

LEADING FIGURES IN THE COLLEGE OF CARDINALS, ONE OF THE SEVENTY MEMBERS OF WHICH WILL SUCCEED THE POPE



Cardinal Sattoli, Formerly Papal Legate in the United States.



Cardinal Svampa, Archbishop of Bologna.



Cardinal Agliardi, Archbishop of Casarsa.



Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris.



Cardinal Vincenzo Vanutelli, Archbishop of Sassari.



Cardinal Serafino Vanutelli, Prefect of the Sacred College of Bishops.

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION?

INTERESTING DISCOVERY REPORTED AT BERLIN.

Fumes of Eucalyptus, Sulphur and Charcoal Arrest the Tubercular Disease.

A new treatment for tuberculosis has been presented before the Medical Society of Berlin by Dr. Danellus and Professor Theodor Sommerfeld. The treatment consists of the inhalation of rather pungent fumes, with the combined fumes of eucalyptus, sulphur and charcoal.

It is conceded that, in view of the dominating importance of the tubercular infection, it is entitled to a more than mere passing recognition. The period of experiment is of course a brief one, but on the basis of its definite conclusion. There is a general unwillingness among physicians to accept the arrest of tubercular disease for so short a period as six months as proof of a permanent cure.

These experiments have been a subject of great interest and sustained interest among the foreign press during the past six months. The high authority of the reports which have been made, the encouraging nature of the results reported, and the fact that these results may constitute an important step toward the scientific mastery of a disease which has become one of the most widespread and fatal scourges of the human race.

"During his extensive travels in Australia Mr. Robert Schneider, a German merchant, with a practical knowledge of chemistry, noticed that the natives in the northwestern part of Australia used a decoction made by boiling leaves and roots of the eucalyptus tree as a remedy for consumption, which is a prevalent disease in many sections of that country."

BULGARIA MOVES FOR WAR

Twenty Thousand Reserves Called Out, and Men Sent to Frontier.

BERLIN, July 6.—A Sofia dispatch to the Lokai Anzeiger says the Bulgarian War Office has called out 20,000 reserves, ostensibly for three weeks' maneuvers, but in fact for mobilization.

Bulgarians Plot Against Powers.

LONDON, July 7.—The Morning Advertiser publishes a dispatch from Constantinople saying the police there have discovered the Bulgarian quarter a large quantity of dynamite concealed in the cellar. The owners escaped, but a Greek was found in the cellar stabbed to the heart.

Sentence of Ensign is Reduced.

BERLIN, July 6.—The appeal was heard before a court-martial today of Ensign Heusser from the sentence of four years' imprisonment and degradation imposed on him May 25 for killing his superior, Artilleryman Hartmann, because the latter did not salute him promptly.

London Jews Denounce Russia.

LONDON, July 6.—Six thousand Jews attended a memorial service for the victims of the Kishineff massacre in the Assembly Hall at Whitechapel, London, today.

Bulgaria Won't Listen to Powers.

VIENNA, July 6.—According to the Vienna Press Office, some official reports received here indicate that the situation between Bulgaria and Turkey has become more serious.

Root for President in 1898.

KANSAS CITY STAR. Washington gossip concerning the Presidential aspirations of Secretary Root is interesting for the reason that Mr. Root is who would be called mighty good timber.

Bulgaria Won't Listen to Powers.

VIENNA, July 6.—According to the Vienna Press Office, some official reports received here indicate that the situation between Bulgaria and Turkey has become more serious.

WESLEY'S LOVE AFFAIRS

HIS VACILLATION—LOST FIRST LOVE THROUGH SOCIAL PREJUDICE

Charles' Objection to His Marriage—Wedded Widow Who Tormented Him With Her Jealousy.

Wesley's most serious love affair preceded his marriage with Grace Murray, a young widow thirty-two years old, who won his heart while she tenderly nursed him through a spell of sickness at Newcastle, says the Northwestern Christian Advocate. Mrs. Murray was born at Newcastle, but removed to London in young womanhood.

