The Centre Democrat.

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From the New York Observer. INTERNATIONAL LESSONS.

Third Quarter. BY REV. HENRY M. GROUT, D. D.

SEPTEMBER 4.

Lesson 10.

THE COMMANDMENTS.

Central Truth :- To love our neighbor as ourselves is an inseparable part of all true love to God.

Our present lesson is a continuation of the last. In that we considered the circumstances of the giving of the law, and the meaning of the first table. In his we take up the second table. It is commonly said that the first re-

lates to our duty to God, and the second to our duty to men. This lan-guage is not strictly correct. If it be understood to mean that the duties are distinct and separable, that we can keep the first table and not the second, or the second and not the first, it conveys a very great error. The duties are not two, but at their basis one.

God only is our Sovereign and Lord. All duty is to him, as all sin is against him. We are required by our Saviour to love God with all the heart and soul and mind and streamth. It follows to love God with all the heart and soul and mind and strength. It follows from this that every right moral affec-tion is included in such love. We are therefore to honor and love our fellowmen because God requires it, and they and we are alike God's offspring. The notion that we can keep either

table, while disregarding the other, is the greatest of mistakes. Of this the devotee is guilty when he multiplies prayers and religious observances, and is meanwhile cold and harsh and selfish toward men. Of this the moralist is guilty when he makes fair dealing and kind offices to others substitutes for the worship of God and spiritual obedience to his will. Both are in fatal error. Neither truly keeps any of the law. God's law is a unit. Love is its fulfilling, and we are to honor and love oth-ers as a part of the homage and loving service due to our common Father and Lord.

A more correct statement of the difference between the two tables makes the first relate to our immediate duties to God, and the second to those we are to render to him through honor and

service to others. Here we may note a progression in the requirements of the second table. The sixth, seventh and eighth apply more to outward deeds; the ninth to the requirements of the speech; the tenth to thought and cher-ished desire, "sounding the inmost depths of our hearts."

Passing to specific commandments, the fifth requires honor to parents. This includes affection and obedience according to the changing relation of parent and child, as the latter progresses toward maturity. In the language of Luther, parents are as "the vicars of God." It follows that the command requires due respect to all God's representatives, as persons in authority over us. If, as in rare instances be the case, conscience or the direct requirements of God compel disobedience, even then the debt of reverence will not be forgotten. This is "the commandment with promise." And the tendency of the temper required by the word "honor" can very plainly be seen to be to long life. It is a spirit which surely permeates the entire character. It tends to self control. It fits for all duties toward God.

The next four commandments-the The next lour commandments—the sizth, seventh, eighth and ninth—are de-signed to protect the rights of person and life, of chastity, of property, and of reputation. Not only do they for-bid murder, adultery, theft and false witness, in over acts, but in their be-cimping. Allowed they be the ginnings. Allowed thoughts and in-dulged feelings, which lead on to the open and gross offence, are included. He that hateth his brother is a murder-er. In the unchaste desire there is the er. In the unchaste desire there is the sin of adultery. God looketh at the heart. The moral quality of the act is and twenty-three days; 1752, eighty heart. The moral quality of the act is and that the set is the set of the set adays; 1.51, eighty two days; passions which tend to the flagrant deed or word. Then, these precepts all have a positive side. They affirm the duty of protecting life; of cherish the duty of protecting life; of cherish ing purity; of guarding, if need be, our neighbor's property; of defending another's good name. In spirit, though not in letter, the ninth forbids every kind of false statement. And on this too much emphasis can hardly be laid. There are no virtues of which truthfulness is not the basis or support. The habit of speaking and acting the truth is among the most powerful of all re-straints from every form of sin. Few characters are so hopeless as the untruthful. The specious reasonings by which falsehood is justified are to be repelled. We need not speak at all, "but if we speak, and speak not truth. truthful. we serve the devil, who is the father of lies, and we shall, if we repent not in Christ, have our portion with him in the wrath of a just God, who has made truth a duty to himself, and a lie a sin against himself. The tenth forbids all wrong and inordinate desire for anything that is our neighbor's. It does not prohibit every form and degree of desire for what is not our own, since in that case there could be no traffic or transfer of proper-ty, or improvement in outward condi-The reference is to discontent with the lot God has appointed us, and envy of others seemingly more favored; to desire for that which cannot be rightfully obtained; to all merely sel-fish or inordinate desire. It emphafish or inordinate desire. It empha-sizes the inner state. It makes no ref-erence to outward acts, but goes straight to the heart. It probibits the begin ings of evil. It is a safeguard against temptation. Faithfully applied, it is a mean temptation. Faithfully applied, it is a temptation. Faithfully applied, it is a chickens became infected wit great revealer of the moral state. It sease, the mouths of the fowl was this precept, "Thou shalt not cov. ing very sore and the throat et," which brought home to Paul the Several of the fowls died.

