Cranberry Sauce. removing all imperfect or soft wash thoroughly: place for two minutes in scalding water: ut or drain, and to every pound t add three quarters of a pound ated sugar, a half pint water, and ver a moderate tire. Be careful to but don't stir the fruit, occasionhaking the pan if in danger of g. The berries will thus retain hape and add to their appearance. m five to seven minutes; remove re; turn into a deep dish, and set

to cool. If to be kept, they can be

in air-tight jars.

Homemade Totlet Soap. eful housewives save even the bits of soap that have become too o use. Melt the pieces all together, a small bit of Indian meal and a

drops of perfumery. Let this n in any way descred, stamp on a ro, or cut with a cake cutter, and sult is a pleasing soap for toilet Other bits of soap can be melted in and while the mixture is hot stir tmeal until there is a stiff batter, hand soap this is unequaled when dirt or deep stains of ink or berries be removed. The common yellow nelted and thickened with scouring makes an excellent soap for scruband scouring .- Graphic.

Wasing Hardwood Floors.

waxing a hardwood floor take a f of the best beeswax, cut it into small pieces and let it thoroughly ve in three pints of turpentine, ng o cusionally if necessary. The clear turpentine. Apply it with a be the surface of the floor, which d be smooth and perfectly clean. right amount varies, less being refor close, hard-grained wood, ore if the wood is soft and open-Even professional "waxers" metimes obliged to experiment, ding to the Scientific American, always try a square foot or two. thoroughly dry, rub with a hard.
If it polishes well repeat the s over the whole floor. ve the wax with sand paper and try a. If the mixture is slow in drying a little of the common "dr.ers" sold

How to Utilize Buttermilk. ttermilk is used in many ways down

There is nothing more healthon a warm day than a glass of fresh rmilk. In our cooking it is almost pensable, used with soda in bread ng. Clabber is nice made into cream If you do not have a press made in you can make a bag of coarse into which you pour the clabber the bag tightens and haug it up to In twelve hours the curd eady for use. Serve for breakfast cream and sugar with a little putif you like or eat with salt and

ittermilk Biscuit: Sift together a of flour and a teaspoon of soda. k into it a teaspoon of salt, and a appronof lard or butter (not melted). a pint of buttermilk. a little at a until all is used. Do not work the th longer than to collect it smoothly. out one half inch thick and cut with cuit cutter. Bake immediately in

ven for about ten minutes. Buttermilk Egg Bread: One quart of meal, one tablespoon of melted lard, one tea poor of salt, four eggs beaten il light. Mix these ingredients into quart of buttermilk, into which has disolved one teaspoon of soda. Pour er into a pan, which has been heated ell greased, to bake.

Compotes of Fruits.

npotes are fresh fruits boiled with little sugar. They are much used he French, and are an excellent e of preparing inferior or overripe

ompotes of Peaches: Cut ripe peaches alf, throw them into boiling water two or three minutes, then take them and put in ice water; peel them. a pint of water in a saucepan, and over a brisk fire; let boil, and put peaches in. As soon as tender take out, place on a dish, and pour

ompote of Oranges: Put a pound of r and half a pint of water on to boil, ten minutes, and skom; add the juice one lemon. Peet a dozen oranges. them in halves, remove the seed, and pa few pieces at a time in the hot p, and lay them out on a flat dish. over them the remaining syrup, set on ice.

compote of Apples: Peel and quarter e ripe apples. Put in a pan to stew h a little water and sugar to make a p. Aild pieces of cinnamon bark lemon peel cut in strips. Let boil, up the apples, lay in a dish to cool; the syrup thick and pour over. ompote of Pears: Quarter, peel and

some pears in a stewpan with a water and sugar. When tender, the pears up. Boil the syrup down, a handful of raisins and a sheed in. When thick as jelly pour the up over the fruit.

uffed Compote: Select some large, apples; pare them, and take out the leaving the apples whole. m in syrup, take up, drain, and bake m a few minutes in a very quick oven. on done, fill the middle with peach quince marmalade. Then roll each in the jelly in which it was boiled. h them in the form of a pyramid; whipped cream around the base,

syrup of Compotes: Put a pound of r in a kettle with a pint of water, juice of a lemon, a little powdered amon. Set it over a slow fire, let , and skim. Continue to boil until and thick; let cool and bottle. is syrup will keep for months, and is y convenient to have ready for makcompotes. - Courier Journal.

o States and railroad corporations ds aggregating 49,977,973.51 acres to been granted. Under the Land eiture acts of 1886 and 18-7, 6,819,acres were recovered, and by the ion of the General Land Office, 24,-

in Irish philosopher says the best mpkin pie is made of squash.