London Jews Denounce Russia.

LONDON, July 6.—Six thousand Jews attended a memorial service for the victims of the Kishineff massacre in the Assembly Hall at Whitechapel, London, today.

Bulgaria Won't Listen to Powers.

VIENNA, July 6.—According to the Vienna Press Office, some official reports received here indicate that the situation between Bulgaria and Turkey has become more serious.

Sentence of Ensign is Reduced.

BERLIN, July 6.—The appeal was heard before a court-martial today of Ensign Heusser from the sentence of four years' imprisonment and degradation imposed on him May 25 for killing his superior, Artilleryman Hartmann, because the latter did not salute him promptly.

London Jews Denounce Russia.

LONDON, July 6.—Six thousand Jews attended a memorial service for the victims of the Kishineff massacre in the Assembly Hall at Whitechapel, London, today.

Bulgaria Won't Listen to Powers.

VIENNA, July 6.—According to the Vienna Press Office, some official reports received here indicate that the situation between Bulgaria and Turkey has become more serious.

Sentence of Ensign is Reduced.

BERLIN, July 6.—The appeal was heard before a court-martial today of Ensign Heusser from the sentence of four years' imprisonment and degradation imposed on him May 25 for killing his superior, Artilleryman Hartmann, because the latter did not salute him promptly.

London Jews Denounce Russia.

LONDON, July 6.—Six thousand Jews attended a memorial service for the victims of the Kishineff massacre in the Assembly Hall at Whitechapel, London, today.

Bulgaria Won't Listen to Powers.

VIENNA, July 6.—According to the Vienna Press Office, some official reports received here indicate that the situation between Bulgaria and Turkey has become more serious.

Sentence of Ensign is Reduced.

BERLIN, July 6.—The appeal was heard before a court-martial today of Ensign Heusser from the sentence of four years' imprisonment and degradation imposed on him May 25 for killing his superior, Artilleryman Hartmann, because the latter did not salute him promptly.

London Jews Denounce Russia.

LONDON, July 6.—Six thousand Jews attended a memorial service for the victims of the Kishineff massacre in the Assembly Hall at Whitechapel, London, today.

Bulgaria Won't Listen to Powers.

VIENNA, July 6.—According to the Vienna Press Office, some official reports received here indicate that the situation between Bulgaria and Turkey has become more serious.

Sentence of Ensign is Reduced.

BERLIN, July 6.—The appeal was heard before a court-martial today of Ensign Heusser from the sentence of four years' imprisonment and degradation imposed on him May 25 for killing his superior, Artilleryman Hartmann, because the latter did not salute him promptly.

London Jews Denounce Russia.

LONDON, July 6.—Six thousand Jews attended a memorial service for the victims of the Kishineff massacre in the Assembly Hall at Whitechapel, London, today.

Bulgaria Won't Listen to Powers.

VIENNA, July 6.—According to the Vienna Press Office, some official reports received here indicate that the situation between Bulgaria and Turkey has become more serious.

Sentence of Ensign is Reduced.

BERLIN, July 6.—The appeal was heard before a court-martial today of Ensign Heusser from the sentence of four years' imprisonment and degradation imposed on him May 25 for killing his superior, Artilleryman Hartmann, because the latter did not salute him promptly.

London Jews Denounce Russia.

LONDON, July 6.—Six thousand Jews attended a memorial service for the victims of the Kishineff massacre in the Assembly Hall at Whitechapel, London, today.

Bulgaria Won't Listen to Powers.

VIENNA, July 6.—According to the Vienna Press Office, some official reports received here indicate that the situation between Bulgaria and Turkey has become more serious.

where he heard the news of Grace Murray's marriage. He there met Bennett, and, without uttering a word of upbraiding, kissed him.

