

MOODY WANTS SAMARITANS.

How He Thinks It Would Be Possible to Save New York City.

Dwight L. Moody has unfolded his notion of Jesus Christ's plan to save New York city.

He read from the tenth chapter of St. Luke the parable of the Good Samaritan. He urged all his hearers to become good Samaritans. Then New York would be saved in a short time.

"There are 40,000,000 men and women in this country who never go to church," said Mr. Moody. "We ought to take the Word of the Lord to them. I premised that there are 10,000 Stephenas in New York. I think it should be possible to get 10,000 good Samaritans. I don't think we're going to do the world much good until we understand that every man or woman who is in trouble is our neighbor."

"People write to me to ask me where they can get a drawing minister for their churches. We want drawing churches. If Gabriel himself were to come down here there are some churches he couldn't fill. I wish we had some Samsons to come along to carry off the doors of our pews."

"People ask how it is that in the Catholic church the rich and the poor worship together. It is because they have got rid of the abominable pew system."

"My dear friends, don't you think we could reach New York pretty quick if our rich people would let their poor neighbors ride in their carriages once in awhile? You just try it some time, madam."

"Let your washerwoman go for a drive in the park, and while she's out go and take her children and make a kindergarten for them."

ETHEL BARRYMORE TO MARRY.

Actress Is to Become the Wife of the Son of Henry Irving.

A private cable dispatch from London received at New York announces that Ethel Barrymore is to marry Lawrence Irving, son of Henry Irving, and who wrote "Peter the Great," which proved to be a great failure.

Mrs. Barrymore is a daughter of Maurice Barrymore and is about 20 years of age. She went to England with Charles Frohman's "Secret Service" company. She attracted the attention of Sir Henry Irving and he made her a proposition to leave Mr. Frohman and join his Lyceum stock company. She gave way to his importunities and has been playing in "Peter the Great." She had only a small part, but was favorably treated by the critics.

Mrs. Barrymore is a favorite with the nobility, the seal of approval having been placed on her some time ago by the princess of Teck, who invited her to a garden party. While there she met the prince of Wales, and he showed her much attention.

Mrs. Barrymore is the granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Drew, the elder, and her uncles are John and Sydney Drew.

BAD LUCK, SAY SAILORS.

Marines Object to Married Lady Christening the Kearsarge.

The selection of a lady to christen the new battle ship Kearsarge to be launched in five or six weeks at Newport News, while not the cause of friction, as in the case of the Kentucky, to be launched at the same time, has aroused the superstitions of sailors and captains of the navy. The judge advocate general at Washington has been notified by Mrs. Elizabeth Maynard Winslow that she had accepted the invitation of Secretary Long to christen the Kearsarge. Mrs. Winslow now resides in Boston. There is said to be a superstition, almost universal among sailors, that it is ill luck to have a married woman to christen a ship. Mrs. Winslow is the wife of Lieut. Herbert Winslow, who was recently detached from the Yorktown when she went out of commission and placed on leave. Her husband is a son of the late Capt. John Anstrum Winslow, who was in command of the Kearsarge when she fought her memorable battle with the Alabama. It was on this account that the secretary of the navy invited Lieut. Commander Winslow to select a lady to christen the new battle ship.

SEPARATED FORTY-TWO YEARS.

Brother Seeks Two Sisters He Lost Almost Half a Century Ago.

James P. Brennan, a farmer from Columbus, Wis., came to Chicago the other day to search for two sisters whom he has not seen for 42 years.

Brennan is 47 years old and says that when he was a boy his mother and father separated and he with his sisters, Johanna and Delia, were placed in an institution in Chicago. Later, Brennan says, the mother took him away from the institution and he lived with her in Columbus until ten years ago, when she died.

The mother never told Brennan where she had left his sisters, but he is of the opinion the name of the institution was St. Mary's Orphan Asylum. Brennan says he heard recently that Delia had been adopted years ago by a man of the name of Luke Brennan. He is of the opinion that Johanna is married and living on the North side. Capt. Collier detailed two detectives to assist Brennan in his search.

Home for Authors.

The wealthy Lady Murray, widow of the late Sir Charles Murray, and sister of Lord Castledown, is establishing a home for poor authors at Antibes, France. Those sent there who are not incurable but who are likely to be benefited by the change will pay one pound (five dollars) per week.

Rolling Tea Leaves.

In China the rolling of tea leaves is done by hand, but in India and Ceylon European planters prefer to employ machinery for the purpose.

HARNESS WAVE POWER.

