Designs For Costumes That Have Become Popular in the Metropolis.

wholly of velvet, its wide upturned rounding brim faced with white waved



"LA BELLE ELDORADO."

chiffon, and the crowning glory of it a rhinestone sunburst set aside at the base of the brim, where it flares up

The sunburst is really the corner stone round which the properly designed directoire is built, and aside from its virtues as an ornament it serves the noble purpose of bracing back the brim so that it forms the proper sort of arch above the face. Whether the crown of her directoire rakes exaggeratedly forward or not, whether the whole hat itself is composed of velvet that is of the commonplace weave, or that variety known as antique, are almost unimportant details of the woman who has staked all millinery realms always has strings, stores.

NEW YORK CITY (Special) .- What | as a small saucer. This depends from nearly every woman aspires to own for a massive chain, which is wound twice her winter wearing is a directoire made round the neck, and is allowed to hang almost to the waist. The enamelling is chaste and delicate in coloring, and in workmanship these charms approach the Italian style, in which the Roman gold and silversmith follow their craft. In all jewelry the tendency is toward the massive Italian style, while the lighter French settings are relegated to the back-

> The Newest Feminine Pancy. "The newest thing to wear is a set of bags hanging from your belt, made of the same material as your tailor made suit," writes Edith Lawrence in the Ladres' Home Journal. "For instance, Gladys describes a set of three to me which she had just made of the cheviot, a sort of mixed stuff, such as her gown was made of. One was for her pocketbook, one for her card case and one for her pocket bandkerchief. They were different sizes and were lined with silk. They were suspended by narrow bands of cloth, which were stitched on both sides and stiff-

> > Patching Small Gloves.

When a glove is too small and splits, it is worse than useless to sew up the rent; it must be patched. The patch must be of kidof the same color. Turn the part inside out, having trimmed the hole round so that the edges are even, and cut the patch of kid to the right size. Then, with fine needle and cotton, sew in the patch, taking care only to take up the inside of the kid and to keep the seam flat. If this be done neatly, the glove will be nearly as good as new.

The newest eard cases are of fine leather, with a jewel set in the clasp like the parent fastener on gloves, except that they clasp through a buttonhole in order to show on the outside. Genuine stones only are used by the best dressed women. Often the birth stone is chosen, although her claims to beauty on her strings. the diamond, pink pearl and sapphire The directoire that is a force in the are shown mostly in the best jewelry



but as you hold dear your hopes of looking your best in your new winter hat, don't invest in ribbon strings.

The most popular hat seen at the recent horse show is the "La Belle Eldorado," which style is often worn by Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Joseph Widener, Mrs. William E. Carter, of sight. Philadelphia, and other prominent

It is a flaring round turban in style, worn off the face, and is usually of sable or chinchilla, with a huge choux of velvet or tulle in front.

## Three Fetching Costumes.

Good-by to the perfectly plain skirt. The Paquin plait, a single box plait of medium width running right down the middle of the skirt's back, and fastened only at the waistband so that it flares gracefully at the hem, is the hallmark of all the newest dress skirts and most acceptably. No woman of good taste can but hail the eclipse of the plain skirt with delight, and everybody must of embroidery banding the shoulders realize the increase of comfort entailed and beading the blouse part of the by the Paquin plait. Gowns may continue to sweep the streets and to wind themselves inextricably about the wearers' heels, but so long as they do not deprive her of the privilege of sitting down-which is what the late unlamented plain skirt succeeded in do-

ing-she can forgive much In the large engraving three of the most popular types of gowns, taken from Harper's Bazar, are shown.

House or reception gown is of white cloth with lace applique at the bottom of the over-skirt. A tight-fitting waist of cream guipure lace, with short jacket of tucked white taffeta complete the costume.

The street gown is of green cloth trimmed with bands of machine stitching and edged with black Persianlamb fur. The inside waist is of dark

green velvet. The figured silk dinner gown is trimmed with ruffles and flounces of pleated taffeta silk. Lace revers are

on the front and back of waist, and bands of lace insertion cutline the ruffles on the over-skirt.

