-Frank Walcott Hutt.

All Wrong. By Clara Augusta.

My name is Brown-Philip Brown. My father's rame is Joel, my mother rejoices in the old-fashioned cognomen of Hannah.

Last summer a friend of mine, enthusiastic, and just out of college, went to Laneville to rusticate, and visit a bachelor uncle. He came home la raptures with Laneville, but more particularly in raptures with one Bes. his uncle did." sie Blake, a resident of that f-rtu-

nate town. My mother, being of an inquiring disposition, questioned young Gurley in regard to this particular Bessio and learned that she was the daughter of Moses Blake, and Moses Blake's wife was a third cousin to my mother's uncle's wha's brotherin-law. So we were quite closely re-My mother had once known Mrs. Blake, and Moses was a man of wealth. Bessie was his daughter.

Here was an opening! My mother ought to have been a was such a sharp one at planning, and before mony days she had decided that I was out of health, and needed country air. She wrote an affectionate letter to Mrs. Blake, stating it. the afflicting circumstances, dwelling on her anxiety for her only son, and strike out. asking that early friend if she would not receive the invalid into her famlly for a few weeks.

In due time a letter arrived, saving that I should be welcome to the kissing my wife?" domicile of the Blakes.

'Deary me!" said my mother, adfisting her spectacles to get a more accurate view, "it seems to me that Betsey Ann Blake has neglected her spelling dreadfully. Why, scarcely a single wore is correctly spelled, and Betsey Ann used to be a good schol- I, turning to the Venus.

It was decided on the spot that I Hall.' should go to Lanesville and recuper-

My wardrobe was soon put in to the red-whiskered man. order, and I set forth for the home of Bessie Blake.

"Be very careful, Philip," said my mother, at parting, "and keep on the right side of old Mr. Blake. He's an odd stick, if I remember, and can't old Blake. bear to be crossed. And, recollect. my son, that he is worth fifty thousand, and Bessie is all he's got."

Perhaps you were never in Lancville? If -ot, then, of course, you do not know that all the houses are as much alike as the pers in a bushel would be a genius.

The village is surrounded by brickyards, and the Lanevillites believe encouraging home industry, so all the houses are brick. There is a patent roofing factory in the place; and so, for the same reason cited above, all the houses are patent all the shades are green paper

It was nearly dark when I arrived at Laneville, and it rained. It always does when anybody goes any-

I inquired for Mr. Blake's, and a small boy agreed to pilot me thither for ten cents. How the little wretch managed to single out this house from all the other houses just like name Blake i- large letters on the door-plate. I gave him his hardearned pittance and rang the bell.

They were delighted to see me, had been expecting me for a month, old Blake said, and remembering that he did not like to be crossed I refrained from contradicting him, though knew well enough that my mother had written them only a forinight before.

I was shown into the parlor and the presence of Bessie.

This is my daughter" said old Blake, indifferently enough, as if such angels as Bessie Blake were too common with him to merit much notice. And I felt that if my pantaloons were not new, and I was sure the carpet had been swept that lay, it would be happiness to kneel down at her feet-and-well, I didn't exactly know what.

Mrs. Blake was a fat old lady, and she was knitting a gray stocking. Sweet domestic employment!

I shook hands all round, and sat down on the sofa beside Bessie. The first chance I got, I squeezed her you. hand, and received an enchanting smile by way of encouragement.

Mr. Blake got out his spectacles. wiped them, and put them straddle of his nose. Then he straightened back in his chair and took a good look at me.

"Hum!" said he. "Tollerble tall and well built! Six feet, ain't ye?" I assented, knowing that he did not like to be crossed, but I am only five feet six.

"I used to be six feet two myself." said he; "that was when I was young. A hefty man, too. Takes after his father - eh. Martha?" nodding to his wife. "Ail that tribe was tall, Got a nose like his grandfather's-14), let me see; it's more like his grandmother's. There's a great deal in nones -- oh, Martha?"

