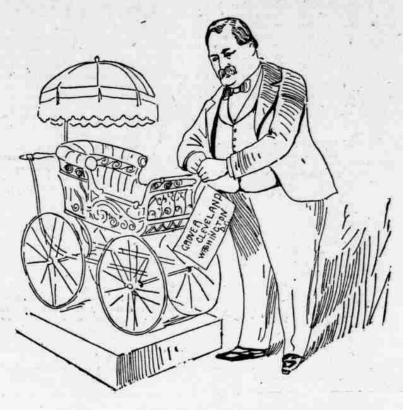
FUNNY PHASES OF CURRENT EVENTS AS THE COMIC ARTISTS SEE THEM.

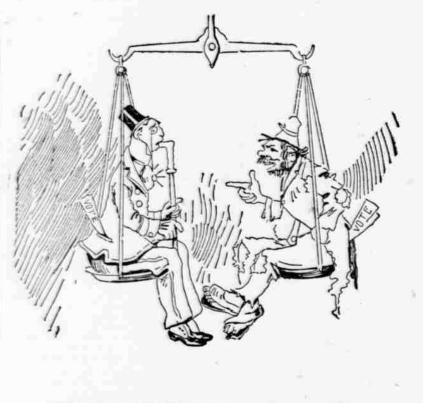




PREDICAMENT OF OUR DEMOCRATIC BROTHER OF BETTING PROCLIVITIES.—Chicago TA-RA-RA-BOOM-DE-AY! WE HAVE MET THE ELEPHANT AND HE IS—EATEN.—Chi-

FOUR YEARS MORE OF GROVER. - Boston Globe.

DON'T TALK ABOUT SEALSKIN SACKS; I BET ON THE WRONG MAN .- Texas Siftings



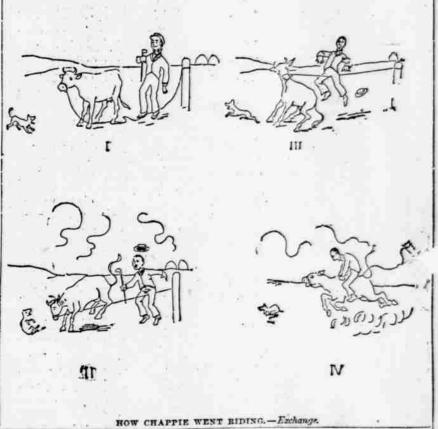
THE POWER OF THE VOTE MAKES ALL MEN EQUAL -Judge



MUSICAL INTELLIGENCE-The effect of Professor Bumpenschlag's piano playing was so profound that not a whisper could be heard in the room. - Puck.



POLITICAL PHASE WOMEN CAN APPRECIATE-A WARD HEALER-New York World.



GOSPEL AND KINGDOM.

Two of the Essential Characteristics of Christian Work.

GOOD TIDINGS FOR ALL PEOPLE

Came With the Christmas Angels and Still Come Down to This Day.

THE DUTY OF PASTOR AND CHARGE

IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.1 Jesus Christ preached the gospel of the kingdom. He sent his ministers to preach the gospel of the kingdom. These two

characteristics are essential in Christianity: That it is a gospel, and that it has to do with a kingdom. Now, the gospel, however much the word may be misinterpreted means the "good

tidings:" the good tidings, that is, first of all and including all, that God so loved the world that He sent his dearly beloved son into it that it might become, through Him, a world worth living in. That good news begins with the birth of Jesus Christ and it continues without end through all the gracious blessings which God forever ministers to us by His Holy Spirit. We have the good authority of the Christ-

mas angels for affirming of these good tidings that they bring news of great joy, and that they are meant for all people. So that we are able to say with complete assurance that the Christian religion is meant to make everybody happy. It is intended to bring happiness into the world, and to bring it to every inhabitant of the world.

