# BANGE SHOWERS.

FROCCURRENCES THAT ARE NOT FAIRY TALES.

ing Frogs Until Four Feet Deep showers of Fish and Pieces of Flesh That Have Also Fallen to the Earth.

very singular phenomenon familnown as the "rain of frogs," has uled and contradicted by some but there is abundant proof sels occurrences are by no means One of the earliest narratives of and is that communicated to the Academy by Professor Pontus in a which he gives an account of er of frogs near Toulouse, and that he himself saw numerous rogs on the cloaks of two gentlewere caught in the shower on d. When the diligence in which traveling arrived at the place the storm burst, the roads and are observed to be absolutely full In some places they appeared to four feet deep, and the horses' ed thousands during the pasthe vehicle through the spot.

stance of a no less curious frog our own country is related by in the Overland Monthly, who in the year 1864 he was with a other tourists traveling in least twenty miles from any pond. The day being exceeda halt was made for a rest of two, when suddenly a dense d made its appearance, which in to discharge a copious rain. very person in the party wore a i felt hat, which proved a ection against the rain, as they iy been against the sun. 'The of the travelers was soon ara vigorous pelting of something med like hailstones upon their but which, greatly to their roved to be a species of di-

han two minutes the grass was with these little creatures. il of one size, about a quarinch long, very lively and apin the best condition. Their evidently been broken by the ingy nature of the grass. Al-

the theory advanced by some that in such cases the frogs cessity have arisen from the writer says: "It is not probeveral hundred thousand, peras, of frogs had suddenly been ato life by the rain, or, if they at, in their infantile glee, they ive feet eleven inches from the the top of our heads merely to w the game of lenp-frog should d. They came from above, in with the rain, and this fact was

ar by holding out the hand and em fall upon it, as well as findupon our hat rims."

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from a number of instances Chambers's "Book of Days," it m that the cases of tish falls, in ry, at least, outnumber those of siderable degree. On the p.il, 1828, Major McKenzie, of otland, while walking in a is farm, saw a great portion of

### sor J. L. Smith was at first inclined to propounce it the dried spawn of frogs, but as it was found under the microscope undoubted characteristics peculiar to the flesh of animals this theory was abandoned. Perhaps the most reasonable explanation is that of Professor Peter, of Lexington, Ky., who believed the fall of

firsh to be simply the result of a kind of post prandial disgorging by a flock of buzzards who had been feasting themselves more abundantly than wisely on the carcass of a sheep .- Globe-Democrat.

### Points for Husbands.

Do not jest with your wife upon a subject in which there is danger of wounding her feelings. Remember that she treasures every word you utter, though you never think of it again, says the Domestic Monthly. Do not speak of some virtue in another man's wife to re-mind your own of a fault. Do not re-proach your wife with personal defects, for, if she has sensibility, you inflict a wound difficult to heal. Do not treat your wife with inattention in company. Do not upbraid her in the presence of a third person, nor entertain her with praising the beauty and accomplishments of other women. Do not be stern and silent in your house, and remarkable for sociability elsewhere. Remember that

your wife has as much need of recreation as yourself, and devote a portion, at least, of your leisure hours to such society and amusements as she may join. By so doing you will secure her smiles and increase her affection. Do not, being too exact in pecuniary matters, make your wife feel her dependence upon bounty. It tends to lessen her dignity of character and does not increase her esteem for you. If she is a sensible woman she should be acquainted with your business and know your income, that she may regulate her household expenses accordingly. Do not withhold this knowledge in order to cover your own extravagance. Women have a keen your selfishness, and, though no word is spoken, from that moment her respect is

lessened and her confidence diminished, pride wounded, and a thousand, perhaps unjust, suspicions created. From that moment is your domestic comfort on the wane.

### Spirits for a Watch.

"This watch of mine won't go. want you to have it fixed up for me,' said a gentleman recently to a jewcler, at the same time handing to him a handsome gold watch.

"What have you been doing to this watch?" a reporter for the New York Mail and Express heard the jeweler ask. "Well, I was out rowing, and somehow or other I managed to drop the watch overboard. I've tried every way to make it go myself but have not suc-

cceded." "If ever you drop your watch into the water again," said the jeweler, "open the cases and drop it into a cup of alcohol

or whiskey or brandy as quickly as you can. This will prevent the watch from rusting and the watch can afterward be easily repaired. Sometimes watches are ruined forever simply because after they have been dropped into the water precaution has not been taken to prevent them from rusting. Your watch has d covered with herring fry, ar inches in length, fresh and will be able to fix it up."

