IN THE WINDOW SEAT.

One evening in an autumn old We in the cushioned window seat Sat side by side in converse sweet. As that old tale our young lips told We watched the shadows sway and greet Upon the walls. The burning logs Lay crackling on the big brass dogs. Far back within the window seat, Half hidden by the curtain's fold, You sat and swung your dainty feet Our brown eyes tenderly did meet As low we talked, the story told, That evening in an autumn old.

Things did not chance as they were told W:thin the cushioned window seat That autumn time. Our story sweet Is like some vague romance of old. Here in the after years we meet,

When shadows oft from burning logs Have lain athwart the great brass dogs, And clung about the window seat Half hidden by the curtain's fold. The paths we trod have led our feet Apart till now; and years full fleet

Have drifted by. Since we are old We smile at that old tale we told. But hist! Within the window seat, Half hidden by the curtain's fold, Your daughter swings her dainty feet; And, madam, hear my boy repeat,

With eager lips, a story told One evening in an autumn old. -C. W. Coleman, Jr., in Lippincott.

### CAPTAIN TREVOIR'S GUIDE.

BY JENNIE S. JUDSON. The bees-wax light in the wounded

soldier's room was Rickering low; still the quiet voices did not cease. Through the thin partit on the young

girl in the adjoining apartment could not but hear them, whether she desired or not. She tried to read as she kept her lonely vigil, but-was that her name that had been mentioned? She lifted her head in wondering excitement. "I met her at Inka springs," said the

young officer. 'two years ago. She was worthy the title, I assure you. I never saw a more beautiful girl. Her hair was as soft and dark as a midnight cloud, her eyes were like flashing jewels, and her lips as red as a coral spray. But the colorin her cheeks"—reflectively—"ah! that was something lovely. It reminded me of the light in a fire opal, which flickers gently for a time, then breaks

"Why Trevoir, you actually grow poetic," laughed his wounded comrade. "Over the subject's beauty, Edwin, not over the subject herself," with a

slight bitterness of tone. Why not the subject herself? Was she not attractive?"

"Yes, as piquant, bright, and sparkling as you can imagine. A perfect little humming bird, scintillating her beauty here and there, but with about as much heart as one of those tiny creatures might possess. At first I enjoyed watching her innocent, so joyous, so intoxicated with there own success. But I soon saw there was a 'method' in all this 'summer madmess.' She was after all," with a slight sneer, "what is called 'deep.' "

The listening girl clasped her hands to her heart at the se words, as if to quell a

fierce and sudden pain.

"The wealthy young man of the set was by far the plainest and least interesting of them all. Least inclined too, apparently, to pay Miss Garrett the hom-age she had grown to consider her due. At first I thought this seeming indifferwinning his regard; but I found afterward the motive was a more sordid one. She had determined to marry him for

his wealth." How white the girl's face gleamed in the feeble light! How hard and set her

"I was a semi-invalid at the time, and as a looker-on could see all the points in the game. Consequently it became one of unusual interest."

"Of too much interest for his happi ness," his friend thought sympatheti-

cally.

"A valued friend of mise, young Harry Yerger, who had just graduated from the University of Mississippi, was one of the principal actors. I never saw a young fellow more infatuated. Happy as if in heaven when she was kind; terly cast down if she were cold or careless. I could but remonstrate with him, once or twice, on his complete absorbtion, but I might as well have talked to younder image. And when I called Clayton Carrett a heartless coquette, and told him of her design to capture Whitcomb and his wealth, he turned upon me like a tiger.

