

# South-Jersey Republican

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HAMMONTON, N. J., APRIL 11, 1891.

NO. 15

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### THE WEEKLY SCHOOL REPORT.

W. B. MATTHEWS, Principal.

Week ending April 8, 1891.

The following pupils received an average of 90 in deportment, and 80 or above in recitations, and were regular in attendance, thereby entitling them to enrollment in this

#### ROLL OF HONOR.

##### HIGH SCHOOL.

Miss Carrie E. Alden, Teacher.  
Bertie Jackson; Harry Treat  
Mark Pressey; Horatio Hooper  
Edgar Cloud; Mabel Elvins  
Horace Stuart; Johnnie Hoyt  
Lella Perry; George Scullin  
Grace Whitmore; Chas. Bradbury  
Will Hoyt; Russell Treat  
Laura Baker; Albert Settle  
Elsie Anderson; Percy Whiffen  
Nine Monfort; Chas. O. Jacobs  
Ida Blythe; Marie Settle  
Gertrude Smith; Bertha Matthews  
Maud Leonard; Lawrence Knight  
Hurlburt Tomlin; Ida French  
John French; Cornelia O'Neill  
Will Froid; Edith Anderson  
Howard White; William Cloud  
Frank Brown; Chas. Campanella  
Kirk Blythe; Robert Miller  
Blanche Jones; Lizzie Laver  
Rebecca Mack; Cora Wilde  
Lathrop Mack; Emma Jones

##### GRAMMAR.

Miss Clara Cavilleer, Teacher.  
Frank Tomlin; Charlie Dikes  
Harry Rutherford; May Simons  
Anna Holland; Sara Brice  
Wilbur Adams; Maud Row  
Bertie Adams; Eddie Hoffman  
Paul Snow; Eddie Whiffen

##### INTERMEDIATE.

Miss Sara Crowell, Teacher.  
Caroline Mason; Edwin Phayer  
Grace Thayer; Charlie Laver  
Julia Givatt; Julia McHose  
Ora Moore; Lewis Smith  
Edward O'Neill; Parker Treat  
Cora Warner; Vernie Ross  
Howard Bradbury; Morris Simons

##### PRIMARY.

Miss Nellie D. Fogg, Teacher.  
Miss Nellie Tudor, Ass't.  
Katie Anderson; Harvey Horn  
Millie Rundall; Morton Crowell  
Genie Collins; Harry Mathis  
Olive Holland; Joseph Bowker  
Mary Winchlip; DeWitt Morris  
Mary Laver; Sam Mack  
Lizzie Rutenach; Harry Mack  
Lena Warner; Frank Crema  
Jennie Garner; Elmer Horn  
Helen Winchlip; George Dikes  
Cora Crowell; Oscar Elum  
Florence Howe; Danute Ballard  
Rosie Mason; Clarence B. owing  
Dora Crema; Malcolm Hay  
Rosie Rood; Bert Spaulding  
Bertha Sooy; Ralph Hay  
Edith Simons; Frank Spaulding  
Helen Miller; Henry Laver  
Jessie Rogers; Eddie Jones  
Nettie Rood; Bertie Warner  
Lucy Garner; Ernest Jackson  
Edith Garner; Hugh Davies

##### LAKE SCHOOL.

Miss Hattie A. Smith, Teacher.  
Elsie Cloud; Lottie Cloud  
Willie French; Joshua Brown  
George Myers; Edward Roberts  
Johnnie Tell; Hickman Cloud  
Frederic Brown; Joel Myers  
Della Nicolai; Edwin Myers  
Tony Pinto; George Pinto  
Lena Mott; George Pinto  
Alice Cloud; Joe Pinto  
Lewie Pinto

##### MAIN ROAD.

Miss Grace U. North, Teacher.  
Olie Adams; Chas. Logan  
Pearl Adams; Evie Eannum  
Geo. Parkhurst; Amelia Eposito  
Chas. Slack; Mary San Tonio  
Frank Jewison; Grace Alletto  
Mary Keyser

##### MIDDLE ROAD.

Miss Minnie B. Newcomb, Teacher.  
No Report.

##### MAGNOLIA.

P. Chadwick, Teacher.  
Chris Helser; Tom Greenwood  
Janie Seely; Sam Greenwood  
Henry Seely; George Shaw

##### COLUMBIA.

[School discontinued.]

##### UNION ROAD.

Miss Bertha Moore, Teacher.  
Eddie O'Neill; Joseph D'Fco  
Angelo Juliano; Geo. Fitting  
Emma Milbi; William Weekerly  
Rosie Refenacht; Matt Capili  
Artie Werner; Basco Capelli  
Charlie Fitting; Mary Puceno  
Chas. Deleo; Antonio Santangillo

##### STATISTICS.

SCHOOLS.	Enrollment	Attendance	Percentage	Drop out	Unseen	Truancy
1 High School.....	41	38	90	30	6	4
2 Grammar Dep't.....	44	35	81	42	14	14
3 Intermediate.....	32	24	75	38	10	10
4 Primary.....	71	64	90	81	6	6
5 Total Central.....	106	81	84	144	26	26
6 Lake School.....	42	31	80	42	12	12
7 Main Road.....	34	33	70	34	14	14
8 Middle Road.....	28	20	71	40	1	1
9 Magnolia.....	35	24	68	35	11	11
10 Columbia.....	35	24	68	35	11	11
11 Union Road.....	35	24	68	35	11	11

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By Education?

