THE MATTER STILL UNDER CONSIDERATION.

What Expert Financiers Have to Say Upon the Subject-Pressdent Warner of the Bimetallic League Declares that an Elastic Policy Such as Secretary Carlisle Suggests is an Impossibility-A General Currency Discussion.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.-Ex-Representative Warner of Ohio, president of the Bimetallic league, addressed the house banking and currency committee yesterday on the currency, going into the principles of the entire currency question. He urged that an elastic currency, such as Secretary Carlisle suggests, was an impossibility, and that prices rose as fast as currency increased. Mr. Warner said the history of the world proved that the gold standard could not be maintained by giving to the banks the power of expanding the currency. He was amazed that this proposition should be made in this enlightened age, in the face of the financial experiences of the world.

A long discussion arose between General Warner and Mr. Sperry over a question by the latter as to the effect that an increase of the circulation would have upon the price of labor. Mr. Sperry called attention to a statement by the treasury department showing that the circulation in 1873 had been \$771,000,000, whereas, in 1893 it was over \$2,200,-600,000, and asked him how how he reconciled the facts with the decrease in wages. Mr. Warner replied challenging the treasurer's report of the gold in circulation at the present time which he said was \$200,000,000 beyond the facts, and by referring to the increase of population and wealth. Mr. Sperry did not consider the reply as adequate and intimated that if Mr. Warner's theory had nothing more to stand on, it must fall.

Enoch Platt, president of the Baltimore clearing house, was next heard. He said with regard to the Baltimore plan that it embodied his views. Speaking of the fifth section of the Carlisle bill, providing for a guaranthe fund, he said it would be safe if the strong banks could be got into it, which he considered doubtful.

The hearing was resumed in the afternoon with A. L. Ripley, vice president of the National Hide and Leather bank of Boston on the stand. He characterized the scheme of issuing demand notes redeemable in gold as thoroughly vicious.

Colonel Jackson of Jackson & Curtis, brokers, of Boston, followed Mr. Ripley. He urged a provision in any bill that might be supported by the secretary to begin in January, 1895, to cancel \$4,000,000 worth of United States notes each month until the entire outstanding amount should be disposed of and to sell bonds if necessary to accomplish this result.

To pass the Carlisle bill without any addition would, he thought, fall far short of restoring the confidence of the world.

Will Report the Carlisle Bill.

Washington, Dec. 17.—The Democratic members of the banking and currency committee held an executive meeting immediately after the adjournment of the regular hearing, and after an hour's discussion decided to report the Carlisle bill without

It is understood that Representative Bland has given up all hope of getting his free coinage bill out of his committee, and has determined to offer his bill as an amendment to the Carlisle bill in the house. If it is declared not to be germane, he will appeal from the decision, giving the house an opportunity to vote on the

HER LOVE HAS COOLED.

Mrs. Brandt, Who Eloped With Preacher Hancy, Leaves Him in Anger.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17 .- A morning paper says that the Rev. Conrad Haney of the Lake Avenue church, who deserted his wife and children and fled with Mrs. George W. Brandt, has in turn been deserted by the woman, the pair separating in Cincinnati after a stormy interview between the guilty couple and a Mr. Huttig of

returned to Chicago last Thursday night for a final leave taking of her children and last night left the city alone. She was accompanied to the train by Mr. Brandt, who purchased her a ticket to an Eastern seaport, from where, it is said, she will take a steamer to Europe. Those who saw the parting say it was a tearless one."

Where Mr. Haney has gone is beyoud the knowledge of his friends in

MADELINE POLLARD.

Seeks Employment as a Child's Nurse,

but Falls-No One Will Have Her. NEW YORK, Dec. 17.-A Boston lady a few weeks ago advertised for a French maid to take charge of her child and accompany her abroad. Among those who answered the advertisement was Miss Madeline Pollard, who achieved notoriety by suing Congressman Breckinridge of Kentucky, for breach of promise. Referring to the matter Miss Pollard said las', night: "I can't see anything wrong in answering the advertisement. I don't know who got the letter. I thought that was an opportunity for my doing something, but I never received a reply. I have answered a number of advertisements in the hope of securing employment, but everyone has been a failure."