## Money of the Mormons.

If you go into the principal office of the Tithing House, says a Salt Lake City letter to the Globe Democrot, you will see a tall young man handling what looks like money. He is behind a counter, and the counter is protected by a high railing. The man glances through the window, then looks down at the bills, and goes on thumbing them like a bank teller. He goes to and from a big safe carrying bundles done up just as bills are, with little bands of brown paper pinned about them. Sometimes the young man

doesn't stop to count, but takes the amount on the brown slip as correct and passes out the bundle. This is Mormon money. It is a tithing script. It is used to facilitate the handling of the grain and hay and live stock and produce which come in. If you pick up one of these bills you will find it very much like a bank note in its appearance. In one upper corner is the number of the bill. In the lower left-hand corner is the in hoc signo of Mormonism, a bee hive.

The face of the bill reads: "General Tithing Storehouse. Good only for Merchandise and Produce at the General Tithing Storehouse, Salt Lake City, Utah." Each note bears the signature of the Presiding Bishop. On the back is denomination again and a vignette of the new temple at Salt Lake City. The back also bears the wording: "This note is not current except in the merchandise and produce departments of the General Tithing Storehouse." The engraving is well executed and the printing is well done. The bills vary in color. There are greenbacks for one department of the Tithing House, brownbacks for another, and so on. By using this scrip the Church is able to create a market for considerable quantities of the tithing. This scrip is given out in dispensing charity. It is used in paying for work on the temple so far as the workmen can make use of it. Employees of the Tithing House receive their salaries or allowperception. Be sure she will discover ances partly in scrip. In numerous ways the Mormon money gets into circulation.

### Not "Stuck Up."

Among the officers in the Northern army of the Civil War no one was gruffer, braver or more beloved by his men than General Stannard, who commanded a Vermont Brigade. He was always enraged by any attempt of the men whom he commanded to steal, or "forage," as

as they called it, on private property. A private named Hicks, on the march to Gettysburg, remarked, chuckling, to a companion, that there was "nothing stuck up' about old Stannard. He was not ashamed to converse sociably with a private !"

"Has he been talking to you? What did he say?" "Told me if I didn't get out of them

cherry trees, he'd kill me !"

Another instance of Stannard's keen watchfulness is given by one of his soidiers. On the march to Frederick, the General knew that an attack was to be made on the regiment in a few minutes. The men were famishing with thirst, and coming to a well wished to stop and fill their canteeus. Stànnar 's set, a guad over it and forbade them to break ranks. A certain Lieutenant Brown, who had a wounded comrade, disobeyed the order. and going to the well, at the risk of his life, brought his friend some water.

General Stanuard put him under arrest ad took his sword from him

## SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE LESSON FOR DECEMBER 1.

### 'Dedication of the Comple," L Kings vill., 54-63-Golden Text: Heb. 11., 20.

34. "And it was so, that when Solomon had made an end of praying all this prayer and supplication unto the Lord." Between the last lesson and this one we have passed over all the most interesting and instructive account of the building of the most wonder-ful edifice that ever stood on this earth; and The schlee that ever stood on this earth; and also the remarkable prayer of Solomon at its dedication; the losson assigned us for to-day being the words of Solomon's blessing upon the people after he had finished his prayer. The throne on which Solomon sat at Jerusa-lem is called the Throne of Johovah (I Chron. lem is called the Throne of Jehovah (I Chron. xxix., 23; xxviii., 5; II Chron. ix., 8; Jerusa-lem shall yet be the throne of Jehovan and the capital of the whole earth (Jer. iii., 17). The site of the Temple in Jerusalem was Mount Moriah, where Abraham received Isaac back from the dead on the third day U Chron. iii., 1; Gen. xxii., 2, 4; Heb. xi., 19). Israel's resurrection on the third day will be the beginning of the restoration of Acts iii., 19-21; Hos. vi., 2; viii., 14; Ezek., xxxvii., 12-14.

