GET OF FUN.

OUS SKETCHES FROM ARIOUS SOURCES.

. It Was the Cat-The Only inte-Gibbon Explains-Difficult Literary Perormance, Etc., Etc.

is the matter with your face?' Merritt.

pesky old cat scratched me," obwigger. "But she'll never in. I chased her up to the garhen kicked her of the roof. ah!" laughed Merritt. "That you might cail toeing the

The Only Substitute.

er (from Dakota)-"I hear you ng mustard plasters by the yard, ady for use. gist-"Yes sir. Would you

y one? ow; but if you'll warrant 'em hot you can send me about rds by express to Blizzardville, Cold weather is coming on and too high for poor folks."phia hecord.

Giblion Explains.

Bigbee (ferociously)-"Hang it, i can't see why you have adopted otic way of carrying your um-Your're jabbing everybody,

tribbon-"You can't see, ch? I's absolutely necessawy. I get me thing tangled in the skirts of langish trousers if I didn't t in a horizontal position."

icult Literary Performance. g Author (to friend)—"I say, lid you read my last article in the er Meetaun

d (enthusiastically)-"Yes, inld boy : I read it through twice ." ig Anthor - "Oh, then you must and it very interesting?" d-"Well-er-no, not so much out Fred Smith bet me \$10 that I t read it through twice, and I bet

Resenting an Insult.

0 that I could. -Lire.

nson-"Jackson, I hear that called you a liar last night," on (bitter y)-"Yes, he called

I told him that was simply a matopinion and not of tact. If me a har and get away with it."

Regard for Appearance.

Bliffers-"An agent for a new alarm was here to-day and I told call again when you were at

Bliffers - "Huh! Burglar alarm! is nothing in this house to steal o, but when the neighbors hear we itted up our house with burglar they will think we have some-to steal, my dear."-Pailadelphia

The Haughty Housewife. you see how proudly that woman

lo. Is she a millionaire?" no. It would bother her husto raise \$500 in cash." it she can't be proud of her beauty.

hen what is it." e has made thirty tumblers of this fall, and none of her neighbors ade over fifteen. She has a right d up her nose,"-Boston Free Press.

Condoned His Fault.

Man from the head of the stairs - 'Hasn't that young feller gone

ara—"No, papa, he's in a serious dary. He forgot to deposit \$12,000 e bank this afternoon, and is nervous carrying it with him so late at

d Man (in a softer tone)-"Tel him mit a minute, and I'll be down. He put it in my safe until morning. And d better bring up half a dozen bot-of pop from the cellar."—Epoch.

A Faithful Retainer. rs. St. Jones-"What is it this time,

vards!" dwards-"Mrs. Kerr-Bristow's card. rs. St. Jones-"Did she leave any

dwards-"Yes, ma'am; she said as she was always finding you out." rs, St. Jones-"I hope you replied

cefully, Edwards!" dwards - "Yes, ma'am; I said as how asn't aware that you'd done anything be ashamed of, ma'am."-Timz.

Peace Must Prevail.

Iusband (impatiently)-"Is it possimy dear, that you cannot keep those ldren quiet for a moment?"

Wife soothingly)-"Now, John, don't harsh with the poor little innocent nas; it is natural for them to be full spirit, and they're doing the best they

Husband - "Well, if I could have ment's peace I would sit down and ite that check for fifty dollars that u've been bothering me for." Wife (sternly)— Children, go up-irs at once! and if I hear another

ord from you to-night I'll punish you rerely."-Life.

ore His Weight of Years Lightly. The stern countenance of the Old Man the Mountain, the great attraction of Franconia Notch, in the White ountains, is productive of much merrient. The Drawer hears of several cases point which go to show that if the d Man of the Mountain were possessed any humor at all, instead of gazing rnly toward the south with an exsion more indicative of wrath than the sorrow attributed to him by the nd, we should expect to see him pernally on the broad grin.

was in August of the season gone that an aged spinster sat with a inger friend gazing steadfastly at the Man's face, studying deeply the antic rocks which form the mouth, and forehead.

'Mary," she said suddenly, grasping other by the hand-"It's twenty-five middle name.

years sence I was here last, and he don't look a day older than he did then! Ain't it wonderfui?"—Harper's"Drawer."