The conduct of Mrs. Murray and Wesley's disappointment in losing her were perhaps the greatest trial of his life. Referring to it, Wesley wrote as follows to Thomas Bizg, of Newcastle:

My Dear Brother:—Since I was six years old I met with such a severe trial as for some days past. For ten years God has been preparing a fellow-laborer for me, but it has not yet come.

"I could not say: 'Take they plague away from me,' but only: 'let me be purified, not consumed.'"

In January, 1788, Mrs. Wesley left her husband, vowing she would never return. She sold Wesley's papers and put them into the hands of his enemies. She interpolated words to make them bear a bad construction and published them in the papers.

In his fits of jealousy Mrs. Wesley would order a chaise and drive 100 miles to see who was with her husband in his carriage when he entered a town.

John Hampson, in his life of Wesley, says: "I was once on the point of committing murder. I went into a room, in the north of Ireland, where I found Mrs. Wesley, foaming with fury, her husband on the floor. She had been trailing him along by the hair of his head, and was still holding in her hand venerable locks which she had plucked up by the roots."

"I felt as though I could have knocked the soul out of her."

Mrs. Wesley often left her husband, and then returned in answer to his entreaties. At last, in January, 1771, she left, purposing never to return. Mr. Wesley wrote in his journal: "She is gone to Newcastle. I know not for what reason, saying she would never see my face again. Not even a relict, nor a dismissal, nor revocation. I did not forsake her. I did not dismiss her. I will not recall her."

His experience with Mrs. Murray, however, did not remove from Wesley the impression that it was his duty to take unto himself a wife. On February 15 or 16, 1781, he married Mrs. Vasselle, widow of Nathaniel Vasselle. She had four children and possessed a fortune of \$50,000, which Wesley settled on herself and her children.

When Wesley told his brother of his intentions to marry, Charles was greatly troubled and he said: "If you ever had never had the least suspicion. I refused his company to the chapel and retired to mourn with my faithful Sally. I groaned all the day, and several following ones under my own and the people's burden. I could eat no pleasant food nor preach nor rest either by night or day."

Wesley's marriage to Mrs. Vasselle was hastened by an accident which befell him on London Bridge. While going on the Foundry to Snowfields, he slipped on the ice and fell with great force, inflicting the bone of his ankle. The injury obliged him to give up his journey to the north, and he took up his quarters at Mrs. Vasselle's, where he spent the remainder of the week partly in prayer, reading and conversation, partly in writing Hebrew grammar and "Lessons for Children." He was married the following Monday or Tuesday. The Sunday previous he was unable to get his foot to the ground and preached kneeling.

Wesley seems at the time of his marriage to have had for his wife an ardent affection. In one of his letters early after his marriage he wrote:

My Dear Molly:—Oh, how can we praise God enough for making us helpmates to each other? Let not only our lips, but our hearts, show forth His praise. Let us be business of any kind hinder the intercourse between God and your soul, neither elate nor depress your spirits. Let us each day in private reading, prayer and meditation. Dear love, adieu. WESLEY.

The prospective marriage of Wesley and Mrs. Murray was bitterly opposed by Charles Wesley, who had married a lady of birth and position, and could not bear the thought of his brother John marrying a woman who, before her marriage, had been a servant. Charles told his brother that their proachers would leave them and their societies would be scattered if he married a woman of so mean a birth.

John replied that he wished to marry her not for her birth but for her character and worth. Her neatness, her carefulness, her strong sense and her sterling piety had won his high esteem. "She was 'indefatigably patient and inexpressibly tender; quick, clearly and skillful; of an engaging behavior and of a mild, sprightly, cheerful and not serious temper; while her gifts for usefulness were such as he had not yet seen equalled.'"

"Falling in his efforts with his brother, Charles visited Mrs. Murray, and, after kissing her, said: 'Grace Murray, you have broken my heart. She rode with Charles Wesley to Newcastle, where she met Bennett, begged forgiveness for using him so badly and within a week became his wife. On the invitation of Whitfield Wesley went to Leeds,

letter was reasonable indeed. I was growing faint in my mind. The being constantly watched over for evil; the having every word I spoke, every action I did, small or great, watched with no friendly eye; the hearing a thousand little tart, unkind reflections return for the kindest words I could devise.