By Association?

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## SPECIFICS.

## PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

I believe PISO's Cure for Consumption saved my life. — A. H. DOWELL, Editor Enquirer, Eden-ton, N. C., April 23, 1887.

## PISO

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## PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION



Beecher and Ingersoll.

Mr. Beecher's gone to rest. The way was long for him and on very rough, but he trod his pathway with a buoyant step and far-looking eyes. Great, natural, fairly, beloved, he has gone now; but his works remain. Perhaps Colonel Ingersoll and those who were with him will long remember the following selected incidents:

Colonel Ingersoll was shown one day into the society of Henry Ward Beecher. There were other gentlemen present, all of whom were prominent in the world of letters. A variety of topics were discussed with decided brilliancy, but no allusion was made to religion. The distinguished infidel was of course too polite to introduce the subject himself, but one of the party finally, desiring to see a tilt between Bob and Beecher, made a playful remark about Colonel Ingersoll's idiosyncrasy, as he termed it. The Colonel at once defended his views in his usual apt rhetoric; in fact, he waxed eloquent. He was replied to by several gentlemen in very effective repartees. Contrary to the expectations of all, Mr. Beecher remained an abstracted listener and said not a word. The gentleman who introduced the topic with the hope that Mr. Beecher would answer Colonel Ingersoll, at last remarked: "Mr. Beecher, have you nothing to say on this subject?"

The old man slowly lifted himself from his attitude and replied: "Nothing; in fact, if you will excuse me for changing the conversation, I will say that while you gentlemen were talking my mind was bent on a most deplorable spectacle which I witnessed today."

"Why," said Mr. Beecher, "as I was walking down town today I saw a poor blind man on crutches, slowly and carefully picking his way through a cess-pool of mud in the endeavor to cross the street. He had just reached the middle of the fifth when a big, burly ruffian, himself all bespattered, rushed up to him, jerked the crutches from under the unfortunate man and left him sprawling and helpless in the pool of dirt which had almost engulfed him."

"What a brute!" said the Colonel.

"What a brute he was!" they all echoed.

"Yes," said the old man, rising from his chair and brushing back his long white hair, while his eyes glittered with his old-time fire, as he bent them on Ingersoll and the yes, Colonel Ingersoll, and you—Mr. Beecher, the human soul is lame, but Christianity gives it crutches to enable it to pass the highway of life. It is your teaching that knocks the crutches from under it and leaves it a helpless and rudderless wreck in the slough of despond. If robbing the human soul of its only support on this earth—religion—be your profession, why, ply to your heart's content. It requires an architect to erect a building; an incendiary to reduce it to ashes."

The old man sat down and silence brooded over the scene. Colonel Ingersoll found he had a master in his own power of illustration and said nothing. The company took their hats and parted.

W. A. Merryday, of Palatka, Fla., has an owl that is as tame as his store cat. All day long the "Irishman's parrot" rests on the rafters overhead and the grain-room. The owl has been tame for some time. In the last four months for each other, and it is not an unusual sight for the cat to go off and return with a rat for his owl. In return for the kindness the owl will take its paw and scratch the cat's head, when pussy will purr and rub up against the owl's feathers, both looking perfectly happy all the while.

HENRY VILLARD has a flat scheme for uniting the Twin cities in the bond of electricity generated by the Falls of St. Anthony. If he succeeds the skeptic will no longer doubt that electricity is the miracle-worker of the age.

In Siam you can get good board for 15 cents a week, and this includes washing, the use of two servants to clean errands, tickets to shows, three shaves and all the cigars you can smoke. But the 45 cents a week, ah, there's the rub.

There are people who would a good deal rather be the whistle or the bell on steam engine than to be one of the driving wheels.

It will probably be a long time before you meet a man who is guilty of a fault that you have not committed in heart, if not in practice.

Boys have been ruined because they had to stay home, and not a girl's grudge, when they should have been allowed to go a fishing.

Shore Hair A Tasty Out.

"Queer crazy talk," mused a South Side addresser as he bowed and scraped a stylishly dressed woman out of the big front door of his establishment. "Time was when women gloried in their braided hair, and they were proud of it. Now they don't care a fig for it. Strange, too, that this man should become so virulent just as winter is about to set in, and at a time when most women pile on without disgracing the men folk about the house. But it is the style, and I don't see why dressers should grumble, for every customer means seventy-five cents in our pockets. Now, let me think a moment. Yes, it was Ellen Terry who started the craze. Rose Cleveland, the President's sister, was probably the first to catch the fever, and from that lady the contagion has spread until now nearly every city and town in the country has a large number of well-developed cases. I think the young man or the old is spared. Why, I saw a woman about 48 years old came here and threw herself into one of the chairs like a three-times-a-week shaver. Did she want her hair cut? Well, I should hurry to reply she did. I run the shears around and up and down the back of her cranium until I found some wrinkles back of her ears, and then I stopped. In a modest sort of way I told her of my discovery and recommended a mixture I have for removing the furrows of time. Why, sir, that woman so humiliated that she left orders to have her cranium massaged into a wig and switch, and only yesterday I saw this lady promenading on State street with her hair fastened on with pins, nets, and strings.