Charms and Reticules. Among trifles which enter largely into dress calculations in these days reticules of moire, gold mesh or fancy leather. Smart ones of monse-gray suede or doeskin are covered with fine by a chain of chased steel. Another lined and have a caplike epaulet of a strip of meat, bu Talo, ox, hartbeeste, trifle which makes one's dress account mount up bewilderingly is the large enamelled roccoc charm, as big

Card Cases For Women.



Words of the Prophet. The prophet says:

That sleeves are not so tight by any means as they are going to be. That the box plait means

fuller and gradually more full. That by spring draperies will be

That the vogue of the bolero will continue. That for evening dress the most fashionable materials will be velvet in

combination with transparent stuffs. Pockets Are Everywhere, The pocket lurks in almost every garment save the skirt.

The Most Popular Bodice,

novel neck arrangement is the chief feature of the bodice pictured in the accompanying cut from the New York Sun. The throat is open both back and front and there is no attempt at finish beyond the narrow, flat lines corsage both back and front. Black lisse embroidered in gold and mounted upon black satin are the materials em-



NOVEL NECK ARRANGEMENT.

of pocketless skirts are the purses and ployed; the embroidery is gold thread upon black satin ribbon. The double curving bands holding the bodice fulness in place upon the shoulders is a noteworthy detail. The sleeves are

BOERS AS CAMPAIGNERS.

PICTURE OF THE HARDY, WILY, SHARPSHOOTING FARMERS.

They Never Lose Their Heads and Therefore a Rout Is Impossible - Some o Their Feats of Marksmanship - Their Two Great Allies, Famine and Fire. There are no bands in the Boer

The farmer soldiers of the two republics make or receive charges in silence, their minds intent upon aim and upon strategy. If it is a charge, they advance in a scattered and what seems to be a confused manner. In reality it is only the Boers' natural order, in which they fight best. A retreat looks like a rout because each man tries to save himself as quickly as possible. A rout is almost impossible because the farmers do not understand how to "lose their heads," They scatter, and when a place of safety has been reached come together again as if nothing had happened.

While they have no martial music in the ordinary sense, they have martial music of a most impressive kind in the extraordinary sense.

Each night before "turning in" and each morning before breakfast, and also before going into battle if there is opportunity, the entire army, with heads uncovered, joins in singing "Old Hundred." Each note is prolonged six beats and the effect is solemn and even awful, so much of resolution, of stern and relentless resolve do they put into the singing.

The two strongest points about this practically uninformed and strangely organized Boer army are both indi-vidual—the individual ability of a Boer at strategy and his individual ability as a sharpshooter.

The favorite topic of conversation

among the Boers has always been how best to meet the British when they came to destroy the republics, how to fight the great defensive war which every Boer has felt sure would inevitably come. The plans that are being carried out, and will be carried out, are the result of years upon years of study of the situation by the burghers of all ranks, consulting together upon the stoops of their thatched houses of evenings. The Boer is a natural strategist, wily. erafty, hard to corner, quick to seize the slightest advantage, quick to see advantage whereeven trained soldiers of other nations would fail to see it.

It is a mistake to suppose that the Boers have deteriorated in marksmanship. The English have got that impression from a superficial observa-tion of the Boers of the large towns, The villagers and farmers are as sure of shot as of old. With a smoothbore gun a Boer shot Sir George W. Colley through the head in the Majuba Hill fight at 1400 yards. With one of the new guns Gen. Symons was shot in the Boers' new target-the stomachat a far longer range. I have seen a girl bring down a bird on the wing at 400 vards

If Sir Redvers Buller shows himself at 4000 yards his fate is hardly doubtful. For the Boers are now armed with the sporting Mannlicher and they can, with their knowledge of air currents, hit a small object almost every time at 4500 yards.