'Yes," said Martha, absently, counting her stitches. "especially when a bady has a cold."

I noticed that the old gentleman made a mistake in calling his wife Martha, when her name was Betsey Ann, but I didn't cross him. I kept still, and made myself more devoted

"Yes, yes," pursued he: "nose wide at the roots, and sot up-good sign. Hain't you had the smallpox lately?"

"No," said I, indignantly. "Oh, you hain't? I seed the sides. of yer face and yer upper lip was kinder broke out and dingy."

Broke out, indeed! and my mus-

tache as respectable a size as any one could expect from three months nursing. And only vesterday Araminta Jones had said it was divine, and just as "scratchy" as need be. I was angry, but a glance at the

sweet face of Bessie made me restrain my temper. What could I not bear for her sake?

"I used to know pretty near all your folks," said old Blake, "and there's a heap of 'em I should like to ask about if I could only get my wits to work. There was your Uncle Joshua-you don't remember him, I guess; he died afore your time-"I never had an Uncle Joshua," said I.

"Don't contradict me, my boy," said he, testily; "I guess I know. Tain't likely they ever told you anything about him. He was put in the state prison for stealing sheepor was it a pig?"

"Now, father," naid the old lady, don't you go for to harrering up the boy's feelings. He can't help what

"I hain't a harrering," said old Blake, crossly, "You mind your own bizness, Martha.

And while the old people were disouting as to the real meaning of the word "harrerin," I improved the chance which offered, and kissed Bes-

Before this fact was accomplished, tall, red-whiskered man strode into the room, and, for an instant, stood glaring at me like a wild beast. Then he dashed toward me, seized me by the collar and planted his foot at that part of my body most convenient president, or a prime minister, she to kick, and landed me at the other side of the room.

"Take that, you scoundrel!" he remarked, impressively; but I could not oblige him. I had already taken

I rose to my feet and prepared to "What do you mean, sir?" de-

manded I, before striking. "What do you mean, sir?" demanded he. "What do you mean by

"Your wife! Jupiter Jorum!" cried I. "Bessie Blake your wife?" "Bessie Blake?" said he. in thunder is Bessie Blake?" "Whe

"Don't be profane, my son," said old Mrs. Blake. "Scripter is agin it." "Are you not Bessie Blake?" said "No," said she; "my name is Annie

"Well," said I, "this is a pretty kettle of fish. Who are you, sir?'

"I am Robert Hall, at your service -Mr. Blake's step-son. "Isn't this Mr. Moses Blake's

house?" "No; my name is Jeremiah," said "And I was going to Moses

Blake's," said I. "Why in the deuce didn't you go there, then?" cried Mr. Hall. "Don't swear, Robert," expostu-

lated Mrs. Blake. "How was I to tell one house from hag full of peas, and the man who another in this abominable village?" could tell one house from another cried I, indignantly, "where every house is Just like every other one,' "My house cost twice as much as

Moses Blake's," said Mr. Blake. "Ain't your name Jeremiah?" asked Mrs. Blake. "Mercy forbid!" said L.

"Then," said she, "I guess things roofed. Green paper window shades ing our nephew, Jeremiah Muggins, are manufactured here, and of course for to pay us a visit. He writ some time ago to say he'd come. We hain't seen him sence he was a child, and naterly we took you for him. And the fact of it is you've got into the

wrong house." I saw how it was, applopized obtained definite directions as to the locality of Mr. Moses Blake's house, and departed.

The less I say of my visit there it I do not know; but seeing the the better. Bessie weighed a couple of hundred, to say the least, and was red and healthy as a washerwoman. A fine girl, no doubt, but not to my

taste. I "recuperated" speedily, went home and married Araminta Jones. -Good Literature.

Reason She Left.

Aunt Emeline is the best loved voman in Saymouth, for her charity is alike of hand and heart. Like, many other excellent persons. Aunt Emeline is not a church member, but she i: a regular attendant at the village church, which is so near her cottage as to seem under the same coof.

