RICE PANCAKES.-Two large caps rice well washed; boil in one quart water; when the water boils off, add one quart milk, one cup wheat flour, one egg.

INDIAN GRIDDLE CAKES .- Two cupfuls white corn-meal, one cupful flour, one-half cupful yeast, one teaspoonful salt; milk added to make a stiff batter; put in a warm place to rise over night as sponge for bread.

TO REMOVE GREASE SPOTS WITH BUCKWHEAT .- Spread two pieces of coarse brown paper over the grease spot, with a large pinch of buckwheat between them. Then place a warm flat-iron over the paper, and let it remain until it cools.

BEESWAX AND SALT will make your rusty flat-irons as clean and smooth as glass. Tie a lump of bees-wax in a rag, and keep it for that purpose. When the irons are hot, rub them first with the wax rag, then scour with a paper or cloth sprinkled

To utilize feathers of ducks, chickens and turkeys, generally thrown aside as refuse, trim the plumes from the stump, inclose them in a tight bag, rub the whose as if washing clothes, and you will secure a perfectly uniform and light down, excellent for quilting coverlets and not a few other pur-

TO EXTERMINATE FLEAS,-Take half a pound of Persian insect powder, half pound powdered borax, one ounce oil cedar, quarter oil of pennyroyal properly put up by a druggist; close the room tight, sprin'le this powder on carpet, furniture and beds, and keep closed over day or night; then open all windows and air thoroughly, and in twenty-four hours there will be no fleas, flies, or mosquitoes left; the rooms can then be swept and dusted. This applies nearly as well to roaches and water-bugs.

TRANSPARENT PICTURES. - Take the cabinet sizes of milk-white glass; it's like the porcelain shades used on lamps. On this paste a scrapbook picture (mine are pansies and moss roses), and they will look as if painted on the glass. They can be put on lamp shades in the same way. Care must be taken to get the transparent ones (pictures). These pictures are not to be framed, but suspended in the window or to rest on an easel, bracket or mantel shelf. -Detroit Free

To BOIL RICE PROPERLY .- To every cup of rice, one quart of water; salt to taste. Let the water boil hard, then throw in rice previously well washed; when it begins to boil do not allow it to be stirred, and boil twenty minutes, not touching it, pour off any water remaining; place the saucepan on back of range, partially covered, for a few minutes; when turned out into the dish for the table each grain will be found separate. The rice should steam on back of range until it appears dry on top, then shaken out into the dish, not removed with the spoon.

SWEET POTATO PIE.-Wash the potatoes and boil them until they are cooked; take off the skins and mash them; to one large teacupful of the potato take one quart of milk, three eggs, sugar to the taste, a pinch of ginger or a little nutmeg. Before mixing all of the milk with the potato pour about a teacupful of the milk in the potato and rub them together until they will run through the colander, to take out the lumps and woody fibres; bake with one crust. When done they should be light and soft like a pumpkin pie; if they are hard and heavy they have too much potato in

USES OF STALE BREAD.-1. Make dressing for meat: crumb it fine, turn hot broth over it, season, add butter and a well beaten egg, or more accord-

ing to quantity.

2. Make bread pudding: soak two hours in sweet milk, then beat eggs; sugar and spices and bake. I some-

times add fruit. 3. Make biscuit: soak over night in sour milk, mash one with the hand, mix in your biscuit for breakfast, adding salt, lard and soda. They are better than without the stale bread. 4. Make pancakes or gems: soak

over night in sour milk, add wellbeaten eggs, cornmeal or graham flour to make a batter, and soda and salt, and bake on a gridle or in gem pans.
5. Crumb fine and put them in the next omelet you make.

6. Toust your bread: set a pan of milk on the stove, but do not remove the cream from it, add butter and salt. dip the bread in this and send to the table for supper or breakfast.

7. Crumb fine and put in your toma toes when you are stewing them. 8. Pound fine, season, and roll oysters or fresh fish in them and fry in

Scientific.