Came in a Benighted Age. That was a dull world into which this great new happiness came at the beginning. All things were dark, sad, bad, disordered, and seemed hopeless. The old religious which had held the allegiance of the fathers were discredited by the sons, and in their piace were superstitions, and idolatries, and witchcrafts, and hypocrisies, and crimes, and tears. Everywhere men looked with despair in their faces toward the black sky. And with religion, the virtues had departed out of common life. The State was a despotism, administered without care for justier. Society was made up of a few wealthy and aristocratic people amidst unnumbered multitudes of slaves. And all that belongs to such a society existed. Even the pleasures of men had no longer any pleasure in them, but were filled with eruelty and all uncleanness. There was no joy in life. The light of life was gone.

And then were heard those singing angels chanting carols over the fields of Bethle-hem, and bringing good tidings of great joy. And presently there were discovered men and women walking about along the com-mon roads, sharing in the common tasks, living the common life of the time, but in a new way, after a better fashion, and with quite a new spirit. These people were so different from the other folk about them that they could be recognized by the light in their faces. They were happy, marvelous, miraculous. In this sad world there had somehow been discovered by these people the lost secret of joy.

Rejoicing the Rule of Their Lives.

It made little difference what sort of lot came into the lives of these new-fashioned men and women. They were always re-That was their rule of life. might be insulted, put upon, treated with injustice, smitten with fists, or sticks, or stones, thrust into prisons, tied to stakes amidst the flames of martyrdom, nothing could daunt their uncessing happiness. These people were Christians. They had learned the Christian secret. They had heard the good tidings which came into the world with Jesus Christ, and they actually believed them with all their hearts. And that made all that old world over new. If we are not as happy, I am atraid that

the reason is that we are not as Christian. The purpose of Christianity is to make people happy. The mission of the minist ple happy. The mission of the minister of though the unhappiness be such as concerns God which was written of old time in the the body, and only indirectly touches the

book of Isaiah the prophet, and was re-peated anew at the lips of Jesus Christ, and so comes to us with the supremest of sanctions, is just this message of happiness, this good tidings of great joy. To preach the gospel to the poor, to heal the brokenhearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovery of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised to set at liberty them that are bruised, to preach the acceptable year of the Lord— what is this but to seek out the sorrowful, and to stay their tears, and to put a new heart into the disheartened, and, in a word to minister happiness in a world of sad

Religion is not meant to come with scowl, nor with a threat, on its errand with a threat, on its errand to the sons of men. It is not meant to drive out any real pleasure. It was never sent to make the heaven black over our heads, but to brighten it with all the sunrises of hope, and with all glory of faith and love. Its mission is to greet us with proclamations

Religion has been made too somber. It into goodness. It has been represented too often by men and women with long faces and grim voices, who have looked with disapproval upon pleasure, frowned at the smiles of youth, and done their best to make life disagreeable, whereas, religion ought to be synonomous with joy. It ough to be associated in everybody's mind with all holiest pleasures, with all worthiest ex-periences, with the best of life, with litera-ture and art and music, with all that is most interesting, most inspiring and most helpful. Be sure that something is the matter with the message when God our Father is represented as desiring anything but the most satisfying happiness for every

child of man. Yes, for every child of man. For this gospel is of universal application. The good tidings of great joy are meant for all

Mind and Body as Well as Soul The gospel is intended to touch the planet

at all points. It is meant for every race, for every generation, for every century. It is as wide in its intention as the all-surrounding atmosphere, and is as new every day as the air we breathe. And as it is meant to touch all people, so is it meant also to touch all life; that is, to affect the being of all the people all the time. It is for the church; but for the home as well, and for the shop. It is for Sunday, but six times more for the rest of the week. It is ned, indeed, with what is commonly called religion, but just as much with busi ness, and just as much with society, and just as much with society, and just as much with politics. It has to do with rogation days and it has to do with election days; and one duty is as Christian

We are blessedly aware now that this wonderful new message of good tidings which Jesus Christ brought into the world is a message of absolutely universal signifi-We no longer account that alone to be religious which relates to the soul. We know that the body and mind belong to God, and are to be considered by the people of God, and come within the responsibilities of the minister of God. Christianity, thus interpreted, is God's agency for the uplift-ing of all life. The Christian church is set n the world to be the center of all manne of uplifting influences. The church has liscovered that men are not all soul. Men ave minds and bodies.

