

m Market the Hogs. nated that it takes just

shel of corn to make ten With pork at its presperk. With para at its press at his corn when marketed

good thing to know, but it hing to know that it rea little more time to put hog that is over one year one that is but six months sit can be seen that it does keep the hogs too long, but ray is to run them into the son as they can be got birth .- New York Weekly

ast seful Paint Points.

eh Australian Journal of ommends the following ints: Fireproof pain-In a sel slake the best quickand mixture of skim-milk and mix to the consistency To each ten gailons add alum, one and a half sh and four pounds salt, paint is desired add eight at of Paris. Paint for ieds: Slake one-half bushel ing water, keeping it covis and add brine made by one peck salt in warm three pounds rice flour, wa paste; add eight ounces one pound glue dissolved ater. Mix thoroughly and tor several days.

ar licet Fulp for Cows. from sugar factories in has proved valuable as sucd for dalry cows. The test the Cornell University experion is reported in Bulletin cows as a rule ate the beet fly, and consumed from fifty ids per day, according to of the animal. In addition to w received eight pounds of lax to twelve pounds of hay e equally valuable, pound to the dry matter in corn he milk-producing value of as it comes from the beet sey is about one-half that of

beet sugar factory begins which is usually the 1st of ip may be obtained fresh mtil January. It is at this st pasture and green food are is, therefore, considered in keeping up the flow of mmn and in winter daries pulp and save the silage for and spring feed. Cows

the as well as if the silo was ier. Some hay and coarse ad always be fed with the d of feeding pulp on the per

of fat in the milk is not of tiance. In some cases, in sport, the milk was richer given. With other cows peared to be no difference. s no noticeable foreign odor in the milk from the cows in It is probable that most at pup can be red actories wagons, or by those who re it in carloads at a very ground is carelessly prepared. We -Orange Judd Farmer.

an egten bottom, some use this trough HELD TO A MINE SECRET for steaming their hog feed. The extra bottom keeps the feed from burning. A damper, "d," before fire to force draft under fire is a great help to make it heat better.-L. A. McPher-

son, in American Agriculturist. Some Practical Points in Milking.

If there is any thing that requires the dairy en's personal attention more than any other, it is milking. More good cows any spoiled every year by careless milking that any other way. A very little milk left in the udder at each milking will cause the best cow to decrease, and eventually to cease milking entirely.

The milking should not only be done thoroughly, but it should be done quickly, and unless the operator sings, should be done quietly. In Switzerland it is said they pay an extra price

to a milker who sings. No loud, bols-terous language should be permitted. The cow is a nervous animal, and any undue excitement affects the quantity and quality of the milk unfavorably. Do not allow persons or dogs to worry the cows. Helfers that have been carefully and kindly handled from calfhood to maturity seldom develop into kickers, but occasionally there is one that does. It is always best to determine the cause, if possible, and remove it. The texts may be sore and tender. An application of

vasellae, French mixture or lard will bring relief. If the udder is inflamed and swollen, frequent fomentations of hot water and an application of either of the above-named remedies will usu ally prove effectual.

Another very simple and effectual remedy is to mix enough of the cow's milk with a few handfuls of salt to

make a thin paste and anoint the udder four or five times a day. That is our usual remedy. We have had but one case in five years that it did not cure.

With the first calf there is more danger of the udder being inflamed and tender than at any later period, and will demand closer attention and the greatest care in milking. A cow suffering from any disease of the udder should be milked thoroughly three or adry matter in the beet pulp four times per day; under no circumstances should the udder be full and distended any length of time.

Kindness, firmness and fearlessness are necessary qualifications in a good milker. One who cannot control his temper, or who is afraid of a cow, need

not expect to become a successful milker. Kindness is not thrown away, even to an animal. I know it some times requires a great deal of patience to milk a kicking cow, but if a person is determined he can control himself under almost any circumstances .-Northwest Pacific Farmer,

Growing Potatoes.

When the writer was a boy the method of planting potatoes was as follows: The land was covered with barnyard manure, a furrow was

struck, and the seed dropped in the furrow about a foot apart. Perhaps boys would follow with a rake and draw into the furrow the manure from are was fed than when beet an area of three furrows. Generally, however, the manure was plowed under as the plow came to it. The potatoes were planted in every third furrow. This method did well enough in sandy soils, but think of planting pulp can be fed in the potatoes in this way in heavy clay land. The system is not entirely obdairymen who will haul it solete yet, but it is with the best potato growers. Still, as a rule, potato

A warrant was sworn out for the read columns of advice as to prepar-

FRAGEDIES WHICH SURROUND A LOST GOLD DEPOSIT.

