

FADS IN JEWELRY.

Earrings Are Popular, and a Revival of

Among the new things to be found in this season are gold pins, ulted to the low dressing of the hair in vogue at the present time. These pins recall the big bald headed ones, which were worn on either side of the big waterfall long ago, and which are amiliar to most people from engravings at least.

These new pins have heads of more modest size, and are connected by a slender chain. They are to be inserted into each side of the knot. To secure them one of the pins is tubular, while the other is sharp, the latter penetrating the first as it goes through the hair. The heads are in plain gold, enamelled effects or set with small

Baroque pearls continue in favor, and are used in various ways, among which are flower shaped heads for hat and stickpins. These appear in daisles, chrysanthemums, roses, edelweiss and the like, the irregular form of the pearls being made an advantage in fashioning the petals of the flowers. Large baroque pearls set in rose and antique gold for hat pins are also

Pins, cuff buttons, etc., of the sport ing variety are made of rock crystal underlaid with intaglios filled in with enamel. They represent hunting and fishing scenes and animals' heads, and the workmanship is most exquisite.

Inlorgnette chains for fans, watches, purses and vinalgrettes there are many attractive designs to be found. One of the new ones should insure good luck unless all the signs and omens fail. It is set at intervals with jade, onyx. opal, sard and matrix stones all carved in different forms, copied from Egyptian art. There are the winged asp, the head of Isis, the Nile key, lotus leaf, the scarab, etc. Another chain. has pendent gems set in clusters at intervals throughout its length. A charming chain is interspersed with leaflike designs formed of network of gold filled in with enamel.

The dressiest scarfpin is a single pearl. Few belt buckles are used, all sorts and kinds of pins, the quainter the better, taking their place. A good assortment is always shown, however. One of the daintiest is a coiled serpent of enamel and gold.

More earrings have been sold this season than for many seasons. All, of course, are of the screw kind, or are set close to the ear. Occasionally, a woman, fond of spectacular effect, wears a stone of a different color in each ear. A yellow diamond and a white diamond and a white pearl and a black one are the usual choice for this use. There are indications that bracelets may have a revival, more being seen this season than for some years .- New York Tribune.

A Giri of Spirit.

An eighteen-year-old college girl was one of the contributors to the receipts of the Kansas City live stock market a few days ago. Miss Mabel Whiting, of Harding, Neb., was represented by load containing nineteen lightweight steers of her own feeding. which sold for \$5.25 per hundred are, prematurely gray. But you do not weight, making her a profit of more hear of people being prematurely bridle on yourself that had a loose than \$300. She is the daughter of L. P. Whiting, a feeder and farmer of Hard- yet they are spoken of as looking old. ing. It had been her ambition to go to college independent of any help from him. She had planned to teach and as they grow older the creases school last year, but, following her father's advice, she bought a load of meditation, deep study, worry and anxcattle and handled them herself. The lety all cause wrinkles, and mostly in result of her experiment is that she is the upper part of the face. Of course about twice as well off financially as we know that a face without any lines if she had taught school. Her father, who was at the stock yards when his daughter's cattle were sold, was de- erasing too many; enough will remain lighted.

said, "or really needed to earn the ciastic, and hence the momentary exmoney, but it's the idea that she is pressions, even if frequently repeated, capable of earning her own living if disappear, but in later years the elasit should ever become necessary. The ticity is lost, and expressions oft rework was not drudgery, and she spent peated form permanent folds in the no more than an hour a day attending skin.-Woman's Life. the cattle. She had the rest of the time to herself. In the winter she she went to a neighboring town three times a week and took lessons in dress making.

"In the spring I bought a plane for our home," said her father, "and she has been taking music lessons all summer. If she had taught school as she had intended at first she could not have made more than \$30 a month. nearly all her time would have been occupied, and she would have been away from home."

Miss Whiting has entered the Wes leyan University at Lincoln, Neb., as a freshman. She started her college course independent of any help from her family, and intends to pay her way as long as she remains there.