Duty of the Christian Minister. Accordingly, the Christian minister to day, looking out into the world we live in, and trying to have some understanding of the times, endeavors to bring Christianity to bear upon every side of human life. His mission is to persuade men not only to be-lieve like Christians, and to pray like tians, but to behave like Christians. He is to bring the common transactions of the market to the test of true religion. He is to remind speople that there are no vaca-tions in Christianity, notimes and no places in which it is permissible for Christians to be unchristian. He reminds his people, even to weariness, that the mission of religion is to help the people to be happy themselves, and to make other people nappy; and that this joy is gained by Christian con-straint upon the temper, by Christian speech, by Christian honesty of dealing and by the constant exercise of Christian love. The Christian minister feels himself per sonally concerned with the unhappiness of the world. For unhappiness is a condition of things which the Christian religion has come to banish out of human life. And,

soul, that makes no difference. All the pain of life is within his province.

Interested in Every Trouble.

The Christian minister and every Christian citizen ought to be profoundly inter-ested in the labor troubles, and in all other troubles which vex our generation: and ought to give interest and sympathy and help to all plans which look toward the bet-terment of life, toward the good of the city, toward the bringing of more light, and

dom. What is the kingdom? The "kingdom of heaven" it is called in the New Testament; God's kingdom, for whose coming we pray in the Lord's Prayer This, it will be noticed, means a blessed state of things in which God will be obeyed the whole world over, and in which all who obey God will be joined together in one great feltowship. The name of this king-dom is the church.

The church, then, is first that company of those who have heard the gospel and be-lieved it, and in whose hearts abides that happiness which no kind of tribulation can destroy. It is the discipleship of Jesus Christ. And everybody belongs to it, or ought to belong to it, who loves Him, and tries to follow Him.

The Heart of the Gospel.

Christ is the heart of the gospel. Happi ness is possible in this hard world only by reason of Him. It is of Him we learn the secret of serenity. They who know Him, know happiness. And the church exists as the communion of all these people of kindred spirit. Here these blessed soul draw daily nearer to Christ and to each other. There is no need to tell them the uses of the church, nor to show them how the gospel comes naturally to be the gospel

But this is only a part of the purpose of the Church. It is the church militant. It is a company of good people banded to-gether to fight the devil; and thus, banded together not only for the delights of associ tion one with another, but for increase strength against a common foe. The tangi-ble enemies of the kingdom of God are sin and pain. The purpose of the war is to vanquish every assailant of the happiness of man, every hinderer of the blessed gos-pel of God. We need to stand together. We are engaged in an undertaking which cannot be accomplished by individual ef-fort. It needs the help and strength of many laboring together. And this union of the many is the Church. It ought not to be necessary, upon this side of it, to arstrength against a common foe. The tangi to be necessary, upon this side of it, to argue at any length about the uses of the Church, or the need of having any church. The gospel, if it is to take hold of human life, and to be realized as good tidings, must be helped on by united effort.

The Value of United Effort.

The unhappinesses of mankind are so many, and so hard is it to dislodge them out of human life, so entrenched are they in perverted afflictions, in sinful inclinations, in vested interests, that it ought to be plain to everybody that one man by him self here, and another man by himself there, can accomplish nothing. When two men join hands there is a church. When good men join hands the kingdom of God will not be far away.

but it has to do with a kingdom. tianity is not only a message, but it is a carrying the message into practical effect. First the gospel, the good tidings of great joy to all people of the world, the declaration of the purpose to uplift all life and to make happiness universal; and then the kingdom, the fellowship of those who be-lieve the gospel, the union of all people who desire to establish the universal reign of happiness, and who are willing to help in that divine undertaking.

That is the kind of Christianity that Jesus Christ preached—the gospel of the kingdom. GEORGE HODGES.