CAPT. CREEDEN REINSTATED.

The New York Police Board Revokes Its Suspension.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.-When the police commissioners met to-day two action against the Socialist members resolutions were offered by Commis- who refused to rise and cheer for the sioner Murray, one providing for the release from suspension of Captain Creeden and the other called for a conference between the police board and Chairman Lexow of the senate committee concerning Creeden's case and other matters. Commissioner Sheehan cast the only vote against the first resolution, the second being carried unanimously.

LO HAS HIS TROUBLES.

The Hot Winds and Absence of Moisture Lessen His Crops.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17. - Many of the Indians, the agents report, encouraged by fair spring weather, made preparations for large crops, but the hot winds and drouth caused small harvests and on some reservations total failure of the crops.

At the Crow Creek and Lower Brule agency in South Dakota, not a bushel of grain was harvested nor any vegetables gathered. The old brutal method of slaughtering beef cattle for issue has been abandoned and the construction of the new slaughter house is considered of great importance. Among the Crow Creeks the customary weekly dances have been stopped and dancing allowed only twice a month with an enforced abandonment of exciting speeches and the custom of throwing away property during the dancing. For the first time in their history the Crows are supplying the beef cattle for the ration issue. The disaffected element of the Lower Brules who have been living south of White river on the Rosebud reservation have, with the exception of ten families, gone on their reservation and are fast becoming settled. The handling of these Indians, who are enrolled at the Lower Brule agency and draw rations there, has been a difficult undertaking owing to the opposition among the Indians and some of the whites.

Whole fields of grain were destroyed by the gophers at the Devil's Lake agency, Fort Trotten, N. D., and this is held largely responsible for the great misfortune of the Indians during the year. These Indians are poor and the loss of a horse or ox means the abandonment of a farm. Sharp disciplinary treatment has stopped the heretofore frequent unauthorized killing of stock and horned stock is rapidly increasing.

Drouths and blighting hot winds have made the Standing Rock agency unadapted to agriculture, and this year many crops were total failures. This uncertainty of raising crops has made stock raising the leading industry, and in this considerable progress has been made. The Indians at the Forest City

agency, S. D., with the exception of the settlement of 950 at Cherry creek, favor taking allotments in severalty. The Indians on the Uintah and Ouray reservation in Utah are still far from the high road to prosperity and civilization, according to the annual report of Major Frandlett, the agent. They look upon efforts made in their behalf with distrust, and as endangering their own rights in the reservation. They are slow to appreciate school privileges, and cling to the idea that sending children to school is a favor conferred on the agent. The Uintahs have doubled their farming acreage and have evinced great interest in crop cultivation. The Uncomphagres have given little encouragement or assistance to farming.

The allotments in severalty of the lands of the Coeur d'Alene Indians, who were using valuable lands for mere grazing purposes, is related by Captain Budd of the Colville agency in Washington. The work of removing the Upper and Middle Spokanes from the vicinity of Spokane Falls has proved a slow, tedious process, necessitating considerable work for the agent during the year.

DUN'S BUSINESS REVIEW.