"Three weeks later, Yerger came one morning with white face and anguishstricken eyes to say good-bye. He had been discarded, as I had so surely predicted, and was to start directly for the

"I do not blame her,' he said loyally; she did not love me.' "'And yet she led you on,' I replied,

"How hard you are, Trevoir! how harsh you have always been toward her! I loved her for what she was, and not cause of any effort she put forth to

"'Blind to the last,' I muttered. "He joined the Egyptian army that fall, and a month later was killed. I can but hold Clayton Garrett responsible in a measure for his death." A groan es aped from the girl's pallid

"I was very lonely after Harry left, and feeling my health restored, entered more fully into the gayeties of the plea-sure seekers than before. Miss Garrett was pleased to be very gracious to me, and that I did not readily respond to the witching wiles which told so tremendously on others seemed to cause her some

"Once I found her gazing at me earnestly, as if she would fathom the reason
why I alone should be so impervious to
her charms. Heavens!" he added, reflectively, "how could she have been so
lovely, yet so devoid of heart? I sometimes wonder if it could possibly be that
Harry was right after all. On the day Harry was right after all. On the day that I received the news of his departure for the Egyptian army, swayed by regret at his exile and resentment at its cause. I made a remark in her hearing which may have seemed a little harsh. It was to the effect that I fet nothing but contemptuous scorn for a

woman who encouraged the honest love of a poor man, when she had no thought all the while but to sell herself to a rich She turned on me for an instant with hurt, wounded eyes, and I saw that my shaft had struck home. She was kinder than ever to Whitcomb after that, and when we all left a week later she wore a handsome diamond ring, and it was currently reported that they were

"No doubt she lives in elegance now in her New Orleans home, and is able to gratify every wish of her worldly heart. A humble home with one she loved and who loved her would be nothing to a woman like that," he added, bitterly.

"Such a home and such a love as you could have offered her," thought his friend. "And did you never ask whether they were really married or not?" he asked

"Why should I?" answered the officer, "It is something I've tried-Ah! have you heard," he interrupted himself hastily, "that the Washington Artillery has been ordered to our relief, and that Whitcomb is in command? 'Hence these tears,' or rather this retrospect of two years agone."
"Are they needed?"

"Great heavens! Edwin, has no one told you that we are in a desperate strait? The bridge is burned before us, the enemy is at our backs, and unless we escape by some ford to-night we shall be attacked in the morning and completely overcome. At nine o'clock, which is near, I am to meet at this house 'a friend'-so the note is signed-who is to show me the way to the ford. It ing that you have been and yet will be was a courageous offer too, for much of avenged.'
the track, it is supposed, lies under the "Co no enemy's tire. But it is time for preparation, and I must say good-bye. God be with you, dear friend; I will write you in a few days if we are rescued from this snare." And with a hearty hand-shake

he was gone. A figure on horseback stood at the "Is this the guide?" asked Captain Trevoir, as he advanced.

"It is," was the reply in a woman's sweet, low voice. "There is some mistake," cried the

young man in surprise. "No, there is no mistake," the lady replied. "I came for this purpose from my father's plantation, three miles below and near the ford, this afternoon, and have only been waiting until the hour arrived.

"How did you reach here?" "I made a detour through the woods on the south side of the stream, and crossed to this point in a skiff."

"Did you come alone?" "Yes, for I could not trust the servants in such a case, and my father and brothers are in the army. No one knows of my intention but yourself and my

friend. "Then I beg of you, madam, to give me directions as clearly as you can, and turn back at once to the home of your friend. It is more than possible that the path lies near the line of the enemy's picket. I could not think of permitting you to accompany me."
"And I," she answered firmly, "could

as one might a lovely butterfly gathering think of nothing that would induce me sweets from every flower. She seemed so to return "

Ah! that sweet, tantalizing voice, where had he heard it before? well lighted. The ford is near. Should you fall," with a break in the soft tones. 'I will turn back to the camp and guide

What a brave, unselfish spirit this was! What intrepidity was shrined in this weak woman's form!