President Kruger has been buying these arms in large quantities ever since the Jameson raid and the practical failure of the British to punish the raiders. General Joubert took me into a storehouse at Pretoria filled with thousands of these rifles. "Isn't it a beauty?" he said, picking up one of them and patting it affectionately. "Attwenty yards it will shoot through fifty inches of pine,'

The Mannlicher bullet travels with a velocity of 2000 feet per second. At 4000 yards it will pierce two inches of solid ash and three inches of pine. At 1000 the bullet, if it does not flatten, will bore a hole right through a bone without splitting. This rifle has a barrel 30 inches long and weighs eight pounds. Its calibre is 30. is hair triggered, has a pistol grip, and the Boer carries it slung over his

shoulder by a strap, If the British try to go up into the republics by way of Natal they must traverse the Drakensburg mountains, the only great range in South Africa, The peaks of these mountains rise as high as 11,000 feet. The way through the range is a tortuous course along steep cliffs and above yawning precipices. Every few hundred yards there is an impregnable position. The evaporation of the lowlands condenses there and gives plenty of water for a force intrenched high among the rocks. Forage, too is plentiful. A few men can hold out indefinitely, and unless the British take heavy artillery with them-an almost impossible feat-a few hundred men can almost destroy

a great army Once the British gain the almost level and almost open "veld," over which two republics spread, the Boers have left two typical allies-famine

Water in South Africa is often as precious as gold, and sometimes infinitely more precious. Every year witnesses a terrible drought in some part. One may journey 100 miles on the "Karoo" and never find a drop of water. In Johannesburg the writer was glad to pay 24 cents for a quart. Nearly the whole city was drinking bottled and imported mineral waters at the time.

Scarcity of water is the curse of that country. Every farmer maintains a reservoir, but even these give out. There are only two or three large rivers in the whole country, and in the dry season even they degenerate into shallow pools. These are called pans and serve to quench the thirst of wild animals. The Transvaal and Free State are high plateaus that the sun bakes to a crisp and where the water evaporates as it falls.

The Boers, however, being thoroughly acquainted with the country, have a knowledge of the formation of the rocks and plants and know where to dig down a few feet and get water In this way a commando can always secure enough water to make coffee their only drink. With coffee, bilto g and mealies the Boer can campaign

Coffee he drinks four times a day and so hot that if "thrown on a dog Bilton z is it will take off his hair."

Mealies is like our Indian corn. The Boer starts off on a month's hunting trip with a knapsack full of these commodities and gets stronger every day. Tommy Atkins or any other European soldier cannot do it.

Before the English can reach Pretoria they must fight over a distance as great as that from New York to New Orleans. There will be no forage, no water, and the Boers will barass them by day and by night.

The other great physical ally of the Boers is the prairie fire. Nearly the whole South African plat-

eau is covered with a long, slender grass, which, under the fierce sun, is often dry as tinder. Nothing can live in a veld fire, and in its passage it leaves a desert. Under the cover of the smoke that arises the Boers can utilize that strategy for which they are famous, -New York Herald.

THE NEW HAT.

Mr. Meekly Got the One He Wanted After a Severe Ordeal.

Mr. Meekly was going to purchase new hat, and Mrs. Meekly was going with him to assist in selecting it. She had expressed great dissatisfaction with various articles of wearing apparel bought by her husband recently, and intimated that he didn't take pains and time enough in his shopping.

"You men are always making fun of us women," said she, "and sneering about our getting samples and such things, but we wait until we see just what we want, and then buy it. You rush in and take the first thing that the salesman shows you, no matter what it is, Now I'm going with you this time, to show you how to buy judiciously."

of the different styles of hats, are you, Henretta?" inquired her husband, auxiously; but Mrs. Meekly scornfully refused to answer.

They entered the store, where the

You're not going to ask for samples

salesman looked at Mr. Meekly's cranium with the eye of on expert, and then produced a bat which he declared to be exactly suited to his customer's type of head.

Mr. Meekly tried it on, and said he

"liked the looks of it pretty well," but his better half put it aside with scoffing.
"The idea! That's just like you,
Marmaduke. That hat makes you look

about a hundred. Show us some

The salesman showed them very many "somethings," and Mr. Meekly tried on one shape after the other while his wife pounced on each like a king-fisher on a minnow. One, in her estimation, made him look like a 'countryman;" another 'tipped too far forward 'and 'showed his bald spot' too much; the next one came down over his ears so that he "looked the perfect image of the man that sells leadmeils on the corner." Mr. Meekly bore the ordeal patient-

ly until his wife exclaimed that the latest experiment made him look like a "jail-bird," when he ventured to

"Perhaps we had better not try on any more now, Henrietta, I'm degenerating so fast that I'm afraid I shall be arrested when we get on the street again. Don't you think we had better try somewhere else?" "Nonsense!" said the irate Mrs. M.