When, at the close of a recent sermon, the minister requested all those present who had never united with the church to retire at the end of service, everybody was surprised to see Aunt Emeline start down the

nisle. "Aunt Emeline," the minister called, softly, "that does not apply to

"That isn't why I'm going." Aunt Emeline responded, serenely, smell my dinner burning up."-

Youth's Companion. Fusing Rubies.

Little runies, the price of which is considerably below that of large ones of the same quality, are finely powdered, and then fused together in the electric furnace. The mass is quickly cooled by some trick that is not made public, resulting in a gem of good size, and retaining the lesired lustre and tint. Neither the sapphire nor the emerald can be subjected to this treatment.

King Despised Bachelors.

King Christian was one of the greatest anti-race suicide enthusiasts who ever lived. He had no use for bachelors. Everybody over thirty years old he besought to get married. It is related that one bachelor was pressed so hard by King Christian on this point that he fied to the West lactes to keep from being per-

NEW YORK AS SEEN BY A DIXIE GIRL.

One of "Seventeen Most Popular" of the South Gives Her Impressions-Hurry in Work and Play-Even the Rocky Island is Clamped Down With Steel to Keep It From Running Away to Sea-Says Women Look Hard-Admires Kitchen in Great Hotel, But Yearns For a Little Corn Pone or Busien Biscuit. Coccoccoccocco

By KATHERINE ROBERTSON.

seen impress me as very artificial.

What style and carriage they have!

Hard Look About the Mouth.

York women, although I cannot ex-

may as well say it-they have a hard

eyes, and I have not seen many of

think that one coming from the West

or South might learn in two or three

months to dress like the women of

New York, and probably in a year or

so she would get that same expres-

sion. It is something that one seems

to feel, but it is hard to define or de-

scribe. I don't know that I care for

never seen before and will never see

again. It is different from some of

know, where you know everybody

and everybody knows you, and loves

you. Is it not a wonderful study in

How you New Yorkers have re-

duced living to a science! You cer-

can see it in the hotels, little and big.

where there is always such system

and such a near and expeditious way

of doing things. Why, the house-

keeping of these great inns of yours

is just marvellous. They took us

through the Waldorf-Astoria the oth-

Everything was shining and bright.

I saw them making little automobiles

out of almond pasts and ice cream

and nesselrode pudding, but they

didn't have any corn pone or any

No Green Anywhere.

How big and clean and shiny the

whole city is with its tall skyscrapers

without a speck on them, just as

though they were dusted every morn-

ing, and the great apartment houses

which look as if they were washed all

But how close together you all

live! Down South we like to have

large lawns and here you haven't

You scarcely have anything green

New York is a wonderful place,

and sometimes I feel that if I had a

over every night!

beaten biscuit in the whole house.

human nature? I rather like it.

friends look that way.

them who looked really happy.

The expression of the faces of New

How New York hurries; hurries in fun and any gayety they enter into work, hurries in play! There is it all with such spirit. They stop something electric about the very air at nothing. They have such an air of which makes one move the faster! knowing all about life; their manners When I get back to Chattanooga I are perfect; they are so bright and shall find myself running across the up to date, and their conversation is streets and hurrying out of the cars always interesting and entertaining. as though all the world depended on You hear of the chivalry of the Southmy getting from one block to an- ern people, but those in New York other. I know that I shall. The know better how to be chivalrous. thing which has impressed us girls Here in New York a girl would soon who have come up from the South forget how to do her own "toting. to spend two weeks here is the fact | Now, about the women? I'm afraid that so many persons in New York that I ought not to write this, but I do not seem to have anything else to must say that those whom I have do but to hurry just as fast as ever they can-doing nothing. How is it Compared to the women whom I have that you all find so much time to seen in the South, they do not seem play while pretending that you are to be sincere. But how they do dress! so very, very busy?