Paid For His Cake. said after a long pause: "I was travel-ing in Missouri once in my buggy when I met a tall, slabsided girl of twenty in the road. I had taken a drink or two and felt jolly, and so I hailed her with -

"Howdy, Sal? Fine day?"
"Howdy, stranger," she promptly re-"Say," I went on, "I'm looking for a

"What sort?"

"About your kind." "Want me!"

"If yon'll have me." "Reckon I will. Let's drive back and see dad and mam"

"I was oking, you know, and so I told her that I was in a great hurry and would return. Three natives who came along just then stopped to find out what was the matter, and they set in with the girl to take me back. The only way I could get out of it was to bolt for the woods, leaving the horse and buggy behind, and five years later the girl was still driving them. That little joke of mine cost me just \$350, to say nothing of being run through a patch of woods five miles wide."—Debroit Free Press.

The Richness of the Soil.

"Twor in seventy-nine when I left ole Knintuck an' squat on a good lay o' lan' up on l'ine Crik, a lectle ther most han'som'st valley in this yar county. sot ther house purty near ther crik, an' a thinkin' ther crik might git on a rampage in thaw-time, I sot ther house on tree-posts, cut erlong ther crik, 'beout two foot up. "Wal, then I went ter plantin', an'

in June, fer a fac', pertaters 'ud begin ter hustle afore we got 'em kivered in an' ther corn, why, ye never heered sech a racket! We cudn't sleep o' nights, ther corn made sech a noise a gittin' up Sech a crackin', bustin' noise! Ev'ry thin' a-shootin' an' a-wrastlin' ter grow

'Howsomever, that's nothin' ter what I'm going ter tell ye. One day, ter din-ner, I says to my wife, 'Maria, why can't ye hev ther table sot even! Are ye tryin' fer ter spill ev'rythin'! and she says. 'I ain't done nothin' ter ther table. It's settin' squar' on ther floor.' "Wal, fer weeks thet yar house kep'

a gittin' more onev'ner, an' last I says, 'Maria, thet yar north post is a-sinkin' deown!' he went an' looked. 'Tain't no sech thin', Ben, ther other post is arisin' up.' Fer a fac', them posts was a-son (warmly)— Resent it, you bet I told him that was simply a mat 'twas shady. We cud see ther sprouts a-shootin' out! An' neow ther house began ter snap an' crack, an' 'twor a gittin' dang'rous, 'cos', yer see, 'twa'n't goin' even. Ther three posts was akeepin' tergither, but ther other, bein' shady, wor a-hangin' back.

"Somethin' hed ter be did, un' Maria, she's 'beout as cute as ye'll find 'em, says: 'Ben, we'll hev ter water thet north post. Per'aps it'll ketch up.'
Wa'n't thet an idea: Wal, we done it, an' ye never see sech a racin' o' posts. Enside o' a month that north post war up with ther others, and then ther house went up plumb.

"I tell ye, 'twor a sight, an' afore winter ther house wor up 'beout four foot, an' ther posts a puttin' cout branches an' a throwin' o' them reound ther house, kinder embracin' like Thet's a-goin' on five year ago, an' them posts-trees they be neow-hev ben agrowin' ever sence; an' ye'll hev ter cuse me, gentlemen, fer I hev ter start early, fer when I git hum, it takes beout het 'n 'our ter climb up ter ther house. I tell ye, thar's sile up thar wuth ownin'."

Bismarck in the Field,

The following extract is from General P. H. Sheridan's article, "Gravelotte to Sedan," in Scribner's Magazine:

"I found him wrapped in a shabby old dressing gown, hard at work. He was established in a very small room, whose only furnishings consisted of a table-at which he was writing a couple of rough chairs, and the universal feather-bed. this time made on the floor in one corner of the room. On my remarking upon the limited character of his quarters, the Count replied, with great good humor, that they were all right and that he should get along well enough. Even the tramp of his clerks in the attic and the clanking of his orderlies' sabres below did not disturb him much; he said, in fact, that he would nave no grievance at all, were it not for a guard of Bavarian soldiers stationed about the house, for his safety, he presumed, the sentinels from which insisted on protecting and saluting the Chancellor of the North German Confederation in and out of season, a preceding that led to embarrassment sometimes, as he was much troubled with a severe dysentery. Notwithstanding his trials, however, and in the midst of the correspondence on which he was so intently engaged, he graciously took time to explain that the sudden movement northward from Baric-Duc was the result of information that Marshal MacMahon was endeavoring to relieve Meta by marching along the Belgian frontier; 'a blundering, ma-nœuvre,' remarked the Chancelor, 'which cannot be accounted for unless it has been brought about by the political situation of the French."