Like drops of eating water in the marble, At length have worn away my sinning spirals down.

Yet I could not say: 'Take they plague away from me,' but only: 'let me be purified, not consumed.'"

In January, 1788, Mrs. Wesley left her husband, vowing she would never return. She sold Wesley's papers and put them into the hands of his enemies. She interpolated words to make them bear a bad construction and published them in the papers.

In his fits of jealousy Mrs. Wesley would order a chaise and drive 100 miles to see who was with her husband in his carriage when he entered a town.

John Hampson, in his life of Wesley, says: "I was once on the point of committing murder. I went into a room, in the north of Ireland, where I found Mrs. Wesley, foaming with fury, her husband on the floor. She had been trailing him along by the hair of his head, and was still holding in her hand venerable locks which she had plucked up by the roots."

"I felt as though I could have knocked the soul out of her."

Mrs. Wesley often left her husband, and then returned in answer to his entreaties. At last, in January, 1771, she left, purposing never to return. Mr. Wesley wrote in his journal: "She is gone to Newcastle. I know not for what reason, saying she would never see my face again. Not even a relict, nor a dismissal, nor revocation. I did not forsake her. I did not dismiss her. I will not recall her."

His experience with Mrs. Murray, however, did not remove from Wesley the impression that it was his duty to take unto himself a wife. On February 15 or 16, 1781, he married Mrs. Vasselle, widow of Nathaniel Vasselle. She had four children and possessed a fortune of \$50,000, which Wesley settled on herself and her children.

When Wesley told his brother of his intentions to marry, Charles was greatly troubled and he said: "If you ever had never had the least suspicion. I refused his company to the chapel and retired to mourn with my faithful Sally. I groaned all the day, and several following ones under my own and the people's burden. I could eat no pleasant food nor preach nor rest either by night or day."

Wesley's marriage to Mrs. Vasselle was hastened by an accident which befell him on London Bridge. While going on the Foundry to Snowfields, he slipped on the ice and fell with great force, inflicting the bone of his ankle. The injury obliged him to give up his journey to the north, and he took up his quarters at Mrs. Vasselle's, where he spent the remainder of the week partly in prayer, reading and conversation, partly in writing Hebrew grammar and "Lessons for Children." He was married the following Monday or Tuesday. The Sunday previous he was unable to get his foot to the ground and preached kneeling.

Wesley seems at the time of his marriage to have had for his wife an ardent affection. In one of his letters early after his marriage he wrote:

My Dear Molly:—Oh, how can we praise God enough for making us helpmates to each other? Let not only our lips, but our hearts, show forth His praise. Let us be business of any kind hinder the intercourse between God and your soul, neither elate nor depress your spirits. Let us each day in private reading, prayer and meditation. Dear love, adieu. WESLEY.

The prospective marriage of Wesley and Mrs. Murray was bitterly opposed by Charles Wesley, who had married a lady of birth and position, and could not bear the thought of his brother John marrying a woman who, before her marriage, had been a servant. Charles told his brother that their proachers would leave them and their societies would be scattered if he married a woman of so mean a birth.

John replied that he wished to marry her not for her birth but for her character and worth. Her neatness, her carefulness, her strong sense and her sterling piety had won his high esteem. "She was 'indefatigably patient and inexpressibly tender; quick, clearly and skillful; of an engaging behavior and of a mild, sprightly, cheerful and not serious temper; while her gifts for usefulness were such as he had not yet seen equalled.'"

"Falling in his efforts with his brother, Charles visited Mrs. Murray, and, after kissing her, said: 'Grace Murray, you have broken my heart. She rode with Charles Wesley to Newcastle, where she met Bennett, begged forgiveness for using him so badly and within a week became his wife. On the invitation of Whitfield Wesley went to Leeds,

Politics in Municipalities.