Individuality in Hairdressin So far as clothes go there is infinite variety, which beightens the mystery of the fact that when you have seen one modish woman you have seen all. Coiffures are a large factor in this deplorable reiteration. And, not content with having during the past few years worked the high note to the point of weariness, we are now preparing ourselves to patiently and rigorously repeat the operation with the recently little bit of both would be so much ere pleasing and really only reasonable, since different shapes of heads limits, makes a pretty bit of hair or-and contours demand different coif-namentation. ures. Or there is a midway dressing, more or less classical arrangement tly becoming to a certain type ssessed of a pretty, rounded head and hair preferably with a matural wave in it and worn with a Now that is how nature has many of us who during gray taffeta bands.

ng of white teath among those some what short of stature over the preerihed knot in the naps of the neck. There is no denying that a high knot adds several cubits to a curtailed height, and at the same time imparts an Importance and presence perhaps otherwise lacking. Indeed, this is a case in point in reference to more choice and freedom in these tollet de alls of la mode, ever lenient before o presentment that is becoming .- Wash ington Star.

Two College Graduates' Laundry.

A successful laundry run on scientific and economical principles is that taken in hand by two college women at Brookline, in this State. The clothes are dried in the open air whenever possible; on a large sunny grass plot over against the park. The washing and froning is carried on in a large well-ventilated and clean-kept building, built by the owners of the laundry, the Misses White, and that is not only well aired, but filled with One of the reasons why sunshine. clothes from common laundries are so disagreeable to the sense of smell is because they are either steam-dried in ill-kept rooms or on lines in back yards hemmed in by other buildings, when the clothes lose the whitening and sweetening effects of the sun.

The work in this model laundry is divided between men and women. The just what chemicals and how much of them can be used in the removal of stains without injury to fabrics. Nearly all the ironing is done by hand, and hand-work shows to as much advantage in ironing as in other pro-There are many varieties of helps in ironing, special boards for bosoms, cuffs, sleeves, etc., and here. to, the preferences of patrons as to high or low finish on collars, etc., heavy or light starching for various fabrics, and for various uses-all these things are taken into consideration. It is evident that the laundry deserves to succeed, and it is doing so, having run now for three years, and gaining kertle. Fill the latter with kindlings. a sure foothold.-Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Mrs. Blaine's Experiment Falls.

over the country were startled by the put in. This will do the work. I have and the other day when you viciously announcement that Mrs. Emmons used it for years, and find it practical. bit through the fiesh of my arm, what Blaine, of Chicago, had decided to adopt the eight-hour system in running her household. Her servants were to go on and off duty in relays, and Mrs. Blaine hoped, not only to get better service for herself by the arrangement, but also to make her do,

mestics more happy and contented. The result of the experiment was fall, and then expect to secure them disastrous, and has proved that the all at once. It should be remembered housekeeping problem cannot be in gathering the seeds of annuals that solved in that way, even by the rich, it is necessary to study the habits After six months spent in trying to evolve practical results from her scheme, Mrs. Blaine became a nervous wreck. She closed her home and fled for instance; if we wait until the seeds to a summer resort, where some one are fully ripe we will find that there else could run the domestic service are none when we are ready to gather and she could look on.

Chicago papers are now reporting that she is back in town, much recu- seeds as far as posible. By studying perated, but, instead of returning to the different plants, and learning their her beautiful home, she has taken an natural methods of distributing their apartment in a family hotel, and most seeds, we can anticipate this self-sowof the long-suffering housekeepers of ing and capture the seeds as soon the country are rather rejoicing over as the pods are well formed and show her domestic Waterloo. - New York signs of maturity. Mail and Express.

A War Against Wrinkles.

Wrinkles are the principal witnesses o age. A person may have hair nearly or quite white, but if the skin is fair and smooth, they will look what they wrinkled, although many truly are; Many young people have a disagreeable babit of frowning and scowling. formed will become fixed. Profound would be expressionless, but there is little danger of any effort on our part if we do all we can to obliterate them. "It isn't that she had to do it." he The skin in youth is not only firm but



Every variety of pompon is seen on the new millinery.

