New Ships Completed, Building or Author-

ized to be Constructed. WASHINGTON D. C., Nov. vi. - The chief of the bureau of construction and repair in his annual report states that the steel cruisers Atlanta and Boston are at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y. They have both been docked and their bottoms cleaned and painted, and, independent of the work which had to be done by the government to fit them for sea, alterations and add tions have been and are being made to them as called for from time to time by the advisory board. The Chicago is still at Chester, and the work on her is now being pushed rapidly toward completion. The chief constructor says the appropriation of \$95.861, made under the act of July 26, 1886, will not be sufficient to complete the work on these vessels, and in order that no delay in its prescention may be occasioned by tack of funds he has asked for an additional appropriation of \$56,000, which, it is expect d, will complete the vessels recorded to further al-terations or extra work involving any con-siderable exenditure of immer and time are recommended by the a trisor board.

The Lackawanna ram at the Mare island

new vard, California, while not set condemned can not be repaired for active service and it is suggested, that she be converted into a receiving ship to replace the old line-of-batthe ship Independent, which is now unfit for further use as a receiving ship.

The Tennessee, the only liest wooden vessel in active service, can be kept in service but a few months longer. She is undoubtedly in very ball condition, her main walestrokes are so bally decayed as to preclude their being rend her lower, wash heads are so hadly decayed that it is not considered prodent to carry a press of san upon them. The Shenan-dean also has been surveyed and found to be beyond repair. The number of serviceable vessels in the navy has thus been reduced to two first rate, ten second rate, twenty third rate and seven fourth rate vessels, the latter class meinding two torpedo rams. The Frankclass incinding two torpedo rams. The Frank-tin, Wabash, Minnessola and New York, all fourth rate vessels are sol down as requiring extensive repairs and the thirteen ironelads require more or less repairs. In addition to these vessels, the naval list comprises thirteen tugs and twelve wooden saliding vessels used

for receiving and training ships.

The new vessels completed, building or authorized to be built are summed up as follows: One the Dolphin, complete; two, the Boston and Atlanta, armament incomplete; five, the Chicago and the mostlors, incom-plete; five, the Baltimere, Charleston and Newark and two gunboats, under advertisement, and four, an armored cruiser, a battle ship, a pacumatic denamite bout and a torpedo boat, not yet designed. To the above list of from and steel vessels can be added the Alert and the Ranger four guns each: the Monocrae , a paddle wheel gunboat; Michigan, a paddle-wheel gunboat, four guns; Alarm, one gun; Intrepid, yet to be completed, gunboat, two thirteen inch guns. The remainder of the iron built vessels now in the service consist of thirteen river and harbor monitors sist of thereen river and barbor monitors with single screws rated as fourth rate. They could not be got ready for service without an expenditure of \$200.00 under this bureau alone. Of the second rates, the Trenton, Omaha and Vandalia can probably be continued in service ten years longer; the Lancaster and Brooklya, six years; the Hartford, Richmond and Pensacola, five years. Of the third rates, the Mohran can be continued in the service for ten years, the Adams, Alliance, E-sex, Enterprise, Tabapossa, Yantie and Nipsie for six years; the Juniata, Ossiper, Quinochang Swatara, Galena, Marion Kear-

arge and Loquote two years longer.
Plans and specifications have been completed for two composite built fine modeled cessels to be used as training ships and they could be commenced at once if an appropria-tion were made for them. The board ap-pointed to design plans for the competion of the done is the tracted monitors has nearly fine shed its specifications. The chief constructor recommends that in the event of only one of the large yessels provided for at the last session of congress, being built at a navy ward, it should be built at the Brooklin yard, as that and is now in condition to compense any yard is now in condition to commence any such vessel and carry on the wark with some rapidity. Great necessity exists for better docking facilities in all the navy yards. This is rendered more important on account of the vessels will require to be docked to clean and paint their bottoms. In the event of a foreign war this great deficiency would be serously felt, perhaps more so than any other of the present wants. It is therefore worthy of grave consideration whether immediate steps should not be taken to place the navy yards in this respect in the most thorough condition

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS NOTES.