Breathlessly and in silence they traversed the threatened path. The dark river rolled at one side of them; on the other, any bush or tree might hold a lurking foe. The night was dark and still. Each sound could be heard with startling distinctness. Suddenly a voice quite near cried out: "Who goes there?" The two urged their horses wildly for-ward, and a bullet whizzed past in the air, then another, and another, but now they were at last out of range.
"Are you hurt?" asked Captain Tre-

voir, with trembling anxiety, as they slackened a moment their pace. "No; but that was very close, was it

"You should never have subjected rourself to such terrible possibitities,"

e answered, almost angrily. "I was not thinking of myself," she More than a mile of the winding. danger-beset path had been passed, and the worst would soon be over. But scarcely had Captain Trevoir and his guide started on the second mile when again the command "Hait!" was heard,

and so near that they could dimly discern the figure of a man but six feet away. Again they urged their horses Again came the singing bullet, but this time it found a mark, and its course was followed by a groan.
"You are hurt?" cried the young offi-

cer, in gravest solicitude. "My right arm is slightly wounded I will guide the horse with my left," the lady replied. "But for heaven's

sake let us push on!"

Oh, the agony of the next few moments for the wounded guide! How hard to throw off the deadly faintness which threatened each moment to overwhelm her! She heard as in a dream the words, "We are safe at last," when the lighted house came into view; then knew no more until she awoke to find her head, with its mass of soft, loosened hair, pillowed on the young officer's breast. He held her tenderly, and

guided his horse as best he might. "You can turn back now," she said, busing herself: "the ford is near, and though the way has been tortuous, you can surely find it again. I will keep the fires in the house blazing, and when you

arrive with your troops, a guide will conduct you to the ford."

"I will never leave you, madam, except within your father's door. You have been wounded, and for us. No matter what the urgency of our case, I will see you where you can be cared for."
"This is nothing," she answered quietly; "Thave suffered from far deeper

The pained significance of her tone

aharply touched him.
"Will you tell me your name?" he
asked carnestly. "Your voice is like that
of a former friend. Beside, I must know
to whom we are so immeasurably in-

A quick and fatal revealation stunned

him.
"Is it Clayton Garrett or Clayton
Whitcomb?" he asked huskily, after a
moment's pause, while his heart stood
still for the answer.

"Clayton Garrett," coldly. "Arnold Whitcomb was for years engaged to my cousin, who is now his wife. I was never influenced by the motives which two years ago, and again to-night, you so freely attributed to me. You labored under a mistake."

"Good God! Clayton, do you speak the truth? Have I in thought and deed so cruelly wronged you? If so"-after a pause filled by fierce mental conflict— "my suffering for the past two years will be but slight indemnity for the injustice I have done."

"I did not love your friend," she continued, in quiet vindication. "If I had, rich or poor, I should have married him; and heaven is my witness," earnestly, "that I did not 'lead him on.' I was too absorbed, perhaps too thoughtless as to results; but, oh! I was not a 'heartless coquette.'"

"Say no more," he answered, with a groan; "every word you enters my heart like a two-edged blade. My own weapons have been turned against me. How harsh, how unjust I have been! How cruel to the one who, despite all the unkind thoughts I have endeavored to foster against her, has been dearest of all the world to me for more than two years! My punishment will be bitter, but, Miss Garrett, you will have the sweet satisfaction of know-

"To not speak to me so," she cried; "we have come through great danger together. You have yet to go and come again. Let us be at peace in the short time left."

"At peace!" bitterly, "when my whole heart is filled to breaking with love for you, and yours holds nothing but resentment for me."

They were riding now up the avenue to the lighted house. For an instant she lifted her eyes to his, but in the half-light he could not read their expression.

"Please set me down near this rustic bench," she said; "t will least alarm my mother if I enter alone."

He lifted her gently from the horse. "And is this good-bye?" he asked with

whitening lips.
"It is," she answered coldly, "for you must hasten on. There is need for great dipatch."

"Then good-byo, Clayton," in broken tones. "May God bless and restore you, darling, and may He see fit to reward you nobly for this night's brave work." other word of the sorrow gnawing so cruelly at his heart, and he was gone.

He had mounted his horse. "Arthur," she cried wildly, "come back."

