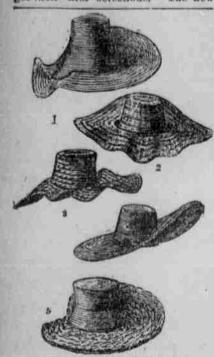
## NEW YORK FASHIONS

Designs For Costumes That Have Become Popular in the Metropolis.

Naw York Crry (Special). - This | mit that there's more of it to get out



(1. Empire. 2. Trianon. 3. Chantilly. Boer. 5. Directoire.)

style indication already approaching is leaving on one side toques, berets and round hats of the folded and cumbersome order. These will be replaced by picture hats, which in point of style will astonish the world by the time the early season begins.

Marked favor is bestowed on all worts of head wear approaching the Directoire and First Empire styles either in shape or mode of adornment

with wide brims, filled in between and that which covers the revers. on top with magnificent flowers, preferably roses. Lots of lace, with strings tied under the chin and flowing over the front of the gowns, is a fair outline description of what can be dress hitherto unbeard of. The last expected in the later season,

The great hats of Neapolitan, Swiss and fancy braids will be anything but | France, is shown by our illustration. light looking affairs, summery only in This is an ornamental jet girdle, made the sense of protection to the face and of fine quality cut black jet beads, on in lightness of material and decora- a silk foundation, with its ends fin

large, we may almost say huge. That while others fasten with a slide. They

city is the point where all milliners of shape, and disorderly generally.

get their first selections. The new One thing, we must be careful in holding up the skirt thus adorned, for plaits awry cease to be ornamental,

TWINE.

To return to the single plaits-some like them in pairs. And, indeed, some figures really do seem to be better set off by twin plaits than by one, In this case the plaits are always single.

In this case they are single, too. There's really no need for explanations, since the cut tells the whole

BOX PLAITS ALL AROUND. Though these paragraphs deal with the arrangement of back fullness, the plaits on this graceful skirt go all the way around.

STITCHED TUCKS.

This is another way of taking care of the ubiquitous back fullness, for if we have to have said fullness at alt, we want it so well anchored that it will stay where it is put. This is an attractive way of managing this part of a skirt, which is made of crepe de chine or like fabrics-textures that are not sufficiently heavy to make a good, solid box plait. As you see, this tucked arrangement is habit back, as to shape.

Half Mourning Costumes. Black cloth skirts worn with black and white striped silk blouses, with tucked yoke and jetted collar and belt, laid over white satin, look par ticularly neat in "half" mourning, es pecially when the costume is com pleted by a short, tight-fitting coat of very dark otter or Persian lamb reaching only an inch or two below the waist-line, and finished with revers of ermine and a very high Kaiser collar These will be huge straw affairs lined inside with the same soft fur as

> An Innovation in Girdles, The unprecedented vogue of jet has

lad to its use in forms in feminine new arrival to make its appearance among us, straight from La Belle ished with tassels to match. Some Hats promise to be even more than fasten simply with a hook and eye,



is, of course, for the late spring and only come in one size, as they will fit

Some very pretty spring and summer hats have their brims covered with lace, especially when the brim costumes, millinery, chatelaine bags, is undulated. It is carelessly draped around the basis of the crown and falls in one or two ends at the back, in some cases terminated by a chenille fringe in self color.

Hats of open-work horsehair braid will also be much worn. Of these the brim alone is of horsebair, the crown consisting of a net frame catirely covered by mousseline de soie disposed in folds.

Cut of the New Skirts. Just because we are one and all to have skirt fullness thrust upon us, there is not the slightest reason to fear that there's to be any painful sameness about said fullness. No, we may have our fullness where we want it, and how we want it. grace a skirt or an overskirt, any other arrangement known feminine apparel. It may be thick or thin, or in clusters, only it must be graduated; shapely, you know, and flaring out toward the foot and tapering in at the belt. In the large graving are six of this approved ways of introducing the fullness.