Stollie Foxwater, an Indian Squaw, Fur-nished Her Rusbands With Plenty of Money, But Murdered Them When They Tried to Find the Source.

This is the story of a lost gold mine and the tragedles that surround it. writes the Wichita (Kan.) correspondent of the Chicago Record. A few days ago an Osage Indian woman, Foxwater by name, was arrested at Tulsa and placed in jail on charge of having murdered four white men who have been her husbands within the past ten years. Their bleached bones were

intely found by a prospecting partyat least they are supposed to have been the remains of the white menand later the woman confessed to the fact that they were. She confessed that she killed these men because they tried to wring from her the secret of the lost gold mine which she claims to know the whereabouts of. She refused to tell them and they went in search of it and with the knowledge they had from time to time pleked up from her were in a good way to locate it. Then she said she was compelled to slay them, as she would any one else who would seek to carry away the gold of her forefathers.

Mollie Foxwater is not an ugly, coarse-featured woman, as many squaws are, but she possesses many of the refining features of her white sisters. She has been well educated and has also traveled much. Ten years ago she was married to a young

man by the name of Mercer. He came from Illinois to the Indian country. There had always been more or less romance surrounding this maiden and the fact that she possessed a secret of a lost gold mine was enough to cause any young man with romantic tendencies to seek her out. Mercer did so to his sorrow. He was married to

the young half-breed squaw, and she furnished the money to take an extended wedding trip. He was given plenty of money to spend and did not have to work, but all the time he sought to know from whence this gold of applique and revers of velvet. Both came. One day he was missed by his companions. She said he was tired of living with her and that was all there was to it. People supposed he had returned to his home in Illinois.

HUSBANDS CAME FAST.

Three years later she was married again. This lime A, F, Grimes, a farm hand, was charmed into thinking he could worm from her the secret of her wealth and hidden treasure. But it was not until he disappeared as mysteriously as did his predecessor. She was suspected of murdering him. but no one could enter sufficient proof

to secure proof against her. Four years ago she was again married, this time to a man whose name was Smith. He was taken on a long trip, wined and dined at the expense of this Indian maiden. In less than six months his curlosity had got the better of him and he was put out of the way for trying to make his wife tell him where she got her gold. This summer she was married for the fourth time, to William Winters. He died three weeks ago and his body was found by the rondside. The doctors found he had been given slow poison and it killed him while en route home. Her calculations had failed her and he dropped from his horse dead and his body was found and carried to a physician before she knew anything about it.

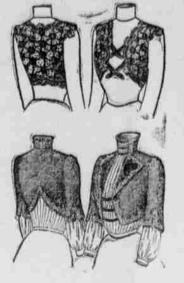
ing land for the potato crop. My land placed in jail at Tulsa. She gave out is the black prairie soil of Illinois, the following confession:

THE REALM OF FASHION. e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e

one inches wide.

New York City.-The bolero is the all 1 medium size three and a quarter yards popular, all smart garment for after- of material twenty-one inches wide, or

noon and evening wear. The chie lit- two yards forty-four inches wide will tle May Manton models shown are be required, with one and a quarter yard of all-over lace eighteen inches



FANCY BOLEBOS.

sulted to an infinite variety of material and are susceptible of almost endless variation. The sleeveless design can be made of brocaded velvet or sills, gold thread, are costly. But there are of all-over lace or embroidery, or of letted or embroidered net, as well as of short time and then show the copper, Oriental embroidery and silk, Beneath It can be worn chiffon, mousseline,

Liberty, lace or such dress materials as silk crepe de Chine, and the lovely wool crepes. The second design is suited to silk, velvet, embroidery and all the heavier materials mentioned, or can be made to match the skirt and be worn with some filmy peasant waist. As shown, the first is of velvet, embroidered with steel and jet; the second is of taffetn, with an edge are essentially charming garments

that are economical at the same time, A bewitching teagown is of accoras few patterns serve so admirably in remodeling last year's gowns. The dion-pleated nun's veiling, caught at

to hold her and the man never had any relatives who cared enough to attempt

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS HE MOVED LINCOLN'S AND FOR DECEMBER 16. Subject: Zaccheus the Publican, six., 1-