sense of sin. Faithfully kept, along with all the rest, it would make earth a heaven.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

1. These commandments are for us. 1. These commandments are for us. They were, in this particular form, ad-dre-sed to Jews, but were not meant for them only. Every one of them had been a divine rule from the beginning. Every one of them is reafirmed in the New Testament. The fourth is no ex-ception: "The Sabbath was made for men." not for a nation. nan," not for a nation. 2. They are to be kept. There is a

sense in which the believer is freed from them. He is no longer *under* law. But this means that it has no longer any power over him for condemnation. But, as precepts, the commandments are still his choice. "Oh how love I thy law !" We are forgiven, justified, not that we may live in disobedience, but that our well-doing may be in the newness of the spirit and not in the oldness of the letter. 3. The law is spiritual. It applies not to the outward conduct only, but to

the thoughts and intents of the heart. 4. It never has been, and never can 4. It never has been, and never can be, abrogated. It may come to be written on the heart; perfected love will be its perfect fulfilling; but not one of the things forbidden in it can ever be pleasing to God; not one of those required can ever be to him a matter of indifference.

those required can ever be to him a matter of indifference.
5. Save as somehow redeemed, we must perfectly keep the law or perish.
6. The study of the commandments show us our need of Christ. We are made to see how far short we have come of that rule which is holy, just and good. God's holiness is a part of his nature; he can never cease to hate sin and to require holiness. Having sinned and come short, no hope is left us save in him "in whom we have redemption through his blood, the forgiveness of sins according to the riches of his

The commandments have done for us their entire work only when, as "our schoolmaster," they have actually brought us to Christ. The law enlight ens, restrains, condemns; only Christ can save. In him we have pardon and newness of life. "Neither is there salvation in any other."

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of the exorts of domestic breadstuffs from the nited States during the month of July, 81, were \$19,981,792, and during July. 1880, \$37,229,677. For the seven months ended July 31, 1881, they were \$131. 2.709, and for the same period in 1880, 3,586,362.

It is said that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is about to introduce a new and neat arrangement for notifying new and next arrangement for nothing passengers of the name of the station they are approaching. At either end of the cars is to be placed a small case containing a piece of musin or can-vas on rollers, upon which is painted in legible letters the names of all the staons on the road. By a lever on the locomotive the engineer, on leaving a station, will change the indicator so as to show the next stopping place. It is a neat and convenient affair.

A new device for arranging flowers, as given in Vick's Monthly, consists of a piece of cork about a quarter of an inch thick, circular in form and perforated with holes like the rose of a wateringpot. The diameter of the cork is made to correspond to the size of the saucer or shallow dish with which it is to be used. The cork floating on the top of the water supports the flowers, whose stems are inserted through the holes. For the display of small flowers those having short stems, this method seems well adapted ; possibly it may be better than damp sand, though that is doubtful, but, as the cork may be preserved, it would always be at hand. and might not be convenient sometimes to procure sand.

The following are the recorded dry spells in this country since the land-ing of the pilgrims of Plymouth rock : In summer of 1630, twenty-four days; 1635, forty-one days; 1637, seventy-five days; 1662, eighty days; 1664, fortyfive days; 1668, eighty-one days; 1694, ninety-two days; 1705, forty days; 1715, forty-six days; 1718, sixty-one days 1730, ninety-two days; 1731, seventy-two days; 1745, seventy-two days; 1749,

A RACE FOR LIFE.

THE DARING OF AN ARIZONA ENGINEER SAVES MANY LIVES.