Had to Return the Deer. The trainmen on a Central Vermont railroad train found a deer caught in a wire fence near Pittsford, Vt., a short time ago. They succeeded in capturing the animal uninjured and brought it to Rutland, Vt. As it is against the law to capture a deer in that State at this season of the year, the trainmen were forced to take the deer back PISHING FOR LPONGES.

It Requires an Experienced Eye to Dis cover the Coveted Objects. cribner's Magazine.]

The vessel has towed astern just half as many boats as she has men in her crew, and them stands well aft and sculls with a long oar, while the other bends low over one o the gunwales in a most constrained po sition, and with his head buried in a waterglass eagerly scans the bottom as he is

The water glass is simply a wooden bucket, having a glass bottom, that is held an inch or so below the ruffled surface, and in these clear waters plainly reveals all submerged objects to a depth of 40 or 50 ripples or moderate waves, each small boat s provided with a bottle of oil so hung over the bow as to slowly drip its contents into

the water.

Through his magic glass the observer sees darting fish, richly tinted, sea fans and feathers, branching coral, gorgeous anemones, bristling sea porcupines, and the myriad other curious tenants of these tropic waters. While seeing these he made no sign until a small dark object that, to the intrained eve, differs in no respect from the loggerheads surrounding it, comes within his range of vision. Then, without removing his gaze, he reaches for the long-handled sponge hook or rake lying behind him, and, using it with one hand, quickly tears from the bottom a black, slimy mass, that he triumphantly pronounces to be a sheep's wool or grass sponge of the first quality.

THE CLIMATE OF BRAZIL

It Is Very Unfavorable to People From the Northern Countries. Do not be induced to go to Brazil, is the dvice contained in the new number of the

London Board of Trade Journal. The board has received from her majesty's harge d'affaires at Rio de Janeiro a copy of contract between the Brazilian Government and a private company—the Companhia Metropolitana-for the supply of 1,000-000 emigrants from Europe and the colonial possessions of Spain and Portugal. In case Englishmen should think of going the Board of Trade gives a solemn and impressive warning in the following words: "The climate in most, if not in all, parts of that country is wholly unsuited to British emigrants, and the population, the language, the laws, the habits, and the mode of life and work are all strange to many artisans or farm laborers from Great Britain or Ireland. However great may be the natural resources of Brazil, it has been abundantly shown that the conditions of life are wholly unsuited to the ordinary British workmen, and intending emigrants are, therefore, most earnestly cautioned not to be induced by any offer of free or assisted passage of grant of land to go out to the country.

Negroes are almost the only race fit to work in Brazil. Even the negroes do not ion has removed the legat force which used to compel them to work. THE NORTH SEA CANAL

It Will Start at Kiel and Cut Through

Schleswig-Holstein. During the approaching autumn and win er several large undertakings in connection with this canal will be commenced at the Kiel Firth. They will complete the building of two harbors, an inner and an outer. Three Kiel contractors have taken over the matter for 1,000,000 marks (£50,000). The inner harbor will be surrounded by a wall of granite and concrete 295 meters long, which has to be completed on July 1, 1893. The outer harbor has to be rendy by Aug-

ust 1, 1893.

The pier will, in this instance, have a length of 280 meters, and its height is to be 1½ meters above ordinary water level. The course of the old Eib Canal will to some extent be used for the outer harbor. A long pier for steamers is to proceed from the outer harbor. The earth from the excavations will to a considerable extent be used for the making of a hill, on which will be built a lighthouse capable of showing at a great distance the entrance to the North

TELEPHONES AT SEA.

A Fractical Method of Signaling Between Vessels in Fogs.

DELICATE FIRE-DAMP DETECTOR

Lippman's Achievements in Color Photography by Electricity.

NEW APPLICATIONS OF THE CURRENT

OWBITTEN FOR THE DISPLECE !