14. The Temple was to be exceedingly magnifi-The Temple was to be exceedingly magnifi-cal, of fame and glory throughout all coun-tries (I Chron. xxii., 5). The gold and silver alone (brass and iron being without weight) amounted to 1.125,000 talents, which at 114 pounds per talent would be 64,125 tons, worth over four and a half billions of dol-lars (I Chron. xxii., 14, xxiz., 4, 7). One room in the building, the Holy of Holies, was covered with siz hundred talents, or more than thirty-four tons of gold, worth over sizteeu millions of dollars (II Chron. iii., 8). The laborers were 153,000 strangers, or Gentiles, found in Israel (I Ki, v., 13-18; over sixteen millions of dollars (II Chron. iii., 8). The haborers were 153,000 strangers, or Gentiles, found in Israel (I Ki. v., 13-15; II Chron. ii., 17, 18, who brought from the mountains and quarries the wood and stone for the house. There was neither hammer, nor ax, nor any tool of iron heard in the house while it was in building (I Ki. vi., 7). Bellevers are living stones (I Pet. ii., 5, R. V.), this world is the quarry and God is by the events of our daily life preparing us here for our respective places in His temple -made fit for Heaven by Hisblood, fit for our place in His kingdom by our training and service here. Notice in His prayer that the house is called by the name of the Lord God of Israel, that He is asked to hear for His Name's sake, that all people of the earth may know and fear His Name. Notice the sight times repeated "Heaven Thy dwel-ling place," also the seven fold nature of the prayer, for the trespasser, the defeated, the stranger, those going to war and those in captivity. He prayed before the altar of Jebornh; Jesuis is both altar and sacrifice, we can come to God only in His Name and trust-ing in His merits. He kneeled on his kneeds with his hands spread up to Heaven; in favor of the position of kneeling in prayer see Erra ix. 5; Ps. xev., 6; Dan. vi., 10; Lu. xxii., 41; Acts ix., 60; xxi., 5; but that position is not Acts in. 40; nn. 5; but that position is not essential; see Moses sitting, Hannah and Ne-hemiah standing, Hezekiah, while sick, prays in his bed, Jonah from the fish's belly, the this from the cross A months belly, the in his old, Johan from the lish's belly, the thief from the cross. A penitent heart is everything, position of body is secondary, though kneeling is most scriptural and most fitting when possible. That God heard and

answered this prayer, see II Chron. vii., 12. 55. "He stood and blessed all the congrega-tion of Israel with a loud voice." When Da-vid brought the Ark to the tent which he had pitched for it in Jerusalem, he offered sacrifice and blessed the people in the name of the Lord of Hosts. (II Sam. vi., 17, 18.) Solomon, having now heaving up the Ack Solomon, having now brought up the Ark, the tabernacle and all the holy vessels  $(v_{-}, 4)$ does the same thing. There is nothing on earth that can be compared to the ble

of the hord. 56. "Elessed be the Lord that hath given rest unto His people Israel." He had given rest on every side, so that there was neither rest on every side, so that there was heither adversary nor evil occurrent. (Chap, v., 4.) Rest and pesce shall be among the blessings of His Kingdom when it comes. "There hath not failed one word of all His good promise, which He promised by the hand of Moses His servant." So said Joshua