COPULAR SCIENCE

Creolin is a new antiseptic The highest stations in Europe for making meteorological observatious are about 10,000 feet above sea level.

Improved sanitation in England has led to a diminution of the death rate. Since 1881 the rate has fallen from 20.5 o 18.8 per thousand. Recent experiments in England are

held to be favorable to the use of locomotives for towing boats on canals. The idea is not new, although the ways of applying it may be. The Union Steel Company, of Chicago,

are putting into their steel works a liquid fuel plant to use crude petroleum. Two 1000-barrel tanks are being erected, into which the oil will be pumped from cars. Recent French and English statistics

indicate that, while the average duration of life is increasing through improvement in the health of children, the number of extremely aged persons is diminishing.

Dr. Donald C. Hood has collected many facts relating to the use of salicylic neid for rheumatism. Of 728 patients treated with salicylates 523 were relieved of their nains within seven days, whereas 612 patients treated by other methods only 140 were relieved within the same time.

Dr. Zambaco, of Constantinople, who has lived for several years among the lepers of the far East, says that he has never met a single instance of contagion, although the malady is certainly heredi-tary, the children of lepers becoming leprous at the age of ten, fifteen and twenty years generally.

Take a small quantity of a two per cent, earbo'ic acid solution, and sprinkle sheets, coverlet, pillow and bolster, on both sides, the edges of bed curtains, and the wall next the bed. The face and neck may also be slightly wetted with the solution. Not a single guat or mosquito will come near,

The hand-made time pieces of the Swiss and Freach, who have so long held the supremacy as clockmakers, are not now regarded as superior to those of American machine make. The American ma-chine made watch is a finished and accurate as its foreign competitor, and is, of course, vastly cheaper.

A chance for mechanical geniuses is offered by a railway department in Switzerland, which has issued an order compelling all engines traveling more than forty-five kilometers an hour to use a speed indicator which must mark correctly the variations of speed. A good market is open to whoever can furnish

Store keepers and janitors, who have their brass ornaments, railing, and signs polished at the expense of some money and con iderable hard labor, can save hemselves much trouble by a mply dipping the brass into a liquid omposed of equal parts of nitric ac d and water. The brass should not remain in the acid more than a few moments and should then be carefully rinsed in running water.

Exercising thoroughly distributes the blood to every portion of the system, promotes digestion, strengthens the muscles of the limbs, and supports the spinal column in such a manner that the brain is not exhausted, but invigorated by an exercise that may be continued for hours. Let every feeble, nervous woman try it, and she will soon find her limbs rotund, cheeks raddy and step

Table Autocrats Suppressed.

Among many changes in the social life of London, none perhaps is more striking than the change in the fashion of talk, writes G. W. Smalley, the London correspondent of the New York The note of to-day is not the note of twenty years ago, or of the generation which preceded. The literature, the biographical literature, the reminiscences of the last fifty years, are full of the renown of great talkers, caulay may be taken as a type of them. I have asked a number of persons who knew Macaulay well, who met him often, who made part of the world he lived in, who sat with him at table, who listened to him, whether his immense reputation was deserved, and whether he would now be thought a good talker. I quote nobody, but I sum up the general sense of all the answers in one phrase—he would be thought a bore. "Macaulay." said a talker, whose conversation ranged over three generations, "did not talk, he lectured. He chose his subject, it mattered little what, and he delivered a discourse on it. Now, no dinner table would stand it; he would be stopped, contradicted, his long stories vetoed; ne monopoly or monopolist is tolerated. If you wanted to know about Queen Anne you could go home and read a cyclopedia." Everything now is touch and go. Topics are treated lightly, and above all, briefly. The autocrat who held sway over the company and forced them to listen, has vanished. You may tell a story, but you must, in Hayward's phrase, cut it to the bone. If you do not cut it short you will be cut into, and before you are half way through another man will have begun and finished his, and your audience will have gone over to the enemy. Worse still, if you persist, you may for once have your way, but it will be for once only, your host makes the appalling discovery that you are impossible, and he asks you not againneither he nor any of the company. No reputation is so universal as that of the bore; no other criminal is so shunned by his fellow-men.

