

THE BEST THING.

There is many a sight it is good to see,
And we gaze with an eager eye;
But nothing has splendor one-half so fine
As the light from a sunset sky.

EDA'S FORTUNE.

BY HELEN FORREST GRAVES.

OMETHING about the line of love—oh, it's all right, my pretty dear!" said Zaita Bhandee, the Hindoo soothsayer.

"What nonsense!" laughed Eda Elkins, coloring like a sweet pea bloom.

She was only a Philadelphia shop girl, out on a day's excursion with some of her mates; but as she emerged from the fortune teller's tent she caught herself wondering who the "dark man, with black eyebrows and cheeks like roses," could possibly be.

"It sounds like Mr. Berlin, the new floor walker, don't it?" said Julia Kesley, one of the ribbon counter girls.

"Don't be silly!" said Eda impatiently. "Mr. Berlin has never spoken a word to me beyond the commonest politeness, and hardly that."

Julia tossed her head. "Well," said she, "I suppose there are more dark men in the world than one. You can take your choice of them, Miss High-and-Mighty!"

It was hard to go back to the store the next day and resume the tedious routine of everyday work after that bright glimpse of true love and sunshine; but it is the fate of womankind, and Eda was compelled to submit.

She was a novice at her work, and there were humiliations innumerable in her path. She was a deal too pretty to suit Miss Minister, who was superintending the hosiery department, and a deal too young to satisfy old Hopkins, the cashier, who held that no woman under thirty had any idea of making change in the correct manner.

her obligations. Her lip trembled, her dove-like blue eyes brimmed over with tears, but at that moment a party of customers swept in.

"Hosiery counter to the left," said Mr. Berlin, answering their inquiry.

And Eda started to think he had been so near to her.

"Do not be troubled Miss Elkins," he said, in a low tone. "I'll explain matters to the chief. You shall not be fined for what was not your fault."

But neither Miss Elkins nor Mr. Berlin knew what Miss Minister was perfectly well aware of—that the grease spot was caused by the careless handling down of the oil can of the carpenter who was loosening a hinge on the counter door.

"If you're going to discharge any of the young women in my department," said Miss Minister to Mr. Yardley, the acting member of the firm of Yardley & Yardley, "it had better be Miss Elkins. She ain't worth her salt."

"Eh?" said Mr. Yardley, who was not without perceptive powers of his own, and who had been rather favorably impressed with the blue-eyed novice in the white goods department.

"I cannot quite agree with Miss Minister," said a calm voice behind the acid-tongued Superintendent. "So far as my judgment goes, Miss Elkins is an excellent clerk, and is constantly improving in all respects."

And Miss Minister looked around with a startled air.

Contrary to her expectations, Eda was retained, and by means of the machinery of gossiping tongues, that belongs to every such establishment, she soon learned through whose beneficent agency it was.

when I first began to hope that you might find in your heart to care for me, dear, dear little Eda!"

"Well," said old Scratchall, "as things have turned out, this madcap scheme of Miss Elkins—Mrs. Berlin's, I mean—is all very well. But I did think, just at first, that she had taken leave of her senses. Suppose he'd married some one else! Why, she'd have lost the farm."

But not until Mr. Yardley, on his return from Japan, stopped a day or two at Six Rivers, to view the famous cascade there, did Walter Berlin ever discover Eda's sweet plot.

"I'll say Mr. Yardley, pushing his spectacles on the very apex of his bald head. "Thanking me for the present of this house and farm? Why, man alive, I had nothing to do with it!"

Berlin looked across at Eda. Sudden color suffused her cheeks. If ever innocent guilt betrayed itself in a woman's pure face, it was now.

"Why, of course!" said Scratchall (who had been invited to dine at the farm to meet the traveler from Japan), answering the look on Berlin's face. "I wonder you never suspected it before."

"Dear little conspirator, was it you?" said he.

And there was nothing for it but for Eda to confess and receive absolution on the spot.

Zaita Bhandee, the Irish soothsayer with the Hindoo name, was right. The line of love had prophesied correctly, and Eda was happy with the "dark man with black eyebrows."—Saturday Night.

A Comparison of Wind Instruments. The most important of the wood wind instruments is the clarinet, with a wide range and a quality superior to that of the oboe. While the clarinet, the oboe, English horn and rarely heard musette are played with a mouthpiece, the shrill piccolo and soulless flute are played from the side. The bassoon is a long instrument with an upturned funnel and a pipistem mouthpiece. It is the gurgler and the bubbling-laugh instrument of the orchestra, and some very comical effects are possible with it.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR MAY 8.