There must be a hat somewhere in this store to fit you and become you. If I was a salesman I could find it, I know! I believe I can as it is, There!"-grabbing a hat from the pile on the counter - "that looks more like what you ought to have than any I've seen yet. Try it on."

Mr. Meekly tried it on as directed, and his wife looked him over critically. There!" she said again. "I knew there was a hat in this store for you, any one had sense enough to find Don't you think that's the bestlooking hat you've had on?"

"Yes, I do," was the answer. "So do I. Wrap it up, young man." And it was wrapped up accordingly, When they got out on the street Mrs. Meekly said, in tones of triumph: "You've got a becoming hat at last,

thanks to me. Now haven't you?" "Yes," answered her husband calm-"I like it. But then I liked it before. This is the hat I tried on first."-Joe Lincoln, in Harper's Bazaar.

African Rivers.

It is a distinguishing feature of most African rivers that they contain no water for at least eight months of the year. It is true that water can almost always be found in a river bed by digging for it, but in outward appearance a river is usually a broad belt of sand lying between high and precipitons banks. Many and many coach has been upset in one of these drifts, as they are called. The descent is always steep, frequently se steep that the brakes cannot hold the

They start going down at a crawl. and then the coach gathers way and goes on with a rush, the mules are driven into a heap anyhow, and one wonders that they do not get their legs broken; but they usually land all right, while the coach, practically unmanageable, goes down like a sort of toboggan, jumping from stone to stone, and swaying like a ship in a sudden squall, and may or may not arrive right side uppermost at the bottom. In fact, the passenger who has gathered his ideas of coaching from a trip to Brighton or a drive to Virginia Water, finds that he has a lot to learn about the subject when he gets to South Africa. Still, on the whole, it was wonderful how few accidents did occur, and if one considers that the coaches ran night and day, and that when there was no moon it would sometimes be too dark to see the mules from off the coach, it reflects great credit on the drivers. - The Gentleman's Magazine.

Prosnie Modernity,

Romance and chivalry are not what they were, alas! Once, the hero, having rescued the maiden from the ower, paused in his flight to exclaim: "Hark! The hoof-beats of pur-

"Smell! The odor of my father's automo ile!" It is terrible, this sordid utilitarian-

sm!-Detroit Journal. A beggars' trust is reported in New York City. One man controls forty mendicants, feeds, clothes and cares for them, and haudles their daily colFOR THE HOUSEWIVES,

Designs on Table Linen. The dainty housekeeper pays much attention to her table linen. can afford it she orders her tablecloths and napkins woven especially for her in some unique, chosen design. Often, however, she contents herself with a

conventional pattern in stock when she finds out the expense of the proc-Special machinery must made, and that is no triffe. It must be kept in repair, and that is a necessary consideration. Generally it is a coat-of-arms that she wishes woven into her linen, although patriotic sentiments have been known to demand some original designs in table linen.

The Freshening of Lace.

When black lace has lost its freshness, says a woman who looks carefully after the details of her own wardrobe, wash it first in lukewarm water and a little melted soap. Then pregum arabic. The usual proportion is one tablespoonful of gum acabic to a pint of the water. Dip the lace in this mixture, squeeze lightly with the hands, and then pin the lace out on a clean piece of muslin to dry. When nearly dry iron on the wrong side.

Another method is to dip the lace in a mixture of milk and water, squeeze well, then iron with a sheet of tissue paper over it. Black veils can be freshened in the same way as black

Mirror in the Ceiling.

Formerly, when a young woman sat with eyes uplifted and an expression of spiritual serenity on her counten ance while she discussed such important subjects as the composition of sandwiches or the last new cotillon figure, it meant that she was fully alive to the attractions of the up tured eyes pose and that she had found it effective by more or less incessant practice. Now it means that she is aware that carefully inserted in the ceiling of her den is a mirror which reflects her graceful positions, her dreamy eyes and the expressions visa-vis when he turns to regain his lost self-possession.