10-Golden Text: Lake xix., 10-Memory Verses, S-10-Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

Day's Lesson. 1. "And passed through." "Was pass-ing through." (R. V.) Zatcheus evident-ly lived in the city. Tidings of the ap-proach of Christ and His spoatles must have preceded Him. Since the raising of Lessons, a short time before this, the wide and one yard of velvet twenty-Latarus, a short time before this, the fame of Jesus had spread throughout this part of the country, and many were anx-

part of the country, and many were anx-ious to see Him. 2. "A man named Zaccheus." He was a Jew by birth (v. 9), but because he had engaged in a business so infamous in the eyes of the Jews, he was considered as a mere heathen. V 7. Zaccheus is the Greek form of the Hebrew "Zaccai," and means "pure." The meaning of his name was in sharp contrast with his character, which seems to have been had for he core. was in sharp contrast with his character, which seems to have been had, for he con-fessed to Jesus that he had, at least in some cases, taken money from his fellow-townsmen by swearing falsely against them before the magistrates. "Chief among the publicans." At Jericho was located one of the principal custom-houses. The trade in balaam was extensive, and Zaccheus was evidently superintendent of the tax collectors who had the oversight of the revenue derived from that article. "He was rich." And like many rich men had not always come honestly by his money. It was no credit to him that he

had not always come honestly by his money. It was no credit to him that he was rich.

"Sought to see Jeans." At this time 2. Cough to see heads. At the time Zaccheus must have had convisition of ain. He was not satisfied with riches and his dishonest, wicked life. "Who he was." Reports of the miracles and teachings of the Great Prophet were current, and there was great excitement on all hands. But probably the thing that interested Zac-cheus more than all else was that Jesus was paying especial attention to the pub-licans. "Could not for the crowd." (R V.) This was the crowd that surrounder Jesus after He had healed blind Barti

Jeaus after He had healed blind Barti-mens; the people were all praising Goil. Lake BS 43. Jeaus was walking among them with nothing to distinguish Him from the others. "Little of stature." Be-cause of this Zaccheus could not see over the heads of the multitude. Zaccheus is a typical character, the type of many who are wanting to see Christ, but who are multitude to show to see Him

are wanting to see Christ, but who are spiritually too short to see Him.
4. "And he ran before." He laid aside bis dignity as "chief publican" and ran along the road over which they were com-

ing. "Climbed up into a sysamore tree." Properly "sycomore" as in R. V. A tree with a short trunk and wide lateral branches. It grows to a large size, some-times to a circumference of fifty feet and is everyreen. The sycomore tree is a type of the means which are provided by which we may overcome difficulties. Zaccheus

we may overcome difficulties. Zaccheus was in carnest and did not allow the crowds to stop him. 5. "He looked up and saw him." While Zaccheus had secured a place where he might see Josus he was made so prominent that Jesus could at once see him. It was natural enough for Jesus to look at Zac-chens but the trube driving nare was in cheus, but the truly divine part was in that He fathomed his heart and understood that He fathomed his heart and understood its longing better than Zaccheus himself had done. "Zaccheus." Whom He had never seen in the flesh, and of whom He had probably never heard. "Make haste and come down." Zaccheus had desired to see Jesus, but now he is permitted to converse with Him. He that has a mind to know Christ shall be known of Him. "To-day." It is not known whether He stopped merely for a mid-day rest or the ried over night. "I must." A divine plan, fixing every event in our Lord's ministry. Christ applies the greatest principle to the Christ applies the greatest principle to the smallest duty. What was this "must" To stop for an hour or two on His way to Jerusalem and save a sinner. Nothing is too trivial to be brought under the dominion of law, and to be regulated by the di

vine will, 6. "He made haste." He had not ex-6. "He made hasts." He had not expected to have the honor of being noticed, much less to entertain the Royal Guest. He hastens with joy to show Him all due respect and receive Him into his house. Receiving Him into his house betokens his receiving Him into his heart.
7. "When they saw it." The crowd of Jews murmured. It required courage to meet the prejudices of a nation, but Jesus

Jews murmured. It required courage to meet the prejudices of a nation, but Jesus always had courage to do the right. "To be a guest." Thus recognizing Zaecheus as an equal, socially. "A sinner." Publican

GARFIELD'S REMAINS.