Calvin Patterson, a brickmaker, was killed by the Lexington branch train on the Missouri Pacific Tuesday morning at the Pleasant street crossing a Independence, Mo. The body was terrible mangled, several limbs being torn off, head nearly separated from the body and the brands scattered for some distance along the track. The directors of the Atchison. Topeka and

Santa Fe road are carefully considering the scheme of extending northward to Chicago. The surveyed routes range from 450 to 650 miles the bonds to be issued will run fifty cars at 5 per cent.

David Fender, of Clinch county, Georgia, who recently died at the age of 190, made his coffio of pitch-pine before the outbreak of the redellion and preserved it unto his death.

The South Pittsburgh Railway and Iron company is about to issue stock and bonds of \$1.00 ,000 each to purchase 27,000 acres of nd in nor hwestern Alabama.

Charles O. Ferris, the bogus Tichborne cialmant, is about to be taken from New York to San Francisco by a deputy marshal to answer an indictment for making false affidavits to secure a pension.

Alfred Eubanks, who died thirty years ago at Maci sou, Georgia, left a plantation valued at \$30,000. Eight brothers who claimed the Divisors have ever since kept up Hilgation. Three survivors have just been paid \$,00 each, the rest having gone to lawyers.

George E. McNell, chairman of an assembly or Kulguts of Labor in Boston, offers to run for mayor on a pledge of seven thousand votes. Heavy George will canvass the city

when the signatures shall have been obtained. The strike of cotton operatives at Ghent, Belgium, has produced intense excitement. The strikers are not permitted to hold a demonstration; the masters have asked the com-munal council for protection, and regular troops are kept in readiness for service.

NEATLY TAKEN IN.

Chicago special: A. H. Swan, the big cattleman, is said to have been neatly taken in by a well known Chicagoan who is now in Europe. This latter gentleman-a memher, by the by, of all the clubs here-went to Europe to sell cattle ranches to rich aristocrats of England and the continent. II cabled Swan, one of whose ranches he had, that he had the property sold for a splen lid pr ce, and he gave in detail the vay in which payments were to be made. Swan had some partners in this venture. and a soon as he got his cable he skurried around and bought out on liberal terms his partner's interest. It turns out now that the Chicago man wasn't as straight as he should have been. The first payment was not made, and when called on for ex-planation, the well known club man said rather weakly, that the trade had fallen through. This left the millionaire cattleman in a bad way. He had shouldered his partnerds interests and had gotten left. But Swan was only one of the men taken in and done for by this elegant Chicagoau.

A state of siege has been proclaimed throughout Bulgaria. The utter failure of the Russian plot at Boorghas has rendered the situation at Il more strained.

KILLED BY A DRUKEN CLERK.

Assassination of L. D. Coller, Son of Rev. Robert Coller. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 23.—The Times Emporia, Kansas, special says: One of the most cowardly and cold blooded assas-luations in the history of Kansas took place this even ing at about 8 o'clock at the residence of Ho race Bundrum, one of the leading merchants. The victim is L. D. Collier, a son of the Rev. Robert Laird Collier of Kansas City, Mo., who was holding the position of material agent at this point for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road, and the assassin is a James G. Yar borough, who held the position of clerk under the murdered man.

It seems that Yarborough had been on somewhat protracted spree and this afternoon went to the office in the absence of Collies and while some of the higher officials of the road were there. Being drunk be made him

self very objectionable.

TROUBLE PORCED UPON HIM. When Colifer returned Yarborough walked up to him and said he wanted to interview him, and when Collier left the office to keep from having trouble be followed him out an

insisted on whipping him. The trouble dually terminated in Collier knocking Yarborough down after being struck several times himself. The trouble here was terminated by some of the railroad men inteering and taking Yarborough away, who vowed vengennee and stated that he would should him before morning.

Coller went home to supper and after sup-per was sitting in the parior with Mrs Bun-drum, Mrs Lige A. Weaver and Msa Gortic Baldwin, the latter his intended bride. He had been telling them about the trouble the afternoon and was just stating that he had half expected a visit from Yacherough when a snock was heard at the door. SHOT WITHOUT ANY WARNING

Mrs. Bundeum arose to answer the knock, but Colher teld her not to go to the door, and got up and answered the knock himself got up and answered the knock housen.