One of the first impressions which How well they wear their clothes, this great city made upon me with its and what an air of distinction! A noise, its confusion, its scurrying New York woman would be known backward and forward, its din of anywhere. bells and whistles and its roar of wheels, was that in spite of all their appearance of being so occupied many had nothing to do but to play. But then New York never really goes to actly describe it, is something which bed. People are tolling when others one is not likely to forget. Well-I play and playing when others work. Somebody always has a holiday and look around the mouth and under the many are at their tasks when their neighbors are up in the roof gardens.

All Classes Have Play Time.

Of course, I know that somebody really does work, but when? At midday, in the afternoon, in the evening. at any hour of the day or night you go to places of amusement, you sit in the restaurants-at funcheon, breakfast, tea, dinner, supper. It certainly does seem to me that there are no three meals a day here, for there are so many persons who have nothing else to do but to eat at their leisure at all hours and to look out upon the streets, where thousands come and go, just as though they were intended to run up and down that way forever and ever.

Do you know that there is something fascinating about this city of yours? Of course you must know it. or you would not stay here and keep settling here year after year. I wonder how it is possible for so many to find a place to live on this little. rocky island, all clamped down with steel and weighted down with big masses of stone as though you were afraid that the very ground would hurry away from under your feet and go galloping out to sea, playing to the hard at work and the hard at work and the hard at work are the sea and the hard at work and the hard at work are the sea and the hard at work are the sea and the hard at work are the sea and the be hard at work.

But you don't labor in this town as they do down South-as far as length of time is concerned, at 'east. In New York the people squeeze all their work into a few hours, and then away their go in their cars and automobiles, hastening to the country hurrying to the theatres and running toward the beaches. All classes have time to play, for in the parks I see laborers and their families taking life as easy as a New York man can and having such a good time. It isn't any wonder that the first thing that stranger asks of New York is, 'When do you work?"

New York Men Chivalrous.

Do you know that before I came anything like that, not even the Vanhere I heard much about the coldness derbilts. Even Mr. Morgan has only and exclusiveness of New York peo- a tree or two. ple, and I was not prepared to like is kinder mixed up. We are expect them at all. Well, they do have that around the houses to give your eyes constrained air about them, but it is all an affectation. They don't mean the yard under the trees, where we it. At heart they are kindly, polite can have tea and talk and attentive.

And the men! Oh, I do like the New York men. They are the very great deal of money I would like to soul of chivalry; they are courteous; live here for a while, and then again they never presume; they take the I am not so very sure of it. All the greatest pleasure in doing any ser- same, I must say test it certainly is They are always so respectful a charming locality .- New York Herand attentive, yet when there is any ald.

IN OLD WAR DAYS.

ness For the Bucksport Stage.

days of the Civil War. Then, as now,

Bucksport was "eighteen miles from

everywhere"-from Bangor, Belfast,

Castine, Elisworth and several other

smaller places. Stages left the old

Robinson House in processions every

which no one has recorded as yet-

Not all of these young men who

day.

gotten.

teers.

revealed.

to 1864 thousands of men from Maine and other New England States took advantage of the facilities of-How the Great Struggle Made Bustfered by remote stage lines and effeeted their escape, though a major-If one wants to hear marvellous ity of them returned and "squared" ales concerning stage driving in old

themselves with the Government betimes he should go to Bucksport and fore the close of the war. secure talks with some of the old Incidentally, it may be well to say chaps who can remember back to the here that the famous Ear Harbor and Bangor line was claimed to be the swiftest and most elegant service by horse-power in the country.-Bangor (Me.) News.

Profit in Mexican Land.