Inscen (A. T.) Daily Journal At Pantano Wednesday afternoon the brakes of a flat car loaded with ties became loosened in some inexplicable manner and the car began to move down the steep grade to Cienega. A bystander jumped aboard and endeavored to tighten the brakes. He however, found them unmanageable. Another tried and failed. A regular brakeman then boarded the car and quickly discovered the brakes were out of order. The car by this time had increased its speed to fully twenty miles an hour, and to remain upon it would be almost sure death when the first washout was reached. He therefore called to the other two men on the car to jump, and this they did. Engineer Frank Shaw at this time was sitting on his engine at Pantano, and attached to his locomotive was a car filled with Chinamen. He at once realized the terrible result if this runaway flat car was allowed to proceed unchecked on its way, for a score or more of laborers were engaged far down a deep gulch in the Cienega Pass strengthening the braces of a broken bridge that spanned it. They would not be able to hear the approaching car, and it would soon crash through the weakened timbers and probably crush many beneath its weight.

As these thoughts flashed through his mind he pulled wide open the throttle-valve and started in pursuit of fast-receding car. It was a race for life, and Shaw was soon thundering down the track at sixty miles an hour, with the car-load of terrified Chinamen behind him. The flat car ahead was increasing speed at every turn of the wheels, and the grade there is very steep. The locomotive, however, kept gaining, and finally Shaw, placing the lever in charge of his fireman, crawled to the cow-catcher and, taking the heavy coupling-rod in his hand, stood in that perilous posi-tion until the car was reached. The tion until the car was reached. chasm where the men were working came in sight and still the fugitive car was two hundred yards away. H called for his fireman to open wider the valve, and the laboring engine made a lurch that showed she had felt the increased volume of steam. They sped on with lightning rapidity. pace between them gradually lessened. Shaw stood with the rod in one hand and a coupling pin in the other. Finally the few feet intervening disap peared and with a dexterity that omes from practice and a cool brain the coupling was made. The locomo-tive was reversed and the train came to a stand still and within fifty feet of the bridge. This is the way one man saved many lives.

Weather Prognostications.

the American Cultivator

Many so-called weather prophets make numberless guesses, the public frequently applauding those which appen to prove correct, while gener ously forgiving the much larger per-centage of errors. The following decribed colors of the sky, at different times, are a wonderful guidance, as many an observing farmer knows from experience. Such observations, and others of similar nature, confirmed by daily experience of farmers and mariners, are better and safer to follow than the prognostications of the weather by any professor who foretells a rainv or windy day twelve months in the future. A clear sunset not only indicates fair weather, but there are other tints which speak with clearness and accuracy. A bright yellow sky in the evening indicates wind; a pale yellow, wet; a neutral gray tint in the morning, a dry, calm day ; in the evening, very unfavorable weather. The clouds are also full of meaning, and are in themselves many times very safe guides. If they are soft, undefined and feathery, the weather will be fine; if the edges are hard, sharp and definite, it will be rainy and windy. As a general thing, deep, unusual hues betoken rain and wind; while more moderate tints bespeak fair weather. If a dense cloudy sky suddenly clears up in the north or northwest at sunset, it indicates wind from the direction of the clear space. A luminous circle, known as a halo, around the sun or moon, caused by the reflection of light through crystals of ice in the atmosphere, foreshadows a storm-wind, rain or snow. When the atmosphere is dense and in a condition to convey ordinary sounds long distances, foul weather is sure to follow.

wholesome odor, which the prudent in length and 4 feet across the chest. wholesome odor, which the prudent in length and 4 leet across the cross and a lady, commenced to eat of the sup-gardener will throw from him. Her destiny is melancholy, for it terminates a huge shield about 4 feet in circum-posed poisonous fruit with a relish in shame and repentance. Beauty passes like the flowers of the albe, which bloom and die in a few hours; but modesty gives the female charms which supply the place of the transitory freshness of youth.

THE BLOOD.

The Chicago Hour Glass publishes

the following suggestions, because popular ideas have never been corrected by medical men:

Never, under any circumstances, rub the limbs downward. The blood in circulation which can be reached by rubbing is all venous or blue blood. is charged with waste and poisonous materials, and is struggling to get to the heart and lungs for purification. Always rub upward. But few invalids, especially with female difficulties, who will not feel a new life imparted to them when this is tried for the first time. Valves are placed in the veins purposely to resist downward movecan almost drag a dead man out of the grave by rapid, persistent, and general rubbing of the limbs upward, if no leison of vital parts has occur-red. In view of this why has it not been so stated in the hundreds of "directions" for restoration of the treat. "There is not a better busine regro," in Oglethorpe county than this negro," replied Mr. Powell. "He can tell you replied Mr. Powell. "He can tell you we advise our exchanges to copy this

A Brakeman's Lucky Find.

