Designs For Costumes That Have Become Popular in the Metropolis.

are so many ways of finishing off a bodice at the throat nowadays that the only difficulty is which to choose.

From tailor-made suits up, every kind of costume has its neck arrangement | really cover a robe from neck to hem. in lace, lisse, chiffon, satin, silk or a combination of all of these. In the cut on the left we have a dainty decoration for the throat in Alencon The design is known as the "Louis Quinze"-that monarch having supposedly worn cravats of this low bodice is softened with tulle and style. The stock has a foundation of lace, and from under this trimming white satin covered with the lace put on plain, but frilling about the upper edge in a very graceful way. This frill is much deeper in the back than in the front. The jabot of very wide lace is draped most artistically and apparently held in place by a couple of small diamond buckles.

Sometimes the cravat is a combination of cravats, such as the one in the centre of the group. There's no law



NOVEL NECE ARRANGEMENTS.

nowadays against a woman's dressing her neck with a four-in-haud, an Ascot and a butterfly bow, all three at once, if she so desire. A plain stock of white silk has a narrow finish to its upper edge in black velvet. A four-in-hand scarf in white silk repeats the black velvet scheme in its order, three rows of narrow silk fringe being each headed by a fancy shecked pattern in black and white velvet. The ends of this scarf are out sharply on the bias. The scarf at

New York City (Special) .- There | glitter with spangles that rival in

Miss Marie Winthrop, one of New York's famous beauties, wears such a dress; hers is of faint-tinted yellow satin, veiled with fainter yellow chif-fon finely plaited and filmy and all a-gleam with silver spangles. The peep out pink and yellow velvet roses.

Modern Pettleoats.

Silk petticoats, even with morning gowns, are worn almost as long as skirts, and consequently are very soon soiled and spoiled. For evening the thinnest and most gossamer of colored muslins are trimmed with a profusion of valenciennes lace. In fact, there is hardly a silk or muslin petticoat worn now that a few years ago would not have been considered good enough for a dress. What a change from the plain white tucked skirts we used to wear, made in calico or nainsook, or the quilted black satins, or the heavy felts of twenty or thirty years ago, when the dainty ex-travagances of the present day were never dreamed of!

How Boas Should Be Worn. Boas are generally now fastened at the waist, and most people are content to use a jeweled safety pin, but a clever invention is a fastener in the form of a snake which imprisons either end of the boa and does not interfere with the feathers. This can be had in gold or silver, and prettily set with jewels, for ours is certainly not an economical age.

A Cape Made of Feathers,

A three-quarter length cape made entirely of grey ostrich feathers was seen on one woman the other day. The feathers are not in plumes, but cut short and look like so many its knot is backed by a big butterfly little grey bristles. The effect is not bow in white lace. We thus have pretty and only a desire to look like length, breadth and two kinds of some queer new bird will make this



WHITE SPOTTED NET AND WHITE SILK AND LACE.

cravats, all combined in a single ar

rangement for the neck. The present fancy for Persian pat terns finds special expression in neckwear. The example shown on the right of the out is a commendable model that may be worn with almost any species of bodice, though it is most effective with black. There is a stock with two deep pointed turnover tabs of Persian patterned silk edged with plain, bright green silk, stitched finely. The stock proper, as the parted tabs in the middle of the front reveal, is of the green silk laid in but no matter how warm the weather flattest, narrowest folds. The cravat has been, no street gown with any of the Persian silk has a cross fold in pretensions to being smart but has

Contumes For Debutantes.

A wilderness of transparent stuffs is in vogue, especially for the young girls whom this season introduced into society. Miss Mary Crocker, who, as befits a multi-millionairess, is credited with wearing an evening dress but twice before discarding it, has appeared in a lovely gown of two sorts of lace over two petticoats, one of chiffon, the other of satiu.

The upper part of the dress is of an exquisite creamy silk net draped at the corsage to give a clinging, jacket effect, and then falling in a graceful tanic. Upon this exquisite background leaves and flowers, some of cream guipure lace and others of black gauze, are appliqued, and these are flecked here and there with tur-

The lower part of the dress is made of a deep flounce of black lace over white silk, and the long, narrow train flowing out from the waist at the back is again of the net with cream and black applications.