Then, in the language of Mrs. Bundrum,
"the door was hardly opened before Collier
was shot, without a word of warning." He
staggered back into the house, saying. "I am

stargered back into the house, saying. 'I am shot, I am killed," got as far as the kitchen the door of which was open, and fell down and expired almost immediately, without attering The assassin, on firing, followest up his victim for a step or two and then turned to leave the porch, but was met by Horace Bundrum, who had been out to see to his horses before retiring. The women were screaming and

Bundrum asked what was the matter, at the same time stepping in far enough to see Col her, covered with blood, tying motionless or THE ASSASSIN DISARMED. Turning to the assassin, Bandrum asked tested on the grou him to step in an halp bim into the man he had shot. This Yarbo ough refused to do but Senator Morrill

Bund um insisted, and being a powerful man When Yarb rough entered the room Bun drum asked for his pistol, but, seeming to think Collier was not dead, e s epped up o

ward the body as if to shoot again, the pis of this hand, saying, "He is not dead yet. Bundrum again insisted on having the pis-tol, and finali, on piedging his word that he should not be burn, the assassin handed it to Mrs. Bundrain, who stepped into another room and put it under the mattress of the bed.

In a few manutes the officers of the law ar rived and took Yarborough to juil followed by a large and excited crowd of citizens, several of whom spote in very strong terms of using a rope on the culprit before he arrived at the Jul. Wiser counsels, however, pre-vailed, and he was safely incarcerated.

AFRAID OF MOR VENGEANCE.

On the route to the jull the prisoner was badly trightened by the sight of a rope in the hands of the boy and begged for protection from the officer and Bundauo, telling the latter that he had pledger his word to him or he would never have delivered up his revolver. Coller, as above stated, is a son of the Rev. Robert Lard Coller, the eminent divine of Kansas City. He had just arrived from a visit to his father and sisters at that place this morning, where he had been on a visit with his intended bride for the purpose of introducing her to his relatives and was talking to her and the other ladies when called to the door to

meet his death. The fatal show took effect in the left, becaut and evidently passed inquediately through the heart, killing him almost instantly

Miss Baldwin is wild with grief and utterly prestrated. She is seemingly unable to appreciate that her intended is actually dead. The dead man's father was immediately telegraphed the news and instructed to catch the 10 p. m. train.

some difference of epinion as to where Yarborough halls from He had for some months post been a sale sman in a large dry goods house in this city, and had only recently left it to take the situation offered him by Collier. On being seen at the juil he refused to talk and asked to be sent to Topeka for safekeeping, stating that he knew a month would get him and hang him if he remained It is said that he was originally South Carolina and later from Texas. It is also said by the dry goods firm for whom he worked that he came from Fort Scott here. and brought first class recommendations with He is a fine looking young man with a

black monstactic and black eyes and is some-thing of a dandy in appearance.

SOME TALK OF LYSCHING.

After the killing and before being jailed Yarborough seemed at moments bowed down with grief, declaring that Collier had been the best trief of he had ever had and again burst. best friend he had ever had and again bursting our into a forest of oaths and cursing every one near him, but he became very calm

after being hand cuffed by the officers.

There is some talk of the bring by the people on the streets, but it is evidently only talk, for while all are agreed that the murderer deserves a short shrift none seem willing to lead or talk the law in their own hands, and there is hardly a doubt that this cold blooded murderer will at the most only have to explate its crime by being incarcerated in the peni-

AN OFFICE GORS BEGGING.

Washington dispatch: The president is experencing some difficulty in filling the of fice of United States district attorney for the eastern district of Wisconsin, A. K. Delaney, the former incumbent, resigned the office at the suggestion of the president, in order to accept the democratic nomination to congress from the Second district of Wisconsin, now represented by General Bragg. The election resulted in his deleat, and he bus since made formal apple of lonto Attorney General Garland for re-ap-pointment as United States district attorney. Some time ago the president ten-dered the position to General Brage, and after some delay received a letter from him saying that it would be impossible for him to accept. The office was then tendered to another prominent lawyer of Wisconsin and he, too, denlined with thanks.