Was One of the Oldest Enginemen in the United States-Gidson Hawley Holds a Record of Fifty-one Years at the Throtile.

The sudden death in an engine cab a few days ago of George Martin of Cleveland, O., one of the oldest onglneers in the United States, recalls the



GIDEON HAWLEY.

fact that he enjoyed two unusual distinctions during his long career, It was he who engineered the train which carried President Lincoln to his innugural. His hand guided the engine which hauled the train bearing Lincoln's remains home from the capital of the nation. When the body of the martyred President Garfield was borne to the city of Cleveland, Martin again had charge of the locomotive.

However, Mr. Martin was not the oldest engineer in the United States, This distinction undoubtedly belongs to Gideon Hawley of Conneaut, O., who is still in the harness. Fifty-one years at the throttle is his record.

10

CHARLES C. EVERETT.

Charles C. Everett, professor and dean of the Harvard Divinity school, who died at Cambridge, Mass., the other day, was the con of one of the two women who in 1810 founded at Beverley, Mass., the first Sundayschool established in New England, The son was born in 1829 in Brunswick, Mo. His father was a member of the board of trustees of Bowdoin college, from which college young Everett was graduated in 1850. His alma mater later honored him with the degrees of D. D. and LL, D. Harvard college bestowed upon him the degree of S. T. D. After graduation he studied in Germany, and from 1853 to 1857 was instructor and later professor of languages at Bowdoin. He graduated from the Harvard Divinity school in 1859 and for ten years after was pastor of the Independent Congregational church of Bangor, Me. Since 1869 he had been Bussey professor of theology in Harvary university and



STYLISH FANCY WAIST.

and up-to-date.

revers.

The sleeveless model is cut with

fronts and back only that are extend-

ed over the shoulders to form epaul-

ettes. At the front are arranged bias

bands by means of which it is held in

place. The second model is also sim-

ple and fitted by means of shoulder

and under-arm seams only, but is

turned back at the fronts to form

small, tapering revers. The sleeves are

one-seamed and slashed at the lower

edge. At the nec't is a stock collar

that, with the jacket fronts, is held

To cut the sleeveless bolero one and

a half yard of material twenty-one

inches wide, or one and one-eighth

yard eighteen inches wide will be re-

quired; to cut the bolero with sleeves

two yards twenty-one inches wide, or

one yard forty-four or fifty inches

wide, with quarter yard of velvet for

Woman's Fancy Walst.

The bodice that gives a walstcoat ef-

fect is much in vogue and is attractive

in the extreme. The very charming

May Manton model illustrated in the

large engraving is adapted to theatre

wear and all the many occasions that

call for semi-dress. As shown it is of

white taffeta with black velvet and

cream lace over white, but innumer

able combinations can be devised, and

all the popular blouse materials are

suitable. Black, with Turkish em-

broldery and deep cream chiffon, in

The foundation is a fitted lining, the

back and under-arm gores of which

are smoothly covered with the material

and which should be carefully boned.

The yoking material is faced into the

back, but is made separately at the

front, where it is included in the right

shoulder and under-arm seams and

hooks over onto the left. The fronts

proper are laid in three tucks at each

front edge, and are joined to the nar-

row vest portions, which are held in

place by shaped straps and trimmed

with tiny enamel buttons. The deep

bertha is joined to the fronts and at

the lower edge of the yoke in back.

the stock collar being attached to the

plastron and closing at the centre

back. The sleeves fit snugly at the

upper portion, but flare slightly at the

lower edge where they turn back to

form pointed cuffs. The undersleeves

are full in Paquin style and are ar-

ranged over the fitted lining, which is

cut full length, pointed bands finishing

To cut this waist for a woman of

the wrists.

place of the lace, is chic.

by tiny straps of the material.

arrest of the woman and she was large sleeves can always be cut down the sides to the figure by a girdle that and the body portion requires A fall of

The Middle of the Muff. The muff which is not a faultless cylinder of mink, ermine or sable, is often much betrimmed. In a made muff! as such is called to distinguish it from an all-fur muff, it is customary to in-

troduce a "middle" piece of something fine and soft to contrast with the velvet or cloth used at the ends. Black Liberty silk, cunningly shirred occupies the middle of a castor velvet muff of large dimensions. Black mousseline de sole is drawn into puffs in the centre of a ruby velvet muff, which is made up to match a ruby velvet visiting costume.