in his farewell words (Josh, xxiii., 14); but romise here referred to be Deut. xii., 10, 11, where the Hely Spirit, by es, seems to refer to this very place and building "The Lord our God be with us. • • • let Nim not leave us, nor forsake us." Mount prayed: "If Thy presence go not with me, carry us not up hence.", And the Lord said: "My presence shall go with thee, and I will give thes rest." This word of the Lord: "I will be with you," or "I am with you," is one of the grandest and most comprehensive words in Scripture. not leave us nor forsake us." "Let Him not leave us nor forsake us." When David gave Solomon the plans of the temple which he had received from God Him-self, he said to him: "The Lord God, even my God, will be with thee; He will not fail thee nor forsake thee until thou hast finished all the work for the sorvice of the house of the Lord." (I Chron. xxviii, 19, 20.) Solomon had proved the truth and blossed-ness of this promise and pow he desired its "Let Him ness of this promise, and now he desired its ontinuance. 58. "That He may incline our hearts unto Him, to walk in all His ways." This was just what God desired from them, and what He would be delighted to grant them, an undivided and obedient heart; they could not ask anything more in accord with His will. 59. "Let these my words \* \* \* \* be nigh unto the Lord our God day and night, high unto the Lord our God day and high, that He maintain the cause of His servant, and the cause of His people Israel." Seven times in his prayer had he pleaded for "Thy people Israel," and had also said: "For they be Thy people and Thine inheritance," and now he indicates his reliance upon God to maintain his and their cause now he indicates his reliance upon God to maintain his and their cause. 60. "That all the people of the earth may know that the Lord is God, and that there is none else." Israel was redeemed and given the good land, that they might make Jehovah a name in the earth (II Sam, vii., 23); their obedience to Him would draw forth His power on their behalf, and thus He would be elorified in them. This God's arrowst desire. plorified in them. This, God's earnest desire, shall be fulfilled in Israel's restoration at the return of their Messiah (Isa. xxv., 8, 9; xi., 1-5; ix., 1-3; Ergh, xxxvi)., 21-28; df. "Let your heart, therefore, be perfect with the Lord our God." The word "perfect" here signifies "whole" or "full," as in Josh. viil., 31; Ruth ii., 12, where it is so translated. Solomon now urges the people to have what his father had prayed that he translated. to have what his father had prayed that he might have (I Chron. xxix., 19). 62, 63. "And the King, and all Israel with him, offered sacrifice before the Lord." And the Lord accepted the sacrifice by sending fire to consume it, as it is written in II Chron. vii., 1; "Now when Solomon had made an end of praying, the fire came down from heaven and consumed the burnt offer-ing and the sacrifices; and the glory of the Lord filled the house." Thus also was the sacrifice accepted at the dedication of the Tabernacle, and in the cases of Gideon and Elijah (Lev. ix., 24, Judges vi., 21; I Kings xviii., 38); and no doubt in the same way was the Lord's acceptance of Abel's offering and rejection of Cain's offering manifest at the Garden of Eden when the fire from the sword consumed the one but did not touch the onsumed the one but did not touch the other. "So the King and all the children of Israel dedicated the house of the Lord." And He took possession of it by filling it with His glory. We read of a time when the glory left the house because of their sins (Ezek. iz., 5; x., 4, 18; xi, 23), and of a time yet future when the glory shall return to depart n more (Ezek. xliii., 1-7). When Jesus, the brightness of God's glory, came to it He found it a den of thieves, and twice He cleansed it; but He too was driven away by their sin, and all is desolate till His return.--Lesson Helper. So the King and all the children of Israel Ex-MAYOR HEWITT, of New York, has bought an inhabited island, called by its fifty or sixty people Pium Island. It is one of the small islands in the Sound between Long Isl-and and the Connecticut shore. It was sold under foreclosure for \$15,000.

## **RELIGIOUS READING.**

IN ERROR. "Give me this day, dear Lord," I cried, me blessed station near Thy side

"Some work in very deed for thee, That I may know Thy need of me."

## Thus pleading, praying, up and down I wandered, searching field and town.

entent on task, the very best, Eluding still my enger quest,

And morn to neonday brightened; night Drew slowly toward the fading height,

Till I, low kneeling at the throne With empty hands made weary moan;

"Thou hadst not any room for me! No work was mine, dear Christ, for Thee!"

Then sudden on my blurring sight Swept majesty and love and light.

The Master stood before me there In conscious answer to my prayer.

He touched mine eyes, In shame I blushed,

In shame my weak complaining hushed!

For, lo! all day, the swift hours through. The work, Christ-given, for me to do.

In mine own house had slighted been, And I, convicted so of sin.

Could only lift my look to His,

The grace of pardon ask for this That I wandered far and wide,

Instead of watching at His side;

That I had yet to learn how sweet The home tasks at the Master's feet.  $\rightarrow Margaret E. Sangater$ 

### THE POWER OF CONVICTION.

This is the greatest need of the world This is the greatest need of the word, Has this power departed? Has it, in any serious degree, diminished in its practical effects? We should not answer these and kindred questions with undue haste. Our present field of Christian labor may be encompassed about with peculiar difficulties, such as require patient continuance in well-doing in an extraordinary sense. Time may be requisite in order to break the crust of self-shness and indifference that has come upon the souls that we would save, Marked exhibitions of this divine power may seem to a weary worker to be wanting in a community, when in reality it is pres-ent. Under such circumstances let us never give way to discouragement.