OKLAHOMA TO BE OPENED.

RED FORT, I. T., Nov. 23 .- Captain Haves of the Fifth cavalry came in last evening from Sac and Fox agency and the southwest, where he has been moving Oklahoma boomers off clodden lands. He states that the imitan omanches, Chevennes, Arapahoes, Kewanees and the Wichitas east of the ninety-eighth degree of longitude, which embraces Ohlacountry as being open to white settlement.

A CELEBRATED CASE ENDED. Boston dispatch: George J. West, coun-

sel for Levi Wilson, concluded the argument in the Wilson-Moen case this morning and the case was given to the jury. This evening the jury brought in a verdict in favor of Moen, defendant, for \$96.522, being the amount of Wilson's notes for \$70,-900 held by Moen, with interest.

The police of Frankfort raided a socialistic meeting in the beer cellar of Heinrich Prinz and captured a merchant and twenty-four less

PERSONAL AND OTHER NOTES.

Edwin Booth's illness cost him over \$2,500 per night. Ex-Gov. Hoadly, of Ohio, says he will

never run for office again, Baroness Burdett-Coutts has given away in charity about \$20,000,000.

Baren Meyer Rothschild, of Frankfort, who has just died, left only \$75,000,000. Galeote, the Spanish priest, who mur-

in prison.

John R. McLean has invested more than \$300,000 in Washington real estate in a period of two years. Sunset Cox's favorite tipple is cham-

pagne, and a single glass makes him as witty as a wit can be. Mrs. Mackay's dressmakers are under-

stood to be pledged not to duplicate her dresses for anyone else. Mrs. Matt Carpenter, widow of Wisconsin's famous senator, will visit Rome.

and be received into the Catholic church. Rossignol, a Paris detective, recently decorated by President Grevy, made 1,200 ar- education and robust brains and eachrests of noted criminals during his service of eleven years.

Caleb Chusatemuch, the first and only Indian graduate of Harvard, was duly represented in the student's torchlight procession the other night.

Infant Eulalie, sister of the late King Alphonso, who was married early in the year to Prince Antonio, son of the Duc de Montpensier, has given birth to a son. Gen. Corse says that he shall certainly

not accept the Boston postmastership before January, and probably not at all. He is unable to say at the present time what his course will be. There are now thirteen women living who

are chevaliers of the legion of honor of

France, all of whom except Rosa Bonheur. the painter, and Mme. Diculatov, the entiquarian, received the decoration for actual service. The will of Almira C. Dummer, of Hallo well, who gave \$10,000 to the Bangor (Me.) theological seminary, and made handsome

bequests to Bowdoin college, is to be contested on the ground that she was incom-Senator Morrill of Vermont has employed his leisure hours in compiling a curious biographical volume which embraces

the names of over two hundred persons, the majority of whom are authors in all times and literatures. During the holidays Paris is to have a doll show, with dolls from every clime and nation in distinctive dress, and tableaux of historical scenes with dolls as perform-

ers. The managers announce that 5,000

dolls, at least, will be on exhibition; The Seth Thomas Clock company, of Thomaston, Conn., have prepared drawings for the great clock which is to be placed in the tower of the new city hall at Philadelphia, and which, if completed in accordance with their plans, will be the largest in the world. The bells upon which it will strike the hours and quarters will weigh fifty thousand pounds, and the glass dials, as contemplated, measure trentyfive feet in diameter.

DISISTER ON THE RAIL.

A Land-Stide in Pennsylvania Kills and In-

PITTSBURGH, PA., Nov. 18 .- The limited exthe city and a number of persons injured, two | cess. of them, it is thought, fatally.

The train was running slowly when just as it reached Jones' terry a mass of rocks and earth came tumbling down from a precipies forty feet above. The first part of the train escaped, but the huge mass crushed into the three sleepers which were in the rear.

The interior of the front car was almost en-

tirely demolished. It was the Cincinnat sleeper and fortunately had but a small num ber of passengers in it. The two other sleep ers were also badly wrecked.