Land in the arid portions of Mex-Some of those old drivers were remarkable men, skilled in handling ico is still very cheap and can be the "ribbons," very popular with bought in tracts of 1000 to 1,000,000 their patrons and heroic in their acres. The price is rising, but not labors to be on time under every conat the rate it will probably reach in dition of weather. The names of the near future. Without any effort these men would fill considerable at improvement, investments made space in a newspaper, Most of them with reasonable carefulness will bring good returns by the enhanceare dead now, but they are not forment that improved methods of com-There is another aspect of stage munication, agriculture, etc., are driving during the Civil War times, bringing about. There is a good chance to enlarge considerably the the great traffic which was carried area of irrigable land in these tracty, on by backmen and stages in carry- aside from the gain in value due to ing persons who were anxious to get improved methods, better stock and away to New Brunswick as soon and other improvements a progressive as quietly as possible. The demand rancher can make. The land investfor soldiers was urgent, because the ment offers a surer, perhaps even a needs of the nation were great. Many larger, prospect for profit than inyoung men who were physically ablu vestments in mining enterprises. o serve in the ranks did not have a Comparatively few Americans engage liking for the job, and sooner than in the former, while nearly all who argue the case, they sought rest and come to the country engage to come seclusion under her Majesty's flag, extent in the latter. The American even as many vessels owners did for is prone to play for the "highest their property, which was exposed to stakes, "regardless of the greater risk. the ravages of Confederate priva--Mobile Register.

The Salvation Army's Emigrants.

sought New Brunswick for safety were residents of Maine by any In March of this year the Salvation means. Many came to Bucksport by Army transported 1200 emigrants to consin. the Boston boat, and went inland Canada. This month 1200 men, on stage or on foot or by private conwomen and children were sent out veyance, as their finances dietated. to the Dominion by that agency. It If the stories of those refugers could is estimated that this religious and be told, much of interest would be very business-like body will this year send out 6000, next yea. 10,200 and sontrolled the contest From 1862 | New York Press.

ONE BLIND IN EVERT 1200.

One Deaf in Every 850, So a Recent Census Report Shows.

One person in every 1200 was blind and one in every 850 was deaf in the United States in 1900, according to a special census report just issued from Washington. The inquiry was conducted under the direction of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell.

The total blind in the United

States in 1990 was 64,763, of whom 36,645 we: : totally blind and 29,118 partially blind. Of the total blind 37,054 were males and 27,709 females. Blindness is chiefly a defect of adult life, almost sixty-five per cent, of the blind becoming so after twenty years of age. About onetenth of the total blind were born so. The number of blind per 1000 of

population was greater among the negroes than among the whites, and greater among the foreign-born whites than among the native whites. In about six per cent, of the cases of blindness reported the parents of the blind were cousins. Of the blind whose parents were so related twenty-five per cent, were congenitally blind, while among the blind whose parents were not cousins the proportion congenitally blind was only 6.8

Of the blind at least ten years of age, twenty per cent. were engaged in some gainful occupation. The percentage of persons engaged in professional pursuits, trade and transportation and in manufacturing and mechanical industries is larger among the totally blind than among

the general population. Deafness, the report says, is more common in the northern part of the United States than in the southern, and there are more deaf males than The total deaf in the United States is given as 89,287, of whom 37,426 were totally deaf and 51.861 partially deaf. From the latter class, however, are eliminated those merely "hard of hearing.

it, and would not care to have my The census report of 1890 gave It is very interesting to watch the number of deaf as 121,178, and thousands of faces which you have the opinion is expressed that the returns for 1890 are undoubtedly excessive, while those for 1900 are dethe little towns in the South that I ficient. Of the totally deaf 52.5 per cent, were males. Negroes constitute 11.6 per cent, of the general population and only 5.2 per cent. of the deaf. That the negroes seem less susceptible to deafness than the whites, the report says, is probably tainly do know how to live. The city due in part to less complete returns is so spick and span and smart. You

from the negro deaf. Of the totally deaf ninety-one per cent. were so from childhood (under twenty years of age) and thirty-six per cent. from birth. Of the 89,287 persons returned as deaf, 55,501 were able to speak well. 9417 imperfectly and the remainder not at The report presents figures to show that the schools for the deat are doing excellent work in teaching articulate speech.