SINGLS.

We will take a look at the single box plait first. This one is ornarecated with stitched satin applique, which, of course, puts it in the more elegant list. The very same plait, bit as graceful and figures on any number of effective skirts. If inverted this box plait forms the old fashioned side-plaited effect. DOUBLE

The double box plait is almost as

any figure, because they are not intended to be worn tight.

The continued demand for jet for



PARISTAN JET GIEDLE.

belts-in fact, for almost every par-pose under the suu-no doubt bespeaks for this jet gudle a warm welgreat a favorite, though one must ad- come on this side of the water

Do Not Allow Teasing. We once had under our charge a Jersey beifer that had been spoiled by the teasing of boys, who had found pleasure in tickling her flank with a switch to see her kick. One may where the profit comes in. judge what a nuisance she was when she must be milked, says a writer in Farm, Field and Fireside. Though of good blood, any one who took her as a gift and kept her a year would have got the worst of the bargain.

We have seen rams and heifers learned to bunt, so that it was not safe for any one who was not well prepared to dodge and fight to go into the pasture where they were. It may seem funny to see the little ones kick and stamp and try to use their heads as if their horns had grown, but a few years later there is no fun in it for those who have to care for them. Never tease any animal in this way, and do not allow others to do so. Treat them kindly, but keep them always under good subjection, and they will not easily forget to be obedient and pleasant tempered.

Asparagus Culture.

Asparagus is one of those garden vegetables which are always of interest, both to the private grower and the market gardener. A brief statement of the principal points in its culture is appropriate at this season when many are planning for new plantings the coming spring. Not many years since the preparation of a piece of ground for raising asparagus, what with extra deep spading or trenching and filling the ground with a great amount of manure and bones, was considered a formidable undertaking, and consequently but small beds of the plant were cultivated; and the produce was considered as a luxury rather than a staple culinary vegetable. The more rational and simple treatment that has since prevailed has caused the cultivation of this healthful vegetable to be greatly extended. Notwithstanding, but few private gardens of suburban residents, and innumerably fewer of farm or country dwellers, produce the crop, and the large markets demand a greater supply than they receive.

The different varieties in cultivation under different names are all of the same species, the difference in character being the result of peculiar soils and culture, and breeding and selec-With good culture one may be sure of good results with any of them. -Vick's Magazine.

First Food for Chicks.

Soon the downy little chicks will begin to break the shells, and it is well to know the best and at the same time the cheapest, first food for them. Don't presume that the chicks are starving when first they see the light of day. On the contrary, they do not need food for at least thirty-six

Nature has provided for them in his respect, and it is better to let them remain under the hen just as batched for fally one night and day, after which they may, with the hen, os removed to a warm, dry coop. By ill means do not foolishly set the soop on the cold, bare ground. the coop must be placed out doors, let it have a good solid bottom, on which s spread au inch or two of soft straw or chaff. Chickens, after the first ten lays, will withstand considerable but during their earlier life

When thirty-aix hours old, rolled and from the very first do not fail to furnish fine grit. When first hatched the chicks have no way of masticating beir food, hence the necessity of providing it. Equal parts of corn neal and shorts, moistened with sweet milk, and baked hard in the oven, may be given after the first few days, then gradually teach them to est a variety of foods, just as given to the older fowl. - Home and Farm.

A Dairy Cow's Important Points. The first consideration is that the dairy cow is a machine for the conversion of food into milk. In this respect she is the exact opposite of the beef breed and should show angularity, giving evidence that the food which one converts into flesh, the other sends into the udder. She should be large-barreled, with

great stomach capacity, in order that she may have room in her digestive organs to work up heavy feed, as with the true type the heavier the feed the larger the result at the milk pail. The next point is the shape and the general character of the udder. It should be deep and broad without hanging especially low, and the four teats should be well placed, of good size and pointing directly down. The next point is in the milk veins and milk wells. The milk veins may be either one or more in number, but they should be large, prominent and the more they are crooked the better. Necessarily the thighs are important, as their conformation determines the capacity for carrying the udder. They should be thin, as far away from