"Oh, this epidemic is just grand. Let me give you another funny case over on the West Side. The wife of a wealthy man came home one night with her raven locks wrapped up in a newspaper which she carried under her arm. At the table the servant girl 'piped off' the mistress, and was stricken with the malady. Next day the girl came into a barber's chair and paid forty cents for a Tammany Hall hair cut. Then she was proud. She walked into her basement abode with a reckless hurrah, and got dinner with a masculine dash. When the mistress beheld her cranium shaved she flew into a jealous passion, and just to show the poor girl's heart, she donned her bureau-drawer switches and pompadours, and in this head gear she may be seen almost any day looking daggers at the humble barber shop across the street.

"It's sad, though, when a red-headed girl catches the fever. This young lady is all right with long sunset tresses; but with them off the back of her head looks like a bundle door step rug. Then, when she finds that her hair has been shaved, she looks around her head and ears they are bound to come out and cause comment."

"I predict a great and immediate craze for hair jewelry, wigs, and switches. When the mercury gets down to zero and below zero, and the wind will see these young women coming around here for hirsute blankets and the like. I overheard two doctors talking with an undertaker the other day. One of the medicine men said that he had a good deal of business in the way of burial. He said that the undertaker would result in a large increase in the number of burials, and the undertaker bowed low and divided an apple with his companion."

The moon looks down at night upon the vices of the world, and yet remains as chaste as ever.

When a man is convinced that he owes anything to himself, he is always very anxious to pay it.

If it wasn't for its light nobody would ever find out that the sun has spots on it.

A discouraged man is one of the saddest sights that angels ever have to look at.

A great many people are gloomy because their beloved their joys are belied them.

The man who can't respect himself has only one more step to take to fall into the pit.

More people are becoming more and more nervous because they do not have enough weakness.

The measure of a man's real character is what he would do if he knew it would never be found out.

If some people could look themselves squarely in the face, they would want to have their head cut off.

Nobody wants to keep a runaway horse, and a good horse keeps runaway tempters and think nothing of it.

Sweetness that never shows will do more to smooth your pathway through this vale of tears than considerable money.

To have to hoe the same row over and over every day takes all the poetry out of life, and kills the good angel in many people.

Many of us live so low that we can't see very high, or we wouldn't go about with long faces whenever things don't go to suit us.

Every time the soldier handles his musket in drill it has something to do with the way he will handle it in battle.

There are people who would a good deal rather be the whistle or the bell on steam engine than to be one of the driving wheels.

It will probably be a long time before you meet a man who is guilty of a fault that you have not committed in heart, if not in practice.

Boys have been ruined because they had to stay home, and not a girl's grudge, when they should have been allowed to go a fishing.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, APRIL 12, 1891.

The Good and Evil in Jehu.

LESSON TEXT.

2 Kings 10: 1-31. Memory verses: 23, 25.

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *Shining and Scouring.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *Godness is profitable unto all things.*—1 Tim. 4: 8.

LESSON TOPIC: *Deliverance by Human Power.*

LESSON OUTLINE:

1. Cursing Schemes, vs. 1-3.

2. Descriptive-Blows, vs. 4-9.

3. Deliverance by Human Power, vs. 10-31.

GOLDEN TEXT: *Man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the heart.*—1 Sam. 16: 7.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—2 Kings 10: 1-31. The good and evil in Jehu.

T.—2 Kings 9: 1-15. Jehu anointed king.

W.—2 Kings 9: 11-26. Jehu's cruel deeds.

T.—2 Kings 9: 27-37. Jehu's cruel deeds.

F.—2 Kings 10: 1-17. Jehu's cruel deeds.

S.—Rom. 6: 1-23. Holy service required.

S.—1 Pet. 1: 13-25. Holy service required.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. CURSING SCHEMES.

1. False Statement: Ahab served Baal a little; but Jehu shall serve him much (18). The serpent said, "Ye shall not surely die (vs. 24)."

2. Lying lips are a temptation to the Lord (Prov. 12: 22).

3. Say ye, His disciples came by night, and stole him (Matt. 28: 13).

4. Why hath Satan filled thy heart to lie? (Acts 3: 3).

II. Subtle Planning:

1. Jehu did it in subtlety, to... destroy the worshippers (19).

2. Some men meet together... But they thought to do me mischief (Neh. 6: 2).

3. They that watch for my soul take counsel together (Psa. 71: 10).

4. The Pharisees... look counsel against him (Mark 3: 6).

5. But they were minded to slay them (Acts 5: 33).

III. Exhaustive Effort:

1. Search, and look that there be here worshippers of Baal only (23).

2. They sleep not, except they have done mischief (Prov. 4: 16).

3. Wee unto them that rise up early... that tarry late (Isa. 5: 11).

4. Ye compass sea and land to make one proselyte (Matt. 23: 15).

5. They would neither eat nor drink till they had killed Paul (Acts 23: 12).

6. "Ahab served Baal a little; but Jehu shall serve him much." (1) Ahab's bad record; (2) Jehu's worst deed.

7. "Jehu did it... that he might destroy the worshippers of Baal." (1) An approved end; (2) An unapproved means. (1) Good sought; (2) Evil done.

8. "The house of Baal was filled." (1) A great house; (2) An altar; (3) An immense assembly; (4) A tragic end.