Washington Post. The plundering of cities by corrupt state machines is an abomination that cannot be abolished until municipal corporation elections are absolutely divorced from politics.

A city is a corporation having a great variety of business affairs to be managed by its officials. It differs from other corporations mainly in having much more varied and difficult duties to perform. But there is not one of those duties, not a single department or branch of municipal business that has any logical connection with the party machine.

The party machine gets control of a city, the object, or, at any rate, one object, is to strengthen the party, not so much or so often by giving that city good government, as by providing offices and emoluments for men who can influence or have influenced voters.—Washington Post.

An Executive Reform.

Utica Press. President Roosevelt evidently agrees with the declaration of the late Speaker Reed that "no gentleman weighs over 200 pounds."

In fact his own personal standard is 185 pounds. He was very much disturbed when, on returning from his Western tour he discovered that he tipped the scales at 200 pounds. That he actually grew fat during a strenuous trip of nearly 14,000 miles, shaking hands, making speeches and eating dinners in twenty-two different states seemed incredible, but it was true. At once the President instituted measures of reform and will persist in them until he is able to restrain expansion within the limit defined in his personal policy.

BOAT FLYING LIKE BIRD

PROFESSOR BELL THINKS HE HAS SOLVED THE AERIAL PROBLEM.

Inventor of the Telephone Confident That His Flying Machine Will Soar—Silken Wings.

The inventor of the telephone, Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, has built a flying machine that will really fly. It is a structure composed of what might be termed a multiplicity of silken wings, upholding a sort of boat. But perhaps the strangest thing about it is that the boat will fly by itself, so great is its buoyancy, says the Boston Herald, when the supporting part of the apparatus has been taken away!

The facts here presented are obtained from advance proof sheets of an article by Dr. Bell, which will appear in the forthcoming number of the National Geographic Magazine.

The machine is, in effect, an artificial bird, constructed on the kite principle, but in accordance with an entirely new idea. One side of each skeleton box is held in shape by sticks. If it were not so hard a word, it would be better to call the boxes "tetrahedrons," inasmuch as each is a multiple kite, composed of a great number of triangular boxes of silk, held in shape by sticks.

Put four triangles together to make a box, and you will see the idea. Then fasten a lot of such skeleton boxes together, corner to corner, and you will get a notion of Dr. Bell's arrangement.

Each skeleton box is open to the air; the other sides are of silk, and in shape and position suggest the triangular wings of a bird in the act of flying. Thus the whole machine, being made up of such boxes, is like a bird, or more accurately speaking, like a flock of birds whose flight is directed by a single impulse. The so-called "supporting part" of the apparatus is a great "aeroplant," composed of the boxes, and the bonanza appearing beneath is a similar construction, so that, as already stated, it will float by itself.

"I have had the feeling," says Dr. Bell, in describing his invention, "that a properly constructed flying machine should be capable of being flown as a kite; and, conversely, that a properly constructed kite should be capable of use as a flying machine when driven by its own propellers."

Given a kite so shaped as to be suitable for the body of a flying machine, and so efficient that it will fly well in a good breeze when loaded with a weight equivalent to that of a man and engine, and the fact is accomplished. The kite provided with an actual engine and man, placed of the load and driven by its own propellers, should be suspended in calm air as a flying machine. So far as the pressure of the wind is concerned, it is surely immaterial whether the air moves against the kite or the kite against the air.

To illustrate this point Dr. Bell flew his flying machine in a dead wind, by attaching a cord (a strong manila rope) to a galloping horse. The horse furnished to the apparatus the power of propulsion equivalent to that which an engine might have given, and it rose and soared beautifully. It was an application of the same principle as that employed by the small boy, who, when the breeze is too light to raise his kite, runs with it along the ground.