A Child's Awful Death, Thirty-five tourists visited the summit of Pike's Peak recently. Between 2 and 3 o'clock a severe electric storm, accompanied by a heavy fall of rain, occurred. The visitors took refuge in the Signal Station, Laura Cook, aged fourteen years, daughter of George O. Cook, of Chicago, was standing in the doorway while the storm was at its height. Sud denly, and simultaneously with a deafen-ing crash, a blinding light filled the room, and the spectators were horrised to see the blue blaze of a lightning bolt strike the unfortunate girl full in the face and circle down around her body. She was knocked lifeless to the floor, and a fearful sight met the eyes of her friends. Her head was swollen to an enormous size, and her body and limbs were cut in strips and horribly muti ated. The incident is a peculiar phenomenon and old mountaineers claim it to be the first serious electrical disturbance eve. occurring above the clouds in the history

of the State. - Cincinnata Enquirer.

RELIGIOUS READING.

Christus Consolator. Holy, holy Cross,
All else won I count but loss,
Supplure suns are dust and dross
In the radiance of the Face
Which reveals Ged's way of grace
Doen to a rebel race.

Ransom He and ransomed we, Love and justice here agree; Lot the angels bend and see Endless is this mystery; He, the Judge, our pardon wins; In His wounds our peace begins.

Looking on the accursed tree. hen we God as Saviour see, Him as Lord we gladly choose, Him as King cannot refuse, Love of sin with guilt we lose. So the Cross the soul renews.

In his righteousness we hide In his righteousness we hide
Last long wee of guilt and pride;
In His spirit we abide.
Naught are we, our all is Ha;
Christ's pierced hands have set us free; Grace is this beyond degree.

Glory His above all height; Mercy, Maj sty and Might; God in man is love's delight; Man in God of God hath sight; Love is God's throne, great and white; Day in God hath never night. - [Joseph Cook.

A Reasonable Complaint. "I do wish our pastor, when the calls, would pray with us before he leaves," said a hard-working mother of several small children, who could not attend church regularity.

larly.
"Why do you not request him to do sof
I'm sure he would love to." "Well, I have trie! to ask him but his to" is so light and general, and he rises so briskly and goes out joking and loughing, I don't know how to get to it, but after he has gone know how to get to it, but after he has gone my burdens are heavier than before, and I feel so disappointed. If my paster had only given me a little helpful talk and then gathered my family about him and bowed with us in prayer, it would be so comforting, and it would make us all so glad to see him come again. When I was a little girl our paster always did this when he called. But I suppose times have changed, and I should not expect it now."

A Glorious Church.

A Glorious Church.

St. Paul, in his Epistle to the Ephesians, states that Christ "gave himself" for the church "that he might present it to himself a glorieus church, not having spot or wrinkle, or any such thing; but that it should be holy and without blemsh." Thus, in the mind of the spirit, holiness is the glory of the church. "The king's daughter is all glorious within," because she is "pure in heart"—not because of physical charms or worldly accessories of fashion, wealth and popularity. Her beauty is "the beauty of holiness;" her charms are the outflashings of moral excellence. But do we fully realize this! Which is the more frequently nimed at—popularity before the world, or to be "without spot or wrinkle, or any such thing?" To be popular with this world, is to soil the white gurments with the moral pollution of this world, and so to less the beauty of holiness. Would it not be too great a sacrifice for so small and cheap a boan! Oh, that we might all strive to be holy and without blemish in the sight of God. For the holiness of the church decaps. boom? Oh, that we might all strive to be hely and without blemish in the sight of God. For the holiness of the church depends upon the holiness of the individual members who constitute the church.—[Evang. Mes-

Probation.