IV. Destructive Blows.

1. Baal's Worshippers Slain: Go in, and slay them; let none come forth (25).

2. The prophet... that shall speak in the name of other gods... shall die (Deut. 18: 20).

3. The house fell upon the lords... and upon all the people (Judg. 16: 30).

4. Elisha... brought them down to the brook... and slew them (1 Kings 2: 24-26).

5. Jehu did it... that he might destroy the worshippers (2 Kings 10: 19).

6. Baal's Emblems Destroyed: They brought forth the pillars... and burned them (26).

7. Ye shall... dash in pieces their pillars (Deut. 7: 5).

8. The graven images of their gods shall ye burn (Deut. 7: 25).

9. They also built them high places, and pillars (1 Kings 14: 23).

10. The altar and the high place he brake down (2 Kings 23: 35).

III. Baal's Worship Overthrown:

1. Thus Jehu destroyed Baal out of Israel (28).

2. Jehu shall utterly overthrow them (Exod. 23: 24).

3. Ye shall destroy their name out of that place (Deut. 12: 3).

4. In those days the Lord began to cut Israel short (2 Kings 10: 32).

5. He hath put all his enemies under his feet (1 Cor. 15: 25).

1. "His life shall be for the life of him." (1) The appointed executioners; (2) The imperative orders; (3) The imperative orders; (4) The imperative orders; (5) The imperative orders.

2. "Go in, and slay them; let none come forth." (1) Ordered to slay; (2) Forbidden to spare.

3. "So Jehu destroyed Baal out of Israel." (1) Baal introduced to Israel; (2) Baal ruling over Israel; (3) Baal destroyed from Israel.

IV. DEFECTIVE CONSCIENCE.

I. A Follower of Evil Men:

From the sins of Jeroboam... Jehu departed not (29).

He said: "Behold thy gods, O Israel!" (1 Kings 12: 28).

And this thing became a sin (1 Kings 12: 30).

Jeroboam returned not from his evil way (1 Kings 13: 33).

Walk not in the way of evil men (Prov. 4: 14).

II. An Executioner of God's Work:

Thou hast done well in executing that which is right (30).

If thou dost well, shalt thou not be accepted? (Gen. 4: 7).

Blessed... he that doeth righteousness (Psa. 106: 3).

Let us not be weary in well-doing (Gal. 6: 9).

But ye, brethren, be not weary in well-doing (2 Thes. 3: 13).

III. A Neglector of God's Will:

Jehu took no heed to walk in the law of the Lord (31).

Thou shalt therefore obey the voice of the Lord (Deut. 27: 10).

Observe to do according to all the law (Deut. 1: 7).

Take diligent heed to do the commandment (Josh. 22: 5).

We ought to give the more earnest heed (Heb. 2: 1).

1. "Jehu departed not from after them." (1) Jeroboam's example; (2) Jehu's mission. (1) A bad example; (2) A faithful follow-up.

2. "Thou hast done well in executing that which is right." (1) Jehu's right deeds; (2) Jehu's wrong deeds; (3) Jehu's just judgments.

3. "But Jehu took no heed to walk in the law of the Lord." (1) Zeal in action; (2) Neglect in motive.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

ZEAL.

Characteristic of Jesus (Psa. 69: 9; John 2: 17).

Commanded to saints (Rom. 12: 11; Rev. 3: 17).

Characteristic of saints (Psa. 119: 139; Tit. 2: 14).

Promotes zeal in others (2 Cor. 9: 2); Must be rightly directed (2 Sam. 21: 1; 2 Phil. 3: 6).

Must be guided by knowledge (Rom. 10: 3; Gal. 1: 14).

May be used for evil (2 Kings 10: 16; Matt. 23: 15).

Should be used for good (Gal. 3: 12; Jude 3).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

INTERVENING EVENTS.—The story of the siege of Samaria closes with an account of the death of the captain who doubted Elisha's prediction (2 Kings 7: 17-20). The property of the Shunammite woman was restored to her after her return from the land of the Philistines, where she had taken refuge during a seven years' famine (2 Kings 8: 1-6). The mention of Gehazi makes it probable that this incident preceded him. The history of Naboth's vineyard during the sickness of Ahab. Hazael is sent by the king to inquire about his recovery; the prophet predicts Hazael's cruelty to Israel; the latter returns and murders his lord. The reign of Jeoram of Judah is described, including the revolt of Edom. Abaziah succeeds him, and joins Joram (of Israel) in a war against Hazael, who had become king of Syria. Hazael is wounded at Ramoth-Gilead, and returns to Jerusalem, Abaziah going to see him. Elisha sends one of the sons of the prophets to Ramoth-Gilead to secretly anoint Jehu, one of the captains, as king of Israel. This is done, and a full prediction made to Jehu of the destruction of Ahab's family. The other officers anointing about the young man's errand. When Jehu at length reveals it, they all proclaim him as king. Jehu drives to Jezreel, having prevented any news of revolt from reaching the city before him. As he is seen approaching the city, messengers are sent by Joram to meet him, but are detained by Jehu. At length, Jehu being recognized by the watchman, the two kings drive out to meet him. Joram is shot by Jehu, and his body cast into the tomb of Naboth. Abaziah, who is wounded in the chariot, and dies during his further flight. Jehu comes to Jezreel, and, being taunted by Jezreel, his hot students throw him down from the wall. Elisha is slain by the dogs, and his body cut in pieces. Jehu then sends to Samaria, bidding them choose a son of Ahab and reward for the kingdom; but they submit to Jehu, who bids them to slay Ahab's sons. This is done, and their heads are sent to Jehu. Further executions take place in Jezreel, and even the brethren of Abaziah, king of Judah, are put to death by Jehu on his way to Samaria. The meeting with Jezebel is described. On reaching Samaria, the work of destroying Ahab's family and adherents goes on. The lesson follows.