Pay Rolls for November Show an Increase of Earnings of 15 Per Cent. NEW YORK, Dec. 17.-R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Dun's review is enabled, by the kindness of several thousand manufacturers who have forwarded statements of their pay rolls of November, this year, in 1893 and in 1892, to make a very encouraging comparison of earnings for that month, which shows an increase in total payments of 15.2 per cent over last year, but a decrease of 18.3 per cent in comparison with 1892. A statement of hands employed shows that in the same establishments 10.2 per cent more persons were employed than a year ago, but 8.6 per cent less than 1892. The average of earnings for over 250,000 hands is 4 per cent larger than in 1893, but 13.5 cent per less than in 1892, and this Muscatine, a brother of Mrs. Brandt. statement takes no account of The paper continues: "Mrs. Brandt | hours of work in the months compared, or of the establishments now working at all this year. In some of the industries more hands are at work than in 1892, but in others the decrease is large. Contradictory changes in business are quite in order at this season. Neither the larger orders in some branches nor the depression of prices in others afford a safe indication of the general movement. But the working force does not lessen more than usual for the time of a year and the demand for goods does not seem to diminish, though in some departments it is considerably below the capacity of works in operation and the volume of business transacted is a little larger in comparison with last year than in November.

The speculative markets have advanced a little, through reasons hard to find. Wheat is unchanged in price, although Western receipts are as large as they were last year and Atlantic exports are 831,205 bushels, against 1,029,000 a year ago. Corn is a fraction weaker without any important change in movement though receipts continue remarkably large. The heavy receipts of cotton have broken down the price to \$5.75 in spite of a strong speculative interest looking for some recovery from

the lowest point on record. Suicides in New York city average seven

BERLIN, Dec. 17 .- The Reichstag, by a vote of 168 to 58, adopted the report of the committee which recommended that permission be not granted to the public prosecutor to take

Van Leuven Found Guitty.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Dec. 17 .- After an hour's deliberation the jury in the case against Pension Agent Van Leuven for conspiracy with John Rankin to bribe the Cresco board of examining surgeons returned a verdict of guilty.

A PUGILIST KILLED.

Injuries in the Prize Ring that Result in His Death.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 17.-Andy Bowen, the lightweight champion pugilist of the South, died at 7 o'clock this morning from the effects of the punishment received in his fight with George Lavigne of Sagiraw, Mich., before the Auditorium Athletic club last night. The fight was a most desperate one, in which Lavigne had all the best of it after the first round and made a chopping block out of the game but out-classed Crescent city

In the first round Lavigne slipped to the floor twice in his frantic rushes after the Southerner. He continued to fight on the aggressive and soon demonstrated that he outclassed Bowen, and he gradually cut his opponent down. In the fourth round he had all the best of it. landing several stinging right handers on Bowen's face. The latter was groggy when the gong sounded. The rest freshened him, but he continued to be the receiver general of the punishment, and in the seventh round Lavigne landed heavily, cutting a gash over Bowen's eye. In the ninth round Bowen had bellows to mend while Lavigne was fresh and full of

After this Lavigne made a punching bag out of Bowen, knocking him all over the ring. In the fifteenth he went down from a heavy right hander on the jaw and was again saved by the gong. In the seventeenth he was knocked down again and was badly punished. He was game, however, and came back again on the call of time. It was apparent that the end was near, as Bowen had received such a severe smashing by right handers over the heart that he was weakened and groggy. He walked mechanically towards his strong, young adversary. Lavigne opened with a left jab on the neck and, though the blow was not a particularly hard one, it brought a look of anguish to the face of the thoroughly beaten little man. His mouth was partly open, while his eyes wore a wild, frightened look. His cheeks were bruised and swollen and his lips were puffed out. The ent over the left eye was the only color in his pallid face. His breath was coming in short gasps and after breathing for a moment, he would catch his

breath. With wonderful gameness he would not flinch from the shower of blows rained on him by Lavinge, and although his strength was gone, he tried bravely to fight back every time the visitor was close enough. Lavinge would dodge the blows thus attempted or let them land harmlessly on him. He was landing on the local man at will, and Bowen staggered to the ropes at the onslaught of his powerful foe. While there in a helpless condition and trying to clinch, Lavinge planted his left over the heart, and crossing savagely with his right, landed a terrible blow on the angle of the jaw. Bowen fell back like a felled tree and his head struck the floor heavily. Lavinge walked to his corner, while Referee Duffy counted the ten seconds.