The mirror is now a needed completion to the draperies, the sanctuary lamps, rosaries, Malay creeses, cush ions and the innumerable other things of the most charming and popular nook in the house.

Clutter Places. Clutter places are an abomination to a neat housekeeper. Do not allow refuse of any kind to accumulate. Even old tin cans may become the source of mould and decay, and thus be a menace to health. The danger lies in the fact that they are generally neglected after being opened, and remnants of their contents are left to generate mould and impurities. The best way to dispose of old tin cans is to put them in the ash pail, where they will be purified by the ashes, and can be thrown away with them. If you wish to save these cans to paint for flower pots, wash them out at once and dry them. Old leather and any animal matter like old woolen can be buried with lime and soda, and will soon form valuable fertilizer. There is a place for everything in a well ordered house, and there need be no dangerous clutter places if everything is put to use. Take special care of anything which will engender mould. If you have not time to put this to the proper use by burying it, burn it where the odor will not offend the nostrils, and use the ashes for a fertilizer. No place makes a more dangerous clutter place than the cellar Here mould and impure germs grow very rapidly in the damp, cold air Physicians believe they have traced cases of diphtheria to apples sto ed in such a cellar and handled by children. - New York Tribune.

Recipes.

Veal Salad-Cut cold roast or boiled veal into dice and for each cupful of the meat allow one cupful of tiny sliced celery, season with pepper and salt, mix lightly with salad dressing and serve on crisp lettuce leaves.

Silver Cake-Cream together thoroughly one-half cupful of butter and one cupful of sugar; add the beaten whites of four eggs and beat again. Then add one half cupful of flour and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Good cake can be made in the same way by using yolks in place of the

Butter Palls-Beat a quarter of a pound of butter to a cream, stir in three eggs; then add three large tea spoonfuls of flour, a saltspoonful of salt. Have a clear soup boiling gently. Take up the batter in tiny portions with the tip of a small spoon, drop into soup, and let them simmer 15 minntes before serving. One-half or even one-third this recipe would serve for the soup of five people.

Lemon Tapioca-Soak one-third of a cupful of tapioca in one half cupful of cold water over night. In the morning add one-half cupful of cold water and the rind of one lemon and boil until clear, then remove the rind. add the juice of the lemon, half a cupful of sugar, a pinch of salt and one cupful of boiling water. boil two minutes, then turn into a wet mold. Serve when cold with augus and cream.

Sweet Spiced Crab Apple-Remove the blows from a peck of large, sound crabapples. Make a syrup of one pint of vinegar, one-half pint of water, five pounds of sugar, one tablesp on ful each of whole cinnamon, allspice and cloves, and one-half teacapful of mustard seeds. Put in the apples, a few at a time, skim them out when soft and put into a jar. When all the apples are done, pour the syrup over

Had Her Doubts. "I don't believe professors know so

very much," said Mamie. "Why! How can you talk so?" replied Maud.

"Well, I don't see why Mr. Fulpate should have seemed so surprised and puzzled when I asked him how to 'rubberneck' in Greek."-Wash ington Star.

One hundred and nine thousand locomotives are at present running in various countries.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Vain hope to make people happy by politics !--Carlyle.

The good man's life is like the spark hat is brightest at the close.

Difficulties of thought, acceptance of what is without full comprehenion,

belong to every system of thinking. When interest is at variance with onscience, any pretence that seems o reconcile them satisfies the hollownearted.

Idleness is a craven's goal. No man of worth wants to be free from work. Without work life is not worth the living. If you want knowledge, you must

toil for it; if food, you must toil for it; and if pleasure, you must toil for it; toil is the law. To let a man know that you recog-

nize and rejoice in some good quality of his, is to bless him with a new heart and stimulus. Courtesy is the passport to success, We double the power of our life when

we add to its gifts unfailing courtesy. The world always begrudges room to a boor. The habit of blaming others when things go wrong is an insidious and dangerous one. Far more is it to the

purpose to inquire within whether the fault, or much of it, may not lie at home. Beneficence should never be exereised at raudom, nor upon irrational impulse, but should be the outcome

human friendship. A CANAL ACROSS FLORIDA-Thus We May Steal the Gulf Stream De-

clares Berlin.