In an instant he was at her side. "I may never see you again," she panted; "there must be truth between us now. It was for your sake that I acted as guide to-night. You have vouchsafed me nothing but pain from the first, but, oh! my love. I have always loved you."

"Clayton, dearest, can this be true? do not deserve such happiness. But, if I am spared, a whole lifetime of love and "We must start," she said. "Follow me closely. Should I fall, push on as best you can until you see a large house reed, as he clayed her close to his passionately throbbing heart, and left a kiss on the tender, upturned lips.

And on the morrow the enemy heard that a part of l'orrest's troop, whom they had considered as snared and hemmed in, had been guided to a ford, and had thus escaped in the night .- Belford's Maga-

### The Madeira Archipelago.

Though Madeira is the chief of the Madeiras, it ought not to make one quite oblivious of the rest of the little archipelago Away to the East of it are some islets rising steeply from the water so steeply, indeed, that except on the calmest days it is impossible to land on them. These are the Desertas. The largest of them is six miles and a half in ength. Not a soul lives upon them. This is rather odd when one remembers how the tiny, infertile rocks of the Faroes in the stormy North are peopled with hardy and happy men and women. The Desertas, however, are devoted to wild goats and rabbits, who are rarely disturbed even by an adventurous geologist, or naturalist, or the crew of a smack from the island bent upon picking the orchil weed from its rocks. Northeast of Madeira is Porto Santo, about as long as the largest of the Desertas, and three miles wide. Its hills are bold and jagged, rising to about 1500 feet. But where the land falls to a level by the sandy shore is a group of houses which goes by the name of the Villa. Here a leutenant-governor holds proud rule over the 1550 inhabitants of the island, who earn a living by the grapes and grain they coax from the ruddy and olive hillsides, nude of trees. Porto Santo received its name, as a mark of their salvation, from certain Portuguese mariners who in 1419 were driven out to sea as far as the Madeiras. In 1420 the Prince of Portugal sent an expedition to investigate these islands, new to mankind. They were then colonized, and formally annexed to the crown of Portu-It is curious that the Madeiras should have been found completely destitute of human inhabitants at a time when the Canaries-their near neighbors -were all peopled by so called barbarians of a very remarkable type. - Commercial

## The Pulse of Domesticated Animals.

The pulse in all animals varies somewhat even when in full health and at rest. A full stomach may increase the number of beats and so will high temperature, but, as a rule, we must say that the pulse of a healthy horse when at rest should range between thirty-six and forty-six—about forty beats may be con-sidered normal. In the ox and cow about forty to forty-five, but after a full about forty to forty-five, but after a full meal it may increase ten beats or even more without indicating disease. In sheep, goats, and pigs the pulse is from severty to eighty beats, and in the dog eighty to one hundred. The pulse may be felt wherever a large artery crosses a bone, and in the horse it is generally examined on the cord which crosses over the bone of the lower aw in front of its curved position, or on the bone ridge over the eye. A rapid, hard, and full pulse is an indication of high fever or inflammation. An irregular pulse indicates heart disease.—New York Sun.

# SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR DECEMBER 16.

Lesson Text: "Death of Sampson," Judg, xvi., 21-31-Golden Text: Job xxxii., 9-Commentary.

In all the Scriptures the great truth is kept before us that if we would enjoy péace and have victory over all enemies, it must be by a mind stayed upon God, and by an humble walk with Him in cheerful and whole hearted obedience. Another truth brought before us over and over again is that God often chooses the most funlikely instruments with which to accomplish His purposes, that no flesh may glory in His presence. And everywhere we are taught God's readiness to forgive and to restore to favor and usefulness in some measure when there is a true turning from sin to Him, either on the part of a nation or an individual.