It would seem that heredity has played a part in producing congenital deafness and the deafness occurring in adult life; whereas deafness. occurring in early childhood, after birth and under the age of five, is probably to a large extent adventi-

Of those at least ten years of age among the deaf, 38.5 per cent, were gainfully employed, as compared with 50.2 per cent, among the general population. Of the deaf who were gainfully employed, 89.7 per cent. were found in occupations in which perfect or even partial hearing is not essential.

Liquid Stone. Concrete is the new medium of the engineering wonder-worker. First he builds the gaunt steel skeleton of skyscraper, with a wooden mould of the desired width about the thin steel girders. Into this mountd he forces the liquid stone, and waits a few hours for it to harden. Then the wooden shields are removed, and there stands a smooth wall, which grows harder with the passage of each day and will withstand a greater pressure than granite or steel itself. Or he builds a great bridge, leaping a hundred and fifty feet at a single span, of slender steel rods, forces the concrete inside the temporary wooden skin which marks the desired shape, and has, next morning, a structure of strength and beauty, which will defy all the power of winds and waves alike. Or, where twenty years ago a tall chimney would have been laboriously built up, brick by brick and a dozen feet in thickness at the base, he spins his steel-spired web pours his liquid stone into a thin shell of less than a dozen inches, and beholds a slender structure towering hundreds of feet into the air and strong enough to stand anything hort of a cyclone .- D. N. Harper, in Technical World.

The Founder of Kindergartens.

Born in Thuringia in 1782, Froebel began his career as a teacher in 1805 at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and later took part as a soldier in the war of liberation. It was not till 1816 that he began to put his theories of edu cation into practice. Ten years later he expounded them in his first important book, and shortly afterward began the training of teachers. In 1836 he opened his first kindergarten school at Blankenburg. The rest of his life was devoted to organizing kindergarten schools. He died in

The first successful kindergarten in the United States was opened at St. Louis in 1873. Milwaukee was not long in taking up the idea, and for a time was a Mecca for educators desiring to witness the system of Froebel in practical operation. number of kindergartens in the country at the end of 1873 was fortythree; 1882, 348; 1892, 1311; 1898, 4363. There are now in the neighborhood of 5000 .- Milwaukee Wis-

Earliest Musical Notes.

The earliest written signs for musical notes were the letters of the alphabet; and their use for this purpose dates from a very early period. Every stage driver knew the 'ake the following year 20,000, in the The ancient debrews employed cerdadlers." as they were called, and effort to solve, or parcially solve, the tain accents to mark the rise and all paid heavy tribute to powers that problem of poverty in England,—' fall of the human voice to chanting their psalms and prayers.

THE REBUILDING OF CITIES.

Wonderful Enterprise and Vitality of Americans in Face of Disasters.

Commercial forces, in whose presence the hopes and fears and opinlons of individuals are as nothing, determine where cities shall stand, and when these forces have fixed upon a site for a city they are not to be thwarted by fire or flood, or hostile army or even by the convulsions of nature.

Some ancient cities have disan-The archaeologist dige through the sands of the desert, the accumulations of vegetable mold, and the debris of human habitation in a search for the palaces of great kings, the markets of wealthy traders, and the homes of a once numerous people. The massacres of ancient warfare may explain some of these dead and buried cities. The inability of people in early history to deal with the sanitary problems of a congested population may have been a contributing cause to their destruction. Cities may have died because their people could not live.

But in most cases a change in the routes of commerce will be found to have diverted the stream of nourishment from a city and left it to die of starvation. Yet the "Eternal City" and Athens, Byzantium, Jerusalem, Antioch, and Damascus illustrate the tenacity of municipal vitality, even though a long succession of centuries brings great changes in the methods and subjects and courses of traf-

The destruction wrought by the Chicago fire was so vast that there was a moment when it seemed as if the site might be abandoned, but the ruins were not cold when contracts had been let for rebuilding. was a calamity that might befall in one locality as well as in another, but the destruction of Galveston by tidal wave was promoted by its lo cation; and there were suggestions even from Galveston itself that the city be rebuilt on the mainland instead of an island almost washed over by the Gulf of Mexico. But it was only a suggestion: the city girded itself with a sea wall; it raised its own level many feet, and, defying hurricanes and tidal waves, it has established itself more firmly than ever upon the sand-spit whence it was so nearly washed away.