Prof. W. W. Jacques, who is sanguine of the early adoption of electrical signaling between vessels, has shown how simply such a system could be carried out. He pictures two ocean graybounds approaching each other with a combined velocity of 40 miles an hour through a heavy fog. The lights are useless, even on a dark night, for in foggy weather even an electric search light will not be visible a mile away. The steamer's whistle is useless, for the log soon absorbs the sound. Yet, although the vessels may be approaching each other with a force that, in case they meet, shall mean total annihilation, there is no danger if the ships are already fitted with electrical signaling apparatus. Thus provided the ships will signal to each other when miles apart.

Prof. Jacques proposes to equip each vessel with an insulated wire running from bow to stern, but dipping into the ocean at each end. In connection with this wire, one vessel is provided with means for producing strong and rapidly alternating currents of electricity, and the second vessel has its wire connected to an ordinary telephone. Electrical undulations will be radiated from the first vessel through the water in all directions, until, reaching the second vessel many miles away, they will be heard in the telephone. With the telephone can be connected an alarm bell, so that any sound received will automatically call the notice of the attendant. By thus equipping each vessel both with means for sending for any that might be received, each vesse other, and the danger of collision would be avoided. This principle is not by any means new and experiments in ship signaling have already demonstrated its tessibil-

Color of Incandescent Carbon

A most interesting discussion has recenty been carried on on the subject of the first visible color of incandescent iron. T. C. Porter now describes how he tried a similar experiment with the carbon filament of an ordinary incandescent electric lamp. Using an 80-volt, 16-candle power lamp, he passed current from a storage battery, through the lamp and a water resistance, which was gradually reduced by the addition of sul-phuric acid. The room in which the experiment was performed was carefully dark-ened, and the observers were kept in darkness some minutes before the current was switched on. As the current was increased by regular stages, the observers (25 number) carefully inspected the lamp rotation, and everyone wrote down his impressions of the color of the filament in the dark, so that the eyes were not affected by extraneous light. It was unanimously de-cided that the color of the filament was at first very pale. Thirteen called it a very pale yellow, three took it for white, seven for a faint pink, two for a bluish white. All agreed that as the temperature rose, the color grew deeper and redder, passing through orange before arriving at crimson. The words used to designate the final tint reached in .he experiment varied from deep reddish orange to copper color, dark red, blood red and crimson. In diffused daylight

Mr. Ernest Fahrig, who carried out in London a most successful series of tests in the commercial manufacture of ozone, has transferred his operations on an extended scale to this country. The Fabrig process consists in the manufacture of oxygen from

this would be a dull red.

and lime, and its ozonization by electricity. Ozone is found a much stronger and far less harmful bleacher than chlorine, and it is now used for the bleaching of spices, killing the germs of table water preservation of canned meats, fish and milk, the ageing of wines exidation of oils destruction of

of canned meats, fish and milk, the ageing of wines, oxidation of oils, destruction of malodorous, decaying or objectionable matter, bleaching of linen, silk, ivory, bones, sponges and other materiala. The ozone industry, in fact, promises to become an important one in America, and is an example both of the usefulness of electricity and of the way in which special industrial fields can now be opened out by electrical appliances, and even a demand created where

Converting Coal Directly Into Energy.

The solution of the problem of converting coal directly into electricity, which is being grappled with by some of the first inventors of the day, is estimated to mean the opening up to mankind of benefits equal to twenty times those following in the wake of the steam engine, and the steam engines of the world to-day are doing work that would require the labor of 1,000,-000,000 men. At present coal is burned under a boiler for the production of steam; the steam is passed through an engine and power is produced; then the power of the engine turns a dynamo and electricity is created. In the course of this long and elaborate process there is a clear loss of 95 per cent of power, so that only 5 per cent is really available. An electrician who has faith in the ultimate devising of an electric generator in which coal is shoveled in at the bottom and electricity taken out at the top, and the enormous waste of pres-ent methods saved, has calculated that among the results of this change would be the possibility of a transatlantic steamship doing a day's work with but 15: or with the present coal consumption being able to cross the ocean in less than two days. In rying its own supply of coal and generating its own electricity, would be able to haul a train of cars from Boston to New York in less than two hours. Furthermore, the machinery of our great manufactories which now requires to move it power equal