No subject in all the range of human inquiry has properly enlisted more interest than this of man's probation. New theories are put forth, new hypotheses are invented, and the interest increases. As these Lenten days are passing, and special religious services are observed not only with the Romanists and Episcopalians, but in many churches out-ide of any Lenten associations, it would seem that the matter of probation might be made less speculative and more practical. e less speculative and more practical.

Whatsoever may be true in regard to the me allotted to man to prepare to meet his God, the duty of making this preparation remains. The sooner it is met the better. God explicitly requires it. The wonderful provisions of mercy and grace in that God who so loved the world as to give His Beloved Son as a sacrifica to seem tion, the tender solicitations that accompany these provisions, and the helpless position in which the rejected guests of the gospel feast are placed, should awaken the most earnest anxiety to make the n.c sarry preparations—to have on the wedding garment amid all the uncertainties of the uture, "lest coming suddenly he find (us) sleeping." A multitude suddenly he find (us) sleeping." A multitude of considerations are continually enforcing the truth, "Now is the accepted time, now is the day of salvation."-[Hartford Religious

An Unreasonable Complaint.

"My paster, I have somewhat against thee," "Ash what is it?" "I was sick and you did not visit me," "Did you desire me to visit you?" "Why, certainly; the presence, sympethy and prayers of the paster are naturally expected by the sick of his people." "As a rule I suppose they are; but your case, it seems, was exceptional," "What do you mean?" "I mean that you did not desire anything I might have done for you in your sickness; so far from it, you did not wish ne to know that you were sick," "How can you say that?" "Well, let us see. Did a physician visit you?" "Yes," "How did An Unreasonable Complaint. a physician visit you?" "Yes," "How did he know you neede i him?" "Why, I sent for him, of coarse." "Exactly: but you treated me differently; the physician would not know that you were sick unless you in-formed him, and you did inform him, beformed him, and you did inform him, because you desired his presence; but the pastor, by some sort of clairvoyance, reculier to himself, was to know what the physician could not know, and so you took no prins to give him a needless message! Is that it, brother? Now, be candid: Am I not to understand that, as you did not send for me, my presence was not desired? Pardon my plainness; I think, in comparative treatment of your physician and your pastor, your complaint is both and your paster, your complaint is both unreasonable and unjust."-(Methodist Pro-

One Glass of Wine Too Much. One Glass of Wine Too Much.

A glass of wine, for instance, changed the aistory of France for nearly twenty years. Louis Phillippe, king of the French, had a son, the Duke of Orleans, and heir to the ahrone, who always drank only a certain aumter of glasses of wine, because even one more made him tipsy. On a memorable morning he forgot to count the number of glasses, and took one more than usual. When entering his carriage he stumbled, frightening the horses and causing them to run. In ung the horses and causing them to run. In attempting to leap from the carriage his send struck the pavement and he seen died. acnd struck the pavement and he seen died. That glass of wine overthrew the Orleans rule, confiscated their property of £30,000,000 and sent the whole family into exile.— Chambers's Journal.

A Note of Warning.

A Note of Warning.

The Quarterly Journal of Inebriety, from the purely scientific point of view, sounds this time, note of warning to young men, especially to such as are not physically robust, concerning the danger involved in the 'contagion of drinking companions." "A young man with an unstable, nervous organization becomes reduced in health, and is subject to contagion of drinking companions, assesspirits to intoxicution: the result is, his physical system takes a diseased tendency, which quickly develops into metrety. No natter what the surroundings may be, he is inder the control of diseased impulses, which sarry him farther from health and sanity." To all such especially, as indeed to everybody, total abstimence from alcoholic beverages is a great safeguard to physical and moral health.

TEMPERANCE READING.

Alcohol and Heredity.

Alcohol and Heredity.

Dr. R. F. Sinciair, in a recent lecture on "What Science says at out Alcohol," says:

"On the central nervous system or brain, alcohol produces most disastrons effects; whereas the most of its other actions are confined more or less to the person who absorbs or drinks the liquor. In its action on the brain alcohol so alters the structure of that organ that the children of such as drink habitually inherit frequently a more or less altered nervous system.