A Morb'e-boring Sponge. - In 1871, a vessel laden with a cargo of Carrara marble was wrecked off the south coast of Long Island. This year some of the marble having been raised, was found to be perfectly honeycombed by some marine-boring animal. A fragment of the marble was exhibited at a recent meeting of the New York Academy of Sciences, and the opinion expressed by one of the members that the work of destruction was probably due to a species of Pholas. Dr. Newberry, however, was inclined to believe that it was due rather to the ravages of a species of sponge of the genus Cliona, and this view has been recently indorsed in a note on the subject published by Prof. A. E. Verrill, who has had an opportunity of examining some specimens sent to the Peabody Museum of Yale College. Prof. Verrill states that the exposed portions of the slabs examined by him are thoroughly penetrated to the depth of one or two inches by the crooked and irregular borings or galleries of the sponge Cliona sul-phurea, so as to reduce them to a complete honeycomb, readily crumbling in the fingers. The marble is perfectly sound and unaltered beyond the borings. He says that the rapid destruction of the shells of oysters, etc., by the borings of this sponge has long been familiar to him, but he has never before seen examples of its effects on marble or limestone; for calcareous rocks do not occur along those portions of our coast inhabited by the animal. He suggests that its ability to rapidly destroy such rocks might have a practical bearing in case of submar

Lighting street lamps by electricity has been solved by Mr. St. John Lane Fox, who has successfully applied his apparatus to lighting the lamps in Pall Mall. Each lamp is provided with a small apparatus containing an induction of the street of the small apparatus containing an induction of the street of tion coil, the primary wire of which is in the circuit of the line wire, so that a current sent through the latter traverses the primary of all the coils. The ends of the secondary coils of each lamp are in connection with insulating supports at the burner, so that when they are set in action sparks will pass across the aperture of the burner and ignite the gas. To turn the gas on and off at each lamp Mr. Fox makes use of the core of the induction coil. This, when magnetized by a current of moderate strength, causes a permanent magnet, in connection with a stopcock of peculiar construction, to be rotated on its axis, thereby turning on the gas. The effect of a reverse current is to move the permanent magnet in the reverse direction, and so to turn the gas off. This is effected by a bat-tery and apparatus which are placed in a small wooden hut in Waterloo place, and from which the insulated wire passes to the lamps, returning to the hut to complete the circuit, which in the present case is a mile in length. -

Scientific Notes.

The postal telegraph officials have determined to introduce the sounder devised by Mr. Elisha Gray, of Chicago, into British offices.

Over 2,000 farmers in Maine have taken hold of the beet-sugar enterprise, and are raising this root for the factory in that State.

Among the most remarkable inventions represented at the recent paper exhibition at Berlin were paper teeth. They are said to be singularly durable.

The latest advices received from the New Guinea gold exploration expedi-tion are to the effect that three of the party were dead and the others dispirited or fever-stricken. It seems likely to prove a failure.

The British Medical Journal says that a site has been secured for a crematorium, near London, by the Cremation Society of Great Britain; and Mr. Eassie, C. E., has been instructed to erect upon it a pyre of the kind designed by Gorini and now in use at

M Duveyrier has just shown to what portions of Africa explorers should direct their attention. Seven vast regions yet remain unknown or shrouded in mystery. As the exploration of Africa has gone on at the rate of about 234,285 square kilometers per year, all of that continent should be known in less than forty-eight years.

Dumorous.

-Why was the female warrior of France confined in a cell where no light was admitted? Ans. To keep Joan d'Arc. - Cin. Sat. Night.