The commercial forces which have built up San Francisco will rebuild it. The lines of commerce there converge; there is the deep and landlocked harbor, and there must always be a city. The steel-frame construction, so familiar in the Eastern cities, though only sparingly employed in San Francisco, is proof against the tremors of the earth, but in the earthquake belt the height of buildings will be limited and the enclosing wall will have to be of metal or better attached to the frame than is necessary elsewhere.

In two or three years San Francisco will be larger and more beautiful than ever, and will defy conflagrations and seismic shocks.-Philadelphia Record.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Need makes the neighbor. The lowly heart finds the higher life.

Difficulties are but doors of delight. Evil spreads as necessarily as dis-

ease.-Ellot. The lazy man is always proud of his patience.

It is better to right wrongs than to revenge them. thing, it is in nothing.

The virtue lies in the struggle, not in the prize. - Houghton. You cannot get at a man's heart

by getting under his skin. The sins we wink at to-day are the ones we work for to-morrow. A lean compromise is better than

There is a world of difference between the rule of gold and the golden Things do not work together for

a fat lawsuit .- German proverb.

good to the man who will not work Bind together your spare hours by the cord of some definite purpose.

Taylor. To be happy is not the purpose of our being, but to deserve happiness,

-Fichte.

evils that they enforce great lessons. -Bovee. You can never lift the submerged so long as you fear to soil your

It is some compensation for great

sleeves. If poverty is the mother of crimes, want of sense is the father of them. -Bruyere.

Money you may bet on the mare doesn't always make her go under the wire first.

It's easy to think you are standing for public liberty when private license is in your eyes. Be sure no man was ever discon-

tented with the world who did his duty in it .- Southey. Be not careless in deeds, nor confused in words nor rambling in

thought .- Marcus Aurelius. We never realize how much nove we have until we have occasion to

occupy a dentist's chair. We ought to pray as we love, by mingling prayer with all our

thoughts .- Madame de Stael. A woman never has much confidence in a grocer who doesn't belong to the same church she does.

Money in Tea Rooms.

One of the very first things that present themselves as a means of recruiting a wrecked fortune is opening tea room. Fortunes do not always follow this venture, but a nice, comfortable income can be derived from such an establishment if conducted by experienced hands and judicious management,-Madame,

New York consumes close to 3 -000,000 tons of ice annually, of which the apply of the manufactured broduct amounts to 700,000 tom.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR AUGUST 19.

Subject: The Judge, the Pharisce and the Publican, Luke xviii., 1-14-Golden Text. Luke xviii., 13-Topic: . Effective Prayer.

The judge and the widow (vs. 1-8). 1. "Spake a parable." In response to a question of the Pharisee as to when the kingdom of God should come. Jesus gave them warnings and instruction as to the coming, and especially as to the need of being always propared (17:20-27), and naturally turns to the subject of prayer as a means of "Men ought." It is the preparation. "Men ought." It is their "duty" to do this. "Always to pray." The habit of prayer in private, in the family and in public should be cultivated. "Not to faint." Not to grow weary and discouraged because of the delay of the answer. Why must prayer be im-portunate? 1. Not because of God's unwillingness to answer. 2. To cherish and cultivate our faith. 3. To intensify our desire to receive. Prayer that is not persevering indicates a lack of faith

 "A judge." According to Deut, 16:18, Israel must have in all the gates of the city judges, who were un-'A judge." According to Deut. der obligation to administer justice, without respect of persons. See Exod. 23:6-9; Lev. 19:15. "Feared not God He was unprincipled and cared for no one but himself. 3. "A widow." A widow, without influence and unable to bribe, had little to hope from a wicked judge. "Avenge."
The original means "to vindicate one's right." The rights of this widow were interfered with and she was asking the judge for protection. The widow is often taken as a representation of the church after Christ's death.