We rejoice, however, when there comes to our notice some wonderful change sudboth hours some wonneron change sub-denty wrought in a depravel heart by the Holy Spirit. Without doubt, could we know how widely and effectually He is working among men innumerable instances of this kind would rebuke our unbelief.

### INSPIRED BY THE GLORY OF JEHOVAR.

The Rev. William Tennent of the Presbyterian church, after preaching one Sabbath morning, walked into the woods to spend the intermission. He was reflecting on the infinite wisdom of God as manifested in all his works, and particularly in the wonderful method of salvation through the death and sufferings of His beloved Son. This subject sufferings of His beloved Son. This subject suddenly opened upon his mind with such a flood of light that his views on the glory and the infinite majesty of Jehovah were so great as to overwhelm him; and he fell almost lifeless to the ground. When he had revived a little, all he could do was to raise a fervent prayer that God would withdraw himself from him. or he must perish under a view of His in-or the must perish under a view of His in-effable glory. Overstaying his time, some of the elders went in search of him, and found him prostrate on the ground, upable to rise, and incapable of informing them of the cause. They raised him up, and after a time took him to the church. He remained illent for a considerable time, carnestly sup-plicating Almighty God to hide Himself from him, that he might be enabled to ad-dress His people. He then spok z to there as a man insulated

## TEMPERANCE.

### HIS EVENING WALK.

The runseller took his evening walk, Past the homes where his victims dwell: Where pale, weak women, of suffering talk, And children, of hunger tell.

He hummed a gay air as he passed them by, Nor thought of their hunger or cold; For little cared he for missery's cry, If it filled his pockets with gold.

-George W. Cook.

THE BEER DELUSION. The scene believes of the transformer and the second secon as saying: "Do you know," said Mr. Roosevelt, hold-

"Do you know," said Mr. Roosevelt, hold-ing up his glass and looking through the am-ber-hued liquid, "that there is not a thought in a hogshead of beer; that there is not an idea in a whole brewery? I mean," contin-ued the New York politician, "that nothing of merit was ever written under the inspira-tion of lager beer. It stupelles without in-vigorating, and its effect upon the brain is to stagnate thought. Do not imagine that I am a temperance orator. I am simply comparing stimulants. Some of the brightest of literary efforts have been made while under the influ-ence of spirituous/inpur, taken by the poor. ence of spirituous liquor, taken by the poor, overworked author to avoid a complete physical and mental collapse. I shall wait to see if any man can write anything who has a drop of beer in his system." Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular, which

is good authority in this case, speaking of the discrimination of the Government in fa-

the discrimination of the Government in fa-vor of beer, says: "If we were getting a better beer there would be room for some teleration of this governmental favorition, but, unhappily, the quality of American beer is steadily de-teriorating, and already there are thousands of well-informed people who scrupulously re-fuse to bunch it on account of its injurious affact." offects.

Again it says: "It is notorious that our brewers soldon drink their own beer or the product of any other brewery. At the places which they frequent and at which they take their meals, or at public picnics and summaer nights' festivals which are attended by brew ers, it is generally noticed that these men drink anything but beer. If beer is healthy, why do our brewers refuse to drink beer?"

The Scientific American says: "It is our observation that beer drinking in this comobservation that neer drinking in this coun-try produces the very lowest kind of indur-ety, closely allied to criminal insanity. The most dangerous class of ruffines in our large cities are beer-irinkers. Intellectually, a super amounting almost to paralysis arrests the reason, changing all the higher faculties have into a mere animalism, sensad, selfish, slug-gish, varied only with paroxysms of anger, senseless and bruta).<sup>a</sup>

SIGNIFICANT STATES. The standing armies of all Europe are esti-mated at 25,000,000, including the reserves, and their case at \$500,000,000 nonnally. The United States could assume the support of that fremendous arranment, pay the entir-military built of all Europe out of our case outlay for liquer, and still have \$300,000 to sparre if the liquer outlay was stopped Can we afford to let it go on? It would be a yet truer comparison to liken these liquor employes to an invading army of 500,000 mun. If they were to turn their attention to burglary, and ones stead \$1800 per year, and SIGNIFICANT FIGURES. birghary, and ench steal \$1800 per year, and out of every ten kill his man every year-which would be unusually prosperous and unusually murderous burghary-still they would not be as destructive as now. For this leaves out all the indirect cost, and we cannot count less than 00.000 deaths from intemperance every year, many carrying the estimate to 100.000

Hence, so far from counting the support of Hence, so far from counting the support of these liquor employes as a deduction from the total drink cest, it is an added item—the support of half a million non-producers. Their work in any productive industry, at a reasonable average for all grades of skill em-ployed, would be \$500,000,000. They would add at least that much to the national wealth, which is now a dead less, and must be car-side to the debit side.