the beef type as possible, and they should be especially light on the inside or twist. This conformation gives abundant room for udder develop ment. The escutcheon test is not necessarily a true indication, but it is desirable and should be noted. The Jength of the tail cuts no important figure, and the man buying a dairy cow by such a test would meet with no success. Among the minor tests, a rich, yellow skin with a thin hide is usually an indication of a good qual ity of milk, but this is not an infallible sign. It should be noted, however, and the best way to make this test is to examine the inside of the ear and also the color of the skin on the udder .- W. F. Kennedy, in American

Agriculturist The Farm With Many Labors.

The farm that is safest as a support account to permit them to take part in such a lottery. The farmer that grows many crops does not have to barrels of salt was manufactured, an

MANANAMAN months. The many labors are of such a varied character that he is enabled to divide them into all the months of the year. He can thus utilize all of his own time, and this is a great saving in a long run. The percentage of hired labor to all labor on a diversified farm is very much less than the proportion of hired labor to all labor on a farm that makes a specialty of certain crops. This margin is frequently

The man that raises one kind of can indeed have long rest periods, but such rest periods are ex pensive. Some farmers say they like to raise all wheat, for it is a crop of little labor requirements. The man that raises wheat and rests all the that had been teased by boys, and time not required for the care of his crop is on a good way to lose his farm. What a legitimate business is there in the so-called commercial world that could stand so much idle-

> The man that follows diversified farming and sticks to it reaps the rewards of his labors oftener than any other farmer. He has a part of his farm devoted to each general branch of farming, and so is always getting the best of some one market. He does not try to chase the "booms' around; he heads them off. The farm with many labors is the abode of happiness and contentment, for there is little idleness to breed discontent. It is the diversified farm that was the foundation of American agriculture, and is its hope for the future. - Farm Field and Fireside.

Breeding Pigeons. Breeding and rearing pigeons are not difficult, though many fail. It is always the fault of the breeder, if their is failure, for the conditions of success are not many and not complex. In our investigation of the cause of failure in pigeon rearing, want of cleanliness has been the basis of the trouble in the vast majority of In one instance the breeder declared that his pigeon loft was as clean as regular cleaning could make it, and he thought it was. Upon visiting it, we found that he permitted water to set in vessels in which the pigeous could get their feet. In this way they tracked filth over the floor, which, though comparatively clean was too dirty to insure perfect health. Some system of watering must be adopted, which, while giving the birds free access to the water-and they drink very often-will prevent them from getting their feet into it. Unless the loft is kept free from drop-pings the birds will sicken. We have seen lofts that had not been cleaned for a year, and the odor was sufficient to taint the air even outside the house. But outside the injury that is done by the foulness of the air, there is dauger of the filth getting on the feet and between the toes causing cranks and Keep the floor clean and well sauded, and always be sure that water is not only plenty but fresh.

Nothing but pure, sweet food should be given, and never feed more than the birds will eat at once. If any does remain, remove it. Never give sloppy Meal may be moistened or scalded. Stale bread that has been moistened with fresh milk makes an excellent food, especially for those breeds that have short or soft bills. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat and whole corn are suitable feed, but the last should be fed sparingly, and the small-grained varieties should be selected. Small white peas, turnip seed and millet are also good feed for pigeons. Keep finely broken oyster shells, if possible, before them all the time. They are particularly fond of he greatest care in this regard must them whenever it is possible. Strew lettuce, and it should be provided for sulphur in the nests occasionally, it oats or pin-head oats, slightly moist- If the nest are made of tobacco stems, oing useful in exterminating vermin. vermin will not trouble them .- Rich

ard Preston, in The Epitomist. Economizing in the Wood Lot. The unscientific handling of the wood lot has been the fruitful cause of much of our wood supply being cut There seems to be a notion short. abroad that the ultimate deforestation of all our farms is a certainty, and, more than that, a necessary consequence of cutting off the wood for use. Some of the writers on this subject express great concern for the future and talk about the "woodless era" that is imminent. There is, however, one great factor that is frequently forgotten or intentionally ignored, and that is that every year sees billions of cubic feet of wood added to our forest growths, and under a proper system of handling this anunal increase of wood will supply all the needs of man, provided it is not uselessly wasted.