4, 5. "For a while." These verses show the abandoned character of the judge referred to. 6. "The Lord." That is, Jesus. 7. "Shall not God." We are not to suppose that the character of God is at all represented by this judge. The great truth which our Saviour designed to teach is that "men ought always to pray, and not to faint." The application of the parable may be made by contrast. God is not compared to the unjust judge, but contrasted with him. If a hard-hearted, wicked judge, who cared for neither God nor man, but only for himself and his own interests, would yet grant justice on account of the perseverance of the widow, how infinitely more readily will God give us the help we need. And if the unjust judge does this for a poor widow, in whom he has no interest, how much more will our Father grant the prayers of His own children. 3. And if the unjust judge will do it for the sake of deliverance from some vexation in common how much more will God save His children from their adversaries. 8. "Speedily." Suddenly, unex-

pectedly. "Son of man cometh." Whedon thinks this entire parable has reference to the second coming of Christ. He says: The church is a widow in Christ's absence; she has an oppressive adversary, being the persecuting world, or the devil-"Faith." This word is sometimes taken to denote the whole of true religion.

The Pharisce's prayer (vs. 9 12). 9. "Trusted in themselves." Jesus now proceeds to show another reason why many prayers are not answered. The Pharisees did not trust to God, or the Messiah for righteous ness, but in their own works. They vainly supposed they had themselves complied with the demands of the law of God. "Despised others." Dis-

10. "Two men." Both Jews. Two extreme cases are here chosen—a rigid, exclusive, self-satisfied member of the religious society of Israel; and a Jewish officer of the hated Roman government.

"Pharisee stood." The Jews were accustomed to pray standing The Pharisee went to the temple to pray, because it was a public place, and therefore he would have man; eves on him. "I thank Thee." prayer is a thanking, his thanking is boasting, not of God but alone of nimself. At first he boldly contrasts himself with all men considering himself better than they, "Extortion Selfish, greedy men who take away the goods of others by force and violence. "Unjust." Those who are unfair and dishonest in their deal-ings. 12. "I fast," etc. The law required but one fast day in the year the day of Atonement (Lev. 16:29), "Tithes." A tenth. "Of all that I pos-Rather of all that I require See Revised Version. He was clothed with phylacteries and fringes, not with humility. He felt no need of

confessing sins. III. The publican's prayer (vs. 13. 14), 13. "Publican." One employed as collector of the Roman revenue. It was the basest of all livelihoods. He felt that he was a sinner, and shame and sorrow caused him to look down. It was usually the custom to pray with uplifted hands, and with look turned toward heaven (1 Tim. 2:8; Psa. 123:1, 2). A token of anguish and breast. self-reproach. I am a sinner and cannot be saved but in Thy way.

14. "Justified." His sins were blotted out, and he was accepted. "That exalteth himself." Boasts of his own goodness, "Abased." Shall be brought to shame. "That hum-bleth himself." By confessing his sin "That humand unworthiness, and pleading for mercy from God. "Exalted." Lifted up from the depths of sin, and made an heir of God. From sorrow he is admitted into the realm of praise.

Passing of Philadelphia Elms.

Another of the old trees in Independence square has succumbed to the dry rot of age and been felled by the woodman's axe. It is believed that it was one of the 100 trees planted by George Morgan in e square in 1785. All were elms, brought to this city from New York State at the suggestion of Samuel Vaughan, who took an especial interest in the square.

The number of large trees in Independence square has of late years been much reduced by death, decay and storm The last signs of life in the elm which has just been felled were noted last summer. It was a noble specimen of its kind, being about three feet in diameter and between sixty and seventy feet high. it will require many years for the majority of the trees in the square, among which is the young planted by Gen. Grant, to reach this size.-Philadelphia Pub ie Cedger.