The beaten man was picked up limp and to all appearances lifeless, by his handlers and carried to his dressing room. He remained unconscious from the time he received the blow and was conveyed from his dressing room at the club to his home on Thalia street near Magazine.

The scene at the house this morning was a most pathetic one. Dr. Ed. Martin was called in at an early hour and did all that human skill could the balance, but to no avail. The mother of the pugilist, when he was carried the house, predicted that he would never recover, while his young wife grew hysterical in her agony. They sat beside the unconscious man and wept and prayed as only women can, but of no avail. His eyes had looked on them for the last time and he never opened his lips.

THE YELLOW EAGLES.

The Gold Reserve is Being Depleted at a Very I apid Rate.

Washington. Dec. 17. - The gold reserve yesterday took another downward plunge by the withdrawal of \$4,875,000, leaving the net reserve at the close of business \$96,341,834, or 33,658,116 below the \$100,000,000 limit. Of this amount withdrawn, \$4,550,000 went from the sub-treasury at New York and \$325,000 from Boston.

Mr. Harrison Will Not Run Again. BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 17 .-- Colonel D. S. Alexander, who was United States district attorney for Northern New York under President Harrison. returned from the West yesterday. He stopped for two days in Indianapolis and spent some time with ex-President Harrison. He said that General Harrison assured him that under no circumstances would be be a candidate for the presidency again.

Cook Outlaws Safe in Prison. DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 17 .- United States Marshal Crump of Arkansas and deputies arrived last night with the thirty-two Federal prisoners from Arkansas and the Indian territory who were recently sentenced to various long terms in the Detroit house of correction. Three of the prisoners are ex-members of the Cook gang.

l'awabrokers Defrauded.

Sr. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 17.-The man known as J. M. Black of Atchison, Kas., who defrauded Kansas City pawnbrokers with a duplicated watch, worked the same trick on a number of St. Joseph pawnbrokers, secured several hundred dollars and then disappeared.

All Leleased.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 17 .- This afternoon all the participants in the Bowen-Lavigne fight were released on bail, after they had spent some hours in jail.

A Denver Millionaire at Rest. DENVER, Col., Dec. 17. - Dr. Occar Cass, a millionaire, died yesterday, aged 71 years.

The lowest order of animal life is found in the microscopic jellyfish. It is simply a minute drop of gelatinous

RELIGION OF JESUS.

IT IS LIGHTING UP DARKEST INDIA.

Hindoolsm Going Down Before the Truths of the Humble Nazarene-Dr. Talmage Praises the Self Sacrifice of Christ's Missionaries.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 16.-Rev. Dr Talmage to-day delivered the third of his series of 'round the world sermons through the press, the subject being the "Burning of the Dead," and the text: "They have hands but they handle not, feet have they but they walk not, neither speak they through their throat. They that make them are like unto them." Psalm 115:vii-viii.

The life of the missionary is a luxurious and indolent life; Hindooism is a life that ought not to be interfered with; Christianity is guilty of an impertinence when it invades heathendom; you must put in the same line of reverence Brahma, Buddha, Mohammed and Christ. To refute these slanders and blasphemies now so prevalent, and to spread out before the Christian world the contrast between dia could such a carnival have ocidolatrous and Christian countries, I preach this third sermon in my "round the world" series. In this discourse I take you to the