Gideon judged Israel forty years and was succeeded by Atimelech, Tola and Jair; then they did evil again and were oppressed by the Philistines and Ammonites eighteen years; God then raised'up Jephtha as their deliverer and judge, and he was succeeded by Ibzam, Elon and Abdon; then they did evil again and were delivered into the hands of the Philistines, who oppressed them forty years; God then raised up Samson as a deliverer and judge, and his is the last rule recorded in the book of Judges, the closing chapters describing the condition of things when "every man did that which was right in his own eyea." None of the judges in this book have so full a record as Sampson, four chapters being devoted to the account of his birth and life and death. No one olthem wrought such mighty acts, and no one proved himself so weak. The secret of his might is found in chapters xin, 25; xiv, 6, 19; xv, 14; whatever mighty work he did was by the spirit of the Lord,

acts, and no one proved himself so weak. The secret of his might is found in chapters xiii, 25; xiv, 6, 19; xv, 14; whatever mighty work he did was by the spirit of the Lord, all that was weak and sinful in him was the manifestation of the flesh. It is just so with us to-day, and the only sure way is to reckon one's self deal unto sin and alive unto God; be emptied of self and filled with the spirit.

21. "The Philistines took him, and put out his eyes." Behold him, a prisoner, a slave, blind and helpless, and consider who he is and what he had been. His birth was foretold by the Lord, who appeared twice to his mother and once to his father; he was a Nazarite to God from his birth, that is, one who was fully separated unto the Lord, having nothing to do with the vine, either as to wine or grapes, and no razor was to come upon his head. (Num vi, 1-5); as to his mighty acts, he had rent a lion as he would have rent a kid, he had dain a thousand men with the jawbone of an ass; when shut in a city by those who wanted to kill him he arose in the night and took the gates and the posts and the bar on his shoulders and carried them away to the top of a hill, and many other marvelous feats of superhuman strength had he performed, but now his power and glory have departed from him, and he is in the power of his enemies, a poor, blind, helpless prisoner. What is the cause of this terthe power of his enemies, a poor, blind, help-less prisoner. What is the cause of this ter-rible fall, and why this reproach upon the Lord through His servant? For not only is Samson disgraced, but the name of the Lord

The cause was simply that Samson had departed from his consecration and had given his time and attention to things which he should have been separated from. Geikie says that Samson, the fool of women all his life, set in his blindness to do a woman slave's work in turning the hand mill as he sat on the floor, which was the very superlative of humiliation. As he had sown, so he was reaning. reaping.
22. 'The hrir of his head began to

22. The hrir of his head began to grow again." Not that Samson's strength lay in his hair, but in his consecration to God, of which his locks were an outward token; and as we see the outward evidence of his separation to God returning, have we not reason to believe that in his heart there is true penitence and a sincere return to the God of Israel, who had so wonderfully called him, but whom he had so grievously slandered.

23. "A great sacrifice unto Dagon, their god." Dagon is mentioned ten times in I namuel v. 2-7, and once in I Chronicles x. 10. It was the great national god of the Philis-

god." Dagon is mentioned ten times in I namuel v. 2-7. and once in I Chronicies x. 10. It was the great national god of the Philistines. The mame signifies "fish," and its form is said to have been the face and hands of a man with the tail of a fish. Sacrificing unto idols is called in the Scriptures "sacrificing unto devils" (Lev. xvii. 7; Deut. xxxii. 17; Ps. cvi. 37; I Cor. x. 29, and it is worth while to remember that if we do not worship in spirit and in truth the only living and true God, we are in some sense worshiping the devil. This is what Satan desires, and for just one act of worship from the Son of God he offered to give all the kingdoms of this world and the glory of them (Mattiv, 8, 9; he had tempted and overcome Samson and now he has all the lords of the Philistines worshiping him.