-An Iowa clergyman boasts that he can marry twenty couples in an hour. Twenty knots an hour is pretty

Cinc. Sat. Night. -Lo! the poor Indian! When he goes home to his cheerless wigwam in the evening he has no dime novel with which to while away the weary hours; no friend next door to come in and talk politics; no medical almanacs to read; no New York papers with full proceedings of the racy Vanderbilt will case; no money in a safe for masked robbers to break in and steal—no civilized pleasures of this kind. He simply hangs up the bloody scalps he has captured during the day, beats his squaw with a club, wraps a buffalo robe around him, and lies down to pleasant dreams. If a pale-face comes within half a mile of his wigwam, the slumbering red man snuffs him afar, awakes, and goes out and shoots him full of arrows .-Norr. Herald.

—Down in Delaware they used to have a party play they called "Fish," but it did not flourish long. It was played this way: If there were a dozen men and girls in the room, some part of the anatomy of the fish was assigned to each one, thus-one would represent the head, one the fin, another the mouth, etc., until the last one got the tail as his or her portion. Then the wicked man who represented the "head" would say, "My head itches," and forthwith commence a vigorous scratching of his knowledge-box, the second would say, "My mouth itches," with the appropriate motions, and so on towards the last; but the play was never appropriately finished, and the party generally broke up at once. It was late, you know.

A SCOTCH STORY.—Concerning the long-bow, no American effort can surpass one that comes to us from Scot-

land: It was told that Colonel Andrew M'Dowall, when he returned from the war, was one day walking along by the Myroch, when he came on an old man sitting greetin' on a muckle stane at the roadside. When he came up the old man rose and took off his bonnet,

"Ye're welcome hame again, laird." "Thank you," said the colonel, adding, after a pause, "I should surely know your face. Aren't you Nathan

McCulloch?" "Ye're richt, 'deed," says Nathan; 'it's just me, laird."

"You must be a good age, now, Nathan," says the colonel. "I'm no verra aul' yet, laird," was the reply; "I'm just turnt a hunner." "A hundred!" says the colonel, musing; "well, you must be all that: But the idea of a man of a hundred

sitting blubbering that way. What ever could you get to cry about?"
"It was my father lashed me, sir," said Nathan, blubbering again; "an' he put me oot, so he did."

'Your father!" said the colonel; "is

your father alive yet?" "Leevin! ay," replied Nathan; "I ken that the day tae my sorrow." "Where is he?" says the colonel What an age he must be! I would

like to see him." "Oh, he's up in the barn there," says Nathan; "an' no in a borrid gude humor the noo, aither."

They went up to the barn together, and found the father busy threshing the barley with the big flail and tearing on fearful. Seeing Nathan and the laird coming in, he stopped and saluted the colonel, who, after inquiring how he was, asked him what he had struck Nathan for.

"The young rascal!" says the father, Chinese power as Yunnan itself. The there's nae dooin' wi' him; he's never out o'a mischief. I had toe lick him fallen to those who deserved it, and we home for fear of detection, but when But the doctor exclaimed as he drove out

A GREAT POWER IN ASIA.