PICKING UP \$55,000 IN A CAR-SUBSTAN-TIAL GRATITUDE OF THE OWNER. Colonel Bryson, of No. 5 Wall

street, New York city, took the Sum-mit special 7:45 Ulster & Delaware railroad train for Phoenicia, at Kingston, N. Y., last Friday evening, and put up at the Tremper house. Just before retiring he discovered that he had lost his wallet, and in great haste he procured a horse and wagon at Phonicia and followed the train as far as Dean's Corners where he overtook it.

After the train had left Phœnicia, Elmer Emmett, a brakeman, was walking through one of the coaches, and seeing a wallet lying on the floor picked it up. Imagine his feelings when, on opening it, he found \$55,000 in government bonds and several hundred dollars in greenbacks contained in it. He said nothing to any one

about it. When Colonel Bryson arrived at Dean's Corners he acquainted Conductor Herdman with his loss, and to-gether they searched through the train without avail. When they were about giving up the search, they met Emmett, and he asked them what they were searching for, when Col. Bryson said \$50,000. Emmett inquired how it had been lost, and on a correct de scription of the pocket book by the owner, the purse was produced and given to the colonel. The latter gentleman was extremely grateful for the recovery. He gave Emmett \$20, and told him to come to the Tremper house and he would negotiate with him as to the choice of a position as conductor on the Hudson River rail-

destiny is melancholy, for it terminates in shame and repentance. Beauty ference, while the right hand clutches the broken and butt end of a large cutlass or sword. The rock was taken out whole and is now in possession of Mr. McCauly.

THE PERSECUTED NEGRO.

A COLORED MAN IN GEORGIA PAYS \$32,000 FOR A FARM. From the Oglethorpe Echo.

Last week Pleas Harper, a colored farmer living near Glade, paid Messrs. Powell & Davenport \$32,000 for 2,100 acres of land, lying on Broad river, in this county. This is one of the largest purchases ever made by a negro in Goorgia, and it occasioned a good deal of comment. We last Sunday saw Mr. Powell and asked him if there was any possibility of Pleas ever liquidating the debt.

"I feel confident that he can and will pay every dollar as it falls due,' was the reply, "and would as soon hold a note on Pleas Harper as the best Dublin, who accepted the award \$500 ment, while the stiff arteries near the white man in Georgia. He is worth bone are without them. Clasp the now at least \$15,000, and doesn't owe wrist tightly and see what multiple a cent. He can pay \$10,000 if he currents of poison start on the hand, while none appear on the arm back him ten years on the rest at eight per ants still live in that city. while none appear on the arm back of the ligature. A life could be de-stroyed in a short time by simply rub-bing the limbs downward, while you us \$1,500 a year rent for about one-fifth the land we sold to him, and by uary 1, 1818. increasing his farming operations he can easily meet the claim.

"But do you think he is competent to manage such a large business?"

tificial respiration is beneficial, but any day to a cent how he stands with the front door is fifty feet long by only when it has given impulse to the the world, and as a farmer I never forty wide. The famous East room, heart. The best results will be ob-tained by having as many as four or family all work, and he can get more eighty feet long, forty feet wide and article, and invalids to put it into apples to run his place. In fact, his trimmed with gray rep and maroon cotton crop is nearly all clear money. velvet. With the exception of our grass hay he has saved this summer."

This purchase conclusively proves what a colored man can do in Georgia, if he will but go to work, and we think it will be about as good a cam-cam-came do in decorgia, if the will be about as good a cam-the second story, and which is the think it will be about as good a cam-came do in the second story and the second story and the second story and the second story and the second story area do in the second story and the second story area do in the second story area do the second story area do in the second story area do the second story area do in the second story area do the second story area do in the second story area do the second story area do in the second story area do the second story area do in the second story area do the second story area do in the second story area do the second story area do in the second story area do the second story area do in the second story area do the second story area do in the second story area do the second story area do in the second story area do in the second story area do the second story area do in the little education he has received was begins to accumulate property he the United States is on the wall. leaves the Radical ranks.

Calling on the Sick.

1. Only call at the door, onless you are sure your friend is able to see you without harm.

2. Enter and leave the house, and

move about the room quietly. 3. Carry a cheerful face, and speak

heerful words. 4. In order to cheer you need not

to tell lies. If your friend is very sick,

not fall into gay and careless talk in the attempt to be cheerful.