Edison, Jr., Invents a Machine in Which He Has Great Faith.

Plan Is to Compress Air Into Tanks Twenty Miles at Sea and Use the Power in Generating Electricity.

Thomas A. Edison, Jr., has invented a machine which he thinks will harness the wave power of the ocean and make it compress air, which can be used to furnish enough power to supply all New York state. He says he can do it, and he has imbued others with his faith. Mr. Edison says that within six months after his plan is running successfully coal will be as scarce as Apache Indians in New York, and that electricity at its cheapest will be used for light, heat and power by everyone.

The machine he wishes to build will not be near the shore. It will be 20 miles out at sea, and will be built upon foundations as solid as those which for more than a century have borne up the Edystone lighthouse in the swirl of the English channel.

The essential part of Mr. Edison's plan, and the one in which it differs radically from those which have been tried before, is that there is no idea of coupling a machine to the sea and using the resultant energy direct. The Edison plan is to force the wave to compressed air, to store this air in great tanks, and to use it as it may be needed to run dynamos.

Mr. Edison thinks it will cost at least \$25,000.00 to place the project upon a basis which would insure its success, but he also believes that from the first he could generate more than 1,000,000 horse-power from the plant.

The Edison wave machine is, in effect, a series of gigantic air pumps. The piston of the machine stands upright upon a platform, which is pierced by the long piston rod. Upon the lower end of the piston rod is a big, flat float, which rests upon the water, and is movable by the rise and fall of the sea. A wave passing under the float would elevate the piston, powerfully compressing the air already contained in the cylinder. This pressure would be transmitted directly to the storage tank for compressed air. By an arrangement of oscillators, sufficient air would be admitted behind the piston to return it quickly to its position upon the water, where it would be ready to receive the force of the next wave.

TELLS OF CLIMBS IN ANDES.

Fitzgerald Found the Ascent of Aconcagua Very Hard Work.

The London Daily Chronicle publishes an interview with Mr. Fitzgerald, leader of the expedition which on April 11 last ascended Mount Aconcagua, in the Andes. Fitzgerald describes the extreme difficulty and danger of ascent. He had to struggle upward through deep masses of rough rocky material, sliding back two feet out of every three he advanced. The party lived for a fortnight in a small rent in the mountain side at an altitude of 19,000 feet. The cold was intense and the wind was always blowing a gale. It took two hours to light a fire.

"Life at this altitude," Fitzgerald says, "is devilish uncomfortable. You pant like a dying consumptive. Then the dust, which smothered everything, gets into your throat and chokes you. You cough exhaustingly and pant worse than ever. Every effort, however slight, entails a fresh effort of will, and your only desire in the world is to give up the whole thing and get down. When not climbing I just sat down and wished I was dead. I was constantly sick."

"What is heartbreaking, too, is that owing to the soft surface you have practically to climb the mountain twice over. The dust storms obliterate the whole sky. The mountain streams were poisoned by some chemical that had been dissolved in them from the surface. Rain never falls on the mountain. We had to carry all our water up. Of course it froze on the way and had to be thawed out bit by bit."

THREE TIMES.

Prominent Man Breaks His Arm Every Christmas.

Col. Morris Hamilton, the oldest state official, and for years the state librarian, for the third time within three years has shattered the bone of his left arm and is laid up at his home near the statehouse, says the Trenton, N. J., correspondent of the Philadelphia Press.

A few days ago he tripped over the new company's gas pipes in front of his home. The bones of his left arm were shattered and his face was bruised by the fall which followed. Col. Hamilton, who is now in his seventy-eighth year, has carried his left arm in a sling during the Christmas holiday season for the last three years. Shortly before Christmas, 1895, he fell on the marble steps leading to the state library and the result was a broken arm, which did not mend for several months.

Soon before the bells were ringing for Christmas, 1896, he stumbled over a carelessly-placed flagstone on State street, near Willow, and the bones in the arm, broken a year before, were again snapped in two.

Fond of Rank and Titles.

The hunting papers are chaffing Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin upon their alleged love of rank and titles. It appears that the door of everybody staying at Balmacan bears a large card with the occupant's name and title. The door of the nursery of the baby of Lady Craven (daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin) has upon it "Viscount Uffington," the title of the eldest son of the earl of Craven. The child was born July 31, 1897.

Electric Vs. Mules.

An electric locomotive in a Canadian coal mine shows a saving over mules of \$2,528 in 200 days, and an electric pump in the same mine shows a saving over steam pumps of \$1,573 in 970 days.