PHASES.—Samaria, the capital of Israel; the material, the house of Baal; the temple, or collection of buildings, devoted to the worship of this heathen deity. It had been erected by Ahab (1 Kings 16: 32) about twenty-six years before this. The site is unknown.

PHASES.—According to the usual chronology, Jehu seized the crown in B. C. 842. David dates the beginning of his reign in B. C. 842. The lesson probably belongs to the first year of Jehu. Persons.—Jehu, the new king; the people of Israel, especially the worshippers of Baal; Jezebel, the queen; the king; the keeper of the "vestments" fourscore men, apparently of the king's guard.

PHASES.—Jehu gathered to people, prophets, a desire to serve Baal more than the Lord, a search for a great festival, bidding all the lords of Baal assemble, on penalty of death. Accordingly they come and fill the temple of idolatry in Samaria. Jehu bids the keeper bring forth vestments, and institute a search for Baal servants, of Jezebel in the crowd. The fourscore men, without are bidden to let no one escape; and, when the burst

offering is ended, the armed men are commanded to enter the temple and slay all within. This they do, penetrating to the altar of the Lord, and slaying all as they go. All the outward signs of idolatry are destroyed, and the site of the temple converted into a cess-pool. But Jehu does not destroy the golden calves of Dan and Bethel, nor does he heartily follow the law of Jezebel. Accordingly he is commended for what good he has done, but the promise to his family is extended only to the fourth generation.

In Germany successful experiments have been tried in summer of having patients with pulmonary disorders sleep all night in the open air of the pine woods.

The new Japanese Parliament refuses to allow ladies to listen to the debates.

ILLINOIS and Wisconsin have counties in which the English language is never used.

For the first time the United States last year produced more pig than Great Britain.

THE TRINITY CHURCH estate in New York City is worth \$160,000, and is rapidly increasing in value.

LAFAYETTE College at Easton, Penn., proposes to give one student from each county a year's free instruction in road building.

DR. MCINTOSH, of Harrisburg, says he recently visited a Pennsylvania town where no one could understand English. He also saw working-men's houses posted in four different languages.

CUSTER COUNTY, in Montana, which contains thirty thousand square miles, is larger in extent than the states of Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Delaware and Rhode Island.

THE numerically smallest religious denomination discovered by the census takers is that of the Frankfortians. There are three hundred and one of them and they dwell in Pennsylvania.

It is stated that although the college men in the United States are only a fraction of one per cent, of the voters, yet they hold more than fifty per cent, of the highest offices.

THREE seems to be a strange fatality with the office of Secretary of the Treasury. Within a few years three Secretaries have died during their terms—Folger, Manning and Windom.

A New editor, like a new broom, sweeps clean. The *West Chester Republican* under the management of Editor Fisher has been wonderfully brightened and beautified.

ACCORDING to the new census the South has only six cities which exceed fifty thousand in population. Florida, Mississippi and North Carolina do not contain a city with twenty-five thousand inhabitants.

STATISTICS on the foreign commerce of the Port of New York for the past year show that over one-half of the foreign commerce and nearly two-thirds of the imports of the United States passed through that port.

INDIA and Ceylon are increasing their production of tea to such an extent that it is expected that they will furnish seventy-five per cent, of the amount consumed in Great Britain this year. China is a great sufferer from this change.

CAPTAIN CURRIE, of the steamer *Atter*, lately completed his one hundredth trip from Bremen to New York and back. In honor of the event the Emperor decorated him with the Order of the Crown of the fourth class.

WILLIAM CAROTHERS, a young peon, of Napa County, Cal., will start in March for a little jaunt from San Francisco to New York. He has bet that he can make the trip in less than six months, and expects to do it in four months.

A BOONVILLE (N. Y.) man has evolved a new reason why he should be given an office. In his application for the post-office he argues that he deserves it because he has been thirty-four years in the Presbyterian choir without compensation.

THERE are more diamonds in the world than ever before. In 1870 the African output was about 1,500 carats. In 1889 Africa 400,000 carats, and last October the trust which controls the principal mines sold 10,000,000 carats were in sight!

—There are no horses at the Philadelphia Driving Park yet, owing to the lack being left out of the season. The recent improvements are expected to make the Point Breeze track one of the fastest in the country.

FEMININE FANCIES.

MATTERS OF INTEREST FOR OUR WOMEN READERS.

Short Bits of Gossip and Latest Notes of Fashion.

Appropos of doctors the London medical journals make mention of the fact that several of the so-called weaker sex have passed successful examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and the English Apothecaries Hall, and are qualified dispensers. Of these graduates, Miss Emeline Cook has been appointed dispenser of the Children's Hospital at Brighton; Miss Martha Moore is assigned to take charge of Dr. Barnardo's East End Medical Mission, and Miss Bowen is permanently established at the Ear and Throat Hospital in Great Charles street. Surely this is woman's age, and the good-natured world is making room for her at the head.

Every guest chamber is provided with a night lamp, or as fashion has decreed, should be. Some of the designs are exceedingly pretty and quite inexpensive. The metal lamps, better known as nursery lanterns, are triggered and show an owl, a cat's face and the head of a water spaniel, with rock jewels in the eyes through which the light streams. There are classic shapes with dragon faces, griffin heads and high chimneys of colored glass, illustrative of the German renaissance, while the lanterns of blackened iron, with prism crystals, that swing from slender rods are copied after the sixteenth century lamp that burned in the lofty cathedrals before the entrance of some sacred tabernacle.