Lesson Text: "Delight in God's House," Psalm lxxxiv. 1-2—Golden Text: Psalm lxxxiv. 4—Commentary.

1. "How amiable are Thy tabernacles, O Lord of Hosts." See David's love for God's dwelling place, the tabernacle in which He was pleased to dwell among the children of men. The instruction to Moses was, "Let us make Me a sanctuary, that I may dwell among them" (Ex. xxv. 8, 22).

2. "My soul longeth, yea, even fainteth, for the courts of the Lord; my heart and my flesh crieth out for the living God." It was not the house that he thought so much of, but the living God who there dwelt among His people. The reason why he so earnestly desired this one thing—was that he might behold the beauty of Jehovah (Ps. xxvii. 4). He had a holy appetite for God Himself.

3. "Blessed are they that dwell in Thy house." They will be still praising Thee, O God, for ever. It is the blessedness of dwelling in the house of God, being satisfied with His goodness. Only those who are the redeemed of the Lord, and can truly say as in the previous verse, "My King and my God," know anything of such blessedness. "My soul and my heart praise Thee, O God, Selah" (Ps. lxxxiv. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7). The Psalms are found three times in Hab. iii., and signifies a pause or rest and is suggestive of meditation. Am I among the blessed?

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5. "Thee, in whose heart are the high ways." (Ps. v. 7). Before we can have much joy in the Lord we must learn that He alone is our salvation and our strength and our song (Ex. xv. 2; Ps. cxviii. 14; Is. xli. 20, 21, 22). The greatest paths and dryest places on earth become places of springs and blessings by the very presence of those who can say to God, "All my springs are in Thee" (Ps. lxxxiv. 7). They become indeed the life and life of the world because of the presence in them of Him who is the Life and the Light. They are as trees by the water, they do not wither when heat cometh, nor cease from yielding fruit (Jer. xvii. 8; Ps. l. 4).

6. "They go from strength to strength, every one of them in Zion appeareth before God." The people of Israel journeying to Jerusalem three times in the year to keep the various feasts, as God had appointed (Deut. xvi. 16, 17, 18), and the joy and gladness that they all had in the presence of the Lord (Deut. xvi. 11, 14, 15, 16). All true Christians journeying through this world to the New Jerusalem should bring joy and gladness as they journey, because they are children of God and know that they shall every one be at the marriage of the Lamb (John i. 27, 28; Phil. i. 6, Isa. xli. 21).

7. "O Lord God of Hosts, hear my prayer, O God of Jacob, Selah." If we cannot gather with the saints in their assemblies we can always pray; and God Himself will be our sanctuary even in the midst of our enemies (Is. xli. 16). Every name of God is full of significance. Jehovah is our Father (Jer. xliii. 3; Ps. ciii. 17). Elohim is our Faithful Creator (Ps. lxxv. 1). Lord God of Hosts reminds us of all the hosts of heaven who rejoice to do His bidding on behalf of His redeemed (Heb. i. 14). The title of Jacob is suggestive of the faithfulness of Him who comes to us in any manner however crooked they may be. Pause and meditate on this.

8. "Behold, O God, our shield and look upon the face of Thine anointed." When Abram was about to be slain, the angel of the night came to him from the kings from whose hands he had rescued Lot, Jehovah said to him, "I am thy shield" (Gen. xv. 1). He is a wall of fire around about all who trust in Him (Zech. ii. 5). See also verse 11 of our lesson and Ps. xxviii. 7. Israel is His anointed (Ps. cv. 15), but Israel's Messiah is the true Anointed (Is. li. 2; 1 Sam. ii. 10, 35) for whose sake God grants deliverance to His people. He can only look upon us with approval in His sake.

9. "For a day in Thy courts is better than a thousand." I had rather be a door-keeper in the house of my God than to dwell in the tents of wickedness. Some one has said that God's work is better than the devil's because, though we should have all that the world can give, it soon passes away, but he that doeth the will of God abideth forever (1 John ii. 17). Better far, like Moses, to suffer affliction with the people of God than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season (Heb. xii. 25).

10. "For the Lord God is a sun and shield. The Lord will give grace and glory. No good thing will He withhold from them that walk uprightly." He is our Sun, source of all light and life. Soon He shall arise as the Sun of Righteousness for all the world, and then shall the Righteous shine forth as the Sun (Mal. iv. 2; Math. xiii. 43). While we wait for that glory which He has given unto us (John xvii. 24) we know that He is with us full of grace and truth and will supply all our need (John i. 14; Math. xxviii. 20; Rom. viii. 32; Phil. iv. 19; Ps. xxvii. 10).