Gold Thread in Dress Materials.

Gold tissues and gold passementerie are all the fashion this season. The dictatress of this mode is the Empress Theodora, as she appears in the colored window at Ravena. Beauty looks like a Russian icon, or like a priest In ultra-Byzantine vestments. Firstrate materials, such as brocades and trimmings, in which there is really imitations which look as well for a -London Truth.

Dead Gold Ornaments.

Dead gold ornaments are among the nillinery novelties, and are extremely offective on black, red, and, indeed, all dark colors. They are distinctly large and pronounced, and give the touch of completeness. They fasten long plumes or simple bands of gold galloon. They catch the front back or hold the side in place. But in some capacity they are almost certain to be found on the chie hat.

A Bewitching Teagown.

Trough and Steamer. By of your readers ever used rough, having boards for tiron for bottom and ends. that it was a great saver of I have one which I made to years ago, and am still mok beans and potatoes or ling I wish in it. Besides, for scalding hogs at butcher-For this purpose it is ahead ig I ever used. The largest scalded easily. To get the

a

LDING TROUGH IN POSITION.

use a rope and roll them ald roll a log on a sleigh. an easily scald a 600-pound trough is light, cheap and ike, and can be set up wherwish to use it.

ing select two two-inch pine each six feet long and two Round the lower corners shown in cut, so as to form me foot in diameter. Place edge, round corners up. wenty-eight inches wide on and commence nailing in nalling both sides along that the iron will not be hen done nafling the sheet fatend past edge of plank. this off, but place trough up and bend the sheet iron plank and nail securely. wevery inch, not in a row. I used No. 6, except the there the iron was turned te I used No. S.

the trough dig a ditch ight feet long, six inches fre will be. Enlarge to Iwenty inches wide for fire the soil from ditch along the trough, so that it will ed prevent any fire coming where wooden sides are. w and a few lengths of t one end, "b," and fire at The water in the trough heated scalding hot, and

I am an advocate of fall plowing in general, but if I fall plowed for no other crop. I should do it for potatoes. Just as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, I disk it both ways. Just before planting, I disk again one way. This destroys the weeds and puts the land in good condition for planting.

Select the largest and smoothest potatoes for seed, and cut to two eyes, after having treated them with

a corrosive sublimate solution as follows: To from eight to ten ounces of corrosive sublimate-which is deadly polson and must be handled with care-I add a gallon of boiling water, stirring it until the sublimate is thoroughly dissolved. Then this is put into a tight barrel and fifty gallons of cold water is added, and the mixture is thoroughly stirred. Put the solution in some kind of a receptacle which will enable you to immerse the potatoes properly. It can be divided into different barrels, each holding enough

to cover a lot of potatoes that have been placed in a gunny sack. Place the potatoes in such a sack, and put them into the mixture, letting them remain there for an hour, stirring the

sack occasionally in order that the potatoes may become thoroughly wet. If the whole mixture can be put into a convenient tank, the potatoes can be emptied directly into the liquid. In e'ther case, remove them after an hour to a drying floor, which should be so constructed that the polatoes can see of sheet iron ten feet drip, and the drippings should be saved in some way. When dry, cut and plant, and if there are many good potatoes to plant, a potato planter will be found economical, though many good potato growers still plant potatoes without a planter. In a recent issue a writer stated

that he made the furrows with a shovel plow, and it is an excellent method. The rows ought to be about three and a half feet apart, and the seed about fifteen inches apart in the row. Cultivation should begin very

soon after planting, at least as soon as the weeds begin to show. Ordina in inches deep at pipe end, rily potatoes may be harrowed, with a little toward the end. profit, twice before most people begin cultivation. Put in the cultivator as soon as the potatoes are well up and the weeds start, and cultivate as long as you can get through without injuring the vines, but after the second or third cultivation the ground should be worked very shallow .- William Corley, in Agricultural Epitomist.