Women who are accustomed to traveling now carry robes and blankets on the cars precisely as they do on the steamships. They unstrap them and use them during the daytime to throw over their skirts whenever they feel like putting their feet on the seats in front of them in the parlor and sleeping cars. Thus equipped it matters not how far their skirts may work up above their knees—the blankets cover them from the knees down. Of course they explain that they carry the robes to save themselves from colds. On the other hand, the colored porters of the same car keep the temperature at 60 degrees, and would consider themselves incompetent if a whiff of fresh air should steal into a car in their charge.

Mrs. Marcy Henderson of New York, who is the opinion that colored table decorations have been overdone, gave what was pleased to term "white dinner" Wednesday evening. The china was of the purest white Royal Derby. White silver and cut crystal candelabra, vases and violet bowls held respectively white wax candles with silver shades, snowy lilacs and silvery bouquets tied with moire ribbon, which also fastened the napkins. White roses, white lilies, white bows and the bouquets for the ladies and gentlemen were composed of white orchids. White soups, fish and meats preserved the unity of color; the vegetables and dark viands were smothered in cream gravies and velouté sauce; the white grapes and pale fruits were tied with white ribbons; the caramel and chocolate puddings were sprinkled with preserved orange blossoms, and the sweet biscuits had snow-white frostings.

Miss Margaret Emma Ditto, whose "One Little Injun Boy" made her famous, and whose short stories have made her wealthy, lives in a charming house at Wellesley, Mass. The house, which she planned, built and furnished herself, is a gray stone cottage, one and a half stories high, with a gambrel roof and a turret gallery. All the floors are of hard wood, the rooms are ventilated by large, open fireplaces, and by means of sliding doors the parlors, library and dining-room can be thrown into a great hall. One charm of the pretty home is its abundance of cushioned seats built in the corridors, single nooks and window-sills. Miss Ditto is a woman of unusual height and well proportioned, excellent health and fine bearing. Her brown hair, which is just tinged with gray, is worn parted down the middle in the simple old-fashioned and coiled in a knot at the neck. "She is gracious and cordial" in manner, her voice is extremely pleasant, and she has reached that degree of success where she can write or dream according to the mood in which she is in.

Mrs. Robert W. Chapin, of New York, who has contributed \$40,000 to an endowment fund for a training school for children's nurses, will in all probability bring about a revolution in the nursing profession. The new enterprise is to be run in connection with the Blooming Hospital, and her friends have pledged to supply whatever sum may be needed to carry on the work. It is the intention of the founder to limit the number of pupils in order to secure a superior grade of excellence, and before graduation it will be necessary for the student to possess some attainments or efficiency other than that called for in the course of study.

The young woman must show in

various ways her fitness and ability to reach the child's heart. She must be gentle in manner and pleasing in appearance; she must understand the ways and means of reaching the child—something of the spirit of the French system—and she must be at once a song-book, story-book and compendium of familiar science. When the course of study has been completed and the various boards of managers passed, the young women will be provided with places in private homes where, all things being agreeable, their services may be retained through a fit of college, or the whole range of infantile disorders.

A Widower's Triumph.

Mr. C. R. Harmon, a wealthy widower of Maxwell, Washington county, and Miss Unite Kimberlin, a young lady of the same place, eloped to Louisville, Ky., last evening, and, crossing the river, were married. Mr. Harmon had to carry off his bride almost by force from her relatives. The day before yesterday, while Miss Kimberlin's father was absent, Mr. Harmon, who had long been her suitor and had been objected to by her parents, called and asked her to marry him. She agreed, but her mother and sisters, who were present, objected, and Mr. Harmon was obliged to carry her off by force to her room. Mr. Harmon likewise laid hold of her, and attempted to pull her away from them and into his buggy, which was waiting in front of the house.

Between the two parties the young lady came near being torn to pieces, but, as she lent her own strength to that of her lover, the latter prevailed, and drew her away from the grasp of her mother and sisters, carrying her off in triumph to his buggy. He placed her in it, sprung in himself, and, dashing off to Lebanon, took the first train to this city. Last night they telegraphed to Mr. Kimberlin that they had just been made man and wife.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

An Irish Gentleman.

The seats were full, but one was occupied by a rough-looking Irishman. At one of the stations a couple of well-bred and intelligent looking young ladies came in to procure seats, but seeing no vacant ones were about to go into a back car, when Patrick, who sat next them, then sent with evident pleasure, "But you have no seat for yourself," said one of the ladies, with a smile and with trust politeness hesitating to accept it. "Never ye mind that," said the Irishman, "yer welcome to it. I'd ride upon the cow-ketcher any time from here till New York for a smile from such gentlemanly ladies," and returned into the next car amid the applause of those who witnessed the incident.

All things come to him that waits; but it doesn't pay to hold one's breath till they come.

The Sultan's Brother a Prisoner.

The man who will succeed Abdul Hamid as Sultan of Turkey is a wretched, lean, pale-faced creature of five and forty named Mohammed Reza. He is the sultan's own brother, and is kept a close prisoner in the palace grounds lest he should conspire for his majesty's downfall. He has certainly no such intention, but usage requires that a sultan's heir apparent should be treated as a suspected criminal, and Abdul Hamid is much too nervous a creature to innovate in this particular.