24. "They praised their god." If Samson had only praised the living and true God by a whole hearted consecration to. Him, then these Gentiles had not had this occasion to praise their god. If we considered that every act of ours which does not glorify our God only adds to the glory of the devil, perhaps we would be more careful lest through us the great adversary gain any advantage. It was when Belshazzar and his lords praised the gods of go'd and of silver, of brass, of iron, of wood and of stone, that the fingers of a man's hand were seen to write the nation's doom upon the wall, and that very night Darius took the kingdom. (Dan. v. 4, 30.) When people take to praisit githe devil their doom is certain and of times very swift. 1"Our God hath delivered into our hands our enemy." In this and the preceding verse we find this statement, and they no deobt thought it true. Nebuchadnezzar probably thought that he subdued Jehoiakim, but it is written that "the Lord gave Jehoiakim into his hand." (Dan. i. 2.) We would do well to remember that there is a God in heaven who doeth according to His

probably thought that he suisdoed Jehodakim, but it is written that "the Lord gave Jehojakim into his hand." (Dan 1, 2.) We would do well to remember that there is a God in heaven who doeth according to His will in the army of Heaven. and among the inhabitants of the earth (Dan 1v., 35), and nothing can occur except by His perm ssion.

23. "Call for Samson, that he may make us sport." A great company of uncircumcised Philistines praising and worshiping devils or demona, and a servant of the Great God of Israel in their midst making sport for them. It is true he was not there of his own accord nor was it by any means to his liking; but if he had not of his own free will and by his own choice departed from being consecrated to God, he had never come to this most pitiful and disgraceful condition. Every Christian professes to be called out of the world and separated unto God for His special and continual service, that he may bear and honor the name of Christ his Redeemer and gather others unto Him. What then shall we say if a minister of the Gospel, a Sunday-school teacher, or any professing Christian be seen loving the company of the ungodly, and of his own accord seeking fellowship with them that he may enjoy their friendship! Will it be any wonder if such an one becomes spiritually blind, be compelled to labor to provide such food as they choose, and bring upon him only their ridicule? Do we nee! to look very far to find even ministers in just such a case!

26. "Suffer me that I may feel the pillars."

The penitent one is seized with a terrible purpose, terrible to the enemies of God, who are through him blaspheming that holy name, and now if God will only be avenged upon His enemies he will gladly lay down his poor, unworthy life as a sacrifice. The pillars were the support of the house, and the safety of thousands of lives depended upon their statemity. The enurch of the niving tend is the pillar and ground for stay) of the truth, and all the wisciom of hell cannot prevail against it (I Tim. iit., 15; Matt. x

Barak, Gideon or Jephthah, but rather by acts of personal valor to avenge Israei. We now see him in prayer, his last prayer, and strange as such prayer may seem to us, God answered it. We must see Samson here on the side of the Lord desiring the overthrow of the enemies of the Lord. Some one has suggested that he had better sight now than before he lost his eyes. It is not our natural sight, but the degree in which we see God or the measure of our faith which make us to have power in His service.

29. "Samson took hold of the two middle

have power in His service.

29. "Samson took hold of the two middle pillars." The people all watching, no doubt, to see what new form the sport would take, wholly unconscious that in a moment they would be in eternity. Samson knew that he would die with them, but he knew Him whom he trusted; for a moment longer they are all in the same company, for a little while their bodies lay in the same heap, but what about their souls, which cannot die?

30. "He slew at his death more than he slew in his life." Thousands out into the unseen in a moment and they ways now separate; Samson, the only one among them all who knew God, and he an unfaithful witness; but we cannot follow. Let us rather turn from this sad story to contemplate Him who was the only perfect Nazarite during His whole life that this world ever saw; never for a moment did He turn aside from being wholly separate unto God. Let us rejoice that He who was made ain form is being wholly separate unto God. Let us rejoice that He who was made sin for us, is become righteous to every one that believeth, and that we are accepted in Him.—Lesson

### SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Scientists say that the only article used as food from the mineral kingdom

Dumb-bells weighing three or four bounds are more efficacious in improving the muscles than heavier ones.

It is stated that an alloy made from copper and a new metal called silicium has the malleability and color of virgin gold.

Petrified wood has been found in large quantities in the Hoosac Mountains, near Pinto, Eureka County, Nev. The speciments are oak and pitch pine.