erest in the report that an American

engineer has suggested the idea of

and expression of a disposition trained

digging a canal through the peniusula of Florida in order to divert the Guif Stream from the west coast of Europe to the east coast of America. Berliners, however, do not display much anxiety over the possibility of the United States, as it were, robbing the northwest of Europe of some of its warmth. They admit that Florida, being flat, does not oppose great engineering difficulties to a canal digger whose ambitions are within ordinary limits. But to make a canal which would accommodate the Guif Stream would entail an expenditure in comparison with which the cost of the Suez or Panama canals would be a mere fleabite. The Suez Canal is 160 kilometres long, 100 metres broad, and eight metres deep. It cost 4,000,000 marks. The Florida peninsula, at the point where it is to be intersected, is almost as broad as the Suez Canal is long; or, perhaps, five or ten kilometres less. The Gulf Stream is about 100 kilometres broad, and 200 metres deep, and the new canal would have to be equally broad and deep, is to say, it would have to be 25 times as deep and more than a 1000 times as broad as the Suez Canal; and the cost of excavation, quite apart from the extra expense of working at such a depth, would amount to 10,000,000,-000 of marks, or 2500 times as much as the indemnity paid by Franceto Germany. Quite apart from the question whether it is technically possible to dig such a broad canal to depth of 200 metres, the impos sibility of raising such a sum may deliver Europe from the fear of the northwest of the continent being subjected to such an enormous lowering

I temperature. After thus seriously considering the idea, Berlin has arrived at the conclusion that the formation of a company will be about as far as this newest canal scheme is likely to get. -New York Sun.

Household Economics. Mrs. Averidge prides herself somewhat upon the possession of a mind naturally adapted to exercises of a commercial nature. She believesand has no hesitation in saying sothat were she in her husband's place the family financial stringency would

be permanently relieved. And yet --Observe her, for one moment, at her desk, Her household ledger is open before her. Bills are scattered about in picturesque confusion. pencil tip is in her month. Her forelead is wrinkled in perplexity.

"Charlie!" Mr. Averidge looks up from his paper.
"What day of the month was a few days ago?'

"The-the sixth," ventures Mr.

"Oh! do you suppose it was? can't seem to remember."
"I'm sure of it," returns Mr. Averidge, with conviction.

A silence. Then-"Did we have beefsteak--sometime -not very long ago?" 'Er-I believe it was

chops." Mrs, Averidge breathes a sigh of elief. "That makes it all right, then," she says, closing the book and gathering up the bills. "I thought it was mutton chops, but I wasn't sure. One can not be too precise in matters of this kind."

"No, indeed," says Mr. Averidge; and he winks fiendishly at himself under cover of his paper. - Puck.

The Forests of Cuba. Perhaps most of us associate all

ropical forests with terrible wild ceasts and reptiles. In childhood's days we had picture books illustrating the anaconda reaching down from a tree to circle around a man and squeeze him. There were the jaguar and the dead hunter, the tiger carrying off a woman on his shoulder, the tion springing on the bull, etc. In Cuba things are different. A returned prospector, one of a rich sydnicate, that is buying all the land it can find for sale in the "Pearl of the Antilles," says that wild beasts are practically unknown there. There is a wild animal, about the size of our black squirrel, called the "hutin," which is choice eating. Deer have come over from Florida, and abound in some parts of the ishad. Only four species of snakes are found, and all are harmless. One may sleep uncovered in the forests without fear of molestation by beast, reptile or insect.—

THE SABBATH

INTERNATIONAL LESSO FOR DECEM

Subject: Fruits of Right a Mal. 111., 13 to Mal. 1v., Gal. vi.,7—Memory V., 18-Commentary on the

18.—Commentary on the 18. "Your words have be me." From this verse to chapter and to chapter a Malachi expostulates with their hard speeches, and is will make a fearful distant them and the righteous. 15. Your words have be and void of all reverence have spoken injuriously attered such things as a have even arraigned my spoken against them. It does not forcet; eept as they seek pardon are then blotted out of the membrance forever. are then blotted out of the membrance forever, spoken so much." They the charge as in v., 8, last the prophet renews it aga following words. In this later that the Lord is grimatters, too small to be they are not disposed to a tion.