A Little King and a Plump Queen.

he following confession:

"When my father died he told me a secret about a mine supposed to be tost. This mine he took from a party of Spaniards whom he killed. He told me how to go to find the mine. I have always lived off the gold in this mine and I do not care who knows it. I am sure that no one will ever find it, I have been married four times, it is

true, and in each case I always did well by my husband. But they all wanted me to tell them where the mine was and some of them even attempted to follow me when I would go to visit it to get gold to buy food for their mouths. None of them ever had to work a stroke after they married me and I could not, and yet cannot, see why they wanted to know where this money of mine is located. I admit that I killed all four of them. but I say that it was done in self-de fense. Did they not follow me and try to get me to tell them where the mine was? Some of them even threatened to kill me if I did not tell. 1 think I have good grounds for self-defence and I will fight the case to the bitter end."

LEGEND OF MINE,

There is a legend regarding this mine. It is known as the Louisiana mine and is said to be located somewhere in the Grand River hills in the Cherokee nation, Indian Territory, In early days the Osage Indians had this country for their hunting grounds and white men who visited them returned East with stories of how they used gold for bullets and shod their horses' hoors with gold instead of steel, because the gold was more plentiful. At that time the Indians told these white people that they were in possession of vast gold mines in their domain, which they had caused the Spaniards to give up.

Efforts to learn where these mines were proved futile. At different times many men have made the trip through the Grand River hills with the hope or finding the mines or some trace of them. It is very dangerous even at this time for a white man to traverse the country, from the fact that it is populated only by full-blooded Indians who hate the sight of a white man in what they term their sacred domain. It was near the Grand River hills that Mollie Foxwater always lived and she often made long trips into the hills alore at night. Her husbands used to come to Tulsa many times and tell the inhabitants about their wife being away in search of her lost mine. She owns a fine stone house and has a number of servants to walt upon her. She dresses well and Llways goes heavily armed, or did until she was

small pieces, yet with a simple waist handsome ecru guipure outlines a yoke of mousseline or Liberty the lacket and appears also at the wrists. will make the whole gown appear new

An Effective Finish.

The toque of white panne, adorned with a wreath of white roses and sevral impertinent little ostrich tips, is considered in Paris the most effective finish for a black cloth costume.

Misses' Three-Quarter Coat.

The three-quarter coat with box front and half fitted back is a favorite of the season for young girls, as well as for their elders, and means genuine warmth as well as style. The May Manton model illustrated combines many features, and is in every way up to date. The high, flaring collar fits snugly at the throat and widens to rest against the head and makes a frame for the girlish face. The revers are sharply pointed in Directoire style, and the back is shaped after the latest imported designs.

The fronts are loose in box style and turn back to form the revers. The back is cut with side-backs and a centre seam, which curves gracefully to the figure. The side seams are open to the top of the stitching and so provide additional case and freedom. The collar is cut in four portions, high at the back and rounds off at the front. The sleeves are two-seamed and fit smoothly. Pockets, with laps, are inserted in each front and the coat is



closed with handsome buttous and but tonholes in double-breasted fashion.

To cut this cont for a miss of four teen years of age two and five-eighth yards of material fifty-four inches wide will be required.

the Jews did not keep promises with mur-derers, thieves and publicans. The syna-gogue's alms box must not receive their alms. It was not lawful to use riches re-ceived by them, nor could they judge or give testimony in court. Hence we are what a breach of Jewish notions it was for Jesus to cat with a publican, or be a guest at his home. 8. "Stood." Before Christ and the

co. Stood, here's and the apostles and whatever guests were pres-ent. "The half of my goods," etc. Some consider this to mean that he had already done this, but it is far more probable that he now determines to use his property for God and humanity. A few days before this Jesus had shown how difficult it was for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven, but, difficult as it is, here is a rich man entering in. Contrast this with the action of the rich young ruler. A strong evidence of a change of heart is this change of practice. Liberality would not lead to repentance, but repentance leads to liberality. "If-by false accusaleads to liberality, "If-by false accusa-tion." The "if" does not imply doubt; he has taken money wrongfully.

9. "Is salvation come," Zaecheus was saved, delivered from his past sins and Zaccheus was made "a new creature." Proof was am-ple: 1. He had received Jeans gladly. 2. He had repented and confessed. 3. He d pledged himself to make restitution. He had turned his riches over to God, to be used for the good of others. "Son of Abraham." Inasmuch as he has re-pented and is forgiven, Zaccheus is as good a son of Abraham as though he had never been a simer. 10. "Is come to seek." While Zaccheus

as so desirons of seeing the Saviour Jeaus was more desirous to see and save him. He had made a journey to Jericho for the purpose of seeking him out and saving him. "Which was lost." A man for the purpose of accuration of the purpose of accurate the second seco save us.