The annual growth of wood in the United States more than equals the annual consumption for all the demands of commerce, but the forest fires are far more exhaustive than the axe of the woodman. The above points the moral on the wood lot; prevent fives and cut away systematically, and there will be no need of buying other fuel than wood for gen-

erations, permaps never. Careful estimates show that most of our forest trees attain their average size in about fifty years, though of course there are some soft wood trees that reach maturity much sooner. These are not, however, of much value for fuel, as they burn out too quickly and make only weak embers. The hard woods like maple and beech are the standards in this matter. A wood lot composed of such trees must be treated in such a way that the mature trees will be the ones cut away, and the immature left to grow. It must be remembered than when a tree approaches maturity its annual increase is very small, and there is therefore no reason why it should be left longer when needed for fuel.

A young growing tree should never be cut down if it is properly placed for development, that is, not one of a great mass growing close together. Young trees planted too closely tend to produce branches and limbs but little trunks, and do not make wood rapidly. The underbrush must be kept out away and new trees not allowed to start where they will check is the farm with many labors. The the growth of the trees that are infarm where one kind of produce is tended for use. It should not be raised is indeed a farm easy to man- forgotten that 100 cubic feet of wood age, but it is a lottery, and there are is more available if in one tree than few farmers with a big enough bank it is in a number of trees.

In Michigan last year 4,759,253 compress all his labor into a few short | increase of 567.337 over 1898.

MULES FOR WAR SCARCE.

SOUTH ALMOST STRIPPED OF THESE VALUABLE ANIMALS.

Rise in Price of Cotton Makes a Natural Demand, But War Has Increased the Demand Until Now a Mule is Worth More Than a Horse-Breeding Will Pay

THERE will be a famine in the mule market in the next few years, as the result of war, that will prove very troubleome to the Southern farmers. This is the opinion of every mule raiser and dealer in the Southwest. It has sent up the price of the sturdy and stubborn animal that does the bulk of the farm work south of the Ohio and Potomac; and the price still tends upward, and will cost the British War Department half a million more than its original estimate for mules. But, however great the advance in price it will not mend the matter or prevent famine.

The mule has been found so neces sary in war and the American mule so superior to the Spanish and Italian animal that there has been a drain on the market in this country which it eannot stand. The market, more over, was caught in a somewhat denuded state, with a smaller crop of animals on hand than ever before. Mule raising for some five or six years had ceased to be as profitable as heretofore and many mule growers had retired from business.

The bulk of the mule crop is grown in Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky and Tennessee, the animal being shipped to the South and Southwest. There was a steady decline in prices until 1897, when, in consequence of the Spanish War prices advanced. This decline is partly attributable to the fall in the value of the horse, due to the greater use of bicycles, trolley cars, etc. The horse, however, has fallen off more than the mule in value, and the latter, in spite of ignoble origin, commands a better price. The average value of a mule, including the young and old, is \$14.96; of a

horse only \$37.40. The Cuban insurrection brought the mule back into favor and created a demand for mules, which has continued ever since. Just now there is a period of war, especially in tropical countries, where the mule is an abso-Inte necessity. The demand for the animals has, therefore, greatly increased, and at the same time the advance in the price of cotton has caused the Southern farmers to improve their places and increase their stock, which they greatly needed. There is a sufficient amount of mule stock left over to supply the present demand, but at greatly advanced prices. But when this supply is exhausted it is going to cause a mule famine. The mule erop is a slow one and not to be harvested in a single year like corn or wheat or cotton. There are comparatively few mule breeders operating stock farms just now. It will take some time to get these farms in operation, purchase the jacks and brood mares. Then there will have to be a long wait and a year or so to bring the mule colt to maturity. Altogether it will take three or four years to get any return from an investment made now in mule breeding. By the time the mules are puf upon the market there will be a mule famine. There is the prediction, if it can be called a prediction, based upon the solid fact that the United States has cut down its output of mules from thirty-three to fifty per cent. just at a time when the demand for mules has become greater than