It is strange to hear once more of China as a Great Power in Asia. We are prone to forget that the Chinese divide with the English and the Russians the supremacy of the Eastern Continent. Every other sovereignty is as subordinate to these three as Belgium, Denmark, and Portugal are to the Great Powers of Europe. China, however, appeared, until within the past few years, to be fixed in her policy of peace and seclusion, and to decline any relations, hostile or friendly, with foreign countries, either upon her sea-board or on her inland borders. The treaties which Europe forced upon the Government at Pekin were regarded with unconcealed detestation, and were borne only as a part of the harsh order of nature, to which Oriental patience always resigns itself. This delicate reserve was supposed by many to be the result of political weakness and social decay, and the frequent rebel-lions of which the outer world heard vaguely were accepted as evidence that the hour of dissolution was at hand. Never did the Celestial Empire seem so near its downfall and partition as some sixteen years ago, before the Taepings were quelled by the "Ever Victorious Army" of Gordon, and when the Panthay kingdom in Yunnan was apparently established as a strong and an aggressive State. The triumph of the Mussulman rebels in Yunnan was followed by the news of other conflicts between Islam and the Chinese on the northwestern frontiers of the Empire, and there also the faith of Mohammed was visibly gaining ground. The Moslem revival, of which signs had become visible in every country of Africa and Asia, from Morocco to the Maiayan Archipelago, had begun to work, it was believed, upon the passionate and ignorant populations of Eastern Turkestan and the half-independent provinces of China still further to the north and east. The ferment in these unknown regions was not proved to be connected with the activity of the Panthays, and it is even probable that the interposition of Thibet prevented any unity of purpose. But the two movements were parts of the same great wave of Mus-sulman advance. The famous Chinese Emperors of the 17th and 18th centuries had labored to establish in the northwest a chain of vassal governments, not organized strictly on the social model of the "Flowery Land," but loyal and submissive to the rule of Pekin. The last of them, Kien Lung, had attempted to stamp out Mohammedanism in the "Six Cities," including Kashgar, but he failed. The Tungan Mussulmans continued to flourish under Chinese rule, and in 1862 there was a general rising in the northwest, which ended in the destruction or expulsion of the Chinese garrisons everywhere. In Kashgar the native Mussulmans fell under the power of in-vaders of their own faith from Khokand, reinforced by the fanatics whom Russia was driving eastward out of the Khanates. The ablest leaders of these, Yakoob Beg, whose singular story has lately been told i: a very interesting on equal terms with England and Russia. His power, many predicted, would overthrow and devour the tottering Chinese dominion and might rise to a height to be compared with that of the greatest of Asiatic conquerors and despots. It was even imagined that he might check the advance of Russia, and he became, in fact, by treaty, an ally of England. It was possible, indeed, that he would succumb to the strength and perseverance of Russia, but few foresaw the fate that actually befell him. The Atalik Ghazi, as he was styled, lived to witness the triumphant advance of a Chinese army, and to leave his distracted kingdom at his decease to be presently trampled under foot by a conquering Chinese General. The surprising character of this reverse of fortune would hardly be realized, perhaps, by us if it were not that China. as mistress of Kashgar, has recovered the spirit she showed when she was a victorious and an organizing power in

Central Asia, and has called upon Russia to restore the province of Kuldja, which was annexed seven years ago by the Czar Generals. Russia, while watching cautiously both the Ameer of Kashgar and the Chinese, was involved in quarrels with some of the lesser Mussulman potentates who had established themselves as independent Princes within the Chinese frontier. A Tungan ruler had made himself master of Kuldja, a province made very valuable by its posi-tion both for commercial and strategical reasons, but most precious to Russia as a lever wherewith to open the gates of China to trade or conquest. The country is enclosed between two towering mountain ranges, the southern being the Tian-Shan. It is watered by the great river Ili, waich is also the main line of internal traffic. Driven like a wedge into the Chinese territory, as it has been described, Kuldja threatens Kashgar on the one side and the Tungan districts on the other. In 1871 the Russians, fearing that Yakoob Beg would anticipate them in seizing this natural stronghold, marched upon it, and occupied it after a campaign of a few days. It was annexed "in perpetuity," according to the General's proclamation. But at that time Russia was anxious to keep on good terms with China, and a promise was given at Peking that the conquest would be restored as soon as the Chinese again appeared with sufficient force to maintain order in Central Asia. The Celestial armies

had not then begun to recover their former fame. It is true the Taeping rebellion had been extinguished, but it was not until 1873 that the Panthay capital of Ta-li-foo was stormed and the Mussulman power in Yunnan ut-terly uprooted. This was the first evidence of the reviving energy of China. With a patience, a determination and a courage worthy of high praise, the Chinese next undertook to grapple with Kashgar. They formed a large army, disciplined in something like European fashion, armed with improved weapons, and supported even by heavy artillery of the most scientific type. Their advance was slow but unresting, and when at length they measured their power against that of the Atalik Ghazi they proved that in every warlike quality they were his superiors. After Yakoob's death Kashgar was easily and completely conquered, and it as now as little

likely to rise successfully against the

Eastern Turkestan in such a manner as to entitle them to demand from Russia the performance of her promise. The demand has been made and has been rejected, but only those who are ignorant of the Chinese character will

suppose that the rejection has been or will be accepted as final. A Mission from Pekin has been sent to St. Petersburg to insist on the retrocession of Kuldja, and if Russia continues to refuse she will have to reckon with the enmity of China in Asia.