6. Don't ask questions, and thus

oblige your friend to talk. 7. Talk about something outside, and not about the disease and circumstances of the patient.

8. Tell the news, but, not the list

of the sick and dying. 9. If possible carry something with monotony of the sick room ; a flower, for a few days.

that astonished the beholders. After enjoying the strange repast he inform-ed Mrs. K. that the fruit or vegetable was the tomato or love apple, and that it would be found wholesome and nu-tritious. The seed of the remaining tomatoes was carefully preserved and distributed among the friends and neighbors of the lady, and thus this now popular esculent was introduced into the ancient and goodly borough of York. For many years thereafter it was cultivated as an ornament rather than for table use, but by degrees its merits began to be more fully understood and appreciated, and there, as elsewhere, it grew into general public

THE WHITE HOUSE.

favor.

Its corner stone was laid on the thirteenth of October, 1792, under the superintendence of Captain James (then thought to be a large amount) or the design.

He is buried in the Catholic ceme-

The British destroyed the building Captain Hobon, and was first opened

The portico of four lofty columns, on the north side, was added in 1829, during the administration of President Jackson.

It is a lofty building, two stories in "There is not a better business man Oglethorpe county than this negro," plied Mr. Powell. "He can tell you eighty five feet, The vestibule within

rented land, besides growing enough with gray paper, and the furniture is You just ought to see the Bermuda public halls, it is the largest in the country and, for its size, is certainly

paign document as can be circulated It is thirty-five or forty feet long and the North. Pleas Harper is a thirty or thirty-five feet wide, with a bright mulatto, with a good face, and ceiling about twenty-five feet high. has always been noted for his honest. In the middle of the floor is a long dealing and good management. The table, surrounded by leather-seated chairs; long lambrequin curtains of a secured since freedom, and he has al-ways been a staunch Democrat. It is dows, and the earpet is of red tint, a singular fact that whenever a negro with large figures, and a large map of

Washington is a Government creation, and the White House is chiefly memorable an account of the men who have lived in it. Every one of our Presidents except Washington has resided in this famous house.

The original cost of this building in 1792 was about \$335,000, and otal cost up to this time is about \$1, 800.000.

Ancient Free Masonry in Mexico.

From the New York Evening Post. CITY OF MEXICO, August 5 .- Dr. Le Plougeon, a distinguished archaelogist, writes the following interesting letter from Merida, Yucatan :

"I have discovered the ruins of an ancient Masonic temple, where the priests and magicians used to gather in order to celebrate their mysteries. The Masonic lodge of those belonging 9. If possible carry something with to the first degree fronts toward the you to please the eye and relieve the north; that of the Masons belonging to the second and third degrees points or even a picture which you can loan to the south. I have found a few of the mystical dice, a stone on which is 10. If desirable, some little delicacy carved an apron with a hand on it, to tempt will be well bestowed. 11. The perfume of some flowers is such a description that your corresand a cabalistic stone (the stone is of pondent is of the opinion that he found a similar stone in the Temple of clay, and shall try to establish the relation between these discovered Masonic attributes and those found at Memphis and Thebes. I think I may not be mistaken if I suspect a relation as well with those attributes discovered by Gorringe on the pedestal of the Cleopatra obelisk at present in Central Park, New York.

A Washington dispatch says that Gui-A Washington dispatch says that Gui-teau's autobiography, now complete, con-tains about 100,000 words. It will not be published nor used in Court in its present shape. Some parts of it will never see the light. One portion of it relates to the ruin of his wife in Phila-delphia before their marriage, and an-other to various scandale about rubbia other to various scandals about public other to various scandals about public men of both parties. Guiteau thinks it is to be published in full, with pictures and autographs of himself and Colonel Corkhill, and a photograph of the jail. Half a dozen publishers have applied for it. One offers a handsome sum of money and 25 per cent. royalty. He estimates the probable sales of the first edition at 250 000. Of course no pubedition at 250,000. Of course no publisher will get it.