ever because of war. The export of mules from this counwar, it rose to 8000. It was probably 20,000 to 25,000 last year and will be even greater for 1900. The Spaniards first began the export of mules for use in the Cuban revolution. They found the animal extremely valuable and They had to travelloug distances from the railroads, and they needed large numbers of pack mules, animals that could stand the climate of Cuba. Spanish commission was established at New Orleans for the shipment of hearing of it for the first time. mules to Cuba and perhaps 10,000 were sent to that island to help subdue the Cubans. On the very eve of the war between the United States and Spain, Spain still had a large number of mules in this country. cargo of the animals had been placed upon the Spanish steamer Buenventura, which was about leaving for Havana, when an order from Washington stopped the shipment on the ground that the mules were intended for the Spanish army to be used against this country. The animals were disembarked and driven back to he stock yards, and the Buenaventura, which had remained here dangerously late in order to take on the animals, put out to sea, only to be captured by the American fleet in the Gulf and condemned as a prize of war. The decision was subsequently reversed and the value of the vessel paid over to the owners.

The Spaniards announced themselves well pleased with their experiences with American mules and declared that a bountiful supply of these animals doubled the efficiency of an army operating in the field, and having long expeditions to make. When the United States went to war with Spain, it profited by the experience of that country and supplied its army in Caba with a large force of mules. The same thing was done in the Philippines, and the Government demand called for 15,000 animals.

experience of Spain and the United States in the use of mules in war, and decided to try the animal. It also made New Orleans the headquarters of the mule purchasing business. Some 12,000 or 13,000 mules have already been sent to South Africa. The animals have given satisfaction to the British Government, so much so that the order has been increased to 24, 000, and will probably run up to 40, 000, with from three to four cargoes. of mules leaving New Orleans each week. The Boer sympathizers in Cape Colony have endeavored to arouse a projudice against the American animals brought there, and the papers, which are known to be lukewarm, are filled with stories that the imported mules have brought glau-ders, charbon and other diseases into we understand.—Detroit Journal.

the country. There is an outbreak of glanders among the animals, but that outbreak came after the animals land ed in South Africa, and was possibly due to the exhausted condition in which the animals reached Africa, which rendered them prone to the many diseases that prevail there de-

structive to horses and mules. The Afrikander protest against the importation of American mules has led the British Government to order the incentation of all the animals with the Pasteur serum before being shipped from here; but this inoculation has shown not a single glandered animal, thereby going a long way to prove that the ontbreak of glanders among the American pack animals was not brought there by them. In no wise dissuaded by the protests of the native farmers of the Cape Colony against the importation of American mules, the British War Office will in crease the amount of its purchases; and after experimenting with Italian and Andalusian mules it has closed its purchasing bureaus in Naples and Gibraltar, and will use only American animals bought in the Southwest and shipped through New Orleans.

The extent of the purchases will depend, of course, on the duration of the Boer war. Present appearances would seem to call for 30,000 or more War is a heavy consumer of They wear out in a comparatively short time, for they receive little attention-one of their chief merits being their toughness and their ability to take care of them selves and to endure all the privations to which they may be subjected. They are completely used up and of little value after a campaign, as the United States found when it tried to sell some of the superfluous mules employed in the Santiago campaign.