"If there is one truth now, more than another, pretty securely established, it is this, that just as parents transmit to their children their physical constitution and their features, so do they as certainly transmit to them their mental characters. Even the simplest action that we do, as speaking, or lifting up the arm, are actions that depend on the healthy condition of the brain. And a particular part of the brain is devoted to such an action as speaking, and if that portion of the train, upon the healthy condition of which depends the action of speaking, were, by disease or accident, to be destroyed or injured, then we would lose this faculty of speech; so that although we might understand everything said, yet we could not reply by speech. Now we find that tricks of manner, as well as of speech, are often transmitted to children by their parents. But as these transmitted habits of speech and action are, as we have seen, dependent on brain action, it is clear, that in order that the child should be able to manifest these actions, it must have inherited a brain modified by its parent, so as to render the performance of this particular action very easy to the child.

"Now alcohol has a very powerful action in modifying and altering the brain sub-

"Now alcohol has a very powerful action in medifying and altering the brain sub-stance, and, thereby, of modifying its ac-tions. And therefore it is that we find the children of parents that drink are often the victims in many cases, of an intense craving for alcohol, and where this craving has from various reasons not been developed, the chil-dren have interited an extremely unstable dren have interited an extremely unstable nervous system. Hence it is a very serious rest ensibility for people to assume, that of transmitting to their children a nervous sys-tem predisposing them to such a dangerous indulgence as drinking."

Whisky or Castor Oil?

Mr. Perry was a Southern gentleman, ex-ceedingly polite and a very temperate man. One day ne met an acquaintance, who called

out; 'Hello, Perry!" I was just going in to get a drink. Come in and take something "Thank you, said Perry, "I don't care for

"Teank you, said Ferry. "I don't care for anything."
"But," persisted the other, "come in and take something for sociability's saic.
"I want to be sociable," answere! Perry.
"I am anxious to be sociable, but I can't drink with you."

"All right," growled the friend, "If you don't want to be sociable. I'll go without

drinking."
The two men walked silently along for a minute or two, the sociable man in a state or great irritation, until Perry suddenly halted

in front of a drug store.
"I'm not feeling very well to day," said he with a pleasant saide, "and I think I'll go in here and get a dese of castor-oil. Will you "What!" exclaimed the other, "in a dose of

Yes: I'll pay for it."

"E-hae" cried the sociable man with a very wry face, "I hate the shuff," "But I want you to take a glass of oil with

me, just to be sociable, you know,
"I won't do it."
"I won't do it."
"Indeed! my friend," said Perry, gravely,
"your so-table whisky is just as districted to me as my sociable polisto you. Don't you think I have as much reason to be offended.

with you as you have with ma."

The sociable man saw the point; and it would be money, health and morals saved if the lesson could be flemly implanted in the mind of every young man in the land. Go den Days.

Elendin, the aged tight-rope performer, told the reporter that he had never met with an accident, and that the one great secret of his success is temperance. Chocolate is his strongest drink, and when engaged in his prutes onal duties he takes it but sparingly. Excessive cinarette smoking is blamed for the death of the adopted son—aged twenty-two years—of Mayor Kelly, of Weehawken,

The Tepeka Capital estimates that Kansas has saved not less than \$12,000,000 since her probability law went into effect.

Procession of Lady Godiya at Coventry.