The bodice is cut very low, as is now the mode, and is sleeveless, a large bow of black and turquoise blue velvet being placed on each shoulder. Turquoise blue velvet studded with turquoises is introduced also among the lace folds of the corsage. lace and jeweled robe is mounted over white chiffon and this in turn over white satin.

Simple gowns of white spotted net are worn by many of the season's slebutantes, with dainty garnishings of lace and ribbon, ruchings about the low corsage and tunic. Coral pink velvet ribbon encircling the waist and tied in a snood in the hair is a favorite finish to such a toilet. Often it happens, however, that the girlish net dress is made to gleam and

fashion popular, even with novelty-

Fur Trimmings the Fad.

The enormous quantity and the expense of the furs that are worn this year is one of the most noticeable things in dress. It is rather surprising, in the face of its being, or having been so far, a very mild season, that the use of furs should have prevailed to such an extent. The fur coats have not made their appearance except on the two or three cold days; but no matter how warm the weather been either trimmed with fur or work with a fur wrap-a boa, a collar, or cape-not of the poor, cheap kind of fur, but of the most expensive description.

In the accompanying cut is shown a long clock of light gray cloth,



LONG GLOAK TRIMMED WITH PUB.

trimmed with two bands of fur. Wide revers are edged with the fur. and the high collar is also trimmed

A NOVEL DRESS HANGER.

A Simple Contrivance That Fits Against the Wall of Any Room.

There are many different devices for the care of clothes, now that fashion demands that a woman's gar-ments shall not only be made in good style, fit well and be becoming, but shall always be in order. This is not so difficult when there is a capable maid at hand to take off the gown, hang it up, brush it, press it and put it in order generally. A woman, however, who has no maid—and statistics prove them than those who do-does well to use all of the new devices for keeping clothes in shape. To throw a skirt or a wrap over a chair when it is with the size of the waist. taken off is a very foolish proceeding, as every one knows, for if left lying on the chair the garment soon be-comes wrinkled and shabby looking. It is not always possible to hang it at once in a closet with other clothes, as it may be dusty, and yet there is not always time to give the needed brush-ing then and there.

A woman who has always been able to have the services of a maid has lately invented a most useful article for the help of women who are their own maids. This is a dress hanger, a most simple appliance, which fits against the wall of any room, takes absolutely no space and is of inestimable service. Like all clever inventions, it is extremely simple, and consists of a brass rod fitted into a half sphere, also of brass, with a catch which enables it either to hang down straight against the wall when not in use or to stand out straight from the wall when needed. On this is hung the skirt, cloak, wrap or waist, as the case may be, as soon as it is removed, the rod being strong enough to sus tain the weight of the garment while it is being brushed. When the skirt is brushed and ready to be hung in the closet, all that is needed is to turn the rod and it falls straight against the wall. In some bouses there are two or three of these rods in every

In the tight-fitting skirts that are now so much the style such appliances as these are of the greatest value. The skirt can be hung up at once after it is worn, and there is no danger of its getting out of shape; after being brushed it can be put back into the closet on one of the haugers on which all skirts must now needs hang. Such little inventions as these have far more to do with keeping clothes in order than could well be believed by any one who has not given attention to the subject. To put a skirt away unbrushed means not only that it is likely to be worn again without the dust being removed, but also that the dust will get into the fabric. The silk linings remain intact much longer if the street dust is removed as soon as possible. Hats and cloaks, too, that so soon show the signs of wrinkles and wear, can be kept for a vastly longer time if hung up, brushed and the ribbons or laces carefully looked after.

It is said that these hangers are particularly good for women who go out a great deal and who are kindhearted enough not to want their maids to sit up for them, and who when they take off their ball gowns and opera cloaks, hang them at once on these rods. The maid can then attend to them the next morning, and they will not have a trace of being worn, whereas if left on sofa or chair, as the case may be, they are bound to show signs of wear. - Harper's Bazar

Latest Novelties in Handkerchiefs. Artistic designs, printed and embroidered in colors, are the touch of novelty given the new handkerchiefs. The pure white handkerchief is no longer a requisite of good form. All the French handkerchiefs show some color, either in the border, the monogram or the floral design.