### LIQUOR DRINKING IN PRANCE.

Shall the glad, tender story of the coming of the royal liabe to find and redsom His little ones of earth be brought before our children at the commendation of Absolution Congress for

out two years later, in the Islay, in Argyleshire, after a heavy rain, the inhabitants ed to find a large number of ly a Wick newspaper stated s of fish were found scattered in that town. These, it is peasants cooked and ate,

he most curious instances of , while residing in Calcutta, bower of rain. "The most ng that struck me in connecthe event," said the officer, the fish did not fall helter sywhere, or here and there, en straight line, not more it in breadth."

markable events of this characer, the most sensational was "Kentucky meat shower" tilled so many people some rs ago. This "flesh fall" took farm of a Mr. Crouch, which ot surrounded by high hills given by Mrs. Crouch was an follows;

eleven and twelve o'clock I yard, not more than forty steps se. There was a light wind m the West, but the sky was san was shining brightly. prelude or warning of any actly under these circumshower commenced. The ot less than one or more than duration. When the flesh I saw a large piece strike to by me, with a snappingen it struck. I was imthe conviction that it was or a warning. The largest saw was as long as my hand alf an inch wide. It looked I it had been torn from the me animal. Another piece was half round in shape and ze oi a half dollar."

unter residing in the neighbeing showed a piece of the ed it to be bear meat, and it had "that uncommonly peculiar to the flesh of that butcher who was persuaded meat changed his mind ing any of it and declared neither like flesh, fish nor and analyses were made by oughly before attempting to cat it .known scientists. Profes- Picayune.

Heredity of Myopia.

The question of the heredity of short sightedness has been carefully sudied by gs strewn over their fields. D. Motais in 330 cases occurring in the young. He concludes that the hereditary ming a large quantity of the influence is manifest, the families in 219 out of the 330 cases being afflicted with the same disease. Hereditary myopia is far more serious than the acquired form, ithout misgivings as to the from which it is distinguished by its d some satanic agency hav- earlier appearance, more rapid developacerned in transferring them ments, greater severity and by being deserved to carry it .- Fouth's Companmore frequently followed by other complications. Myopia is usually transmitted

was related by an English from the father to the daughter, and from the mother to the son. Bad Hya quantity of live fish descend gienic surroundings are among the causes that favor its transmission, and if care is not taken by those in charge of the education of the young, acquired myopia will be transmitted to the children.

### The Fly Won't Walk Downward.

Put a fly on the window and up he goes toward the top; he can't be made to walk downward. A gentleman hit upon an idea. Why not use that habit against them? Forthwith he made a window screen divided in half. The upper half lapped over the lower, with an inch of space between. As soon as ains in Bath County, Ky. a fly would light on the screen he would proceed to travel upward, and would thus walk straight out of doors. On

reaching the top of the lower half he would be outside. Not being able to walk down, he could not return to the room. By this means a room can be quickly cleared of flies, which always seek the light .-- Picayune.

### The Profit in Diamonds.

"The biggest profits in the jewelry business are in diamonds," remarked a well-known dealer in precious stones to a friend the other day. "In no other branch of the trade are prices kept at such an inflated figure. No jeweler will tell a man outside the trade the true value of a stone. He may appraise it at a certain figure, with a guarantee to buy if back at that price any time less a small per cent. They can afford to do that, for the diamond loses nothing by age, and the chances are that the owner of the

Cincinnati Enquirer.

stone will not want to part with it."-

A Smart Goose. To call a stupid person a goose is a great injustice to the goose, for they have been known to show themselves very sensible, to wit: One goose that warn't a oked to him like mutton, but bit of a goose, as the saying goes. This a new one. Some of the smart goose was quite a pet of the writer, te dry, and there seemed to and was very fond of feeding on soaked like fibre running through bread. However, it did not disdain deal of the flesh was sent to dry crust, which it would pick up and others in various parts of carry to a water trough and soak thor-