Women shricked and children screamed, while above all was heard the grouns of the injured who were wedged in between the berths and the rocks unable to move. The moment the crash was heard the engi-

inetor saw the frightful results he cried; don't want to walt a minute, as we must care for the injured." In a few minutes the station was reached and a full corps of surgeons and pany attendants were on hand to carry out

It was found that eight passengers were se riously hurt, while probably as many more received painful cuts and bruises. Among the injured were two men who may die. The list injured thus far learned is as follows:

the head and body and breast crushed; in a Scarious comition. S. A. BENNETT, New York, wedged in under the upper berth of one section, two long unly gashes on the head and one shoulder blade

and two ries broken; dangerously hurt. Captain O. A. Doch of Pittsburg, agly cut and two ribs broke on the head and slightly bruised.

Mus. Lieutenant Glass of Fort Bayard.

New Mexico, one limb bruised and several cuts on the body.

E. A. Curris, New York, severely though

not dangerously injured.

J. C. Lipman of Indianapolis, badly cut A young lady from Terre Haute, Ind.,

whose name was not learned, struck by flying peices of rock and hurt about the head and MR. FOWLER of Washington, D. C., slightly hurt about the body.

In addition to the above names a number of

other passengers were slightly injured.

8. Bennett is getting along fairly this evening, and will probably recover. It is thought that Arnheim will also get well. No blame for the accident is attached to the

company, as rocks which caused the damage fell from private property on the hill. The damage to the sleepers was about \$15,000.

SEAMEN RESCUED.

MARQUETTE, MICH., Nov. 19 -The crews of he barge Robert Wallace and the schooner David Wallace were rescued this morning by the Portage Lake canal life saving crew. Every man on the boot was saved. The Robert man on the boot was saved. The Robert Wallace is a total wreck, but the David Wallace is still sound.

ONLY THE HULL LEFT.

MUSERGON, MICH , Nov. 19 .- The bull of a schooner, supposed to be the Helen of Chicago, is floating about a half a mile out in Lake Michigan, abreast of the harbor. has been coming ashore since yesterday.

Among other things is a yawl boat with the name "Helen of Chicago" upon it. The crew is supposed to be lost.

Reece Sunflower: We are informed that parties in this township, old cotton growers, have sent to Alabama for seed and intend next season to try the experiment of growing cotton here, and will devote several acres to the development of the project.

Alis Ability as an Orator.

I have just been preparing a speech for to-morrow evening at our convention. It is a good speech and will take strive, while representing you in conwell. It is also sincere.

sl p up on a stenographer the basis or my remarks may not perish;

Fellow-citizens - You have seen fit to have held one term already, viz. mem there. "-Bill New in Chicago News, ber of congress from this district.

As you are aware, I am a self-made man. I have carved out my own career econd time.

What we want these days is not so much men of marked ability as candidates, but available, careful and judirous men. We are too not to strive pronounced opinions when we most need men who can be easily elected. Of what avail is a man of genius and est convictions, if we cannot elect him? He is simply a sounding brass and a

tinkling ecorbal. Therefore, I would say to the youth of America -could they stand before me to-day -do not strive too hard, or strain yourselves by endeavoring to attain some object after you are elected to office. Let your earnest converions remain dormant. Should a man have convictions these days, let him reserve them for use in his own family. They are not necessary in politics. If a member of congress must have a conviction, and earnestly feels as though he could not get along another day without it, let him go to the grand jury and make a clean breast of it.

I may say, fellow citizens, without egotism, that I have been judic ous both in the heat of the campaign and the halls of the legislature. I have done nothing that could disrupt the party or weaken our vote in this distret. It is better to do nothing than to do things that will be injurious to the interests of the majority.

What do you care, gentlemen, for what I said or did in our great session of last winter, so long as I came home to you with a solidified vote for this fall; so long as I have not trodden on the toes of the Irish, the German, the Scand mayian, the Prohibitionist, the lemale-suffragist, the anti-Mormon, or the international copyright crank?

Let us be frank with each other, fellow estizens. Do you ask me on my return to you, how many speeches my pr vate secretary and the public printer attached to my name or how many packages of fly-blown turnip seed I sent to you last year?

You ask yourselves how is the vote our party this fall as compared with two years ago, and I answer not a vote has been mislaid or ballot erased.