Greenland Glaciers.

Fields of ice, sometimes haves an area of one hundred square miles, are detached, and a free exit afforded for the impresoned icebergs. Icebergs and field ice are borne to the southward by the cold current that follows the bend of the land from Labrador to Florida, Field ice is formed on the sea surface during the Arctic winter, but bergs have their origin far inland, and are the growth of years. Greenland glaciers glide gradually down their gentle slopes into the sea and the upward pressure of the water breaks off their snouts to form the icebergs of the North Atlantic. Some hardy Norwegians are about to cross Greenland, and intend to make a special study of the movement of the coast glaciers and this setting affort of bergs. Ancient glaciers have written their story on the mountains of Great Britain, and bergs were formed a little way off the west coast of Ireland during the glacial epoch. - Scientific American.

Of the twenty-two Presidents of the United States fourteen have had no

RELIGIOUS READING.

Let Her Do What She Can.

Let her do what she can for humanity's wake, Whatever the form that her service may Whether high in the councils of Church or of State, Or down where the outcast and suffering In the love-circled home, be it cottage or hail, In the school, where the seed in the soft ground may fall; In the Afr.can jungle, far over the sca, Or here in the land that the Lord has made

Let her do what she can, for the world's pleading wail Rises up on the breezs, is abroad on the gale; If her heart for the good of her fellows be stirred, Restrain not her efforts, in deed or in word. Let her walk in your fellowship, brother and

friend,
Wherever your steps for humanity trend;
Turn not from the proffer of service aside,
Let your strength to her wisdom and love be
nilied. Let her girdle the world with her ribbons of

And lift the White Cross all its plague-spots above; Let her scatter Christ's leaven from shore unto shore, Till wrong and oppression shall vex us no "She hath done what she could," said the

Saviour to men Who see ned at the service she rendered him "She bath done what she could," be it said of us all When the curtain of silence shall over us

-[Union Signal.

What a Smile Did.

A lady of position and property, anxieta about her neighbors, provided religious ser-vices for them. She was very deat—could scarcely bear at all. On one occasion one of her preachers managed to make her under stand him; and at the close of their conver stand him; and at the close of their conver-sation, asked, "But what part do you take in the work?" 'Oh," she replied, "I smile them in, and smile them cut?" Very soon the prescher saw the result of her generous, loving sympathy in a multitude of broad-shouldered, hard fisted men, who entered the place of worship, delighted to get a smile from her as she used to stand in the doorway to receive them. Why did not the working classes attend the house of Godi They would, in greater numbers, if self-denying, Christ-loving Christians would smile them in, and smile them out,—(The Christian, London.

The Lord's Prayer as a Model.

All the prayers recorded in the Bible are short. Should they not be so in the prayer meeting? Would it not be well for Christians to take the Lord's prayer as a model!
The conference room is no place for long prayers. They should be confined to the closet. Some ministers never pray over six or eight minutes during their. Sabbath service, whilst others extend their prayers to twenty minutes, and we have sometimes heard a prayer that was half an lour long. Some men are not aware how much time they consume in their public de-yeti na. But this is no excuser for them. Three minutes are long enough perimps for a conference proyer. Two minutes would be better than ten and give better satisfaction to the hearers. No one is pleased to listen to one who extends his devotions. Long prayers seldon 'go in a right line to God,' whilst a few sincere and right line to God, whilst a few sincere and carnest words reach his ear and secure a blessing. Reader, when you next pray in public be sure and know that you do not consume over five minutes-(Religious

Backbone.