very headquarters of heathendom, to the very capital of Hindooism: for what Mecca is to the Mohammedan, and what Jerusalem is to the Christian, Benares, India, is to the Hindoo. We arrived there in the evening, and the next morning we started out early, among other things to see the burning of the dead. We saw it, cremation not as many good people in America and England are now advocating it, namely, the burning of the dead in clean, and orderly, and refined crematory, the hot furnace soon reducing the human form to a powder to be carefully preserved in an urn; but cremation as the Hindoos practice it. We | tainly have their mission than has the got into a boat and were rowed down | monkey. But it implies a low form of posite to where five dead bodies lay, | iery of the human race is lifted into four of them women wrapped in red worship. In one of the cities for the garments, and a man wrapped in first time in my life I had an opporand watched. High piles of wood were on the bank, and this wood is carefully weighed on large scales, ac cording as the friends of the deceased can afford to pay for it. In many cases only a few sticks can be afforded- more of those ashes upon his arms and the dead body is burned only a and legs. He understood and spoke little, and then thrown into the Ganges. English. I said to him, "How long if any man has any encouragement to But where the relatives of the de- have you been seated here?" He re- utter, let him utter them. What we wood in pieces four or five feet long is purchased. Two or three layers of stroy?" He said, "No: they only sticks are then put on the ground to receive the dead form. Small pieces of sandalwood are inserted to produce fragrance. The deceased is lifted from the resting place and put upon this wood. Then the cover is removed from the face of the corpse and it is bathed with water of the Ganges. Then several more layers of wood are put upon the body, and other sticks after death we go into birds or animals are placed on both sides of it, but the head and feet are left exposed. Then a quantity of grease sufficient to make everything inflammable is put on the wood, and into the mouth of the dead. Then one of the rich men in Benares, his fortune made in this way, furnishes do to save the life that hung the fire, and, after the priest has mumbled a few words, the eldest son walks three times around the sacred pile, and then applies the torch, and the fire blazes up, and in a short time the body has become the ashes which

relatives throw into the Ganges. Benares is imposing in the distance as you look at it from the other side of the Ganges. The forty-seven ghats, or flights of stone steps, reaching from the water's edge to the buildings high up on the banks, mark a place for the ascent and descent of the sublimities. The eye is lost in the bewilderment of tombs, shrines, minarets, palaces and temples. It is the glorification of steps, the triumph of stairways. But looked t close by, the temples, though large aand expensive, are anything but attractive. The seeming gold in many cases turns out to be brass. The precious stones in the wall turn out to be paint. The marble is stucco. The slippery and disgusting steps lead you to images of horrible visage, and the flowers put upon the altar have their fragrance submerged by that which is

the opposite to aromatics. After you have seen the ghats, the two great things in Benares that you dolence and luxury. That is a falsemust see are the Golden and Monkey temples. About the vast Golden temple there is not as much gold as would make an English sovereign. The air itself is asphyxiated. Here we see men making gods out of mud and then putting their hands together in worship of that which themselves have made. Sacred cows walk up and down the ing from England into one of the mistemple. Here stood a Fakir with a until they looked like serpents wind-

ing in and around the palm. We took a carriage and went still further on to see the Monkey temple, so called because in and around the building monkeys abound and are kept as sacred. All evolutionists should the luxury in which the missionvisit this temple devoted to the family aries of India were living. Americans Monkey temple to take off our shoes hickory or pine in America, and rich because of the sacredness of the place, fruits as cheap as plain apples. They but a small contribution placed in the find here missionaries sleeping under hands of an attendant resulted in a punkas, these fans swung day and a very interesting Introductory Sketch. permission to enter with our shoes on. night by coolies, and forget that four This number is also published with No. As the golden temple is dedicated to cents a day is good wages here, and (Hawthorne's Tales of the White Hills, Siva, the poison god, this Monkey the man finds himself. Four cents a and Sketches) in linen covers at 40 temple is dedicated to Siva's wife, a day for a coachman; a missionary can cents. deitess, that must be propitiated, or afford to ride. There have been misshe will disease, and blast, and de- sionaries who have come to these hot

of scold, and slap, and termagancy. She is supposed to be a supernatural Xantippe, hence to her are brought flowers and rice, and here and therethe flowers are spattered with the blood of goats slain in sacrifice.