But if it proves that China, always formidable for the vast numbers of her people, has once more become an active Power, resolute to reorganize her former dominions in Central Asia, her antagonism may possibly be a serious obstruction in the path of Russian ambition. There is an earnestness and a persistence in the Chinese character which is of the highest worth in war. The Chinese are brave, if not with the ardor of Europeans, yet with a steadiness and a contempt for death to which few parallels exist. Their imitative capacity enables them to learn with ease the lessons of European discipline and the use of modern arms. Their skilled soldiers, it is said, have studied German strategy and tactics. The

army which conquered Kashgar "closely resembled," Mr. Boulger tells us, "that of a European Power." Why should China hesitate to encounter Russia, if the latter refuses to do what she has promised with respect to Kuldja? Modesty is not a characteristic of the Chinese Government or people, and it may be that Tso Tsung Tang, the victor of Kashgar, is eager to match himself against the Russian Generals. He has already shown a warlike and venturesome spirit by prohibiting Russian trade on the Kashgarian frontier, and by ordering Russian citizens to quit the reconquered province. These are violations of Russia's treaty rights with China, but the Chinese will probably reply to any remonstrances that when Russia restores Kuldja they will perform their pledges as to trade. The Russian Government now covers its refusal to restore the province annexed in 1871 by presenting a demand for a pecuniary indemnity of two millions sterling to meet the expenses of the Russian conquest and occupation. But the real reason for the refusal has been avowed by the Russian Press. As a Russian writer has observed, "the retrocession of Kuldja would be an act of political suicide, for not only would it raise the prestige of China to a higher point than ever before, but it would undermine our position in Eastern Asia by giving the Chinese a strong military position within our natural frontier." However Russia may act, therefore, the re-awakened energy of China may, if it continues, create serious embarassments for her. The Chinese may not rush precipitately into war; but their attitude will keep many thousands of Russian soldiers continually vigilant on the Ili, and will so far weaken the advance of Russia on the western portion of Turkestan. The age of invading and conquering multitudes is past, and there is little and instructive volume by Mr. Boul- fear that China will pour out her milger, made for himself a kingdom in lions to swamp Western civilization; Kashgar, and assumed to treat almost | but a disciplined China, armed and ambitious, standing on the Russian border, is an element in the Asiatic

JOSH BILLINGS.

risk of serious error.

problem that cannot be omitted from

any future speculations without the

WISE AND WITTY SAYINGS CULLED FROM HIS FARMER'S ALLMINAX.

I hav finally cum to the konklushun that if I kant prove a thing without betting \$3 on it, the thing has got a dredphul weak spot sumwhere. Q.-What is the best religious kreed

to hav? A .- Charity. If a man will swop off all the religious kreed he has got on hand, and invest the proceeds in charity, he will always be proud ov the

Q.-Will yu pleze define an enthusi-A .- An enthusiast iz a party who

believes about four times az mutch az he kan prove, and kan prove about four times az mutch as ennyboddy else beleaves. Allmost enny phool kan prove that

the Bible ain't true; it takes a wize man to beleave it. It iz a wize man who proffits bi hiz own experience -but it iz a good deal wizer one who lets the rattlesnaik bite

the other phellow. Yung man, set down and keep still; yu will hav plenty ov chances yet to make a phool ov yureself before yu

Take all the phools out of this world and there wouldn't be enny phun nor proffit living in it. I would az soon think ov pulling the feathers out ov a peakok's tale az to interfere with the inosent vanity ov a

Marrid life iz a little game, in which the woman, if she iz called, iz allmost sure to hav a strate flush. The man who knows a thing, and can

tell it in the fewest words, iz the hardest kind ov a man to beat in a kross examinashun. The things that i kant prove i beleave the most; i beleave that one apple iz

sour and another sweet, but i will give enny highly eddicated man a span ov matched mules who will tell me what makes them so.