One thing which Christians, as well as others, need at the present day is backbone. Not a backbone like a ranged, that cannot yield or bend, but a well-articulated spinal column, which is strong enough to hold a man upright- and keep him from being crushed beneath the burdens that press upon him. These are days of easy-going piety; and men are too often ruled by compromise

rather than by conscience.

Says Mr. Spurgeon: "Oak has given place to willow. Everybody has grown limp. Out of the generality of limpuess has come an plain word without being accused of bitterness and if he denounces error, he is narrow-minded; for all must join the universal ad-miration society or be placed under ban and be howled down."

Now, in such a condition of things as this,

there is special call, not for stubbornness and crustiness, but for a gentle, patient, unyielding consciousness and firmness, which specially consciousness and firmless, which are the soul to the everlasting rock, and causes the heart to rest on Him who is the way, the truth and the life, and who will never leave nor forsake us —[Christian.

What Sin Will Do.

There was but one crack in the lantern, and the wind has found it out and blown out the candle. How great a mischief one un-guarded roint of character may cause us! One spark blew up the magazine and shook the whole country for miles around. One leak sank the vessel and drowned all on board. One wound may kill the body. One sin destroys the soul.

It little matters how carefully the rest of the lantern is protected, the one point which is damaged is quite sufficient to admit the wind, and so it little matters how zealous a man may be in a thousand things, if he tola man may be in a thousand things, if he tol-erates one darling sin. Satan will find out the flaw and destroy all of his hopes. The strength of a chain is measured, not by the strengest, but by its weakest links, for if the weakest snaps what is the use of the rest! Satan is a close observer, and knows exactly where our weak points are; we have need of very much watchfulness, and we have great cause to bless our merciful Lord who prayed for us that our faith fail not. Either our pride or our sloth, our ignorance, our anger, pride or our sloth, our ignorance, our anger, or our lust would prove our ruin, unless grace interposed; any one of our senses or faculties might admit the foe, yea, our virtues and graces might be the gate of entrance to our eneroies. O Jesus, if thou hast indeed bought me with thy blood, be pleased to keep me by thy rower even unto the end. to keep me by thy power even unto the end.

The London "Times" records the death of Mr. Paul Isaac Hershon, at the age of 71 years. He was a native of Galicia, of Hebrew origin, and became at an early period of his life a convert to the Christian faith. As a missionary he was an active promoter of the objects of the London Society for promoting Chrisianity among the Jews in England and the East. He became in succession Director of the House of Industry for Jews, at Jerusalem, and of the modern farm at Jaffa, which institutions were established with a view to encourage useful industries among the Jews and native Syrians. In the year 1859 he retired from work in the mission field in order to devote himself to literary efforts. For nearly fifteen years he pursued his researches in the Talmud and Midrashim with great perseverance.

It is estimated that there are 3,000,000 men in America who get shaved three times a week. That means an expenditure of 30 cents a week, or \$15 60 a year for each man, or for the 3,000,900, \$15,-600,000 annually.

A Temperance Temple Projected by the W. C. T. U.

One of the many plans of work elaborated by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union in its recent Convention in the Metropolitan Opera House has to do with the building of a temple to temperance. The remarkable women of this remarkable organization are not one wit more ideal in their character than they are practical, and though they have been a thousand times over accused of trying to force an ideal life upon mankind, it must be admitted that they are practical in their means and methods.

It is so is the matter of this temple. Some of the women have for many years longed that there might be some material monument to commemorate the society's work. But they did not see the way clear to pay for a monument, and so the desire remained a dream. Then some of the practical women took up the dream and began to make it a reality. They have not got the temple built yet, but they have the ground, and they are getting the money to pay for the stone and mortar. The structure will stand on Dearborn street, Chicago, fronting the Post Office and the Custom House, and it's going to be handsome even among Chicago's handsome buildings.