The Debt of Germany.

It matters not what the income of a nation may be it seems sure to be in debt. Since the close of the Franco-German war Germany has been at peace; she has none of the extraordinary expenses that war brings. The result of that contest brought her, in addition to the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, the enormous sum of \$1,000,-000,000 in cash. She should be, therefore, in fairly prosperous condition; yet, the debt of the empire has been trebled since the death of Emperor William, which occurred shortly after the war.

Some men are always wanting people to tell them how good-looking they are, but a woman will stand up in front of a mirror and see for herself.

One of the disadvantages of being a woman is to have to listen to so many compliments from men, which she knows are not meant.



CHARLES C. EVERETT.

dean of the divinity school since 1878. He was author of numerous literary works and at one time chairman of the editorial board of the New World.

Foreign Names.

Tahoe is pronounced Ta-ho, with the sound of a as in far, and o in note: Taku is pronounced Ta-koo, with the sound of a as in father; Tientsin is pronounced Te-en-tsen, each e being pronounced as e in meat; Chefu is generally written Chefoo, sometimes Chefo, and is pronounced Che-fo, with e sounded as e in meat and o in move. Philippine is pronounced either Fil-ippen or Fil-ip-pin. Taku, at the mouth of the river Pelho, is distant from Tientsin about 25 miles.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

BALTIMORE. - FLOUR, Baltimore Best Patent, 4.60; High Grade Extra, 4.10. WHEAT, No. 2 Red, 71 w72. CONN. No. 2 White, 43 w45. OATS, Southern and Pennsylvania, 25@25%. Rvg. No. 2, 50 #51. HAV, Choice Timothy, 16 00 @16.50; Good to Prime, 15:00@15.50. STRAW, Rye in carlonds, 10.50@11.50; Wheat Blocks, 7.00@7.50; Out Blocks, 7.50/2/8.00. TONATOES, Stud. No. 3, .80; No. 2, .62. PEAS, Standards, 1.10@1.40; Seconds, SO. CORS, Dry Pack, 80;
 Moist, 70. HDES, City Steers, 104, 1015;
 City Cows, 0940004. Poraross,
 Barbanks, 454050. Oxtoxs, 454050. Hog Propuers, Shoulders, .08w.0814; Clear ritsides, .08% 09; Hams. .11% @.11%; Moss Pork, per barrel, 15.50, LAND, Crude, .04; Best refined, .08%. BUTTER, Fine Creamery, .26 # 27; Under Fine, 25:20:26; Creamery Rolls, 26:20 27; CHERSE, N. Y. FADCY, 11:20:12; N.Y. Finis, 12:20:12%; Skim Cheese, .0514 @.0614. Eaus, State, 23 @24; North Carolina, .20 @.21. Live Pourrey, Chickens, per lb., .0714 @.08; Ducks.08 a.08%; Turkeys, .09a.09%. Tonacco Md. Inferiors, 1.50a2.50; Sound com TOBACCO. mon, 3.50 a 1.50; Middling, 6.00 a 7.00; Fancy, 10.00 @12.00. BEEF, Bost Beeves, 5.40 a 5.85. Sugar, 3.50 a 4.50. Hous, 5.00 ± 5.10 NEW YORK.-FLOUR, Southern. 3.85

a4.10. WHEAT, No. 2 Red, .77.w.78. Ryg, Western, .56a57. Cons. No. 2. 45.w.46. Oars, No. 3, .25.w.25%. Bur-ren, State, .16.w.24. Fous, State, .25.w

 20. CONSERVENTIAL OF STATES, 1074 co. 11.
 PHILADELPHIA. — FLOUR, Southern, 3.85 a 4 20.
 WURAT, No. 2 Red., 71
 @.72. CONS. No. 3. A2 a 424.
 OATS, No. 2. A2 a 20.
 BUTTER, State, 26 a
 State Market a 20 and 20. 2, 1285.29. Rona's ft., 2010.27.

The Czar weight only the cuts a the cover on, yeu can soon The young Queen of Holland cuts a The young Her weight is 150 as of water. My trough by 200 gallons. By adding pounds.

arrested. She had her house furnished with goods from the Eastern markets and she reads all the books of the day,