Instead of a hemstitched border, some of the handkerchiefs are finished around the edge with a vine of raised embroidered flowers. These are extremely pretty worked in purple violets, yellow buttercups or blue forgetme-nots. Others have a haud embroidered flower in the corner, with the stem and leaves stamped in color instead of being embroidered. Then there are handkerchiefs among the novelties with narrow colored borders and bow knots, fleur de lis or butterflies embroidered in each corner matching the border in color. The colors chosen for these handkerchiefs are generally light shades, but there are not a few this season with bright plaid borders. Among the more expensive handkerchiefs are those of sheer linen. appliqued with transparent lace de These are beautiful, but per-

The handkerebief edged with a fall of lace is now considered out of date. The correct lace trimmed handkerchiefs of to-day are appliqued with separate lace designs or have as a border narrow bands of lace insertion An affective and novel idea is to sew the lace design to the haudkerchief with fine, light colored silk. The linen must be cut away beneath the design, so that the lace will be transparent.

Three Successful Women.

Three young women of Columbia, Mo., have entered fields of occupation which it is not yet frequent to find women filling. Miss Pearl Mitchell owns and operates a farm of 360 acres a few miles from Columbia, and it is said that a well known model farm adjoining her own has been put in the by her carefully trimmed orchards, well kept buildings and fences and practical methods. Mitchell is a graduate of Stephens College, Coumbia, and has had the advantage of extensive travel, in her own as well as in foreign lands.

Miss Birdie Raum, of Columbia, in freight agent for the Wabash Railroad and manages all the freight and transfer business of that road in Columbia Aside from Miss Raum's duties, which require her to meet every train during the day, she is accomplished as a cook and at the Columbia fair last summer took several premiums for the best

Miss Mary Louise Hale, of Columbia, graduate of the State University, is builder and architect and has falsity at every step.

planned several large buildings in her native city. She is now engaged on the plans and construction of four buildings in Columbia, besides a business block. The contract for Christian College she obtained in competition with architects from St. Louis and other Western cities. This is now being built. It has a \$60,000 dormitory building in the Elizabethan style architecture.

Very Ornate Buckles.

The buckles that are used now display a wonderful amount of work manship. They are used in hats and on waists of dresses, and also with belts. In the hats the gold, the rhinestones and the cut steel and jet are the best. The handsomest that are used on the gowns are made of a that there are more who do not have combination of silver and gold, orsay it sub rosa-of imitation metal. They are in open work design and are rounded so as not to interfere the idea is that they make the waist look smaller, for they are put just at the back and reach from side to side. Then the same sort of buckle is worn in front, leaving only a small part of the belt visible.

The buckles on the fur or velvet short coats are often made large enough to quite cover the back of the waist, that is the back of the belt, then with the front of the jacket hanging straight down it can easily be understood that a very slender effect is given to the figure, and some of the best dressmakers claim that even a stout woman can wear this style of buckle, for it will make her look more slender. In the meantime every gown that is made up has the narrowest possible belt, and many of the cloth gowns have the skirts to put on over the waist, the band finished with the narrowest possible stitched band of the same cloth. This certainly makes the waist longer, and is more becoming to the figure.

American Women's Signatures.

A women of foreign birth and education, who had come to stay in Washington, has been speaking to me of the way American women sign their names to the various letters they write, says a resident of the Capital.

"I have had many notes from Washington women," says she. "Some of the notes have been of a semi-business character, and all have been from women I am but slightly acquainted with. My husband has had many notes, too, and to all of those we have received the writers have signed their names in full -so, Sarah Brown Jones. In my country nobody but a woman's family and most intimate friends is supposed to know what her Christian name is. She signs none but letters to her most intimate friends Sarah Brown Jones. To all the rest of the world, and especially to persons to whom she writes business letters, she is S. B. Jones, with Mrs. or Mme. in parenthesis before it.

"It is just a little bit of reserve which you have not in America. Here a lady signs a note to her grocer, for example, by her full name. With us that fact would indicate that the grocer was a friend. With you it means nothing, but I think it a pity that you do not follow our custom, for you have no way of indicating by your signature your degree of intimacy with the person to whom you write."

There are all sorts of pretty soft materials in bathrobes for women, and the "mules" that go with them-low slippers, with only the toe piece, so that the foot can be slipped in and out easily-are prettier and more satisfactory than any crocheted slipper that ever was made. There is one thing about them that a woman likes. She is not obliged to wear the large sizes. There being no heel if the slipper is a little short, it is not uncomfortable, does not look small for her and does not proclaim to the world when it is off that she is a large woman and har a large foot.