The scheme, was first thought of in a practical way by Matilda B. Carse, one of the foremost W. C. T. U. workers in Illinois, She has been busy for five years thinking over the problem of getting the money. The Central Union of Chicago took hold of the pian, and was incorporated, so that it might not property. Then the National Union took it up, and now the building of the Temperance Temple is under their direction, and the national body will be the owner. There was difficulty about getting a sight which would be central and yet within the society could get centrol of the land was on a perpetual lease without revaluation. This was fortunate, for it was much better for their purpose than to own it in fee simple. The rental is \$65,000 a year. The plot is considered one of the most valuable in Chicago. Its tearness

ate, for it was much better for their purpose than to own it in fee simple. The rental is \$35,000 a year. The plot is considered one of the most valuable in Chicago. Its nearness to the Fost Office and Custom House assures it the advantage of being in a central location for many years. Besides, the lot fronts on three streets.

All these facts and a great many more were related at one of the business sessions of the Metropolitan Opera House. The telling of them awoke tremendous interest, and a little while after Sister Carse had told how the dream was now evolving into a real thing there were seen in different parts of the big opera house audience small boxes, so covered there were seen in different parts of the big opera house audience small boxes, so covered with paper and so shaped that they presented both a picture and a model of the new tem-ple. These were mite boxes, and in the top of each was a slit through which coin could be dropped. Twenty-five thousand of these little mite boxes have been made, and they are to be sent to the 10 000 local unions of the W. C. T. U. all over the land, so that stray rennies may be gathered for the temple stray pennies may be gathered for the temple

Some of the boxes were filled during the Convention. One came from one of the tables where some of the newspaper people were sitting. An impulsive newspaper woman with a laughing face and a big heart, made her commade—both men and women—chip in. She had been eating candy during the session, and she got up this contribution for the temple as a penance for her sweet tooth frivoilty. The tox had \$11.72 in it in a juffy from the newspater group, and was the first one sent to the platform. President Willard put it on the Crusade Rible on her dark in full view of the Con-Bible on her desk in full view of the Con-vention, and then smiled down on the news-paper people with a wish that they would be well blessed with quiet as they were with good intentions.

Besides the money that will come from

these boxes, it is estimated that each union in the various towns and villages will contribute as a body. Then gifts from individuals are being made, and there are more

The temple will cost \$800,000 to build. The style of architecture chosen is the late gothic of France, at a point just before it began to take on the monern features of the remaissance. The architect who designed the building thinks that the style of the temple is perculiarly adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. This style culminated in history at a point when feudal Europe was taking on forms more essentially modern; when the long and turbulent mediaval period was crystallizing into well-understood and stable forms. "Any one," he says, "who is familiar with the style in France will recall many charming examples, as in the Palace of Justice at Rouen; the house at Jacques Cour, at Bourges, and many other examples will at once occur to the art student. The peculiar charge of the style liar charm of this style, in its lest examples is that it is typical of the life which first be gan to manifest itself in the exterior of the houses and in decorative charms which indi-cated that its occupant was not afraid to let words, which previously confined its decora-tion mainly to the inside, now Legan to bloom outward like a flower."

As designed, the building is intended to be of such color as will carry out in tone the dignity which so large a building should possess. The curichment of the front is very argely concentrated about the main entrance, where it is intended to carve the coats of arms of all the various State orgamzations belonging to the National Union, and the haraldic devices relating thereto. In the large tympana above the outer and inner

the large tympana above the outer and inner entrance through the main downway the general coats of arms of the National Union, and the main of the building, are to be wrought in glass mesales, which will be equally brilliant by night or day.

Passing through this general hallway there is a large rotunds at the end, which opens into the Memorial Hall proper, to be known as Willard Hall. This rotunds is to be decorated by a large fountain in the middle in ated by a large fountain in the middle in the design of which the gush of water is to be the chief element, as in the case of the ountains at Versadles. This central eature is intended to be typical of the pur-

ose of the entire building.
Williard Hall, which is entered from this entral room, is intended to be so arranged. that memorial tablets and scriptural inscriptions, bronzes, and glass can be freely used; also statuary, so that in time the hall may become in every sense significant of the pur-poses of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of the triumphs of its heroes and the death of its martyrs. Outside of the building two large fountains adorn the two corners on the main front. Whatever enrichment there is upon the front is intended to be wrought by hand, and various kinds of flowers are employed, which are to be emblematic of the flowers adopted by the different State organ-

izations.