According to Professor Thompson, on wires near the earth electricity travels with only about one-half the velocity as it does on wires with a very high alti-

A Philadelphia engineer estimates that a horse can draw on an asphalt pavement three times as much as it can on Belgian blocks and six times as great a load as it can on cobble stones, and estimates that the wear and tear of wagons and car-riages on Belgian blocks is about ten times as great as on asphalt.

There are now in operation, according to Mr. W. H. Preece, twenty-two electric tramways in the United States, ten on the continent of Europe, and eight in Great Britain. Mr. Preece predicts that the time is not far distant when electricity will have come into general use in place of horses for the cars of city streets.

The longest white pine sticks that were ever cut in Michigan, probably, were recently manufactured in a mill at Colillac. They were six in number and were 66 feet long and 10x12 inches in diameter. A stick of timber was sawed at the Hastings Mill, Puget sound, recently that was 106 feet long by 24

A curious paper by an English organist upon "Melody of Speech," asserts that a cow moos in a perfect fifth and octave or tenth; a dog backs in a lith or fourth; a donkey brays in a perfect octave; a horse neighs in a descent on the chromatic scale. Each person has his fundamental key in which he generally speaks, but which he often transposes in sympathy with other voi. es, or when he is excited.

Where hot-air pipes are used they do not introduce fresh air into the room, but simply heat the air of the room, pure or foul, as it may be, unless, instead of direct heat, these pipes are so arranged in coils somewhere as to allow fresh air to be introduced and flow over them, and then flow into the room, and so supply fresh air heated by pipes of hot air. For this method of indirect heating the pipes need to be kept very warm.

### The Table of Nutriment.

A pint of white beans, weighing one pound, and costing seven cents, conas much nutriment as three pounds and a half of roast beef, costing eighty-seven and a half cents. Of all the articles that can be eaten, the chespest are bread, butter, molasses, beans and rice. A pound of corn meal goes as far as a pound of flour. If corn and wheat were ground, and the whole product, bran and all, were made into bread, fifteen per cent. of nutriment would be saved, with much greater healthfulness. The following table shows the mode of preparation, the amount of nutriment, and the time required for the digestion of the most common articles of food upon

our tables:	Amitof	Time of
Quality of Food.	Nutriment,	Ingestion
Cucumbers, raw	2 per cent.	H. N.
Turnips, boiled	4 "	3 30
Milk, fresh	7 **	2 15
Cabbage, boiled	7 **	4 30
Apples, raw1	0 "	1 50
Potatoes, boiled		2 30
Fish, boiled	A 25000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 100	2 00
Venison, boiled2	2 44	1 30
Pork, roasted	4 "	5 15
Veal, roasted	5 **	4 00
Beef, roasted	5 "	3 30
Poultry, roasted	7 44	2 45
Mutton, baked,	8 #	8 15
Bread (wheat) baked	0 "	3 30
Brend baked	0 44	3 20
Bread, baked	7 16	2 30
Beans, boiled		1.00
Rice	4	3 30
Butter and oils		3 30
Sugars and syrups		
Statement and a second	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	

One of this week's steamships brought over more and prettier cane and umbrel-la novelties than have ever been imported in one lot before. The larger number consist of French and Spanish creations, and of woods and ivory from the Holy Land. Spotted palm and Egyptian olive are perhaps the prettiest woods among the lot, and when capped and swedged with beautifully grained ivory they make canes which delight the eye of the most conservative connoisseur.
The Egyptian olive wood is used principally in umbrella handles in the unfinished state.

Bouillion blonde, a very light wood from Algeria, and accasia, which grows in Spain, complete the list of new woods. Bleached buckhorn handles, with extra large, full crown, and lizard skin handles from Tunis, which have a decidedly

Mexican onyx is now being used in rarious designs for handles; shaped in Masonic emblems, it makes up very at-ractively, and bids fair to have a large

#### NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Brown fur of all sorts is in high favor. Bear's fur is a great favorite for winter

Red in all shades is more than ever in vogue.

There is a tendency toward fancy silks

of every description. Cloth wraps of blue, red, or green are bordered with black fur.