WILL WAR ON WHISKY.

Kansas University Girls Organize Against Malodorous Breath.

Kansas university girls belonging to the young women's fraternities have organized a war on whisky and intoxicating liquors. The use of the latter at parties given by the male students' fraternities at the Lawrence institution will be stopped if the girls to the number of 35, together with the wives and a number of the professors of the institution and a few of the matrons of the city, can prevent. A resolution was passed declaring that at the next fraternity party at which a scent of liquor was detected the young lady making the discovery was to give a sign, at which all the young ladies present were to at once leave for home in a body. The fraternity girls present pledged themselves individually and as fraternities to abide by this decision. It will be put into effect at the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity party of February 4 and if liquor is not detected on any of the young men in attendance, then to take the same action at the first party where the liquor odor was found.

A committee, composed of Miss Gamma Addison, of the Kappa Kappa Gamma fraternity; Miss Bessie Stone, of the Kappa Alpha Theta fraternity, and Miss Neil Blakey, of the Pi Beta Phi fraternity, was appointed to write a letter to each of the young men's fraternities at Kansas university, notifying them of the action taken, requesting them to prohibit the use of liquors and asking them to give the young ladies cooperation in their plan. The meeting at which this action was taken was an enthusiastic one.

In detecting the liquor on the breaths of the young men it was suggested that a male friend of some of the girls be asked to be "spotter" and tell when liquor was discovered, as the young ladies thought they would not be able to do it themselves.

LATE SUICIDES AND NUMBER 13.

Curious Coincidences Noted at the Nation's Capital.

One of the Illinois men at the capitol, who is on the lookout for statistical and folk-lore information, has discovered a series of curious coincidences in regard to the sad role of suicides of prominent young women which have shocked the people of Washington for some years. It will be recalled that the daughters of three of the members of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet came to their death by their own hands. Miss Bayard, daughter of the famous secretary of state and ambassador to England; Miss Garland, daughter of the attorney-general during Cleveland's first administration, and last of all Miss Herbert, the beloved daughter of the secretary of the navy who went out of office last March, all destroyed themselves.

In addition to that a week or two after Miss Herbert threw herself from the window of her father's residence last month, a Miss Wells, who had known her and brooded over her fate, shot herself in her own room one Sunday morning. The curious investigator before referred to has looked up the residences of these young women and was astonished to find that Miss Herbert lived at 1313 New Hampshire avenue, that Miss Bayard lived at 1413 Massachusetts avenue, and that Miss Wells committed suicide at 1311 N street.

These three instances of fatalities in connection with the number 13 are to some extent borne out by the residence of Attorney-General Garland, which was at 914 Rhode Island avenue.

This is only one number away from the fatal 13, and residents in the neighborhood say that the house was properly numbered 913, but was moved up a peg to satisfy the superstitious fears of its owner.

EXCITING WHALE HUNT.

Leviathan Tempts Fate Off the Town of Amagansett, N. Y.

An exciting whale hunt took place off shore at Amagansett, N. Y., and two whaling crews raced to capture the prize.

A tremendous blowing of horns at an early hour was the first intimation that a whale had been sighted. Everybody knew what the signal meant, for only the appearance of the mouser of the deep brings out such a broadside of fish horns.

From the shore it appeared to be about 50 feet in length and several old salts declared that it was spouting water at least 100 feet in the air.

Occasionally it would stop spouting and lash around in the water till it made great crested waves all around itself.

A crowd of several hundred villagers ran about on the beach and shouted excitedly.

Two crews pulled out to the monster with strong, steady strokes. It was a race as to who should claim the distinction of a first cast of the harpoon, though every man knew that when captured the two crews would divide the money received from the oil and bone.

Spiked Helmets for French Troops.

The French war office has definitely decided upon a new form of helmet to replace the present infantry kepi. The helmet will be of cloth, with spike and metal fittings. It will be only gradually introduced, as at the present moment there are over 3,000,000 kepis in the army store, and only about a tenth of these are required annually. Orders have also been issued to the regimental tailors to pay more attention to the cut and fit of the soldiers' uniforms, in order to make the men look smarter.

Foolish Sheep.

Some sheep were frightened by dogs at Grenoble, France, and 240 blindly "followed their leader" over a precipice 150 feet high.

Lost Ball in Court.

A Detroit court has decided that a baseball which is knocked into property adjacent to the grounds cannot be confiscated.

Yellow the Juvenile Color.