On one occasion an attempt, which came near to having a disastrous ending, was made to fly the machine in a good sailing breeze, when a squall came up and struck it, lifting into the air the two men who held it. Tremendous oscillations of the machine ensued, and the kite was at such an elevation when the accident happened, that the oscillations had time to die down before it reached the ground, when it alighted safely upon an open field.

Dr. Bell states that the applicability of kite experiments to the flying machine problem has been for a long time the guiding thought in his researches. He says:

"I have not cared to ascertain how high a kite might be flown. The point I have had especially in mind is that the equilibrium of the structure in the air should be perfect; that the kite should fly steadily, and not move about from side to side or dive suddenly when struck by a squall; and that, when released, it should drop slowly and gently to the ground. I believe that in the form of structure now

attained the properties of strength, lightness and steady flight have been united in a remarkable degree."

Dr. Bell's experiments were made during recent summers on his estate in Nova Scotia, and the kites employed assumed hundreds of different forms, though all of the recent ones have been composed of the "tetrahedral" skeleton boxes already described. Such a box being recognized as the structural unit, as many of them as might be desired could be put together in all sorts of shapes. Up to date, however, the form that has proved most satisfactory is the aeroplant upholding a boat.

"In Asia," says Dr. Bell, "kite-flying has been for centuries an amusement of adults, and the Chinese, Japanese and Malays have developed tallness of kite much superior to any form of kite known to us until quite recently. It is only within the last few years that improvements in kite structure have been seriously considered, and recent developments of the art have been largely due to the efforts of one man, Mr. Laurence Hargrave of Australia. Hargrave realized that the kite should be adapted for a kite would also be suitable for the construction of a flying machine."

The simplest form of Hargrave kite, which has already become familiar to most American boys, consists of two rectangular boxes of manila, with a wide space between, held rigid by sticks. Dr. Bell's first discovery was that a marked improvement could be effected by making the boxes triangular. Inside bracing was thereby rendered unnecessary, and the kite was stronger and lighter, while offering less head-resistance to the wind. The next step was to change the triangular "cell" into a tetrahedron—a box formed of four triangles, each having a triangular face. Its base will represent the shape of the skeleton tetrahedron made of sticks is braced in three directions like a solid, and is, therefore, very strong. "It is astonishing," says Dr. Bell, "how substantial such a framework appears, even when composed of very light and fragile material."

Hence it is that the new contrivance devised by the inventor of the telephone surpasses all previous efforts of human ingenuity in this line by reason of its extraordinary lightness in proportion to its size and strength. It is the nearest approach thus far made to aerial locomotion, every element of the construction indicates of which discard balloons as hopeless for practical purposes, and the public will await with interest the result of Dr. Bell's first attempt to run his apparatus with an engine and man on board. The fact that it is a very serious matter to perfect a kite, and the next step is to convert it to practical use as a flying machine.

AN ILLINOIS LYNCHING.

Condemn One Negro and You Include All the Race.

Chicago Chronicle. Wyatt was a negro. Does that account for the fact that the mob trampled the law under foot and overpowered its officers? We seem to have an answer in the statement that "every negro in the city has been warned to leave town or suffer the consequences." If this is the mind of the mob, let us try, let us condemn and execute Wyatt without a hearing and to wreak savage fury upon his dead body, but also to try and condemn on the instant and without hearing every negro in a town of 15,000 inhabitants.

In states where for generations the negro was a mere chattel over whom the master exercised the power of life or death and who had no right of trial by jury or of any appeal to law there is something, even though it is very little, to be said in extenuation of the crime of lynching.

It may be said that people who had always been accustomed to look upon the negro as being without human rights could not be expected to turn about all at once and treat him as a man, entitled to the same protection of the law that they themselves enjoy. But this poor excuse will not serve a mob in free Illinois, even though its committing the crime lives not far from "Egypt" in one direction and a former slave state in another.

There is an intimation that an attempt will be made to bring the leaders of the Belleville mob to justice. Let us hope that the attempt will be made and that it will be successful. Men need to be taught that it is a very serious matter to override the law and its officers and to deny to others protection of the law.