in a war in a temperate country is s question that cannot well be determined. His toughness, his stolidness, his ability to get along with little care, to stand any climate, and to exist with far less water and food than his half brother the horse, would seem to make him a valuable animal for army packing purposes in any climate, but to his importance, value and indeed necessity in a campaign in a tropical o semi-tropical country the United States, Great Britain and Spain can all testify. He is now more important to an army than s horse, and as essential as the artillery itself. Without him an army can no longer move any distance without danger of running out of its supplies. The recent fight at Nicholson's Nek bore evidence to the importance of the mule in warfare; for the result of the battle was largely due to the mules, which ran off and left the British without ammunition-these, by the by, were Spanish, not American mules, the first cargo of the latter having not yet reached Cape Colony. At present nearly all the mules at the front in South Africa are the American animal, who are giving Generals Buller, Gatacre and Methuen valu-

able assistance in their campaign. It can be readily seen from these facts why a mule famine is threatened in the early future when the present supply of mules is exhausted. Mule breeding has started up largely in all parts of the West and Southwest, in consequence of the improved value of the mules, but the supply of brood mares is now very limited, and it will be some years before the new erop of animals is on the market. - New York

"I was over in New York the other day," said an official, "and I had an experience which rather inclines me try a year ago was not over 1000 to the belief that the elevator boys of annually. In 1897, with the Cuban that town ought to establish a spelling school fund for general and individual benefit. I was in a building occupied by publishers, and the elevator had a disk over each gate with a hand pointing to the different numbers on it showing where the cage was indeed necessary in their campaigns at any given time. The characters on against the Cubaus in the mountains. the disk were 'S-1-2-3-4-5-6,' and I was stumped on the S.

" 'What is the S for on the disk?' I inquired of the boy, or young man, when I got aboard.

"'S?' he repeated, as if he were "'Yes, S,' I said. 'I understand the numbers of the floors all right,

but what's the S?' "'Oh yes,' he exclaimed, as he caught the idea. 'The S-um-erlemme see-of course, the S. Why, that stands for cellar, of course. That's when you go down below the

first floor, you know. But somehow I didn't know, and later I was informed that the S stood for 'street,' or the street floor." --Washington Star.

Two Answers.

Not long ago a Boston elergyman received an evening call from an elderly man and woman who expressed a wish to be joined in the bonds of matri mony then and there. "Have you ever been married be-

fore?" asked the clergyman of the man, an honest-eved, weather-beaten person of seafaring aspect. "Never, and never wanted to be be-

fore," was the prompt reply. 'And have you ever been married before?" the question came to the woman.

"No, sir," she replied with equal promptness; and with a touch of humor that appealed to the clergyman at once, she added, "I never had a chance!

The marriage ceremony was speedily erformed, and the clergyman refused to take any fee, telling the bride with a twinkle in his eye that it had been Then came the Boer war. The a privilege to officiate which he would British War Office had heard of the have been sorry to miss.—Youth's Companion.

Varnished With Molasses.

A Manchester merchant determined to varnish his dining-room. The fol lowing morning he arose early and went to examine his work. Greatly to his surprise, he found that, al though the windows and doors had been left open, the varnish had not dried. A close examination disclosed the fact that it was not the pot of varnish he had used, but molasses, with which he had coated the whole of his dining-room woodwork,-Lon-don Weekly Telegraph.

At Present Prices. Economy is the road to wealth. THE SABBATH

INTERNATIONAL LESSO FOR FEBRUAR

Subject: Jeans Rejected at iv., 16-30-Golden Ten Memory Verses, 17-10the Day's Lesson

CONNECTING LINES, yeher He went to Car

He was met by a certain and was sick at Caperna the word and healed his Jesus then went to Nazaret Came to Nazaret ing visit. His own per to receive Him, but 3 opens His public work own home. "His cust good example for us, evidences that Jesus habits," "Synagogue was not in use till after was not in use till after tivity. They could only ben men in easy circums of oase") could be four The people sat with the temple; there were the ciders, and the worselves. "Sabbath day, niway versation and reading u day, and give ourselves cises. This was His could be means of grace aug. cises. This was His cus-the means of grace aure-up." They stood to re-but sat down to teach, gation stood during the 17, "Essias." Greek "The book." The ro-were written on parcian sers so that as they ers, so that, as they wo

ing the Scriptures sit of divine worship.