Briggs—"Ah, I see you are out with your overcoat?"

Griggs—"Yes, I just took it out."

A STRAIGHT.—Mr. Murphy entered a bar room and called for a glass of whiskey. After drinking it he said to the bartender, "Charge it."

"I don't know you."

"My name is Murphy."

The bartender, turning to the proprietor, inquired:

"Is Mr. Murphy good for a drink?"

"Ias he had it?"

"He has."

"He is."

ANYTHING TO OBLIGE.—Dealer in Cane (displaying goods to customer): "Shall it be an opera cane? A business cane? or a—"

Customer (with a broad smile): "Well, I'm anxious to be off, let it be a hurricane."

WHY HE IS THERE.—Gildersleeve—"I tell you there is nothing like an Indian on the scene."

Winibledie—"Is that why the Government put him on?"

"On the cent."

LINES OF BEAUTY.—Sister—"What you engaged to that ugly Miss Gold-purse? She is all angles."

Brother—"I am in love with her beauty. It is full of lines of beauty."

"Her handwriting?"

"Yes, I saw it on a check."

Mrs. LUCINDA H. STONE has received from Mrs. Bloomfield Moore, of California, a cheque for \$500 to assist in establishing at Michigan University the professorship for women, in which Mrs. Stone is so deeply interested. A number of other persons have promised financial aid.

Baby Postage Stamps.

Letters which have recently arrived from Spain have borne a new postage stamp, marked with the effigy of the King of Spain, Don Alfonso XIII. The fact in itself is nothing remarkable, since the postage stamps in every monarchial country bear the portrait of its monarch. But the fact that the King is less than four years old, having been born May 17, 1886, and the further fact that the stamps of the Kingdom have been marked with his effigy but a short time, makes the circumstance an interesting one, says the Youth's Companion. Never before, we believe, has a postage stamp borne the portrait of a baby monarch. There have been many child potentates, but Don Alfonso XIII. is the first baby who has reigned over a European country since the introduction of the new postage stamps.

To this generation, which considers the postage stamp almost as much a necessity of life as food or raiment, it seems hard to believe that 40 years have not yet gone by since postage stamps came into general use in Europe and the United States.

No doubt this new baby stamp of Spain will be sought for, at least for a time, by thousands of stamp collectors for its novelty. It is quite sure, however, to become common. But within a few years Don Alfonso, growing so old that he may fairly claim to be "quite a big boy," will need a new postage stamp; and then, perhaps, another and still another before he has become a man. So that people who preserve these stamps will possess a record in postage stamps of a young king's growth from babyhood to manhood.

The present stamp is quite a pretty one. It is printed in several colors, according to the denomination.

The American Beauty.

The exquisite American Beauty, which, so says a florist, is the most popular and best-selling rose in all the market, has, by thousands of stamp collectors, for its novelty. It is quite sure, however, to become common. But within a few years Don Alfonso, growing so old that he may fairly claim to be "quite a big boy," will need a new postage stamp; and then, perhaps, another and still another before he has become a man. So that people who preserve these stamps will possess a record in postage stamps of a young king's growth from babyhood to manhood.

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There has been a wonderful awakening during the past twelve months in the matter of sheep breeding; and while this has extended to almost every branch of the trade, the heavier carcasses, breeds have, naturally enough, under the existing circumstances, been the chief beneficiaries. Prices received for the best grades of fat muttons in this market have been so uniformly satisfactory—as compared with the values of beef on the hoof—that farmers and feeders generally have begun to turn their attention at last to this long-neglected branch of stock raising. Word comes from Matteson, in the western county, that feeders have within the past week received 5000 heads of young sheep from southwestern Kansas and Montana ranges, to winter on the cheap corn-so abundant in that section and from various other quarters the information is conveyed that sheep feeding is to constitute a very important industry during the winter months. Owing to the comparative scarcity of good grades and cross-bred mutton breeds, feeders are, of course, compelled to purchase "stores" from the far west, but how much greater would be the returns from the grain to be consumed if adequate supplies of better-bred animals were available. The Gazette believes that in the judicious breeding of pedigree sheep of the distinctly mutton sorts there is room for a very wide extension of interest with profit to all parties concerned.—Breeder's Gazette.

While the question is being considered whether our abandoned farms shall be allowed to grow up to forests or be peopled with Hottentots, as a well-known writer has put it, it is well to be prepared for either case. There are many places where the farmer's greatest care is to keep the bushes from over-running their farms, and farmers in such localities will not appreciate lectures on forestry. But where farms are well cleared up and a certain portion set apart for woodlot from necessity, and it is desired to get as much as possible from the given area, there is much that may be done to advantage. All trees which have fallen since they were picked up and used before they were worthless, and crooked trees which are crowding others should be removed. Stock should be kept out to save the seedlings and sprouts and much may be saved by a little care while working among the young trees.