Round ball buttons of gun metal, however, have a very good style. Very slender stripes in white on

made costumes. On simple shirt waists of flaunel the most satisfactory buttons, as far as looks are concerned, are those covered

with the material. A novelty in velvet ribbon trimmings is the double toned velvet rlbbon; the velvet side of one color and

the satin of another. There are indications that big sleeves of stakes, there is a tendency for the are coming in again. Not alone coats, stakes to rot off quickly at the surface but many blouses and tallor-made gowns, show sleeves full from the

top of the arm to the cuff. Ornaments for the hair for evening wear are pretty and varied, and articitated low dressing. Now, a ficial flowers are used quite as much as aigrettes, plumes or bows. A single fleur de lis in velvet, studded with bril-

The crush belt is of gray taffeta and a pretty tie is of lemon colored chiffon. The skirt is made with a tucked flounce, formed of two flounces ing from the side and very high in the back. The flounces are edged with

the past half decade have deliberately A smart gown is of red nun's vell-ing canvas, having a yoke of Russian ince and narrow revers, and a tie of ds and so deliberate. red velvet with a small gold dot. The on as shown in the cut, and the fer kirt is tucked all over lengthwise and | will be well supported for many years pished at the bottom with nine nar. A somewint similar contrivance migh as weeping and walling and gunsh- row bands of red velvet with gold dots. be used for moking a movable reuce.

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MERCENTER RECENT

One Profit From Sheep. There is one profit from sheep that is not generally considered, which is the increased fertility of the land occupied by them. The farms in Canada that command the highest prices are those upon which sheep have been kept for years, the pastures on such farms being free from weeds, while the crops grown thereon have increased every year, showing a gain in fertility.

Winter Care of Poultry.

No one who does not take an interest in poultry can expect many eggs in cold weather or when the ground is covered with snow. My experience is keeping the roosting place clean, good shelter and a varied diet. To promote laying, feed alternately wheat, buckwheat, oats, scalded bran sometime seasoned with pepper and occasionally a little corn. Onlons chopped fine and mixed with their food will promote health, also scraps from the table; and thick sour milk placed where they can get it is also relished. Where milk is not at hand keep clean water within their reach. Crushed oyster shell and gravel and a dust bath are necessary. With this treatment hens will pay well foreman carefully experiments to find in winter.-Mrs. E. Bates, in the Epitomist.

A Cheap Smokehouse, Anyone having a small amount of pend on the neighbors' smokehouse hammer or nails. Simply take an old bottom for a stovepipe to enter. Get an old east iron tenkettle and cut a hole near the bottom for draft. Now procure at least five lengths of stovepipe, ten better; less than five will burn the meat. Set your hogshead at least two feet above the level of the including some blekery wood and cobs, and place the elbow of a pipe over the top of the kettle. Start a fire and hang your hams in the hogshead. The About a year ago housekeepers all damper should be used when fuel is -W. V. N. Rouse, in Orange Judd

> If certain fine specimens of favorite flowers have been allowed to ripen their seed for next-season's planting. don't neglect them until late in the of the different varieties, or many of the seeds will be lost. Take the phlox, the pansies and the balsams, them, for they burst their capsules as soon as they are ripe, and throw their

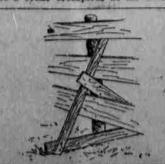
> > Put Yourself in His Place.

How would you like to be your own horse? Would you work yourself six or seven hours without water when the temperature is in the nineties? Would you let the head of a rivet stand twisted in the harness till it tore the skin off? Would you put a blinder which flapped you in the eye every time you made a step? Would you tie yourself up with a lazy or slower horse which made you pull more than half the load? Would you give yourself water out of a slimy box, or a mudhole in the creek where the pigs and poultry bathe? Would you feed yourself dry corn seven days in the week, and hay that smelled of rats, in a manger on which the hens roost? Would you stand yourself, at feeding time, ankle deep in your own excre ment, to fight a million files bred in your own filth? What would you do if you were your own horse?-Tennessee Farmer.

Fall Pruning.

A great many persons are asking whether fall pruning is proper. Many of them desire to prune their fruit trees, grape vines and berry bushes at more time for it and more comfort in doing it than in the spring. In general we are inclined strongly to discourage the practice of fall pruning, especially for the Northern States. With many kinds of trees, cherries, for instance, in cold situations, fall pruning is dan gerous and sometimes disastrous. In extreme cases we have known strong. healthy trees to be killed by it. In handling grapevines and berry plants in the North there is also the further smooth goods are seen for the tailor. objection that, in case any considerable winter-killing ensues, the bearing wood may be so much diminished in quantity as to spoil next year's crop. If the pruning is delayed till spring the winter-killing can mostly be seen and allowances made for it. - The Country Gentleman.