The order of the procession was follows: First came the city generals, an ancient, and, in former times, an important body of men; next came a figure of St. George, who, it will be remembered, was a native of Coventry; then came the city streamer bearing the arms of Coventry, and the two city followers. The next object of attraction was the renowned Lady Godiya, mounted on a white herse with rich housings and trappings. The city erior rode one side of her and the beatle on the other. The women representing the fair putroness of Coventry was usually dressed in a white cambric dre s, dosely fitted to the body. She wore also a profusion of long, flowing looks, adorned with a fillet or bandens of flowers and a plume of white feathers. The Coventry Herald, in describing the procession of 1818, speaks of Madame Warton's performance of Godiva as "highly satisfactory," "She was attired," we are told, "in a close-litting, clastic silk dress, of pinky white color, entire from the neck to the toes, excepting the arms, which were uncovered; over this a simple white satin tunie edged with gold fringe completed her riding-habit. Her only head-dress was the perfectly unartificial and not very profuse supply of glossy black hair simply braided in front, and hanging down slightly confined behind." Warton, her husband, rode a short distance behind as Edward, the Black Prince, Queen Margaret, Sir John Falstaff, Robin Hood, Friar Tuck, William and Adam Botoner (the celebrated Mayors of Coventry), Sir Thomas White, its great benefactor, and Sir W. Dugdale, the eminent local historian, were also represented in the cavaleade. Last in this procession was a sylvan bower bearing the shepherd and shepherdesses, a capacious platform furnished with flowers, fountains, and foreign birds in golden cages, Herald continues: "The fleecy lambs and faithful dog formed an object which attracted all eyes, while the arbor of evergreens, rising and tapering off to a height of forty feet, formed a magnificent finish to the cavalcade. The show concluded at three o'clock." The shepherd and shepherdess, lambs and dog were exhibited by the wool-combers, one of the societies which took part in the procession. Though the town has generally taken great pride in this show there have always been some to despise it and to say with Queen Eliza-

"Ye men of Coventry, Good lack, what fools ye be!"

Patti's 24 performances at Buenos Ays res brought in \$370,873 gross.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE LESSON FOR OCTOBER 21.

"The Memorial Stones," Josh. 4: 10-24 .- Golden Text, Josh, 4: 22 Lesson Commentary.

In the first chapter of this book we saw Joshua ensuraged; in the second, the two spies received and protected by Rahab, and bringing to Joshua further encouragement; in the third, the preparations for the crossing of the Jordon and the actual passing over; and now in the fourth we have a more full and now in the fourth we have a more full account of the passing over, with the details concerning the twelve stones. In some of our hymns we sing about Jordan as if it were a symbol of death, and as if Canaan represented beaven; but a very little thought would show us that the fact that in Canaar there were many enemies to be subdued and much lighting to be done, proves that it was much lighting to be done, proves that it was not a symbol of heaven, nor the Jordan a symbol of death. The land Cansan, the good land flowing with milk and housy, is a symbol of the rest and victory of faith which it is the privilege of every believer to enjoy here in this present world. Jordan signifies the river of juagment, the twelve stones in the midst of Jordan with the waters of the river flowing over them by the seem to steak of the says of over them (v. 9) seem to speak of the sins of the nations as buried or washed away; the over them (v. b) used to washed away; the the nations as buried or washed away; the twelve stones from the milst of the river carried up to the place in the land where they first edged (v. S. seem to speak of indgment past and resurre tion accomplished; and the appleation to the believer is, if you would enjoy the rest and victory of faith, see yourself is dead with Christ, your judgment to the christ and chart and yourself is dead with Christ, your judgment for sin passed, and risen with Christ and seated with Han in the Heavenlies. (Eph. ii., 4-7.)
10. "The priests which bere the ark stool

in the midst of Jordan until a crything was trushed that the Lord commanded Joshua."

in the midst of Jordan until exerything was inished that the Lord commanded Joshus." Anything unfinished is impossible with God, and all that He has purposed shall in due time be fully accomplished. Jesus said before He was crucified: "I have finished the work which Thou givest Me to do," and one of His hast works on the cross was. "It is finished." John xvii., 4: xix., 20.) All that the Father has given him shall come to Hun; all bened that given him shall come to Hun; all bened shall be saved; all the earth shall be fided with His glory; the works of the devil shall all be destroyed, the Kingdom shall come and the will of God be done on earth as in heaven.

"The people hasted and passed over." The commands of God ought to be obeyed chearthly and very promptly; if is not for us to say to more, w, or time enough, but to day is the word both for sinner and saint.

It. "All the jea pile were clean passed over." What rest it should give our souls when we remember that though now so imperfect He will perfect that which concerneth all His people and present its faultiess before the presence of His glory with exceeding joy, and not one though shall to accomplished.