Fashion Notes.

Shirred ribbon is a pretty trimming for fancy waists and for children's

Some of the corduroy and velveteen and cloth gowns are trimmed with bands of white kid edged with beaver fur.

Quite new are tiny charms carved from coral. These include little images, a skull and cross bones, rabbit, pig, clover leaf, etc.

Do not choose π one-piece skirt for a girl. It will sag, and a short dress that sags is simply horrible. If she is too old to have it on the straight, make it with three or more gores. Bias bands and loops made of parrow folds of mirror velvet and fast-

ened at the ends with a tiny gold or rhinestone button are a very effective finish for collar bands and vest fronts. Antelope gloves are worn by the best-dressed women, and the un-

dressed thicker skins are also very popular. White glace gloves are as much worn as ever for afternoon and evenings at the theatre. One of the fashion tendencies is the favor shown to plaits, broad, narrow, accordion and otherwise. Even fur

is plaited these days. There is every reason to expect this feature to come out very strongly in the spring. The brass eyelet is beginning to appear on the woman's shoe to carry out the effect of the rounded toe, the projecting sole and military heel. But for house wear the other extreme in

footwear is sought, extremely high

heels being in order. The folding leather purse, which is held by running two fingers through a soft leather strap, has, evidently, come to stay. Every other woman on the streets these days is carrying one, and if women will carry their money in their hands this is the safest way to do it.

Just about one woman in five hundred appears to have screwed her courage up to the point of purchasing and wearing a long-tailed box coat, and the frank admission must be made that the loveliest figure is utterly lost and forgotten when swathed in one of

these bed gowned shaped affairs. The present fashion of dress has led to a demand for long hipped corsets. These are useful for narrow hips, as it is easy to supply the necessary roundness under the curve of the corset without destroying the outline as the hip bustles so generally worn are certain to do. The latter reveal their

GOOD ROADS NOTES.

Excession concentration and the second and the seco Improving the Highways. Recent reports from California in dicate that the use of oil on roadways has been pretty thoroughly tested during the last year, and with very satisfactory results. Some seventy-five or eighty miles have been made dustless in this way and seem to have turned out well enough to lead to a continuance of the practice. The method em-ployed to distribute the oil is by means of a portable tank running on two whrels, which are attached to the rear of an oiltank wagon. The small tank receives its oil from the wagon and discharges it through tubes on its under sides. These tubes are about six inches apart and are operated by a

The oil, it is said, "is run in fur-

rows made by a little hoe, and is cov-

ered by other hoes following. This is to prevent the oil from seeking a level in any low place and becoming un-evenly distributed on the road. After all the oil has been applied the same machine is used to incorporate the oil and earth. Two horses are attached to the apparatus, and by the means of numerous other friction teeth, and by going over the road the rest of the day for the purpose of incorporating the earth and oil, the road is made ready for use. The oil used is a heavy quality of asphaltum oil, and is applied hot. The affinity of the earth for the oil when both are hot is very great."
The quantity of oil required is be-

tween fifty and sixty barrels for each mile of road eighteen, feet wide, for the first application, and after that about twenty barrels a mile. Three applications are required yearly. When the oil is thoroughly incorporated with the surface an elastic roof or covering for the road is produced, which prevents grinding, cutting or the formation of ruts, and completely destroys all dust. If the road is properly graded and rounded it is said to shed water perfectly, and no mud is formed. It has been feared that road oiling would prove disastrous to the tires of rabber-tired vehicles, but those who have tried it say that such not the case. - Country Gentleman.

New York Wants a Million.

The last annual meeting of the New York Division of the League of American Wheelmen proved one of the most interesting in its history. The report of the Secretary-Treasurer showed the division to be in debt \$1000 less than one year ago, and the balance is almost entirely due to division offi-cials. The most important action taken was a resolution asking the State Legislature to appropriate \$1,000,000 for good roads during the coming year. The resolution will be followed by active work in its behalf. Another resolution requested the Legislature to provide for a cycle path across the Brooklyn Bridge. case of the responsibility of hotels in cases where wheels are stolen from racks, is to be tried at the first opportunity. Delegates to the National Assembly were elected and instructed to vote against the further control of racing by the L. A. W. It was decided to incorporate the division, and this will be done at once. Plans for 1900 were discussed, and an active good roads and cycle-path campaign was outlined.