French ladies wear bracelets on the outside of the dress sleeves.

Afternoon gowns for brides are made up in dull porcelain blue shades.

A favorite color is smoke gray made up in combination with silver frost. Braiding grows more and more the rage for jackets, mantles, and gowns.

A woman in New York makes her living preparing calf's-foot jelly for the

Mrs. Cleveland now conspicuously figures as a patron of and leader in church

On stylish notepaper, the monogram is very large, covering in some cases half

the page. Among the rich ribbons now shown are velvet stripes on peau de soie grounds with an ottoman border.

Basket patters are the correct thing in silver waist belts. Thick cords of silver rope are also worn as belts.

The Countess of Pellegrini Bay, one of the last of the grand dames of the 18th century, has just died in Italy.

Mrs. Wordsworth, the daughter-in-law of the poet and last survivor of the occupants of Rydal Mount, is dead. Most of the popular handkerchief ex-tracts are made by skiltully combining

the odors of several different flowers. There is a decided tendency to revive the use of laces as a finish for the neck

the front of the corsage and the sleeves. Double jabots of lace to be worn with a dressy toilet are made wide at the throat, tapering to a point at the waist

Neapolitan red is now a reddish brown similar to the old Bismarck brown. As yet it is seen only in expensive fab-Very large cravat bows of lace, made

with two great loops without ends, are worn with tea gowns, jackets and blouse Princess Sophie of Prussia, who has been betrothed to the Crowa Prince of

Greece, is eighteen and her fiance Lady Colin Campbell is accused of just enough eccentricity in dress to suggest an ambition to be conspicuous in

Ruches of raveled silk, passed around the back of the neck and pointed in V shape in front, are a fashionable neck-

Empire gowns for young ladies are made of fine woolen and have a striped selvage or gay Persian bordered elgefor trimming.

Fraulein von Domming, who received her training in Philadelphia, is now a practicing dentist in Weisbaden and has a very large practice. There are now four medical colleges

for women in the United States. They are located at Chicago, New York, Philadelphia and Paltimore. Fashionable Americans will avoid Lot

don this season. By the express command of the Queen there will be little gayety in court circles this winter.

### Eruption of the Skin Cured.

BROCKVILLE, ONTARIO, CANADA. December 2, 1885. I have used BRANDRETH'S PILLS for the past fifteen years, and think them the best cathartic and anti-bilious remedy known. For some five years I suffered with an eruption of the skin that gave me great pain and annoyance. I tried different blood remedies, but, although gaining strength, the itching was unrelieved. I finally concluded to take a thorough course of Bran-pretts Pills. I took six each night for four nights, then five, four, three, two, lessening each time by one, and then for one month tool one every night, with the happy result that not my skin is perfectly clear and has been so ever

AUSTRALIA is building a fence of wire net-ting 8000 miles long to keep jack rabbits out of Queensland.

From Republican Headquarters.

Monavia, N. Y., May 5, 1887.—O. F. Woon wand: I have been using Kemp's Balsam and I find it very effectual in relieving a cough with which I have been afflicted of late. Ou druggists tell me they sell more of this than any other cough remedy. I can cheerfully recom-mend it. Yours Truly, J. J. Prass. Editor Re-publican. At all druggists'. Large bottles, 300

### Does the Earth Really Move?

Science says that it does, but we cannot help wondering sometimes if there isn't some mistake about it, when we see how stubbornly certain old fogies cling to their musty and antiquated ideas. It was believed once that consumption was incurable, and although it has been clearly demonstrated that it is not thousands of old-time physicians close their eyes and put their hands to their ears and refuse to abandon the theory. But for all that the werld moves on, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery continues to rescue sufferers from consumptives' graves. It is a sure curg for this dreaded disease, if taken in time. All acrefulous diseases—and consumption is included in the list—yield to it.

Shall Women Be Allowed to Vate? question of female suffrage his names and pens of reformers and good arguments have been