The tower itself is so large and important building, and also as to dominate the entire building, and also the entire city, and the temperance wemen hope that the Madonna and Child, which forms the final, will indicate to all abservers

forms the final, will indicate to all observers that the temple is not merely a commercial structure, but has for its object something higher; the protection of the home.

In this unique decoration of the finish of the top of the building, across the front, there are niches for eight colossal busts in stone. These need not necessarily be chiselled out at present, for the women say they can wait for a while in the temperature they can wait for a while in the temperance reform to decide who are the eight greatest celebrities worthy to stand guardian over

their cause building is to be entirely fire proof. The building is to be entirely fire proof. Its halls, staircases and wainsecting are to be of white marble. It will, when entirely occupied, counting the rental at a very low figure, bring in a revenue of \$191,500 a year, and in ten years, it is anticipated, it will bring in a rental of \$250,000 at least. A strong effort is being made to have the corner stone laid on May I next. Frances Elizabeth Willard, Matilda B. Carse, Helen L. Hood and Esther Pugh are the principal women directing the scheme. Among the tranwomen directing the scheme. Among the trus-tees are Senator Colquitt, Senator Blair, Melville C. Stone, editor of the Chicaga News; Frederick Schumacher, of Akron, Ohio, and Norman B. Ream, of Chicago.— New York Sun.

The chief of an Australian tribe delivered the following temperance lecture in one line: "One drink is too much; two are not half

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 23.

Lesson Test: "The Covenant Re newed," Josh. xxiv. 19-28-Golden Text: Josh xixv. 23-Commentary.

At the time of our lesson to-day Israel had long enjoyed rest from all her enemies, round about; Joshua was over an hundred year old and knew that he was soon to go the way of all the earth; so he calls all Israe way of all the earth; so he calls all Israe together at Shechem, rehearses to them the Lord's dealings, and urges them to fear ant serve him in sincerity and truth, saying unto them: 'If it seem evil unto you to serve the Lord, choose you this day whom ye will serve; but as for me and my house, we will serve the Lord.' The people answered in the words immediately precesting our lesson, saying: 'We will serve the Lord, for He is our God.'

19 "Ve cannot serve the Lord.' Lorium

"Ye cannot serve the Lord." Joshua would have them remember that it is no light matter to serve the Lord, he had known them ever since they left Egypt, he knew how often they find made promises and troken them, and he doubtless remembered the time when they said "all that the Lord hath said will we do and be obedient." then he and Moses ascended the mount and at the end of forty days returned to find them dancing and singing around a golden calf, deitherately breaking the commands they had so soleanly promised to keep. (Ex. xxiv, xxxii). He knew them and their sins all the forty years that Moses was leader and he Moses minister, and he had now known them many years under his own leadership, and he knew well just how much their word was worth. "He is an holy Ged! He is a jealous Ged." Not only was Joshua well nequainted with the weakness and sonfulness of Israei, but

he was also acquainted with the holiness and jealousy of God, and he feared for the consequences if Israel should again transgress. They were chosen that they might be an holy nation, a peculiar treasure into Him above all people (Ex. xix., 5, 6), and many times were they exhorted in these words: "Ye shall be holy, for 1 the Lord your God am holy" (Lev. xix., 2, xx., 5); xxi., 8, etc.) He would also have them to love Him with all the heart and soul because of great love to them, and in order that Ho might show through them the wealth of His love and power, thus winning other nations (Deut. vi., 5; vii., 6-8). Surely it was resson able that in return for such love as richard shown to them, they should give Ilim the

shown to them, they should give 11im the whole heart, and there is nothing strange in the fact that He expected it.

20. "If ye for-ake the Lord." Often had they done it and had been spared only by the intercession of Moses type of Christ; and Joshua tremiles for them, knowing that "The Lord their God is a consuming fre, even a jealous God" Duct. iv., 24. Sm most be consumed, and if the sinner clings to his sins he will be consumed also, but if willing sins he will be consumed also, but if willing to be cleaned from sin and be hely unto the Lord, then God will consume the sin and save the sinner, 21, "Nay, but we will serve the Lord."

