, termed "the bun"-a very descriptive name for the big round knot of hair which is soon to be the fashion. It is worn low, though not so low as the Langtry knot, and demands a larger amount of bair than the majority of women possess.

There has been a decided stand against wearing crape for some years past, but the Princess of Wales gave it the coup de grace by dispensing with it during her mourning for the late Duke of Clarence. Now there is a further protest. against the heavy crape worn by widows, and doubtless before another year has come and gone the modification in this direction will be very perceptible.