I have done nothing and said nothing that a carping constituency could get hold of. Though I was never in congress before, old members envied me the long, blank, evasive and irreproachable record I have made.

No man can say that, even under the stimulating influence of the wine cup. I have given utterance, in the last two years, to anything that could be distortd into an opinion. And so to-day I come back to you and find my party press coming east on the Pittsburgh, Cincin | harmonious, while others return to nati and St. Louis railroad, which was due in | their homes to be greeted by a discuntthis city at 6:30 this morning, was wrecked by ed constituency, over whose rains the a land slide at Jones' ferry at the outskirts of over-alert adversary clauders to suc-

> So I say to you, to night, Mr. Presilet us leave to the newspapers the expression of what we call earnest convictions-convictions that arise up in and eyes. Let injudicious young men in reality, most frequently unique. I talk about that kind of groceries, but have seen a few that appealed to my the wars, self-made politic an who succeeds, does not do that way.

will go year after year trying to attain distinction by giving utterance to opinions when they can see for themselves that we do not want such men for any place whatever, from juryman to congressman.

If you examine my record for the find that I spent the day pounding my desk with an autograph album, and filling the air w th violent utterances. pro or con, and then sat up nights to literary employment. get myself interviewed by the disturbing elements of the press. No. sir! I am not a disturber, a radical, or a

disrupter! At Washington I am a heeler, and at home in my ward, I am also a heel-

What America wants to-day is not so much a large number of high-browed and call on heaven to paralyze their right arms before they will do a wrong act, or ask to have their tongues nailed to the ridge-pole of their mouths rather than otter a faise or dangerous doctrine. That was customary when the country was new and infested with three-fold purpose. It clothes, it bears; when men carried their gaus to to church with them and drank bay- fortably. rum as a beverage.

These remarks made good pieces for boys to speak, but they will not do now. What the country needs is a congress about as equally balanced as possible, politically, so that when one side walks up and sme is of an appropriation, the other can growl in a low tone of voice, from December till dog days. In this way, by a pleasing system of postponements, prevous questions, points of order, reference to committees, laving on the table and g neral oblivion, a great deal may be evaded, and people at home who do not closel; read and remember the congressional record, will not know who to blame.

Judicious inertness and a gentle air of evasion, will do much to prevent party dissension. I have done that was, and I look for the same old majority that we had at the former noites.

Loften wonder if Daniel Webster

would have the nerve to get up and talk as freely about things now as he used to when polities had not reached the present state of perfection. We often hear p ople ask way we haven't got any Webster in congress now, I long before they get that far along I Ween'y.

They are not encouraged to say radical things and split up the vote.

I will now close, thanking you for your kind preferment. I will ever gress to retain my following, and I will give the outlines of the speech never, by word or sixed, endsayor to here, so that is case I should die or win fame and applause there at the expense of votes at home: I care not to be embalmed in the school speakers and declaimers of future ages, provided my tomostone shall bear upon it dered the bishop of Madrid, has gone crazy re-nominate me for the office which I the simple, poetic refrain: "He got

From The Fountain of Experience.

Thave heard men say to me, "Yes, from the ground up, as I may say, till Mr. Beecher, it is very easy for you to-day I am your nominee for the that are in prosperity and in popular conditions to stand up there in the pulpit, with your salary, with all your loving friends around you, to talk to us about patience. Just come down where for the nomination of brilliant men of we are, and take the buffeting life as we do, and you would see." Then. manic God, that there is some body that stands so much legher than care that he can tell you what you ought to feel, But don't be in a hurry. I have had my share of trouble in this life, and, thank God! I have bad my emancipation out of the very doctrine that I am preaching to you to-day. If I were to groan and grumble as some men do over trials that have pursued me, sometimes like a hurricane, the bereavements and sorrows and various trials of my life. I should be like a fountain of complaints all the time. But I learned early to love Jesus. I learned early to take that peace which masseth all understanding from Hom. He has never forsaken me; and I have carried this thought with me at every step through my tong, and labor ous, and varied lifer and I bear witness to you that, though I have courage and hopefulness naturally, I should have been crushed long ago if I had not had it. 1 know that I am dear to God; I know that He would not have put the troubles upon me if He did not mean to sustain me. I have said in many and many a dark hour to the Lord, "Lay on: I behere you would not put on me more than I can bear, and I will bear whatever you put on.'