This Makes Excellent Roads. For some years the people of Day-ton, Green County, Wisconsin, have been using as a road-making material a whitish substance which cropped out of a hill near the village mill. made excellent roads, and that was all the villagers thought about it. They are a bit exercised now by the discovery, made by a visitor, that the white substance is the best quality of silica, and that it is worth from \$15 to \$20 a ton for the manufacture of pottery. Silica is the commonest of minerals and is universally distributed, but the deposits differ in degree of crystallization and in purity, and hence in color. The silica that has been unearthed at Dayton is pure white, and for that reason it is of the highest value. The bed which has been sounded is one solid mass of the mineral ten feet thick, and it is supposed that it extends back into the hills for fully a mile. Investigation has proven that there are great quantities of it in that locality, and it is believed that there are other veins,

It is rarely found in such quantities. Wasting of Roads.

There are two chief causes: One is the failure to round the surface, so that the water may flow off to the sides; the other is the absence of culverts to carry off the water that thus flows from the roadbed. The too common water bars on country roads are an injury, rather than a benefit, for they soon cause the hollows thus made to become deeper and collect the water, thus becoming soft; every vehicle passing digs out the hollow and makes it worse. Culverts should be made under the road at proper distances to take the water from the side ditches and lead it to the other side, thus checking the flow materially, and preventing washing out of the ditches. As often as may be possible the ditches should discharge their water off the road. But even this method is only a make-shift; the right way is to take the water of the culverts in covered drains, thus wholly avoiding the common washing of the side ditches,

A Good Roads Exhibit.

Governor Mount, of Indiana, is personally supervising an elaborate ex-hibit for his State at the Paris Exposition. One of the features of this will be a series of large photographs to show the progress of the "good roads" movement in Indiana, where there are now fifty thousand miles of graded and graveled highway.

The Anti-Rut Campaign. The California wide-tire law, passed two years ago, is inoperative because of its faulty construction.

Madison County, New York, is to try the experiment of employing the jail inmates in road-making.

Governor General Wood says he intends to order work begun at once ou the improvement of Cuban highways.

The L. A. W. has not diminished its campaign for general good roads because of the sidepath movement. The paths are a comfortable expedient, but the main question is to have roads everywhere.

KEYSTONE STATE.

LATEST NEWS GLEANED FROM VARI-

TRAGEDY AT DRIFTWOOD

Young Man Slain in Cold Blood Running Fight For Two Miles Between Farmer and Marauders in Lancaster County-Earth Sinks Under County Commissioner Finn at Wilkes-Barre. Other Live News.

Stephen Carey, a young man of Drift-rood, was shot down in cold blood in the Lafayette Hotel at that place. Robert Kane. a young man about 20 years of age, is charged with the crime. Carey, who was about of the same age as Kane, was sitting in the hotel about 10 % clock, conversing with several young men, when Kane walked in. It is said he spoke in an insuiting manner to Carey. A dispute followed, and Kane, it is alleged, without warning, pulled a 38-callber revolver from his pocket, pointed it at Carey's head and fired. The ball entered Carey's forehead and passed through his head. He fell to the floor and died with out uttering a word. Kane ran from the hotel and went to his home, where he was captured a short time later by a posse of citizens. He made no resistance. Word was immediately sent to Sheriff Swope, at Emporium, and while awaiting his arrival the prisoner was kept under close guard. The shooting created insense excitement among the citizens. A large crowd soon gathered about the house where Kane was being held prisoner, and for a time it looked as though serious trouble might occur. A prominent citizen of the town, however, addressed the crowd and counseled them to permit the law to take its course. Sheriff Swope went to Driftwood on the first train, and Kane was turned over to his custody.

Almost Engulfed in Cave-in.

As County Commissioner Patrick M. Finn was leaving his stable in Wilkes-Barre, the ground suddenly sank beneath him just as he got outside the door. In an instant he had sunk up to his waist. He threw out his arms, but the earth on each side of him was sliding downward. He realized that there was a cave-in and that he was over the old workings of the Pine Ridge colliery, where he had worked as a boy. With death croep-ing around him, he made a desperate strug-gle to get out, and after a great effort he managed partly to extricate himself and reach the side of the barn, and there he caught hold of a projecting beam. He hung to this, but could get no foothold, as the earth continued to silde beneath him. Finally he drew himself upon the beam, and crawled along until he reached a point where he could get on firm ground. When daylight came a hole thirty feet deep was found, the barn was on the edge of it. The hole was a steep pitch of an old chamber, and had Finn gone down he would have been covered with earth and smothered. The barn was propped up and the hole filled during the day. No further disturbance is expected. The cave was caused by the roof of the workings falling in and the earth rushing down until it filled the place.