The smartest thing about enny man iz his conschience; he may outargy hiz reason or stultify his faith, but he kant beat hiz conschience. The best thing i kno ov iz a fust rate

wife, and the next best thing iz a second rate one. Thare aint nothing that a man will thrive so well on az abuse that aint merited.

When yu cum acrost a man who distrusts everyboddy, yu hav found one whom it iz safe for everyboddy to dis-

-The Brunswick (Me.) Telegraph says: We have said, and furnished statistics from time to time to prove, that the consumption of opium is largely increasing in the State of Maine.-Some three weeks since, when traveling, we entered the store of a druggist, a friend. Just passing out was a lady in dress and bearing, though enfeebled, who had just been making a purchase of opium. Said our friend, here is a fact for you. That ledy has just purchased \$10 worth of opium, and she has made similar purchases for several years, coming once every year, from I know not where, and, in lead, I have never yet found out her name. She buys about the same amount each year. victory in this instance has fairly That lady did not dare to purchase at THE NIGHT "AFTER" CHRISTMAS.

A COMPANION POEM TO 'Twas the night after Christmas, when all through the house Every soul was a-bed and as still as a mouse:

The stockings (so lately St. Nicholas' Were emptied of all that was eatable there



The darlings had duly their beds, With very full stomachs and pains in

I was dozing away in my new cotton cap, And Nancy was rather far gone in a nap. When out in the nursery there arose such a clatter, sprang from my sleep, crying "What is the matter!"

flew to each bedside, still half in a doze, Tore open the curtains and threw off the

While the light of a candle served clearly to show The piteous plight of the objects below; For what to the father's fond eye should But the little pale tace of each sick little

dear.

For each pet that had crammed itself as knew in a moment now felt like Old Nick. Their pulses were rapid, their breathings the same;

by name: Now Turkey, now Stuffing, Plum Pudding of course, And Custards, and Crullers, and Cran-

What their stomachs rejected I'll mention



Before outraged Nature all went to the Yes, Lollypops, Flapdoodle, dinner and all.

Like pellets which urchins from pop-guns let fly, Went figs, nuts and raisins, jams, jelly and pie, Till each error of diet was brought to my view, To the shame of mamma and Santa Claus



I turned from the sight, to my bed-room stepped back. And brought out a vial marked "Pure Ipecac,

When my Nancy exclaimed, for their sufferings shocked her, Don't you think you had better, love, go for the doctor?"



went and was scarcely back under my When I heard the sharp clatter of old

"Jalap's" hoof; I might say that I hardly had turned myself round. When the doctor came into the room with a bound.

He was covered with mud from his head to his foot. And the suit he had on was his very best suit:

He hardly had time to put that on his And he looked like a Falstaff half fuddled with sack.

His eyes, how they twinkled! Had the doctor got merry? His cheeks looked like *Port* and his breath

smelt like Sherry; He hadn't been shaved for a fortnight or And his beard nor his skin wasn't as

"white as the snow;" But inspecting their tongues in spite of their teeth. And drawing his watch from his waistcoat beneath.



He felt each pulse, saying, "Each little belly Must get rid"—here he laughed—"of the rest of that jelly."

I gazed on each, chubby, plump, sick lit-And groaned, when he said so, in spite of myself; But a wink of his eye, when he physicked our Fred, Soon gave me to know I had nothing to

dread.