21. "Nay, but we will serve the Lord."
This is their charce, Joshua had most decidedly taken by stand v. 15, and but made
it plain to them that their would have no half work, and that they could not serve Gol and worship idels, nor could they serve Gol in their own strength, and now they have vointarily taken their stand with him toserve the Lord, and their conduct proves them to have been shore, for "brack served the Lord all the days of Joshua, and all the days of the elders that outlivest Joshua" v. 51; Judges ii, ii. The words of Joshua and the words of the prople in this their decision are noble words, and while it is a solemn step to holds words, and while it is a solemn step to take it is far more solemn not to take it. Let all who have not yet said in their hearts: "I will serve the Lord," remember that they are vertially saying. "I will not serve the Lord, or, in other words, they are chossing Satan rather than 1 heist, this world rather than the world to come, Hell rather than theorem.

Heaven.

24 "Witnesses against yourselves." We cannot serve the Lord without taking a stand against self. The world, the flesh and the devil are the enemies of God and His people, and this trinity of evil is ever seeking to ensuare the child of God.

2). "Put away the strange gods, and in-cline your hearts unto the Lord God of Is-rael." It is heart work that the Lord re-quires, and we need to be constantly re-minded that while men look on the outward appearance and judge by what they see the Lord looketh on the heart: He searcheth all hearts, and understandeth all the imaginations of the thoughts. He is a God of knowledge, and by Hon actions are weighed.
24. "The Lord our God will we serve, and His voice will we cley." If the nation had

wealth and condition. The house, in other | talked this way and meant it when the spies returned from their forty days' visit through the land they would have saved themselves thirty eight years' wandering in the wilder-ness, and the hundress of their ands who fell two stories of dark stone, probably of red | there might have entered the good land. Let granite. The other ten stories are to be con- | Christians to-day make the language of this structed of dark gray brick and terra cotta. | verse heartily their own, and they will find

verse heartily their own, and they will find days of heaven here on earth. Thent xi., 21), and be such witnesses into the Lord that many shall through them be won to Him. 25, "So Johna made a revenant." Literally "cut a covenant"—for the verb here translated "made," when not used in connection with a covenant, is translated "out" or "cut off," both uses of the word are found in Jer. xxiv, 18, "the wards of the covenant which they had made before me when they cut the out in twam and presed between nant which they had made before he when they cut the cair in twa n and presed between the parts thereof, and this arries us lack to the first use of the expression in the Rible, in Gen xv. 18: When Alexaham divided the animals in the midst and watched by the carcasses till the sun went down, keeping the birds away, and then saw a smoking furnace and a burning lamp pass between the pieces. If we have made a rove-nant with God by sacrifice (Ps. 1, 5) let us be careful to keep diligently His statutes and and ordinances, so that cre'He come in de-vouring fire we may be safely gathered unto Him; let no furnace trial dismey us, nor bird of prey light upon our accrifices, but, with our hearts fixed uson Jesus, let us walk in the our hearts fixed upon Jesus, let us walk in the light, faithful unto Him. 26-28, "This stone shall be a witness."

26-28. "This stone shall be a witness."
The stone reminds us of Jacob's pillars at Bethel and Mizpah (Gen. xxviii., 18, xxxv., 14; xxxi., 45, and also the twelve stones of Moses (Ex. xxiv., 4 and of Joshua (Jesh. iv., 8, 9); but whenever we read of a stone of witness or memorial we must surely think of Him who is often called a stone. Shechem tells us of Abram's first resting place and altar in the land of Canaan (Gen. xii., 6, 7) after in the land of Canain (Gen. xii., 6, 1) and the oak in Sheehem reminds us that here Jacob buried the strange gods of his household (Gen. xxxv., 4); what an appropriate place to put away their strange gods and renew their covenant, a place made sacred by such memories of Abram and Jacob. That God recognizes inanimate nature as a witness to our actions and words seems evident from such words as these: "Hear O heavens and give ear O carth." "Hear, O heavens, and give ear, O earth;"
"The stone shall cry out of the wall, and the beam out of the timber shall answer it. The Saviour's own testimony is: 'By thy words thou shalt be justified, and by thy words thou shalt be condemned" (Matt. xii., 35). Our only safety is a constant looking unto Jesus and an implicit reliance on Him.— Les on Helper.