14, "It is vain to serve no real advantage to be at rebuke of persons who we der temporal trials and model and to be a service in the se perity. They presume to shall be rewarded for a how dependent they ar pendent God, dictating a all good how He shall best He, the fountain of all go for not bestowing His bles who count themselves was getful that in themselves

thing. 15. "We call the proud and nourished in the atmosphere of now do no less than think who do not concern thems observance of God's laws. ing to their pleasure and that their inclination prom without any fear of God's account for it. Berlin has been taking a lively in-

alloways has a remain of When they aw the awish weep into their bord alarmed for the safety often one to another.

The Jews had been instructed the safety of the safety o their families, upon the with those with whom the laws of God. They had parts upon their door-po-digression the faithful so digression the faithful sea ful of duty and sought con-cles of all the means of gra-17. "They shall be M will own all His faithful great day of final judga wistake which are His They are reserved as II honored before His Fath-angels. "I will spare the serve them from those a shall fall upon the wicked 18. "Then shall yo." temners of God and religie discern." See clearly that

discern." See clearly the keeps distinctions. 4:1. "The day cometh as an oven." God is de suming fire when He com suming fire when He come judgments. Deut. 4:23.

Those that have been est verse 15. "All that do wis penitent sinners, of what stubble." As the dry stalk the field after reaping, judestruction. "Shall leave root nor branch." A provent of rutter destruction. for utter destruction, an applied to the unbelieving they and their families destroyed. 2. "But unto you that such as spake often tog

ship, reverence and obey sup, reversuce and obey of Sun of righteousness art ness has here the common ance, salvation, blessed which God sends to prod-righteousness and blessed only with righteousness. In His wings." So called His light consists in clear derstandings and chasing derstandings and chasing ness of their minds-who ly warmth will heal all the ly warmth will heat all the soul. Healing from trout and all the miseries with surrounded. This doubt Messiah. "Ye shall go ferty and new life, sayed from a better life, strengthe shall "Grow up as call." Grow up as call. ened. "Grow up as ca Leap or gambol as stallwhen let out to the fields in the exuberance of he up in strength, vigor and

safely guarded, well order 3. "Tread down the "

S. "Tread down the fise cousness shall be victoria "Ashes." All false idees, a religion, all vices and c immediate and the sloss, all wrong fashions a shall be like ashes un let righteous. The triumpre stowing to God's victories; who do this, but God does? 4. "Remember." This does ed for a solemn conclusion of and is a plain information in to expect any more propeginning of the Gospel of "The law of Moses." Keep ent veneration for the law only the law of the ten commall the other appointment and judicial. The law and aware to be in force until Jetuey are told to "remember absence of living prophets in to forget it.

5. "I will send you Elijah. Elijah, John the Baptist mated by the same spirit. Iman of great austerity, zeal bold in reproving sin, and san apostate people to God at The call to repentance. The

bold in reproving sin, and an apostate people to God a The call to repentance, the fruits of sin, the terrors of the proofs of conscience, the signebukes of sin, are still the comes before the Messiah the way for Him in the individual the nations. "Great and a To warn in mercy before Herman is ever more the order of the sever more than the ment is evermore the order Hence the second Elijah Hence the second Elijah sistore the Jewish people, and be smitten down by the trams. They were fearfully estable to the effected was that between the sister of the sister of the sister of the sister of the threather is that, if the same of effects if Mossiah Was not effected. was not effected, Messiah prove a curse to them. It points of Judea when it rejects at His first coming, though blessing to those who accept

A Dog-Policema A gentleman who lives

in Scotland, once receive

Scotch terrier, which h his office to prevent him fi He was absent from his short time, and on his rets the terrier gone. The you the hills, liking freedom being chained to a stool gnawed the string through But Snider, a bulldog. \* sent, and this was a co surprise, for he was now wander from the house master. A report was sel the dogs were stolen or town was scoured in vain was given up; then, last Snider was seen in the di ing for home, dragging after him. This was for young terrier that had be and nearer he drew, drawn along, in spite of his effor opposite way, and at last him at the office door. with bringing the truant tried to drag him up to the

he was tied before he brok