Miss Di-Oh, Mrs. Snobson, I was just coming over to tell you we are getting up a class for learning word carving, and I thought you might like to be our teacher. Mrs. Snobson, who is rather well-to-do, says: "I think not. Such an accomplishment would be quite superfluous for my teacher. I never always does that kind of thing, don't you know?"—Punch.

SCENE ON THE EXTERIOR OF THE VATICAN.



THE HOME OF THE POPE FOR 25 YEARS.

him upon his journeys through Yorkshires and Derbyshires, where "she was almost always useful both to him and to the societies." She remained, however, at Bolton, in the circuit of which Bennett was preaching. Wesley and Bennett were rivals for the hand of Grace Murray, who seemed unable to decide which one she thought it was her duty to marry; and at one time she wrote Wesley saying that it seemed to be her duty to marry Bennett.

She traveled with Wesley for a number of months; yet, though they were so intimately associated, she continued her correspondence with Bennett and, it is said, sent him many of Wesley's letters.

Wesley at one time was convinced that she ought to marry Bennett, but when he wrote her to this effect she "ran to him in an agony of tears and begged him not to talk so unless he designed to kill her. She assured Wesley that 'I love you a thousand times better than I ever loved John Bennett in my life, but I am afraid if I do not marry him he will run mad.'"

At one time her expressed her determination to live and die with Wesley, and urged him to marry her immediately. Wesley delayed, however, wishing to satisfy Bennett, to secure his brother's approval and to inform the societies of his intention.

The prospective marriage of Wesley and Mrs. Murray was bitterly opposed by Charles Wesley, who had married a lady of birth and position, and could not bear the thought of his brother John marrying a woman who, before her marriage, had been a servant.

Charles told his brother that their proachers would leave them and their societies would be scattered if he married a woman of so mean a birth. John replied that he wished to marry her not for her birth but for her character and worth.

Her neatness, her carefulness, her strong sense and her sterling piety had won his high esteem. "She was 'indefatigably patient and inexpressibly tender; quick, clearly and skillful; of an engaging behavior and of a mild, sprightly, cheerful and not serious temper; while her gifts for usefulness were such as he had not yet seen equalled.'"

"Falling in his efforts with his brother, Charles visited Mrs. Murray, and, after kissing her, said: 'Grace Murray, you have broken my heart. She rode with Charles Wesley to Newcastle, where she met Bennett, begged forgiveness for using him so badly and within a week became his wife. On the invitation of Whitfield Wesley went to Leeds,

could eat no pleasant food nor preach nor rest either by night or day."

Wesley's marriage to Mrs. Vasselle was hastened by an accident which befell him on London Bridge. While going on the Foundry to Snowfields, he slipped on the ice and fell with great force, inflicting the bone of his ankle. The injury obliged him to give up his journey to the north, and he took up his quarters at Mrs. Vasselle's, where he spent the remainder of the week partly in prayer, reading and conversation, partly in writing Hebrew grammar and "Lessons for Children." He was married the following Monday or Tuesday. The Sunday previous he was unable to get his foot to the ground and preached kneeling.

Wesley seems at the time of his marriage to have had for his wife an ardent affection. In one of his letters early after his marriage he wrote:

My Dear Molly:—Oh, how can we praise God enough for making us helpmates to each other? Let not only our lips, but our hearts, show forth His praise. Let us be business of any kind hinder the intercourse between God and your soul, neither elate nor depress your spirits. Let us each day in private reading, prayer and meditation. Dear love, adieu. WESLEY.

The prospective marriage of Wesley and Mrs. Murray was bitterly opposed by Charles Wesley, who had married a lady of birth and position, and could not bear the thought of his brother John marrying a woman who, before her marriage, had been a servant.

Charles told his brother that their proachers would leave them and their societies would be scattered if he married a woman of so mean a birth. John replied that he wished to marry her not for her birth but for her character and worth.

Her neatness, her carefulness, her strong sense