He didn't prescribe, but he went straight to his work. And dosed all the rest, gave his trousers a ierk. And adding directions while blowing his He buttoned his coat, from his chair he

Then jumped in his gig, gave old "Jalap" And "Jalap" dashed of as though pricked by a thistle;



structures of limestone or other similar materials.

this mornin' for throwin' stanes at his may rest assured that the Chinese fully she wanted opium she obtained it of dealers residing at a distance from her place of residence,

this mornin' for throwin' stanes at his may rest assured that the Chinese fully she wanted opium she obtained it of dealers residing at a distance from her place of residence,

They libe all well to-morrow—Good night!"

A CHAPTER OF FIRST THINGS. The first schooner launched in this country was built at Cape Ann in 1714. The first lime made in New England

was burned in Newbury, Mass., by James Noyes.

The first cotton factory in the United States was established at Beverly, Mass., 1787. It continued in operation until 1802, and then stopped, ninety pe-cent. of the capital having been sunk

in the enterprise.

The first cast-iron edifice erected in America was upon the corner of Centre

and Duane streets, New York.
Samuel F. B. Morse, of telegraphic fame, studied painting in England, and was the first person to deliver a course of public lectures upon Art in America.

The first successful experiment of burning anthracite coal in an open

grate was by Judge Jesse Fell, of Pennsylvania, February 11, 1808. The tulip was first introduced into Europe by the celebrated botanist, Conrad Gesner, about the year 1559. Its beauty soon made it so much of a favorite, and there was so great a desire to possess it that what is still known as the "tulip mania" sprang up in Holland. One plant was regarded as making its possessor rich, and was often given as a munificent marriage portion to the bride. More than two thousand dollars were given for a sin-gle plant—a great sum in that country

and in those days.

Inflammable gas was first evolved from coal in 1736 to 1739. A use of the gas was first attempted at Cornwall in 1792. The first display of gaslights was made at Boulton & Watt's foundry, at Birmingham, on the occasion of rejoicings for peace in England in 1802. Gas was permanently used at the cotton mills in Manchester, where one thousand burners were lighted in 1805. Gas-light was first introduced in London, August 16, 1807. Pall Mall was lighted in 1809; London generally in 1814. Gas was first introduced at Baltimore in 1821; at New York in

The first Methodist meeting-house built in New England was erected in Stratfield parish, town of Stratford, now Trumbull, New Haven county, Conn., in September, 1789, and was called "Lee's Chapel," from Rev. Jesse Lee, the apostle of New England Methodism. The next was in Lynn, Mass., 1791, a few months after Mr. Wesley's death. It was begun June 14th, raised on the 21st, and dedicated on the 26th, the frescoing, carpeting, cushioning, and the putting in of gas and other "dainty fixings" being of course omitted. The first annual conference of the Methodists in New England was held in this house by Bishop Asbury, August 1, 1792, the precursor of a great number on the same spot. The first Methodist Conference in America was held in Philadelphia in 1773. It consisted of ten preachers.

The first locomotives in the United States, says the Journal of the Franklin Institute, were brought over from England by Horatio Allen, of New York, in the fall of 1829 or the spring of 1830, and one of them was set up on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, at Carbondale, Pa., but, being found too heavy for the track, its use was abandoned. The first locomotive constructed in this country was built by the West Point Foundry, at New York in 1830, for the South Carolina Railroad, and named the Phœnix. A second engine was built the same year by the same establishment for the same road, and named the West Point. In the spring of 1831 a third engine was built by the same establishment for the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad, from Albany to Schenectady, and called the De Witt Clinton. This was the first locomotive run in the State of New York. This engine was put on the road by David Mathews. The first Stephenson locomotive ever imported into this country was the Robert Fulton. This engine was brought out in the summer of 1831 for the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad; it was subsequently rebuilt and named the John Bull.

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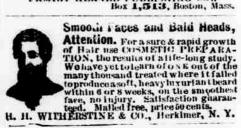
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