I have been very poor in my lifetime, and I was not east down. I had this feeling: "The less I have, and the more I can serve my Lord and Christ in my poverty, the happier I shall be. This I fe is not my home; the other life is mine, and Ho is looking upon me; and if I be herole, and take suffering and sorrow for His cause, what triumoh is mine! And above all bodily wants and above all sense of shame or comparison of estate with other men's. I went through the wilderness, for I was a missionary in my earlier days in the unsettled and newly settled portions of America, and I gioried in my povercy. My name was as nothing, my means were non-sexpected to I ve and die in obsenrity, and I glorated in at. For me to live was Christ and to de gain. And I do know oh, not as much as I should. not as I ought -- but I know enough to declare that in the midst of sufferings and deprivation there may be rising out of the soul notes of exquisite music, peace that passeth all understanding, joy in the Holy Ghost .--Henry Ward Beecher, in Brooklyn Majazine.

House Dresses.

There is no better in lax to a woman's character and disposition than the dress sho wears at home. Her everyday dress, the robe, the old folks at dent, and gendemen of the convention; home must gaze upon seven days out of the wick, generally.

The ideal house dress is dainty and after years, to bolt us across the face quant rather than sumptions. It is,

veneration as belonging to the antique. One is particularly recalled. It was It seems odd to me that young men worn by an ancient bells. It brought to mind the lines "it might have been" at one time in good condition, but now its giory was departed. Its ground work was a rich, red satin, dimmed and frayed. A decorative lattleed lace work up the front was the worse for usage. On the right side gore were last session, for instance, you will not evid nees of a luckless encounter with breakfast coifes, while the opposite breadth was ornamented with om nous black splashes, evidencing abstracted

Such a sight is soul-saddening. Pretty flesh and blood may aiwa s be sweet to see, but it is all the more saccharine when visible in a becoming setting, and a pretty girl is prettiest in a pretty house dress. The tea-gown of present fash on has done much to raise the standard of dress at home. Before its advent wrappers were vetood men who will get up on the r hind feet as "dowdy" by our neatest women. A dress, tight-fitting and modeled after the same plan as a street dress, was the proper caper. Street dresses that had outgrown their nattiness were generally relegated to the home service. Now the tea-gown serves a clothes restlict cally, it clothes com-

Our tailor-made gowns give us faultless fits, but there is no denying, they are tightly snug. They are built on the principle of giving comfortable warmth, but it is attained without sacrdising the purpose of revealing the form divine. They earry with them a mascul ne air, a horse-racey atmosphere. A tea gown is purely feminine. It may be fashioned of white muslin, with knots of blue ribbons, or of sunflower yellow chintz with black buttons; it is bound to be unmistakably fem nine. A sublimated tea-gown is soft and silky, flowing and graceful, concealing and revealing. In it any woman, if she is not what all would call beautiful, comes precious near being so .- Chicago Ledger.

Charity Begins at Home.

"I'm going to become a missionary," she said, as she gazed at him with a why-don't-he-ask-mo-to-marry-him express on on her face.

Looking down apon her, he replied: "Don't you think you had better be-gin on a he—then?"

The were marred in the spring uncan tell you. They are sat down on der the chestnut trees. - Carl Praise's

PEANUTS.

There are probably but few persons

who are aware of the magnitude of

The Increase in Their Consumption in the Last Ten Years-A Great Industry.