Where Fence Posts Decay. In some soils and with some kinds of the ground. The alternate wetting and drying at that point seems to cause this. Ropairs can be made without tearing down the fence in the least. Use a cedar crosspiece at the bottom



and two narrow strips for stays, p

The post, in this case, would not go nto the ground at all, but the fence would be supported by the broad base, -New England Homestead.

Holding Up the Milk. This is a peculiar vice and one affected by many cows. Indeed, there is scarcely a herd in the country that does not contain one or more that are given to the habit of holding up their milk. Such cows, as a rule, are possessed of highly nervous organization. They are quite apt to take a prejudice to certain persons as milkers, or if spoken to harshly they can easily be thrown into this unfor tunate state of mind and body.

The easiest and surest remedy for such a habit that we have ever tried is to set a palatable mess of food be fore the cow when we set down to milk her. Her mind is at once diverted from the act of milking, and she lets down the milk naturally and freely. This one fact of holding up the milk should teach every dairyman the importance of looking at the cow in all of her treatment, from the mental or nervous standpoint. The nervous system is the great governing factor in all maternal functions, and a course, luttish man who cannot see the force of this truth has no business to handle cows.-Hoard's Dairyman.

Horse Nature Like Human Nature.

I know an old mare who is decidedly shy and viciously tricky for her age. She seems to dread close comradeship and too much caressing from human hands. Yet the other morning, after meat to smoke and not caring to de- a valu attempt to smooth her long. Ican nose, I moved away and leaned can build one himself without use of against the stall, my hand outstretched upon the manger rail. And what do hogshead and saw a hole near the you think she did? She came shyly after me presently, and touched my fingers lightly with her nose. I maintnined a discreet passiveness and she grew holder, mouthing along my hand with her satin soft nostrils in a delicate, sensitive caress, light as the touch of human motherhood. And then she put out her tongue; exquisitely soft and warm it was, and gently lapped

Oh, you old rogue! When I remember that winter day when you gave me a hard spill on the frozen earth. wonder that I am amazed at such gentleness! Yet I've no doubt horse nature is very like human nature, in that there is the good and the not so good in all its composition, and we love the one by learning to condone the other. -C. Grace Kephart, in the Horse Re

The Hessian Fly. Every one who grows wheat understands pretty thoroughly the ravages of the Hessian fly. The illustration will give the render some idea of this insect and its growth at various stages. The plant at the left is an uninjured stalk, the one at the right shows a stalk infested with the Hessian fly. It will be noticed that this stalk is dwarfed. the leaves withered and the stems swollen near the ground.

In the illustration A indicates the eggs of the fly; B the larva much enlarged; C shows the pupa case; D the chrysalis; E the adult female, natural size; F the adult female much enlarged; G the male much enlarged; H



THE FLY AND ITS BAVAGES.

the pupa in position between the leafsheath and stalk, and I the parasite. After years of experimenting with difthis time of the year, when there is ferent methods scientists agree that the only way of successfully fighting the Hessian fly is to have the soil in which wheat is to be sown in the best possible condition, use varieties that are resistant and sow the seed as late as possible in the fall. The soil should be so well fed and so fertile that a strong healthy growth of wheat will be secured in the fall even though the seeding is late.-Indianapolis News.

Seed Wheat Per Acre.

At the Ohio State University and Experiment Station they have for many years been testing different amounts of seed wheat per acre. The first experiments were on rich bottom land. Where they sowed five pecks per acre the yield was thirty-four bushels, and where they put on seven pecks they harvested thirty-seven bushels, a gain of a bushel for each peck of seed It was repeated the next year on five duplicate plots sown at each rate. In every case the results were in favor of the seven pecks per acre, it giving enough larger crop to more than repay the extra cost of the seed. Tests have been made on the same farm several years since with varying quantities, with the result that best crops were obtained when not less than five pecks or more than seven pecks were sown Having removed in 1892 to a farm where the soil is less productive than that first tested, they have found the most profitable harvests from the use of eight pecks or more of seed. In un favorable reasons the best results there have been from nine to ten pecks of seed. While we cannot dispute the some of those who thoroughly fit their ground get better results from less than seven pecks than from more and it may depend for profit upon the point of the comparative cost of extra sceding or of extra labor in fixting the soil.—The Cultivator.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL

International Lesson Comments For December 29.

Review of the Last Quarter of 1901, Psa. cv., 1-20-Golden Text, Rom. vill., 31 -Summary of the Twelve Preceding Lessons.