A circumstance occurred recently which proves conclusively that diphthe ria is contagious. A few days after the death of a member of a highly respectable family in this city, says the Har-risburg Patriot, a young lady aged eleven years, sister of the victim of the disease was sent up the Cumberland Valley some thirty miles with a view of benesome thirty miles with a view of bene-fiting the young lady's health. She took sick, however, with diptheria, re-ceiving the closest medical attention and most careful nursing, but finally succumbed to the disease. While in life and taking nourishment, toasted bread was administered. Her nurse er nurse toast left was after. bout the ards the the di-

Womanly Modesty.

Man loves the mysterious. A cloudess sky and the full-blown rose leave him unmoved ; but the violet which hides its blushing beauties behind the bush, and the moon when emerging behind a cloud, are sources of inspiration and pleasure. Modesty is to merit what shade is to painting—it gives boldness and prominence. Nothing adds more to female beauty than modesty. It sheds around the coun-tenance a halo of light which is borrowed from virtue. Botanists have given the rosy hue which tinges the cup of the white rose the name of "maiden blush." This pure and deli-cate hue is the only paint Christian virtue should use. It is the richest

oad or on a southern road; a lu tive position on any of his many Mississippi steamboats, or be associated in his Wall street office. Emmett is a trustworthy, intelligent and honest young man, and his good fortune is looked upon by his many friends as a deserving windfall.

An Alleged Fossii Man.

At Ashley, a Mr. McCauly has the contract from the Wilkesbarre coal and iron company for sinking a coal shaft. It is twenty feet square and is intended to have two tracks for car-

riages to run in hoisting up the coal and is said to be the largest opening of the kind in the coal regions. It is located near the base of the mountain and has reached a depth of 475 feet. On Saturday last, when the gang, or what is known as the second shift of men, were about retiring, after firing

off a course of holes, Tom Cassidy, the foreman, descended the shaft to ascertain the result of the explosion and was astonished to find an immense cavity in one of the sides of the shaft. The explosion appeared to have a terrible effect and caused more damage than benefit on account of an unne cessary opening in one side, but his as tonishment was still greater increased on clearing away some of the dirt and refuse of rock blown by the shots to discover a solid mass of rock in which appears a clearly-defined human shape of giant proportions. All the limbs, muscles and lineaments are apparent. The rock is about 16 feet in length, 10 in breadth and about 8 in thick

5 3 3 3

poisonous, and they should never be carried into the sick room. Especial-ly is this true of the tuberose, helio-Heliopolis). I have taken copies in trope, hyacinth, orange, lilac, syringa. and lilies.

12. Stay only a moment, or a few minutes at the longest, unless you can be of some help.

The Tomato.

WHO FIRST INTRODUCED IT INTO THIS COUN-TRY ? om the Philadelphiar Star.

A good many years ago a scamp who had recently arrived from the Bermuda islands was sent to the York county jail for some offense committed against the laws of the common wealth. He had with him a few seeds which he planted in the rich soil of the jail yard. Before the plants which sprang from the seed reached maturity he was discharged, and no one knew the name or nature of them. They grew luxu-riantly, bearing fruit of a large size and unusual appearance. As this strange fruit ripened, its color chang-ed from green to a brilliant red, and became an object of wonder and admiration to all the inmates of the jail. Mrs. Klinefelter, the lady keeper, cautioned all the prisoners against eating any of the fruit, as she was sure it was poisonous, and besides that, she had promised the man who had planted the seed that she would endeavor to preserve specimens of it for him should he return in time. Just when the fruit was fully matured the Bermuda prisoner revisited the jail and asked to see ornament. A woman without modesty is like a faded flower, diffusing an un-frame are giantly, measuring 12 feet next called for pepper, salt and vine-

Up in Franklin, Venango county, Pa., Patrick M. was an honest, hardworking Irishman, illiterate rather, but not ignorant. He joined the Episcopal church, was confirmed and instituted the observance of family worship. His wife had been a school teacher, and of course, was educated. One day Patrick was reading in Luke, I think, about Lazarus. He read while his wife was listening : "And the beggar died, and was carried by aigles into Abraham's bosom." eagles, Patrick," said his wife, "but angels." Patrick was always impa-tient of contradiction, so looking over angels." his spectacles at his wife, he replied : "Dom the odds, Hetty, so long as he got there," and went on with his worship.

"DOCTOR," said a gentleman to an aged clergymen, "why does a little fault in a good man attract more no-tice than a great fault in a bad man?" "For the same reason, perhaps," an-swered the reverend doctor, "that a slight stain on a white garment is more readily noticed than a larger stain on a colored one."