Electric Fire Damp Detector.

to the labor of 2,000,000 men, could then be

operated for one-twentieth of the present

An instrument of great value in mining has been invented in the shape of a thermoelectric fire damp detector. The danger to miners from fire damp has never been effectually provided against, the safety lamp having been found capable of mitigating rather than obviating the perils of foul gas in mines. The action of the instrument de pends on two fine platinum wires connected with levers and a pointer in the form of a differential metallic thermometer. The arrangement of the instrument is such that the presence of gas is shown on the electric heating of the wires, one of which is in-closed in an airtight cylinder, while the other is placed within a cylinder of wire gauze. The instrument is claimed to be 25 to 30 times more sensitive to fire damp than the safety lamps at present in use for examin ing mine workings. It will indicate the presence of less than a tenth of 1 per cent, or about one one-hundredth part of the amount of fire damp requisite to form an explosive mixture. In the event of the in-strument being used in an explosive mixture, there is not the slightest danger of ignition, as the platinum wires are inclosed in a double casing of wire gauze.

The object of the apparatus is, however, not to indicate the percentages near the explosive point, but to show the existence of quantities much too small to affect ordinary safety lamps. In this invention the idea has been to provide an instrument which may be used under all circumstances, and by anyone without a previous knowledge of its working. It can be placed in any part of the mine where coal gas is either present or expected, and connected to a recording arrangement with alarm in the manager's office above ground. Any undue accumulation of fire damp in the neighborhood of the apparatus would thus at once be indicated to the officials automatically.

The Force of Imagination An amusing incident is related by a Lor don electrical journal. Preparatory to the peroxide of maganese and hydrate of soda | proposed visit of one of the royal princesses

to open a new infirmary at Aberdeen, the consulting engineer had requested that the storage cells for lighting the building might be thoroughly charged by a continuous run of one set of the engines and dynamos for 30 consecutive hours. On the evening of the completion of the hours, and the semilation of the hours. the completion of the charge a very brilliant aurora borealis took place, frequent momentary reflections from the glass roof of the dynamo room, which so terrified the hospital authorities that they attributed the phenomena to the surcharg-ing of the accumulators. They accordingly eded without delay to turn on the excessive amount of stored electrical energy. They at the same time telephoned to their electrician to come instantly and stop the

such an indulgence may prove more expen-

sive than it would be in this country.

Recently in Vienna a merchant who was anxious to connect speedily wish the cen-

tral was detained by a temporary block on

cause of the detention, he vented his ire by speaking in uncomplimentary terms of the slowness of the operator at the exchange,

who, of course, heard it all. She said nothing then, but a day or two after the

merchant received a summons for having used "abusive and defamatory language"

respecting the young lady, and on the case being brought before the court he was fined

\$50. These facts, however, ought not to encourage the dilatoriness often complained

Color Photography Is Coming.

M. Lippman has not rested on the laurels

he has already achieved in color photog-

raphy, but is pursuing his investigation with energy. Some of his latest experi-

ments are very beautiful. On layers of

albumino-bromide of silver rendered ortho-

chromatic by azaline and cyanina, he has

obtained most brilliant photographs of

spectra. All the colors came out at ones, even the red, without the usual interpo-sition of colored screens, and after an ex-

posure of from 5 to 30 seconds. Among

other illustrations of the progress recently made in color photography M. Lippman has

ubmitted pictures of stained-glass windows,

draperies, oranges and vari-colored birds, taken by electric light with five to ten

minutes' exposure, in which the color as

HOUSEHOLDS IN TURKEY.

The Selamlik and the Harem Constitu

the Two Divisions.