Introduction—During the past quarter we have seen the Lord gradually bringing about His purpose in ways that are mysterious and strange. A nation is raised up in a foreign country, and then with a mighty hand is delivered from the oppressor and started toward the land of promise. We should learn that no event in our lives is unimportant, for great results may spring from that which in itself is very insignificant.

Summary—Lesson I. Topic: The sin of Joseph's brethren. Places: Jacob lived at Hebron. Joseph was sold at Dothan. Jacob sends Joseph to Shechem to visit his brethren; he finds them at Dothan; as soon as they see him they plan to kill him; but to cast him into a pit; they sit down to eat and see a company of Ishmaelites; they sell Joseph to the Ishmaelites, and send his coat, covered with blood, to their father; Jacob mourns greatly. If Topic: The dreams of Pharaoh's officers. Place: The capital of Egypt, probably Zoan. Joseph is sold to Potiphar in Egypt; lives in Potiphar's house ten years; is falsely accused by Potiphar's wife and cast into prison; the Lord is with him and gives him favor with his keeper; the king's butler and baker are sent to the same prison; Joseph server them; they each have a dream and are sent; to the same prison; Joseph server them; they each have a dream and are sent; to the same prison; Joseph server them; they each have a dream and are sent to the same prison; house that trouble him, his wise men are not able to interpret them, the butler then remembers Joseph; he is called; the king tells in dreams; there were to be seven years of plenty and then seven years of plenty. Joseph has two dreams that trouble him, his wise men are not able to interpret them, the butler then remembers Joseph; he is called; the king tells in dreams; there were to be seven years of plenty and then seven years of plenty. Joseph has the Egypt oppersed them greatly they were the land; Joseph from the remembers and the place of the place

VIII. Topic: The woes of intemperance.
Israel is compared to a vineyard; the
Lord looked for good grapes, but it
brought forth wild grapes; some of their
evil deeds are here enumerated; woes are evil deeds are here enumerated; woes are pronounced upon the covetous—those who 'join house to house;" also upon the drunkards who regard not God; because of this the people are to be carried into captivity; their ruin will be complete and unavoidable; they are to be destroyed like

of this the people are to be carried into captivity; their ruin will be complete and unavoidable; they are to be destroyed like chaff before the fire.

IX. Topic: God calling Moses to deliver Israel. Place: In the land of Midian. Moses decided to leave Pharaoh's court and join himself to the people of God; he killed a man and fled to Arabis; he married Zipporah; tended his father-in-law's sheep; when in the desert, user Horeb, God spoke to him from the buraing bush; told him to put off his shoes; said he was about to deliver Israel; called Moses to lead them out of Egypt and promised to be with him.

X. Topic: The last plague threatened. Place: Goshen. Moses thought he was not able to deliver Israel, but God sent Aaron to assist him. Nine plagues were brought—blood, frogs, lice, flies, murrain, beils, hail, locusts, darkness—and still Pharaoh refused. One more plague was to be brought and then they would be thrust out. All the first born in the land were to be slain; there would be a great cry, but among the Hebrews all would be safe.

XI. Topic: Preparing for the exodus. Place: Goshen. The Lord gave minute instructions to Moses and Aaron. Each Hebrew family was to take a lamb and kill it in the evening and sprinkle the blood on the lintel and the two side posts; the lamb was to be roasted and all eaten; they were to eat in haste, prepared te leave at any moment; the blood would protect them. They were finally thrust out, and Pharaoh followed them to the Red Sea, where his host was drowned.

XII. Topic: The Prince of Peace. Place: Jerusalem. The prophet promised that a great light should come to the people. This light was Christ, the world's Redemer. He has come and has established a government of peace. It is to continue forever, and is destined to fill the whole world

RESPECT FOR THE LAW. A Blow at the President is a Manace to us All.