the peanut industry and the increase in the consamption of that article in the past ten years. Although to many the peanut is an extremely disagreeable product and an object of aversion, yet it is safe to say that the majority of those whose digestive organs are in a normally healthful state, especially the younger portion of the race, are fond of pennuts, and instances could be cited where they are eaten regularly in great quantities. Whatever may have been the origin of the peanut-this being a disputed point-the peanut plant has gradually made its way over an extended area of the warmer parts of both the old and new world, and in North America has gained a permaneut footbold in the soil of the south Atlantic and gulf states. Nor has it yet reached its ultimate limits, for cultivation and acclimation will inure it to a sterner climate, untill it becomes an important crop in latitudes considerably further north than Virginia. This is indicated by its rapid speed within the past few years. Remaining long in comparative obscurity, it was not untill a recent period that the peanut gained prominence as an agricultural and commercial staple, but since it fairly started its progress has been rapid and sure. The peanut will thrive on any suitable soil within the limits of the United States as far north as a line extending eastwardly from the northern limits of Iowa to the south of the great takes and thence to the vicinity of Cape Cod. The cultivas tion of the peanut, in short, is possible in by far the greater post on of the entire country. Any section having a growing season of five months exempt from frost may raise the peanut. Planted in June, cultivated until August or a little later, and harvested the last of September, it can be perfected in four months, though the Virginian planter takes five months for it. Any good calcareous soil that is not too elevated will grow the peanut. Some idea of the magnitude of the

industry may be gained from the fact

that the total consumption of this country for the year 1885-6 from Oct. 1. 1885, to Oct. 1, 1886) was 2,715,000 bushels as compared with 1,187,000 for the year 1875-6 an increase of over 100 per cent in the last ten years. The supply available for consumption during the ensuing year, from Oct. I, 1886, to Sept. 30, 1887, is estimated at nearly 3,480,000 bushels. Peanuts are cultivated also in Europe, Asia, and Africa. Among many of the negro tribes of Africa peanuts constitute an important article of food. They are grown in large quantities for the manufacture of an essential oil which is largely used in adulterating olive oil. Peanut oil is regarded by many equal in all respects to sweet or olive oil, and may be employed for every purpose to which that is applied. A bushel of peanuts, it is estimated, will yeld one gallon of oil. For burning it is highly esteemed, but the chief consumption of the oil is in making soap. For the production of oil for soap making, there were imported into Marseilles, France, from the west coast of Africa, in ena year, peannts to the value of over five mill ons of dollars. The residuum, or oil-cake, may be sold for cattle-feed. Almost every person residing in this locality must necessarily know something of the value of roasted peanuts, One can not pass along the streets of any city without encountering at every turn the penant-stands, where roasted peanuts are sold by the pint. They are retailed in numerous stores, are peddled on the railroad cars, sold to the loungers in every depot, are eaten on the streets, at home, in the office, and, greatly to the annoyance of some individuals, in public halls. Even ladies are fond of them and frequently have them at their parties. Peanuts are healthful and fatten ng. From a pig to a school-boy no diet will fatten sooner than roasted peanuts. A person, it is said, can live on them alone for an indefinite period, if eaten regularly and with moderation. Wherever they have been introduced they can not well be dispensed with. Peanut caudy is another article in the manufacture of which they play an important part. The peanut fills a useful end in peanut coffee. It makes quite a good and palatable beverage. Even bread can be made of peanuts. If first mashed or ground into a pulp and then worked into the dough in the process of kneading no lar i will be required to make good biscuit, which will have an agreeable flavor. The skin of the kernel must first be removed or it will impart a bitterish and nutty taste. Good soap can be made from the paanut, but whether the manufacture of such an article would be profitable at present prices is another question. For the higher grades of toilet soap it might be. As fe d for stock it is very useful. Every kind of stock, horses, cows, sheep, hogs, and poultry, are exceedingly fond of the peacut, and will leave any other food to partake of it. Cows, horses, and sheep eat the whole pod, bull, and kernel together. Hogs and poultry reject the hull, eating the kernel only. Turkeys, however, as a rule, swallow the pod whole, All stock fatten on them. The hog will lay on flesh very rapidly on a diet of peanuts. The peanut vine makes very good provender for all stock, and most planters make it an object to save the vines for hay. The foregoing are the most important uses of the peanut, and in the course of time, as new d scoveries are made, it is not improbable that it may subserve other valuable ends .-

Manners.

Providence Journal.

Manners are an art. Some are commendable, some faulty; but there are none that are of no moment. How comes it that we have no precepts by which to teach them, or at least no rule whereby to judge them as we judge sculpture and music? A science of manners would be more important to the virtue and happiness of meny than one would suppose.