As we walk to-day through this Mon

key temple we must not hit, or tease,

or hurt one of them. Two Englishmen years ago lost their lives by the maltreatment of a monkey. Passing along one of these Indian streets, a monkey did not soon enough get out of the way and one of these Englishmen struck it with his cane. Immediately the people and the priests gathered ound these strangers, and the public wrath increased until the two Englishmen were pounded to death for having struck a monkey. No land in all the world so reveres the monkey as India, as no other land has a temple called after it. One of the rajahs of India spent 100,000 rupees in the marriage of two monkeys. A nuptial procession was formed in which moved camels, elephants, tigers, cattle and palanquins of richly dressed people. Bands of music sounded the wedding march. Dancing parties kept the night sleepless. It was twelve days before the monkey and monkeyess were free from their round of gav attentions. In no place but Incurred. But, after all, while we can not approve of the monkey temple, the monkey is sacred to hilarity. I defy any one to watch a Monkey one minute without laughter. Why was this creature made? For the world's amusement. The mission of some animals is left doubtful and we can not see the use of this or that quadruped, or this or that insect, but the mission of the ape is certain; all around the world it entertains. Whether scated at the top of this temple in India, or cutting up its antics on the top of a hand organ, it stirs the sense of the ludicrous; tickles the diaphragm into cachinnation; topples gravity into play, and accomplishes that for which it was created. The eagle, and the lion, and the gazelle, and the robin no more certhe river Ganges until we came op- Hindooism when this embodied mimwhite. Our boat fastened, we waited tunity of talking with a Fakir, or a Hindoo who has renounced the world and lives on alms. He sat under a rough covering on a platform of brick. He was covered with the ashes of the dead, and was at the time rubbing ceased are well to do, an abundance of plied, "Fifteen years," "Have those idols which I see power to help or derepresent God. There is but one God." Question-When people die where do they go to?

Answer-That depends upon what they have been doing. If they have been doing good, to heaven; if they have been doing evil, to hell.

Question-But do you not believe in the transmigration of souls, and that of some sort.

Answer-Yes; the last creature a man is thinking of while dying is the one into which he will go. If he is thinking of a bird he will go into a bird; and if he is thinking of a cow he will go into a cow.

Question-I thought you said that at death the soul goes to heaven or hell? Answer-He goes there by a gradual process. It may take him years and

Question-Can any one become a Hindoo? Could I become a Hindoo?

Answer-Yes, you could.

Question-How could I become a

Answer-By doing as the Hindoos

But as I looked upon the poor, filthy wretch, bedaubing himself with the ashes of the dead, I thought the last thing on earth I would want to become would be a Hindoo. I expressed to a missionary who overheard the conversation between the Fakir and myself my amazement at some of the doctrines the Fakir announced. The missionary said: "The Fakirs are very accommodating, and supposing you to be a friend of Christianity, he announced the theory of one God, and that of rewards and punishments."

And now as to the industrious

malignment of missionaries: It has

been said by some travelers after their

return to America or England that the

hood that I would say is as high as The total distance by wire, out and heaven if it did not go down in the op- return, is 18,000 miles. posite direction. When strangers come into these tropical climates, the missionaries do their best to entertain them, making sacrifices for that pur- and Prince Gargarine. It is an anipose. In the city of Benares a missionary told me that a gentleman comsion stations of India, the missionaries right arm uplifted, and for so long a banded together to entertain him. time that he could not take it down. Among other things, they had a ham and the nails of the hand had grown boiled, prepared and beautifully decorated, and the same ham was passed around from house to house as this at Quatre Bras, June 16, 1815, and had stranger appeared, and in other respects a conspiracy of kindness was effected. The visitor went back to England and wrote and spoke of from which their ancestors came, and Englishmen come to these These monkeys chatter and wink, and tropical regions and find a missionary climb, and look wise, and look silly, living under palms and with different and have full possession of the place. styles of fruits on his table, and forget We were asked at the entrance of the that palms are here as cheap as stroy. For centuries this spitfire has slimates resolving to live as the na- states and territories have given been worshiped. She is the goddess tives live, and one or two years have women some form of suffrage.