But in many cases, especially in young pine and oak lands, the seedling timber there is much work done that is worse than useless. Such trees should never be thinned out, unless they are too thick for a man to walk among them. The value of timber depends on its length, straightness and freedom from knots. Where a green tree is cut off a knot remains. Where a limb dies and drops off naturally, the knot disappears and the tree becomes a fine specimen of its kind. If small pieces are cut away so as to give each one that is left the space it should occupy, when mature they will produce too many side branches which will necessitate continual pruning of open limbs. A pine growing by itself in open land will spread out as much as an apple tree, and will be much more likely to be blown over by a strong wind. It will not produce clear lumber unless the young branches are clipped off each

Several trials in recent years have shown that the pine leaves, or needles, of the so-called "knotty" or "knot" pine forests are valuable, and can be made so. As a fertilizer for potatoes on sandy soil, if the prejudice against sawdust from resinous woods in general can be removed, and vegetable matters gathered and applied to the soil with less regard to its origin and more for its effects, it is quite likely that many farmers would find in the pine forests and groves a valuable addition to their scant supply of bedding, and at the same time furnish the much needed vegetable matter. One man raked up the pine leaves with what decayed vegetable matter there was under them and mixed the mass with lime and let it be in a pile a few weeks and then used it for potatoes with good results.

We wish some of the men who so strongly object to letting cattle run in moving fields in the fall would just take a walk over their pasture now before the snow comes and see if some of their care for the grass in moving fields could not be exercised to good advantage elsewhere. They will find the grass gnawed close to the ground; nothing left for a mule to enrich the soil, or protect the roots, or hold the snow from blowing off. Yet these pastures are expected to support the stock about seven months of the year without any return for the elements which are taken away, and many of them cannot be plowed and reseeded as the fields can. There is an extreme case to be avoided in pasturing fields, but the results are, in the main, too hard to overcome as the results of abusing the pasture as many pastures are abused.

Some men think they are good farmers if they can get two tons of hay per acre on a few acres in sight from the road; even if the pastures fail so the cattle have to be fed at the barn in September.

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year. These facts which anyone may observe should convince owners of lots that there is such a thing as doing too much, and that some of nature's plans are well enough as they are.

Farm Notes.

Snow is apt to catch in the branches of evergreen and other closely-branched trees. It should be shaken out before it hardens.

Have hand snow plows for narrow paths as well as horse-plovers for roads. Clear all the paths and roads soon after a fall, and before the snow gets hardened and tramped.

Cows soon to calve should have a cool, laxative diet, and not be overfed. If they are good milkers, and are highly fed up to the time of calving, there is danger of milk fever.

Many farmers in western New York gave up the wool business as unprofitable long ago, but still keep sheep, and say that keeping the mutton breeds is one of the best paying branches of farming.

Sheep should not be compelled to feed at the same rack with cattle. They are liable to be hooked and a vicious ram may sometimes do injury to cattle. Separate yards and separate racks are safest and best.

The Biggest Globe Made.

Among the specially interesting things to see at the Paris exhibition, says the *London Evening Standard*, is the model of the earth constructed with the utmost accuracy to the scale of one millimetre per kilometre—that is to say, one-millionth of the natural size; and that is carried out in design and execution with consummate skill, whether regarded from a scientific, from an artistic, or from a mechanical point of view.

The construction of an accurate model of the earth one-millionth of its natural size, has not been done without encountering many difficulties. It meant the building up of a sphere the diameter of which is nearly forty-two English feet, and painting on it all the details of the surface of the earth, followed by its erection under a domed building in such a way that every portion of its surface can be easily seen and examined. The globe is built upon a framework or skeleton of wrought iron, forming a number of meridians ribs attached at the poles to a central vertical axis or shaft. The outside surface of these meridians is covered with wood, to which are fixed the panels upon which the geographical surface is painted.

The building which surrounds the globe is a solid iron and glass structure, constructed by a dome, the globe being supported from below by a vertical axis. The building is entered by a lift, which lands visitors on a platform near the top, somewhere opposite the latitude of Spitzbergen, but the north polar region may be examined by passing over the north pole by means of three light iron semi-bridges or stairways, uniting radially with the globe. Immediately over the axis, except at the north and south door of the lift the platform is not level, but is so constructed as to form a spiral gallery descended by an almost imperceptible slope until it reaches the ground after making a number of turns; thus every portion of the earth's surface can be minutely examined, and, moreover, as the globe is capable of being turned on its axis with the structure, the whole circumference of any parallel of latitude may be looked at without the observer changing his position, and so perfect is the centering and balancing of the globe that, although it weighs nearly 13 tons, a boy can with the greatest ease rotate it by means of a handwheel attached by bevel and intermediate gearing to the south polar end of the axis.

A Curious Race.

A curious race was recently witnessed in Westphalia, the contest being between pigeons and a number of bees; the respective owners of which had wagered their favorites to win. The course was three miles and a half, and a dove was selected as the winning post. It was found no easy matter to mark the bees so as to make their identity unmistakable, but the difficulty was at last surmounted by rolling them in flour previous to starting them on their journey. This, while making them easily recognized on their arrival, probably retarded their flight; but nevertheless, and though the pigeons were looked upon as the favorites, the bees, as the most likely winners, were selected in a victory for the first time, first bees arriving at the post twenty-five seconds before the first pigeon, and three other bees before the second.

Professor HENNINGSEN, of Berlin, has received the Grand Cross of the French Legion of Honor, which high distinction has, perhaps, never before been bestowed on a German savant.

Mrs. McKee, the widow of General George C. McKee, is the only woman in the United States holding the office of receiver of public moneys. Her district embraces Mississippi.

Mayor ELLISON, of Richmond, Va., will shortly go to New York to consult with Mrs. Jefferson Davis with regard to her permission for the removal of her remains to Richmond for final interment.

The morquitto is a desperately wicked creature; it never rests until it goes "shind the bars."