Children under seven years of age prefer yellow to all other colors.

Electrified Tea Leaves.

In China the rolling of tea leaves is done by hand, but in India and Ceylon European planters prefer to employ machinery for the purpose.

VENTES A L'ENCAN.

PAR MACON, DENIS ET KERNAGHAN.

ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE.
PAR MACON, DENIS & KERNAGHAN, No. 138 rue Carondelet. — Jeudi 7 avril 1898 à midi, à la Bourse des Encantereurs, à Paris, 629 et 631 rue Commune. — Le 24 mars 1898 à midi, à la Bourse des Encantereurs, à Paris, 629 et 631 rue Commune. — Le 14 avril 1898 à midi, à la Bourse des Encantereurs, à Paris, 629 et 631 rue Commune. — Le 22 mars 1898 à midi, à la Bourse des Encantereurs, à Paris, 629 et 631 rue Commune. — Le 29 mars 1898 à midi, à la Bourse des Encantereurs, à Paris, 629 et 631 rue Commune. — Le 5 avril 1898 à midi, à la Bourse des Encantereurs, à Paris, 629 et 631 rue Commune. — Le 12 avril 1898 à midi, à la Bourse des Encantereurs, à Paris, 629 et 631 rue Commune. — Le 19 avril 1898 à midi, à la Bourse des Encantereurs, à Paris, 629 et 631 rue Commune. — Le 26 avril 1898 à midi, à la Bourse des Encantereurs, à Paris, 629 et 631 rue Commune. — Le 3 mai 1898 à midi, à la Bourse des Encantereurs, à Paris, 629 et 631 rue Commune. — Le 10 mai 1898 à midi, à la Bourse des Encantereurs, à Paris, 629 et 631 rue Commune. — Le 17 mai 1898 à midi, à la Bourse des Encantereurs, à Paris, 629 et 631 rue Commune. — Le 24 mai 1898 à midi, à la Bourse des Encantereurs, à Paris, 629 et 631 rue Commune. — Le 31 mai 1898 à midi, à la Bourse des Encantereurs, à Paris, 629 et 631 rue Commune. — Le 7 juin 1898 à midi, à la Bourse des Encantereurs, à Paris, 629 et 631 rue Commune. — Le 14 juin 1898 à midi, à la Bourse des Encantereurs, à Paris, 629 et 631 rue Commune. — Le 21 juin 1898 à midi, à la Bourse des Encantereurs, à Paris, 629 et 631 rue Commune. — Le 28 juin 1898 à midi, à la Bourse des Encantereurs, à Paris, 629 et 631 rue Commune. — Le 5 juillet 1898 à midi, à la Bourse des Encantereurs, à Paris, 629 et 631 rue Commune. — Le 12 juillet 1898 à midi, à la Bourse des Encantereurs, à Paris, 629 et 631 rue Commune. — Le 19 juillet 1898 à midi, à la Bourse des Encantereurs, à Paris, 629 et 631 rue Commune. — Le 26 juillet 1898 à midi, à la Bourse des Encantereurs, à Paris, 629 et 631 rue Commune. — Le 2 juillet 1898 à midi, à la Bourse des Encantereurs, à Paris, 629 et 631 rue Commune. — Le 9 juillet 1898 à midi, à la Bourse des Encantereurs, à Paris, 629 et 631 rue Commune. — Le 16 juillet 1898 à midi, à la Bourse des Encantereurs, à Paris, 629 et 631 rue Commune. — Le 23 juillet 1898 à midi, à la Bourse des Encantereurs, à Paris, 629 et 631 rue Commune. — Le 30 juillet 1898 à midi, à la Bourse des Encantereurs, à Paris, 629 et 631 rue Commune. — Le 6 août 1898 à midi, à la Bourse des Encantereurs, à Paris, 629 et 631 rue Commune. — Le 13 août 1898 à midi, à la Bourse des Encantereurs, à Paris, 629 et 631 rue Commune. — Le 20 août 1898 à midi, à la Bourse des Encantereurs, à Paris, 629 et 631 rue Commune. — Le 27 août 1898 à midi, à la Bourse des Encantereurs, à Paris, 629 et 631 rue Commune. — Le 3 sept. 1898 à midi, à la Bourse des Encantereurs, à Paris, 629 et 631 rue Commune. — Le 10 sept. 1898 à midi, à la Bourse des Encantereurs, à Paris, 629 et 631 rue Commune. — Le 17 sept. 1898 à midi, à la Bourse des Encantereurs, à Paris, 629 et