When the regiment reached Gettys burg, Brown forseeing a fierce conflict, asked the General to suffer him to carry his sword for the day, to be returned at night. It had, however, been sent with the baggage to the rear. Brown procured a tomahawk and carried it into the battle, and did such good service that General Stannard at night, though badly wounded, sent for him, gave him his own sword, and told him he richly

### **Ghastly Curiosities.**

Baid a hair dealer "If you know where I can get any Indian scalps I shall be obliged to you for the information. Indian scalps, like buffalo heads, are becoming mighty scarce. You never can account for people's tastes. Now, about the last thing in the world that some want is an Indiun scalp, and yet there are people who want just that sort of a curiosity. I had an Indian belt not long ago which had nine scalps hung to it, and I sold it to a man for \$35. I have a bunch of hair here-it isn't a scalp, as there is no skin attached to it, just a handful, as it were. It is worth \$5. Indians are not scalping as much as they used to, and that is why scalps are high. In fact, everything which Indians used to make are becoming scarcer and more valuable.

"Take the common Indian basket that used to sell for \$3 a dozen, now you can't get one for that money. There are the reasons for this. One is that travelers buy them first hands as curiosities and pay the Indians just what they ask. Another reason is that since the Government has got to taking such interest in Indians, taking care of them, the Indians are lazier than ever, and make less than formerly."- Chicago Tribune.

### Paid With Beans,

A singular circumstance recently occurred at Biddeford, Me., which reminds one of the days when people bartered in beads and wampum. Two men, one a small, slender person and the other of proportions in the neighborhood of 300 pounds, were employed by one of the women in that locality to dig a grave on her family lot. They worked rapidly, and ere they were aware, the excavation was so large and deep that the fat man was unable to get out of the hole. A machine was constructed, and after quite a struggle the big man was once more or

top. In payment for their services the woman a short time after gave each of the two men five quarts of gray beansenough to keep them out of the ground for quite a while if it came to the worst.

The Shah of Persia became infatuated with cape coats while in England and had a large number made of all colors and from various kinds of material,

children at the coming Christmas time? Or shall we celebrate the advent of merry

Santa Claus or Kriss Kringle? The question ought not to be a difficult one for a company of Christian teachers to decide. And yet it will be discussed—not presented in just this form indeed—and in far too many cases. Kriss, Kringle, or S inta Claus, will carry the day! Practical busi-ness sense, will rule. "We must have as good an entertainment as our neighbors, or the people won't come, and the thing must

the people won't come, and the thing must be made to pay." Eut suppose the question of dollars and cents be dropped, and the matter be ap-proached from the other-world point of view, will not some of the recitations and colloquies and "broom drills" and spectacu-lar effects be dispensed with?

A beautiful young giri was found by **a** midnight missionary in a wretched dance house. Territied at her own rapid descent, the was glad to listen to a friendly What led you from church and Sunday school and sweet home life to the stage?" a ked her friend, "I learned to love the stage when a Sun-

day school girl. They always called upon me to take part in the Sunday school entertainments.' was the unexpected reply. A little girl of five years, who has recited

In public many times already, was heard to refuse to appear on one Sunday-school occa-sion. "Do you think I am going to speak

Bion. "Do you think 1 am going to speak before such a small audience?" said the lit-tle maid, indignantly. Is it matter of small import or not to nour-ish pride, love of drees and display, and vain self-satisfaction in young hearts? Would that Sunday-school committees on enter-tainments would "think upon these things." --Sunday school Journal. -Sunday school Journal.

A writer tells of going down with a party-into a coal mine. On the side of the gang-way grew a plant which was perfectly white. The visitors were astonished that there, where the coal-dust was continually flying, this little plant should be so clean. A miner who was with them took a handful of black dust and threw it on the plant, but not a particle of it adhered. There was a wonder-ful enamel on the plant to which not the finest speck could cling. Living there, amid clouds of dust, nothing could stain its enowy whiteness. This is a picture of what every whiteness. This is a picture of what every Christian should be. Unholy influences breathe incess ntly about us and upon us. But it is our mission to be pure amid all this vileness, undefiled, unepotted from the world. If God can make a little plant so wondrously, surely He can by His grace so transform our heart and life that sin shall not cling to us. He who can keep the plant stainless and white as snow amid clouds of dust can guard us in purity in this world o sin." There is something in the nature and on the surface of this singular plant which throws off or repels every contaminating substance which approaches. So, too, may we repel moral pollution, if we are in a proper state of grace. Holiness is the recoil of the soul from sin. Such is the state of heart which we need in this world of sinful-11088.