61: 1-2.

18. 'Spirit...is t 18. "Spirit. is upon given Him at His baptism. Me." I have been set appropose. This is the first tion of a true precener. Good news concerning it sion, and the deliverage. sent asking regardic His reply was, Tell J the Gospel preached troubles that afflict in to be abolished by Chr Whether the mule would be useful (1) poverty, (2) cap (4) oppression. The classes and all for case and spiritual b liverance sight and The broken-hearted of their sins. See II. Those in bondage to si devil. "The blind." great light has now co

such may be recovered 19. "Acceptable year reference to the year 25: 8-17. This was the 25: 8-17. This was they and obligations were Hobrew servants were resumed possession of genuine jubiles year gospol picture. The it soul liberty.

20. "Closed the book hill. "To the minister, synagogue of his servance of the servance of t

synagogue or his service on verse 16. The was through reading an to teach. 'Eyes fa Many things contribut attention. 1. The repo attention. 1. The read mighty works with the Him. 2. The remark words He had read.

words He had read, 3 bearing, 4. The fact it so well, 5. The auget Spirit upon the 21. "Faililled in yo words are merely the course, the whole of wintended to convince the Messiah of whom theset sied. Christ's great it Himself. His demand is thing that I may tell you thing that I may tell you. Me."
22. "Bear Him witness

22. "Bear Him witness approbation. "Gracious passage and John 7. 46 gir of the majesty and sweets acterized our Lord's utlers sprang from his heart. Joseph's Son?" How can that the son of this obscur penter who has made it houses, a man without a rank or office—that He s siah, the King of the Jews 23. "Proverb." Or ; any kind of figurative cian, heat thyself." T ask why He did not particle in Nazareth—at home, in paum. The unbeiler of dered the exercise of His modern equivalent is home;" do something i

home;" do something as acle and prove to us that siah.

24. 'In His own countries received in his own countries received in his own countries received in his own countries and it is Ged's messengers to strangers, Etijah and Elisha, who wer ministers of God's mereviovery difficult for any peopthe greatness or power of grown up among them. If He gives for declining to was Nazareth.

He gives for declining to a Nazareth.

25. "I tell you." He show how Elijah and Elisgreatest prophets, had got with their blessings, and direction, while many in hing unnoticed. "In the Seo I Kings 17: 1-9. "The up." There were two raid the early and latter raiss. October, the latter in Apripared the ground for the pared the ground for the pared the harvest. A

ripened the harvest. As were withheld consequent famine.

26. "Save unto Sarepta for Zarephath. Elijah was widows of Israel but to a phath—a village on the semant of the manning of these to dispenses His benefits who whom He pleases. No plain, because no person of from His hand. Jeans was ame in the displays of He aboved that His ble tended for the Gentiles as "Naman the Syrian."

28. "Filled with wrath, have drawn the conclusted the conclusted the semant of the conclusted the semant of the conclusted the semant of the semant of

baye drawn the couch sidered the Gentlies of the Jews, in the sight of the whole congregation fury to make away with 29. "Brow of the hill."

itself out upon the easter tain where there is a per rock from forty to fifty! 30, "Passing through. them was no doubt mir stred to see a miracle all

DEMOCRATIC PHI POLICY. It has often been asked

he policy of the Democ the Philippine question!" to be difficult to discover for it has been stated again by the Democratic leaders and elsewhere. The Calif the sentiment of the Dems gress is shown in the fews in the clearest language is tion offered by Congress of Arkansas, and which lows: "Be it resolved, the United States hereny decks purpose in acquiring jure control over the Philips was, and is, to secure to tants thereof, as soon stafter the suppression of rebellion therein, a free atable government, republicant that the United State to said inhabitants prote all foreign invasion."