Turkish households are always divided

into two parts, the first being the selamlik,

or men's part, and the other the harem. If

a man marries a Turkish girl this division

will be more marked than when he takes a

Circassian: in the latter case his wife, being

naturally without any means but those he

gives her, cannot possess a sovereign right over her slaves, who, being bought by him,

The latter, then, look up to him as their

only master, and only obey her because he orders it, while a Turkish girl possessed of

a private fortune of her own, and bringing her slaves from her father's house, reigns

over the harem as supremely as he does over the selamlik. The slaves also in the latter

case depend entirely on her, and she is obliged to furnish them with every neces-

sary without applying to her husband for

means to do it.
. The harem is her own peculiar sphere

und it is on her that devolves the duty of

seeing that everyone in it is comfortable,

She is free to sell her slaves, marry them

or send them away without his being able to do more than remonstrate with her gently, and he would no more think of

her own discretion.

can hardly be said to belong to her.

well as the form is clearly defined.

Pearson's Weekly.]

the line. Without waiting to

ot in Pittsburg.

lightning.

The second annual chrysauthemum show Expensive Telephone Abuse. Users of the telephone are apt not only be impatient at the apparent slowness of the "central," which is often unavoidable in the press of business at the exchange, especially at certain times of the day, but to express their sentiments on the subject with uncompromising vigor. In Austria

in the oriental flower. Only three distinct species of the original chrysanthemums of China and Japan are now recognized by botanists, but as gardeners every year raise types of all three from seed saved from some one plant, it leaves them much in doubt if there is more than one original species. On the other hand the centuries of natural and artificial crossing and mixing may have eliminated in the plants of to-day their original specific

of Japan and is grown there in rare perfection. But from recorded measurements be-fore us of some of their finest flowers, and photographs of their show plants, says
Gardening, we are inclined to believe that
in the case of individual blossoms anyway,
it would require the very best efforts of
Japan to surpass those of some of our flor-

raise them from seeds, import them from Japan or Europe or secure them from "sports." A sport is an offshoot of a different variety from a plant. For instance, a white blooming variety may have a twig bearing a yellow flower. This twig is a "sport," and can be propagated from a cut-ting. Should you raise a new variety from seed, and you are sure it is worth saving and naming, and that it is perfectly distinct from any other kind in cultivation, you have a right to call it what you please, pro-vided that name has not already been appropriated by any other sort. The American Chrysanthemum Society keeps a record of all the new names given to these flowers, and you can find out from it whether the name you wish to use has already been given to some other sort or not. Don't use a name in defiance of this society, for in the rade its nomenclature is law.

Chrysanthemums are very easily grafted in early summer, and by this means you may have two, or as many as twenty varieties if you wish, growing on one plant. The Japanese are experts in this line. While grafting adds to the oddness of the plants in bloom, it does not in any way benefit the

when in bloom is the greenhouse, and this should be a cool house and very thinly shaded from warm sunshine, but it is easy and inexpensive to duplicate the conditions. Raising chrysanthemums is one of the most enjoyable of fads, and will continue to popular in spite of the late dictum of N York society that the oriental flower

Two Puzzling Questions An English magazine asks the followin mestions: "Would you rather marry a ma shom you entirely love but whose love for

The church hat peg is a brass peg, with a gimlet-pointed screw, so that it can be fixed to the under side of a seat or beach quite

PRIZES FOR BEAUTY Gorgeous Chrysanthemums Will

With Each Other This Week. 600D EXHIBITION ASSURED

How to Obtain and Name New Varieties of the Popular Flowers.

CULTIVATING THEM FROM SPORTS

of the Pittsburg and Allegheny Florists' and Gardeners' Club will be held at the Auditorium, opposite the Duquesne Theater, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week. The club offers a handsome list of premiums which will probably be augmented by donations of local amateurs and connoisseurs

The chrysanthemum is the national badge

If one wishes chrysauthenums he may

plants or flowers.
The best shelter for chrysanthemum

passe.

you you are not sure of, or a man who entirely loves you but whose love you do not thoroughly reciprocate?" And the editor of the Woman's Tribune answers it by propounding another: "Would you rather lie or steal?"

The Hat Peg in Church.

selling or buying a slave without her con-sent than she would of sending away a man servant. The turnishing of the harem also talls on her, and cannot be touched by her peg and the owner is able to direct his athusband, nor can be meddle with any detail of her expenditure, which is left entirely to top bat is in safety from the feet of