A desperate chase after horse thieves oc-curred near Gap, Lancaster county, and for over an hour a running fire between pursue and pursued was kept up. Two attempts have recently been made to steal a horse b longing to William Trayner, and on Thurs-night Henry Sunners, armed with a double barreled shot gun, decided to watch for the thief. His patience was not unrewarded, as about midnight two men approached the barn, but found the door to the horse stable locked. They went away and returned shortly with a crowbar, with which they attempted to break the padiock. At this point Sunners raised his gun and fired. The mnrauders dropped the bar and fled, Sunners giving chase. At frequent intervals the pur-suer shot at the retreating figures, discharging his gun about fifteen times. The thieves were armed with revolvers and shot a half dozen times at Sunners, but none of the bullets took effect. The chase was kept up in the rain for about two miles, and just before the men entered a heavy woods one of them screamed that he was shot. He managed to scramble to the shelter of the woods. where Sunners abandoned the chase

Treasurer Beacom Injured. State Treasurer Bencom had a narrow cape from serious injury at Harrisburg. He was leaving the administration building and slipped on the ice, falling heavily and striking on the back of his head. He missed hitting the edge of the stone ster and as it was he was stunned for some time He was taken into the treasury, where he soon recovered.

Mine Fire Extinguished.

A party of officials inspected some of the upper workings of the Dodson colliery which was on fire for several months, and found that the flames had been quenched by the water pumped into the mine. As soon a the water is all out the debris will be removed and a large force of men will be put to work to make repairs and rebuild the

Parchased Stove Works.

The plant of the Raymond J. Campbell Manufacturing Company, at Middletown, was sold at sheriff's sale to A. exander J. Baifour, of Philadelphia, for \$32,26a. includes an extensive stove works and foun dry. Mr. Balfour will make improvement at once and start the works,

Ashland Miners Are Satte L.d. Rumors of a strike among the employees

of the Reading Coal and Iron Company, t this section, lack confirmation. The inch have steady work at the mines and expreno dissatisfaction over their wages, as th y are working on the #2.50 basis with a sliding scale which materially increases their earn ings. The company pays every two weeks, furnishes powder at \$1.50 per keg and keeps

Wind Blew Him Off Bridge.

While crossing a foot log over the Youghlo-gheny river, at Indian Creek, David Linderman was blown off by the high wind and fell to the rocks in the water, a distance of forty feet. His brains were dashed on Linderman was 26 years old and leaves a wife and one child.

News in Brick

R. H. Sayre, Jr., has resigned the position of assistant general superintendent of the Bethlehem Steel Company. The directors of the company have elected Archibald Johnston to the vacancy. Mr. Johnston had been superintendent of the armor plate de-partment at the works. Levi Pierson, of Wilmington, a brakeman

on the Wilmington & Northern Railroad, feil under his train at Coatesville and was a bad y injured that his left leg had to be amputated above the knee.

In transferring powder from one keg to another, a spark from a lamp caused an explosion in the St. Nicholas Colliery, Masanoy City, and John Gregas and Hugh Snokas were seriously burned.

The colliery of the Jeddo Coal Company, at Harleigh, near Hazleton, will resume operations next month after an idleness of ter Employment will be given to 400

men and boys. The Smethport Extract Company, East ort, capital \$100,000, was chartered at Harrisburg.