So far as the American people can

protect the life of their chief magis-

trato against the common enemies of all governments, no effort will be spared to do so. A stricter enforcement of existing legislation, possibly new legislation looking to the closer supervision of the speech and action of suspicious elements in the community is likely to follow. A blow directed against our president is a menace to each one of us, and we have full right to take every precaution against the focs of established order. But in a democracy like ours, founded upon free opinion and free speech, chocsing its rulers from the ranks, and desiving those rulers to mingle more or less freely, during their term of office, with their fellow-citizens, it becomes difficult and probably impossible to surround the life of an American president with those safeguards with which European soversigns have grown sadly familiar. In witnessing the slaying of our chief magistrate by an anarchist, we are sharing in the evil inheritance of old world tyranny and absolutism, without being able to utilize those defensive measures which absolutism makes possible. The only permanently effective weapon against anarchy, in a self-governing republic, is respect for law. Fortun-stely, this weapon is within the reach of every citizen of the American com-monwealth, and we believe that the untimely death of the president has already results light profound popular reaction that lawleamast in every form. As the Monthly.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPICS

December 29-Numbering Our Days-Pag 1c.

Scripture Verses.—Ps., xxxix., 4; Heb., iv., 1; Heb., xii., 1, 2; Phil., iv., 11; 1 Pet., i., 3-5; 1 Tim., vi., 6-8; I Tim., iv., 8; 2 Pet., iii., 10-14; Matt., vi., 33, 34; I Joan, ii., 6.

Lesson Thoughts.

"Lord, thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations." Whatsoever of good has been ours during the whatever disappointments, sorrows or ceming misfortunes have come to us, God has sent them in his infinite wislom and tenderest love.

The time of our earthly life is short and uncertain. It is like grass which in the morning flourisheth and groweth up, and in the evening is cut down. How necessary, then, that we improve, while they last, the time and talents entrusted to us!

Selections. Watch, for the time is short; Watch, while 'tls called to-day; Watch, lest temptations overcome Watch, Christian, watch and pray! Waten, for the flesh is weak; Watch, for the fee is strong; Watch, lest the Bridegroom knock in

vain; Watch, though he tarry long!

We all have to learn, in one way or another, that neither men or boys get second chances in this world. We all get new chances till the end of our lives, but not second chances in the same set of circumstances; and the great difference between one person and another is, how to take hold of and uses his first chance, and how takes his fall if it is scored against him. Beautiful is the year in its com ing and in its going, most beautiful and blessed because it is always the year of our Lord.

Time is life's freightage, wherewith some men trade, and make a fortune; and others suffer it to moulder all away, or waste in extravagance. Time is life's tree, from which some gather precious fruit, while others lie down under its shadow and perish with hunger. Time is life's ladder, whereby some raise themselves up to honor and renown and glory; some let themselves down into the depths of shame, degradation and ignomy. Time will be to us what, by our use of the treasure, we make it,a good or an evil, a blessing or curse.

Suggested Hymns. Holy Spirit, Teacher thou. The Lord is coming by and by, Take time to be holy. Sowing In the morning. Press on, press on, O pligrim. Work, for time is flying.

EPWORTH LEAGUE MEETING TOPICS. December 29-Numbering Our Days-Psa. xc.

It is not a problem of mathematics to count the years is not to compre-hend the meaning of life. Easy is the estimate of days past, were it a matter of arithmetic, but this is a pressing question of morals. It is impossible to determine to-morrow, for who knows what a day will bring forth? It is not for you to know the times and the seasons. Life will appear so grand, so short, so uncertain that there will not be found in 20 years enough time to justify the waste or misuse of a single measuring moments we count not the number, not note their flight.

The past has many failures and mis-The past has many failures and mistakes. For them we may mourn, but not to be so depressed that no brave struggle makes to regain. Weaknesses, vacillations, broken vows, sins, and vices may fill up the days gone. Henceforth, inflexible purpose to redeem, strong spirit to retrieve, eager effort to recover self, and all is obtained. To-day's success is the vantage point from which we move to accomplishments that shall dim yesterday's exploit. Yesterday's victory must bring to-day's complete rout of every enemy and opposition. Each every enemy and opposition. Each moment we must make more of self Each for God and men than we were the moment before. One ceaseless duty is to lessen vice and enlarge every virtue. From crossing Jordan to taking Jericho, is the daily step of every life, in grace, knowledge, letters, profession, trade. The summits of the mountains, girt with glory and grace. must be reached from the lodge

last night. Each moment brings its crisis. Man must crowd the moment with action or mar it for eternity. Each opportunity comes, and life's great comforts, hopes, issues hang on action in that moment. Buy it up, as a wise merchant seizes a bargain. "How long halt ye?" The defiance of Goliath was the decisive moment in the career of a shepherd These events that seem to hold within them all the fate of the soul for time and enternity come to men. "There is a tide in the affairs of men."

"Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide, In the strife of Truth with Falsehood, for the good or evil side.

Act now: to-morrow may be too late Destiny is determined by the decision made in crisal moments. your days that you shall reckon the future too uncertain to justify a moment's delay in coming to Christ. To that Voice that prostrate Paul hears on Damascus road what answer shall he make? Wisdom crieth in the he make? gates, "To-day if ye will hear voice, harden not your hearts." his with godly fear lest this be your last Does not wisdom teach on earth. "to-day" and "now?" Does it not point to Christ? To such holy wis-Does it dom apply your heart.

RAM'S HORN BLASTS



man than a rich Prayer you" as much as of "please." living Crooked makes the cross Christian.

Diversities truth are not divergencies. Conduct shows the content of char-

The gloomy church preaches a sun-Sincerity is the one great accest of

No man finds his work till be loses Some churches make very successful

It takes a great man to escape un

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

General Trade Conditio

R. G. Dunn & Co's Weekly Review of Frade says: It is most fortunate that the vageries of speculation are not always vageries of speculation are not always
deleterious to legitimate business. Railway stocks fell sharply, yet full returns
for November show that earnings were
1.15 per cent greater than in the same
month last year and 1.81 per cent, over
those of 1809. Industrial and traction
shares were even more violently disturbed, yet the manufacturing plants of
the nation were never more fully occupied. Numerous labor controversies
have been settled, and the rate of wages
is at the highest point ever attained.
Retail distribution is of massive recover. is at the highest point ever attained.
Retail distribution is of massive propor-Retail distribution is of massive pro-tions. Raw material in the textile in-dustry has developed distinct firmness. Cotton not only retained the spasmodic gain that followed the Government report, but made a further advance, and indications of continued strength attracted liberal purchases by spinners.
Western grain producers and dealers have expressed great faith in the future

of prices, many announcing their inten-tion to hold supplies until spring, when the scarcity would be marked and quotations reach a more profitable point.
Failures for the week numbered 273 in the United States, against 240 last year, and 17 in Canada, against 26 last

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour.-Best Patent, \$ \$4.90; High Grade Extra, \$4.40: Minnesota Bakers,

\$3.0003.50. Wheat.—New York No. 2, 851/c; Baltimore No. 2, 80½ C. Corn—New York No. 2, 60½c; Philadelphia No. 2, 65½a66c; Baltimore No.

Oats .- New York, No. 2, 54c; Philadelphia No. 2, 54c; Baltimore No. 2,

Hay.-No. 1 timothy, large bales, \$15,-50a16.00; do, small bales, -a16.00; No. timothy, \$14.50215.00; No. 3 timothy

\$12,00013,50.

GREEN FRUITS AND VEGETA-BLES.—Apples.—Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, packed, per brl. \$3.00 a3,75; do, New York, assorted, per brl., \$3,5004,50; do, No. 2s, per brl., \$2,500,300; do, Eastern, per brl., fancy, \$4,000,450; do, New York Fancy Gills, per brl. \$4,50; do, New York Fancy Gills, per brl. \$4,50; do, New York Fancy Gills, per brl. \$4,0004,25; do, Western Ben Davis, per brl., \$3,75,44,25. Cabbage—New York State, per ton \$9,000,1000; do, Danish, State, Per t brl., \$3.75a4.25. Cabbage-New York State, per ton \$9.00a10.00; do, Danish. per ton \$12.00a13.00. Carrots—Native, per bushel box, 40a50c; do, per bunch, 1a152. Cauliflower—Long Island, per crate or barrel, \$2.00a3.00. Celery—New York State, per dozen stalks, 25a40c; do, native, per bunch, 3½a4c. Cranberries—Cape Cod, per brl., \$6.50a7.50; do, Jerseys, per brl., \$6.50a7.50; do, Gape Cod and Jerseys, per box, \$1.75a2.25. Cucumbers—Florida, per crate, \$2.00a2.50. Grapes—New York, per 8-lb. basket, Concords, 12a13c; do, per 5-lb. basket, Niagaras, 14a16; do. Catawba, 12a1252. Kale—Native, per bushel box, 20a25c. Lettuce—Native, per bushel box, 35a40c; do, North Carolina, per half-barrel basper ton \$12.00a13.00. Carrots-Native. Lettuce—Native, per bushel box, 35a40c; do, North Carolina, per half-barrel bas-ket, \$1.00a1.25; do, New Orleans, per brl., \$4.00a4.50; do, Florida, per half-barrel basket, \$1.25a1.50. Onions barrel basket, \$1.25a1.50. Onions— Maryland and Pennsylvania, yellow, per bu., \$1.15a1.25; do, Western, yellow, per bu., \$1.15a1.25; do, Western, white, per bu., \$1.15a1.25; do, Western, white, per bu., \$1.40a1.50; do, red, per bu., \$1.15a 1.20. Oranges—Florida, per box, as to size, \$2.25a2.75. Oysterplants—Native, per bunch, 3a4c. Spinach—Native, per bushel box, 60a55c. Turnips—Native, per bushel box, 26a25c.