It. "Forty thousand prepared for war passed over before the lovid unto battle." These were of the two and a half tribes who received their inheritance in the days of Moses on the cast of Jordan, but they had agreef not be or now them the ritany fail they had agreef into the cast of Jordan, but they had agreef into the any of Jordan, but they had agreef into the any of Jordan but they had agreef in the or now them than that they had agreef into the any of Jordan, but they had agreef into the any of Jordan battle out became on the west side Num xxxx. "O.2.", and only when the land was possessed and the enemy subthed did they reture to only the never we are expected to be one with all our brethren in thirst, armed with the whole armor of tind, resisting and you mering our our brothron in Christ, armed with the whole armor of God, resisting and commercing our common adversaries, the world, the fle hand

ermor of tool, reashing and conquering our common adversaries, the world, the fie hand the devil.

14 "The Lord magnified Joshua in the sight of all Israel." He was the Lord's rap resentative, and as the people moved torward to the Lord through him, they had to contest that the God of Moses was with Joshua and set they feared or reverenced him as they did Moses, and the Lord magnified Joshua is working through him, tool has magnified His sen Jesus, and will magnified Joshua it working through him. Soll has magnified His sen Jesus, and will magnified Joshua it working through him. Soll has magnified in the and yield ourselves to Him." If we determine that Curist shall be magnified in the and yield ourselves to Him a coordingly. He will magnify us here by working in us His mighty works, and at His coming by making us just like Himself.

15, 16. "Command the presets that they come up out of Jordan, and this at the command of the Lord to Joshua. How strange it seems that they were not left to their own judgment as to when and how to do some things, but no, everything must be not the command of the Lord. One of the strangest things to me in all the Bible is that the Lord

things to me in all the Bible is that the Lord Jesus himself was commanded by the Pather wint to say, and the Father who dwelt in Him did His work. (John xii., 49, xiv., 19) 17-18. The waters of Jordan returned, unto their place and flowed over all his bands as before. Not until the feet of the priests were up on the dry land did the waters rewere up on the dry land did the waters return to their piece. Most theroughly and perfectly does God do all things, and at the right time and in the best way; it is just glorious to trust and obey Hun. How sad it would have been for any who had not hastened to pass over, but delaying to obey should have been cut off by the returning waters. How sad it will be for those who when the Bridegroom comes, shall be shut out from the marriage because not ready.

18. The people came up out of Jordan on

the front the marriage because not ready,

13. "The people came up out of Jordan on
the tenth day of the first month." This was
the day on which the passover Lamb was
chosen for xio. 5, and as they kept the passover on the fearteenth day (v. 10, they
must have selected the lambs on the very day
on which they came up out of Jordan, their
first day in the promised hand. This is the
third passover of which we have any account.

third passes or of which we have any account.

Note the truths for the believer. Redecaption from bondage by the Lamb Ex. xin; the only joy in the widerness is in the Lamb (Num. ix.), and the rest of the promise! land is in the Lamb; all things in Christ, nothing apart from H.m. Jesus, our wisdom, right-coursies, sanctification and redemption.

20. "These twelve stones," In addition to the lessons from the twelve stones, to which we have already referred, the faithful among them would often think of "the Shepherd, the stone of Israel" Gien. xlix, 25; and the twelve precious stones ever borne upon the shoulders and breast of the High Priest would constantly speak to them of their nearwould constantly speak to them of their near-ness to God, and His love for, and care of

them.

21-23, "Let your children know," If in Christian homes to-day the children never hear father or mother speak of the wondrous love and doings of Him who died on Calvary for us; if we have nothing to any about our joy because He has redeemed us, having forgiven us all our sins; nor of the many ways in which He has delivered us in answer to prayer, if we do not manifest that He is to us a living bright reality, our most intimate and confidential friend, how can we expect our children to enquire after Him or learn to know Him! If He is a stranger to us, how can He reasonably be anything but a

stranger to them:

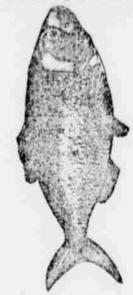
24. "That all the people of the earth might
know the hand of the Lord, that it is
mighty." First at home, and then to the ends
of the earth; among all nations, beginning at Jerusalem; in Jerusalem, in all duden, and in Samaria, and into the utiernost part of the earth (Luke xxiv., 47; Acts i., 8). Such is still the command, and He whose eyes are as a flame of fire is searching us in reference to these things. If we are referenced by the precious blood of Christ, we are here on the earth for two reasons, viz.: That we may become tried stones, fitted for our places in the building which is being builded upon Him who is the tried stone, the precious corner stons; and also that day by day, at home and abroad, we may be such witnesses unto Rim. His love, His salvation and His might works, that we may thus win other to flor and lasten the completion of the elect church, that so, the times of the Gent l-being fulfilled. He may restore to their ow. land His ancient people, and that Israel may blossen and but and fill the face of the earth

Of the seventeen patients admitted to Bellevue Hospital, New York, one day lately, nine were found suffering from alcoholism.

Menhaden Fishing. The Alosa menhaden, sometimes called

the mossbunker, is an unpalatable member of the herring family; but when in good condition he is rich in oil, and his body makes a first-rate fertilizer. The fish has an oblong, compressed body, about a foot long, greenish-brown in color, with a silvery abdomen, and black spots on the shoulders. Its gill-covers are large, and the upper jaw projects slightly beyond the lower. The habitat of the mechaden is along the New Eng-land coast, and as far south as New Jersey. In the summer they come into the bays to spawn, swimming in multitudinous shoals, quite near the surface of the water. Then the menhaden-boats, especially the steamers, gather in a harvest which is rich in proportion as the fish are fat and oily. In this respect there are great variations, according to the condition of the feeding-grounds, and sometimes the catch, though numerically great, is not worth taking ashore. Menhaden ought to yield at least three or four gallons of oil to the thousand fish. Those taken in the waters to the east of Long Island at the present moment are yielding from seven to eight gallons the thousand, and the boiling and grinding business is temporarily confined to the factories on the shores thereabouts-chiefly at Promised Land, at Orient and at Tiverton, on the Rhode Island side of the Sound.

Sunday is a day of pious observance and rest at Greenport. The boats, clean, dry and fishy, toos idly on the tide, and the nets lie in a heap, heavily salted to prevent their rotting in the sun. The



fishermen sleep at home, or lounge about in their store clothes. But at the stroke of midnight the long what becomes a scene of feverish activity. Long before daylight, from three to half a dozen menhaden-stramers are "reasting the waves oceanward from our the mouth of the Great Peconic Bay.

When the lookout on the top of the mast discovers a shoat of monlaiden chopping up the surface of the sea, the steamer turns for new thitherward, and the small boats are lowered with the 300-fathom nets. It takes two boats, with a crew of twelve men each, to spread and gather in the miglity "purse," which is sunk to a depth of sixty or seventy feet. This purse-net is circular in form, being constructed, to corrow the phrase of a reenport fisherman, "just like a woman's petticoat," only in an inverted form, the gathered end being downward. It takes in a big section of the shoal of fish, whereupon the bottom is pursed up, forming a bag, and the whole mass is towed alongside the steamer to be deftly scooped up and deposited in the hold by small scoop-nets. Sometimes there is a shark, or some other monster of the numerous predaceous species which attend the menhaden in their migrations. Usually there are enough bluetish in the eatch to keep the crew's table well sup-

The factories boil the oil out of the menhadens' careasses, and there is "an ancient and fishlike smell" for leagues along old Long Island's scagirt shore, The market price of this oil is at present about thirty cents a gailon. The flesh, skin and bones form the "scrap," that is dried in the sun whenever that luminary has a shiring fit, and then ground up with a body of Charleston rock to make that much-prized fertilizer which is continually moving westward down Long Island in such inexhaustible quantities, - Frank Leeli's,

The Latest Botanical Discovery,



THE BLOOMING IDIOT-Genus Cigar-

THE young women of a Connecticut town have formed a very laudable organization, known as the "Tongue Guard." Each member drops a penny in a box every time she says a word against anybody. The money is given to the poor, and poverty is rapidly decreasing in that town,