THE SARATOGA MIRACLE

FURTHER INVESTIGATED BY AN EXPRESS REPORTER.

THE FACTS ALREADY STATED FULLY CONFIRMED—INTERVIEWS WITH LEADING PHYSICIANS WHO TREATED QUANT—THE MOST MARVELOUS CASE IN THE HISTORY OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

A few weeks ago an article appeared in this paper copied from the Albany, N. Y., Journal, giving the particulars of one of the most remarkable cures of the 19th century. The article was under the heading "A Saratoga Co. Miracle," and excited such widespread comment that another Albany paper—the Express—detailed a reporter to make a thorough investigation of the case.

The story of the wonderful cure of Charles A. Quant, of Galway, Saratoga County, N. Y., as first told in the Journal, has been copied into hundreds if not thousands of other daily and weekly newspapers and has created such a sensation throughout the entire country that it was deemed a duty due all the people, and especially the thousands of similarly afflicted, that the statements of the case as made in the Albany Journal, and copied into so many other newspapers should, if true, be verified, or, if false, exposed as an imposition upon public credulity.

The result of the Express reporter's investigations authorizes him in saying that the story of Charles A. Quant's cure of locomotor ataxia by the use of Pink Pills for Pale People, a popular remedy prepared and put up by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Morrilton, N. Y., and Brockville, Ontario, IS TRUE, and that all its statements are not only justified but verified by the fuller development of the further facts of the case.

Perhaps the readers of the Express are not all of them fully familiar with the details of this miraculous restoration, to that of a man who after weeks and months of treatment by the most skillful doctors in two of the best hospitals in the State of New York—the Roosevelt Hospital in New York City and St. Peter's Hospital in Albany—was dismissed from each as incurable because the case was deemed incurable, the man was denied admission into several others to which application was made in his behalf. The story as told by Mr. Quant himself, published in the Albany Journal, is as follows:

"My name is Charles A. Quant; I am 37 years old; I was born in the village of Galway and excepting while traveling on business a little while in Amsterdam, have spent my whole life here. Up to about twenty years ago I had never been sick and was then in perfect health. I was fully six feet tall, weighed 180 pounds and was very strong. For 12 years was traveling salesman for a piano and organ company, and had to do, or at least do so, a great deal of heavy lifting, got my meals very irregularly and slept in enough 'bare beds' in country houses to freeze an ordinary man to death, or at least give him the rheumatism. About eight years ago I began to feel distress in my stomach, and consulted several doctors about it. They all said it was dyspepsia, and for dyspepsia I was treated by various doctors in different parts of the State, and the result was that I could bear of no food, and was cured of dyspepsia. But I continued to grow gradually worse for four years. Then I began to have pain in my back and legs and became conscious that my legs were getting weak and my step unsteady, and that I staggered when I walked. Having received no benefit from the use of patent medicines, and feeling that I was continuing to grow worse, I then, upon advice, began the use of electric belts, and all the various different kinds of electric appliances I could get, but they did me no good. (Here Mr. Quant showed the Journal reporter an electric suit of underwear, for which he paid \$124.) In the fall of 1888 the doctors advised me to change of climate, so I went to Atlanta, Ga., and acted as agent for the Estey Organ Company. While there I took a thorough electric treatment, but it only seemed to aggravate my disease, and the only relief I could get was the sharp and distressing loss of sleep to take morphine. The pain was so intense at times that it seemed as though I could not stand it, and I almost longed for death as the only certain relief. In September of 1888 my legs gave out, and my left eye was drawn to one side, so that I had double sight and was dizzy. My trouble so affected my whole nervous system that I had to give up business. Then I returned to New York and went to the Roosevelt Hospital, where for four months I was treated by specialists and they pronounced my case locomotor ataxia and incurable. After I had been under treatment by Prof. Starr and Dr. Ware for four months, they told me that I had done all that could be done for me. Then I went to the New York Hospital for Paralysis, where for four months I was treated by specialists and they pronounced my case locomotor ataxia and incurable. After I had been under treatment by Prof. Starr and Dr. Ware for four months, they told me that I had done all that could be done for me. Then I went to the New York Hospital for Paralysis, where for four months I was treated by specialists and they pronounced my case locomotor ataxia and incurable. 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