Potatoes. — White — Maryland and Pennsylvania, per bu, No. 1 85a90c; do, seconds forazer. New York per bu best

seconds, 60a75c; New York, per bu, best

broad, 10½c; hams, canvased or un-canvased, 12 lbs and over, 12½c; refined lard, tierces, brls and 50-lb cans, gross, Eggs.-Western Maryland and Penn-Eggs.—Western maryiani sylvania, per dozen —a27c.; Eastern Shore (Maryland and Virginia), per Virginia, per dozen, 26a West Virginia, per dozen, 26a. 27c.; West Virginia, per dozen, 25a27c.; Southern, Western, per dozen, 26a27c.; Southern,

91/4c.; sugar-cured shoulders, extra

Butter Creamery -- Separator, 26a27; gathered cream, 22a23; imitation, 19a20; Md., Va. and Pa. Dairy prints, 21a22; small creamery blocks, (2-lb.), 25a 26c; choice rolls, 18a19c. Cheese.—New cheese, large 60 lbs.

Cheese.—New cheese, large to lbs., 10½ to 11c.; do, flats, 37 lbs., 11 to 11½c; pienies, 23 lbs., 11½a11½e.

Live Poultry.—Turkeys—Old, 8½age; young, fat, 9ae½e; do, small and poor,—a8e. Chickens.—Hens.—a7½e; do old roosters, each 25a3oe; do, young good to choice, 8a8½e; do, rough and poor,—a7e. Ducks.—Fancy, large, 9a.—; do, small—a8e; do, museove and a-; do, small, -a8c; do, muscovy and mongrels, 8age. Geese, Western, each

Live Stock.

Chicago, Cattle.-Good to prime, \$6.00 a7.80; poor to medium, \$4.00a5.90; stockers and feeders, \$2.00a4.00; cows, stockers and feeders. \$2.00a4.00; cows, \$1.00a4.50; heifers, \$1.50a5.30; canners, \$1.00a2.25; bulls, \$2.00a4.50; calves, \$2.50a5.25; Texas fed steers, \$4.50a5.50.

East Liberty.—Cattle—Choice, \$5.00a 6.10; prime, \$5.60a5.80; good, \$5.00a5.50.

Hogs slow and lower; prime heavies, \$6.30a6.40; heavy mediums, \$6.10a6.20; light do, \$5.50a5.70; pigs, as to weight and quality, \$5.30a5.40; roughs, \$4.50a5.75. Sheep active; best wethers, \$3.40a3.75; culls and common, \$1.00a 2.00; yearlings, \$2.50a3.75; veal calve \$6.00a7.00. \$6.0007.00.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

The Marine Engineers' Association takes in the engineers on the trans-At-lantic liners which are manned in this country, and the present wages, based on these demands, are as follows: Vessels of the first-class—that is, vessels of the largest tonnage—chief engineers, \$150 a month; first assistant engineers, \$90 a month; second assistants, \$80; third assistants, \$70. Vessels of the second class, chief engineers, \$145 a month; first assistants, \$80; second assistants. \$70; third assistants, \$50.

Two miles from Caribon, Me., on Two miles from Caribon, Me., on ton the Aroostook river, the beavers he built a dam of logs and mud 250 ft long, turning the river back upon the lowlands for a distance of three mind thus creating a great lake. Tree foot in diameter have been cut do by the beavers, the branches trimine off, and the trimks in some mysterio manner brought to the dam and an overest. The dam is lotter than me on the river that have been built by me and the Caribon people are rather from the fiver that have been built by me of it. Over 1,000 beavers have