finished their work, their chief use on missionary ground being that of furnishing for a large funeral the chief object of interest. So far from living in idleness, no men on earth work so hard as the missionaries now in the foreign field. Against fearful odds, and with three millions of Christians opposed to two hundred and fifty millions of Hindoos, Mohammedans and other false religions, these missionaries are trying to take India for God. Let the good people of America, and England, and Scotland, and of all Christendom add 99% per cent to their appreciation of the fidelity and consecration of foreign missionaries. Far away from home. in an exhausting climate, and compelled to send their children to England, Scotland or America so as to escape the corrupt conversation and behavior of the natives, these men and women of God toil on until they drop into their graves. But they will get their chief appreciation when their work is over and the day is won, as it will be won. No place in heaven will be too good for them. Some of the ministers at home who live on salaries of \$4,000 or \$5,000 a year, preaching the gaspel of him who had not where to lay his head, will enter heaven and be welcomed, and while looking for a place to sit down, they will be told: "Yonder in that lower line of thrones you will take your places. Not on the thrones nearest the king; they are reserved for the missionaries!"

Meanwhile let all Christendom be thrilled with gladness. About 25,000 converts in Incia every year under the Methodist missions, and about 25,000 converts under the Baptist missions, and about 75,000 converts under all missions every year. But more than that, Christianity is undermining heathenism, and not a city, or town, or neighborhood of India, but directly, or indirectly, feels the influence; and the day speeds on when Hindooism will go down with a crash. There are whole villages which have given up their gods, and where not an idol is left. The serfdom of womanhood in many places is being unloosened, and the 'ron grip of caste is being relaxed. Human sacrifices have ceased, and the last spark of the funeral pyre on which the widow must leap has been extinguished, and the juggernaut, stopped, now stands as a curiosity for travelers to look at. All India will be taken for Christ. If any one has any disheartenments let him keep them as his own private property; he is welcome to all of them. But want in the church and the world is less croaking owls of the night and more morning larks with spread wing ready to meet the advancing day. Fold up Naomi and Windham, and give us Ariel or Mount Pisgah, or Coronation. I had the joy of preaching in many of the cities of India, and seeing the dusky faces of the natives illuminated with heavenly anticipations. In Calcutta while the congregation were yet seated I took my departure for a railroad train. I preached by the watch up to the last minute. A swift earriage brought me to the station not more than half a minute before starting. I came nearer to missing the train than I hope any one of us will come to missing heaven.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

Tea drinking is rapidly becoming a

vice among British workingmen. Charged with drunkenness 338 times before a single police judge is the record of one Liverpool woman.

Tank cars are now being used for the transportation of wine in bulk by the Paris-Lyons-Meditor anean mit-

Half a pound of dried currants, in lieu of oats, is said to be fed to the sultan's horses in Egypt, and this is claimed to be the secret of the animals' great endurance.

Berlin naturalists are interested over the arrival in the Zoological garden of the three Damara ostriches from South Africa, a species said to have never before been seen in

Stations where bievelists in trouble may find help and tools air pumps, liquid and solid rubber for their pneumatic tires, and springs for their saddles have been set up by the Touring club of France.

The sending of a message and reply between Manchester, England, missionaries are living a life full of in- and Victoria, British Columbia, recently, occupied only ninety seconds-

A white panther from the Pamirs has been presented to the Jardin des Plantes by the governor of Turkestan mal which has never been seen in any zoological collection of Western

On the field of Waterloo a topaz seal set in gold was recently found. bearing the arms and motto of Viscount Barrington. It belonged to Ensign Barrington, who was killed lain undiscovered for eighty years.

Messrs, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., of Boston, New York, and Chicago, will publish during December a valuable addition to the Riverside Literature Series. This is (No. 69) Nathaniel Hawthorne's "The Old Manse and A Few Mosses' (Paper, 15 cents). This book contains four sketches from "Mosses from an Cld Manse": Drowne's Wooden Image: Feathertop: A Moral ized Legend; and The Old Apple-Dealer

In the United States twenty-eight