THE SABBATH

NTERNATIONAL LESSON

FOR JANUARY

subjects The Preaching of Baptist, Luke iit., 1-17, Luke III., 4-Memory V. mentary on the Day's

Introduction,-John the Mary and Elizabeth, were was born at Juttab, a city of Hebron, in the fill con For thirty years we hear except that he was in the except that he was in the denily he appears as prophette forerunner of Christ. store Nazarite in appears and mode of life. He was tion of Elijah of old. He birth. He stands out in with the apirit and manner CONSECTING LINES.—A seventeen variant have one

seventeen years have pa Jesus at the Passover Jeaus at the Passover lease He is still in seclusion at Na Torerunner appears on the se-1. "In the fifteenth year Cosar died in August, A. D. years before his death, in A. D. he called Tiberias to reign St. Luke evidently reckons! Tiberias was a very base. Tiberias was a very bad drunkenness and cruelty late." Pliate was governed ten years, from A. D. 26 to way bad. He was finally beard to have killed himself. tetrarch." Tetrarch mer roler of a fourth part of a afterwards used with ref-Great his dominions were was Herod Antipas, tetrare who beheaded John, and in was sent at the time of HishAbilene." Two pro

northeast of Judea,
2. "Annas and Caiapbas,"
the sou-in-inw of Annas, or is supposed that they exer
priest's office by turns. The
for only one high-priest, a
hold office for life, but sure,
hers. Clarke thinks that
only a deputy. "Came upon him
where he was living. "Son
See chap. 1:5-63. "In the
"The term wilderness was g
trict which was not regula-

trict which was not regt 3. "The baptism of repe was a repentance preacher. baptism requiring and reward spiritual change; the mission of sins to those w penitent."
4. "As it is written." La

tion to Isaint's prophecy a character of the coming "The voice." "The prophecy tion to the work rather worker." This voice was a worker." This voice was cloud, "Prepare ye." The from the practice of easts who, whenever they took a harbingers before them to way. The Jewish church a country.
5. "Every valley, etc." In tive language. The words leveling force of the Gospel.

be a thorough preparation our King, will come to us, must "be brought low." dishonest life must be "straig us remove the obstructions

as remove the obstructions of carnal desires.

6. "All flesh." Gentiles as a "Stall see." It will not be depend on the testimony of a 7. "The multitude." Mails Pharisees and Sadducces. tized." This was a baptism: ance; it was not Christ "Generation of vipers," "Br "Generation of vipers," Bra "This denotes persons decelli-cious." "A terribly express He called them snakes, We "Let us remember that severe." John desires that cape the impending doom, warned you." How came a that by complying with an a

you can escape the wrath of an inward change?
8. "Fruits worthy of repeat did not stop with a profess must show their reformation duct. Repentance includes, tion; (2) contrition; (3) conformation; and leads to conver Jesus, Peter and Paul all pentance. "And begin not "The natural impulse of the beart is to seek out excuss fuges when the consciences John shatters two common of John shatters two common e that baptism would be suff the wrath of God away, and because they are children

Undoubtedly a reference to the Gentiles. Out of these is erate hearts God is able to meet and the control of Abrahat 9. "The axe is laid." There here to a woodman, who, have tree for excision, lays his as while he lays off his outer rs-der that he may wist! me blows. The Jewish nation is the Romans the axe, which

judgments of God, was speed down. 10. "The people aske !." To

10. "The people aske!." The classes of persons here who a question, "What shall we diswers given by John show the stood the sins they were prawers moved by his faithfully will be asked to deal faithfully will be sitted to deal faithfully will b

ers collected taxes for the list and "they exacted more than ment authorized them to deplus they pocketed."

14. "Do violence to no man mands three things of the so are not required to quit the they must be just and upta their wicked life if he baptas

exhortation plainly implies a war under certain elecuments destroyer and barbarizer, be ruling providence of God it a 15. Whether He were the

15. Whether He were the Gespoke with such authority, a power that the people begat was the Messiah.

16. "One mightier than It is the will effect what mine do," "Not worthy." John treatness by self-abasement. Fire is the emblem of the Hotel Tr. "Whose fan." The is strument for our rine.

17. "Whose fan," The lastrament for purging, is "Floor." His church, is believers. "Garnor." The grace here and of heaven her unquenchable." See Matt. Trachings.—The preachi pel includes the announcement fearful judgments. Great as are always humble men. True one of the ma-ks of true great

The Kearsarge Quite P

The Kearsage demonstr radical advances in the

mor plating. The United Sinhip Iowa, launched in 1894 of limited length and two s but in the case of the low was not continued above b the Kearsage, and the sh type, some of which are construction, the practice Great Britain of covering

to the main deck with mor has been followed. changes in the grouping a ment beside the adoption imposed turrets. The aim ment experts seems to be multiplication of gan positi heavy structure. In this can designers are followish ple set them by British

battleships. In fact, out becoming decidedly English

ance.-Collier's Weekly.