### MILWAUKEE'S "SOUVENIES."

It is generally assumed by Milwaukeeites It is generally assumed by Milwaukeeites that everyone visiting their city has been drawn there by a love of beer. Accordingly, on the recent arrival of the South and Cen-tral American excursionists, the Milwaukee Reception Committee boarded the train bear-ing their distinguished guests and presented them with souvenirs in the shape of small bottles containing lager beer. The next step. them with souvenirs in the shape of small bottles containing lager beer. The next step, of course, was to hustle the travelers to the breweries themselves. Surely no one will maintain that the dignity of the Republic was not fully sustained by the beer-loving Milwaukee City Fathers!—The Pioneer.

held in Paris from July 20th to August 1st, 1889, affirms that criminality and mental 1859, attring that criminality and mental alternation follow a murch parallel with the rotisumption of alcoholic beverages. It ap-pears that during the last fifty years the consumption of alcohol in France has trebled, the number of lumatics has quadraphel, and that crime and suicide are steadily on the increase. It was stated that the number of crimes and officies acating in constituthat crime and suicide are stearing on the increase. It was stated that the number of crimes and offences against morals is exactly in ratio with the consumption of alcohol. The one obvious lesson which the French people, and all others, must needs learn is the wisdom and duty of abstinence. *—Temper-unce Advocate*.

PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

For some time among the temperance men in this city there has been much talk of an International Temperance Convention, to be held here in 1882 during the World's Fair. We are glad to see that the National Temperature Advocate is urging the project. By all means have the leaders from all over the world come together and compare methods and exchange sleas. It will do good. The National Temperance Society is the origani zation to cush the project to success. Let it take the lead, and we will all give a helping hand. - Voice, "SLUM SALOONS."

"Slum saloons" Are there my other, pray? Is the shop where a job is finished worse than any other where it is begun or passed along" is it the last step in a flight of stairs my worse in character than these above it: Is a thief in broad cloth any less a thief than in rags? Let us away with these distinctions. They are all shim saloons - Day Dawn,

TEMPERANCE SEWS AND NOTES.

Five thousand children are connected with the York (Eng.) Band of Hope.

The Church of England has just compelled all its elergy who hold brewery stock out.

Beer must be pretty bad for boys, when a boy only five years old had to be treated in a Berlin hospital for deliring tremens.

The greatest treasure of a nation is manimmeasurable curse. And that is the size of the liquor curse.

The W. C. T. U., of Montreal, Canada, reports 1000 children in that city under the in-fluence of special temperance teaching in loyal legions and bands of hope.

Dr. B. W. Richardson says: "Not one of the transmitted wrongs, physical or mental, is more certainly passed on to those yet unborn than the wrongs which are inflicted by alcohol.'

Mrs. Mary C. Leavitt, of Boston, who is on a temperance advocating tour around the world, has lately been the guest of John Bright's sister, Mrs. Lucas, in London. Mrs. John Leavitt has traveled 70,080 miles since she set out in 1884.

The Rev. Dr. Lorimer has returned to Chicago after a considerable tour in Europe. "In London," he says, "what struck me as most important was that there are no open adoons on Sunday, excepting for abo f an hour in the middle of the day and an hour at night,'

Recent statistical reports of the causes of Insanity, observed in the insane hospitals and asylums of England during the ten years from 1877 to 1887, show that 13,286 cases of insanity among men arise from intemper-ance, whereas the entire number of cases due to all kinds of mental trouble was only 15,504.

John Roach, an old campaigner who draws a pension from the British Government, boasted in a Tonawanda (N. Y.) saloon that he could beat the world drinking whisky. On a wager Roach drank a quart of rye in just two and one-half minutes. He called for a two and one-half minutes. He called for pint more, but before it was measured h dropped dead