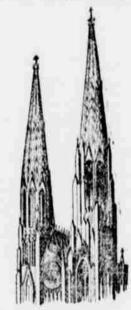
The wife of Colonel G. W. Alexander. of Tyrone, Pa., purchased some links of sausage a few days ago and placed them on a plate that covered a crock of pickles in the cel ar. She went down in the cellar to get the sausage to fry for supper. She bad no light, but could see the plate and the coil of sausage, as she supposed, by the dim light that the cellar window gave. She reached downto pick up the sausages when she was startled to see them uncoil and disappear. She called for her servant to come down with a light. When the light arrived Mrs. Alexander discovered a snake about three feet long and very "chunky" crawla ing on the cellar floor. S: e killed it. It was only a common garter snake, but it had the links of sausage inside of it.

Tallest Church Spires in America. The twin spires of St. Patrick's Cathedral are the tallest in America and rank among the taile-t in the world. They measured in the architect's plan 328 feet, but there has been a certain amount of gain over this in construction which makes them about 350 feet from the curb. The only tower over a building in this country higher than this is, it is believed, the uncompleted one on the public buildings in Philadelphia, which will be 550 feet high when it is done. There are a number of higher spires over European cathedrals, among them those at Vienna, Cologue, Chartiers, Antwerp and Salisbury. Tranity spire in this city is 284 feet high.

St. Patrick's spires, with the whole cathedral, were planned by and built under the supervision of James Kenwick of this city. The cathedral was first projected by Archbishop Hughes about 1850. In 1853 Mr. Renwick drew the first plans. These were reduced in size and otherwise changed by Archbishop Hughes, and in 1858 Mr. Renwick drew the final plans. The corner stone was laid on August 15th, 1858-thirty years, one month and nineteen days before the topmost stone was set in the last of the steeples. The cathedral was dedicated nearly ten years ago, but the spires were then only to a level with the roof of the building. They were left in that condition until the fall of 1885, when the work was resumed. It has been continued ever since, except when the weather prevented.

The spires are of white marble throughout, except that a copper rod through the centre holds the extreme upper pieces composing the finial in place. The spires are octagonal in form, mounted on octagonal lantern towers that rise from the level of the roof. Their design is very elaborate, and it has been carried out with exquisite workmanship that is almost wasted at the great heights at which it is pin ed.

The accompanying picture gives their



general appearance, but the finer portion of the work cannot be reproduced on such a small scale. There is but one accurate picture of the spires as they will appear when completed. The Sun's picture is as good a reproduction of that is can be made upon so small a scale by photography.

Exact figures as to the actual cost of the cathedral up to this time are hard to obtain, on account of the manner in which the work has been done and the long time over which it has extended, It was begun under a contract, but the war interrupted the work and it was resumed by days' work, and that system continued until its dedication. Then the work of completing the spires was again given out on a contract. Three years ago, before the spires were begun, was said that \$1,900 nended, and it was estimated that \$600 .. 000 more would be required. Mr. Renwick said that he believes that the total cost has been between #2,000,000 and \$2,500,000, and he thinks the higher figure would not be an exaggerated one for such a work .- New York Sun.

The Decline of the Nose,

Among the many startling disclosures with which scientific investigation has made us familiar, one of the most extravagant is the discovery according to which the nose is said to be gradually losing its power to discharge its traditional function in the case of the civilized peoples. When the sense of smell vanishes altogether - as, it is affirmed, will infallibly be the case one day-the organ itself is bound to follow its example sconer or later. It is, no doubt, a fact that the olfactory sense is much keener in the savage than in the civilized man, and it is reasonable to conclude that the more we progress in civilization the duller the sense will grow, and as nature never preserves useless organs, when the nose loses its power of smelling the nose "must go," - London Iron.

Strength in an Infirmity.

Edith (at her writing desk) -"Dear, dear me! where is the dictionary? seems as if I would never learn to spell !" Mabel-"I should think you would be glad of that. Just think how splendidly you're titted to write dialect stories?" -Judge.

Is Marriage a Failures



Portrait of a lady who thinks it is .--Chicago News.