Rediantly the Child of the Most High Sheds Glory Into Human Hearts, Drives Away and Makes a Glad Pathway.

Text: "Her ways are ways of pleasant.

You have all heard of God's only begotten Son. Have you heard of God's daughter? She was born in heaven. She came down over the hills of our world. She had queenly sten. On her brow was celestial radiance. Her voice was music. Her name is Religion. My text introduces her. "Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are

But what is religion? The fact is that theological study has had a different effect upon me from the effect sometimes produced. Every year I tear out another leaf from my theology until I have only three or four leaves left—in other words, a very brief and plain statement of Christain belief.

An aged Christian minister said: was a young man, I knew everything I was a young men, I knew everything; when I got to be thirty-five years of age, in my ministry I had only a hundred doctrines of religion; when I got to be forty years of age, I had only fifty doctrines of religion; when I got to be sixty years of age, I had only ten doctrines of religion, and now I am dying at seventy-five years of age, and there is only one thing I know, and that is that thrist Jesus came into the world to ease Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners." And so I have noticed in the study of God's word and in my contemplation of the character of God and of the eternal world that it is necessary for me to drop this part of my belief and that part of my belief as being nonessential, walls I cling to the one great doctrine that man is a sinner, and

one great doctrine that man is a sinner, and Christ is his Amilghty and Divine Saviour. Now I take these three or four leaves of my theology, and I find that, in the first place, and dominant above all others, is the saushine of re igiou. When I go into a room I have a passion for throwing open all the shutters. That is want I want to do this morning. We are apt to throw so much of the separchrai into our religion and to close the shutters and to puil down the blinds that it is only through here and there a cre-vice that the light streams. The religion of wice that the light streams, the Lord Jesus Christ is a religion of joy indescribable and unutterable. Veran find a bell I mean to ring it.

If there are any in this house this morning who are disposed to hold on to their ancholy and gloom, let them now depart pefore the fairest and the origin. est and the most rations being of all the universe comes in. God's Son has left our world, but God's naugher is here. Give her room. Hall, princess of heaven! Hall, daughter of the Lord Gol Almighty! Come in and make this house thy throneroom.

in a tring forth this idea the dominant many of religion is one of sunshine. I know where to begin, for there are many thoughts tout rusa upon my soul . mother saw her little could seated on the floor in the sunshine and with a spoon in her hand. She said, "My darling, what are you doing there?" "Oh" replied the child, ".'In getting a spectrul of this sunshine."
Would Go! that to ay! I might present you with a gleaming chalice of this giorious, everlasting Gospel sunshine!
First of all, I find a great ueal of sunshine in Christian scorets.

in Christian society.

1 do not know of anything more doleful than the companions up of the mere fun-makers of the world—the Thomas Hoods, the Charles Lambs, the Charles Matthew the Charles Lambs, the Charles Matthews of the world—the men whose entire business it is to make sport. They make others laugh, but if you will examine their autobiography or biography you will find that down in their soul there was a terrific disquietude. Laughter is no sign of happiness. The manaic laughs. The hyena laugus. The loon among the Adirondacks lauga. The drunkard, dashing his decanter against the

ul, laughs. here is a terrible reaction from all sinful sement and sinful merriment. Suga Cdare cross the next day. They seen at on exchange, or they pass you, not program you. Long ago I quit meroworldly society for the reason it was so duit,

so mane and so stupid. My nature is voraceous of joy. I must have it.

I always walk on the sunny side of the greet, and for that reason I have crossed street, and for that reason I have crossed year into Christian society. I like their mode at repartes better; I like their style o amusement better. They live longer. aristian people, I sometimes notice, live on all natural law they sugut to have died. I have known persons who have consaid they ought to have been dead ten years. Every day of their existence was a defiance laws of anatomy and physiology, but my had this supernatural vivacity of the Guspel in their soul, and that kept then

Put ten or tweive Caristian people in a Christian conversation, and you will from S to 10 o'clock hear more resoundtog glee, see more bright strokes of wit, and more thought and profound satisfaction than in any merely worldly party. Now, when I say a "worldly party" I mean that to which you are invited, because un-der all the circumstances of the case it is the best for you to be invited, and to which ou go because under all circumstances of he case it is better that you go, and leaving the shawls on the s-cond floor you go to the parior to give formal salutation to the host the hostess, and then move around spending the winds evening in the discus-sion of the weather, and in apology for treading on long trans, and in effort to keep the corners of the mouth up to the sign of pleasure, and going around with an idiotic he-he about nothing, until the collation is served, and then after the collation is served going back again into the parlor to resume the weather, and then at the close going at a very late hour to the host and ss and assuring them that you have had a most delightful evening, and then pass ing down off the front steps, the slam of the door the only satisfaction of the evening.

Ob, young man, come from the country to spend your days in city life, where are you going to spend your evenings? Let me tell you, while there are many places of incent worldly amusement, it is most wise for you to throw your boly, mind aud soul into Christian society. Come to me at the close of five years and tell me what has been the result of this advice. Bring with you the young man who rejused to take the advice and who went into sinful amusement He will come dissipated, shabby in apparel, that aposed to look any one in the eye haracter eighty-five per cent. off. You will with principle settled, countenance rank, habits good, soul saved and all the inhabitants of heaven, from the lowest angel up to the archangel and clear past him to

the Lord God Almighty, your coadjutors.
This is not the advice of a misanthrope. There is no man in the house to whom the world is brighter than it is to me. It is not the advice of a dyspeptic—my digestion is terrect; it is not the advice of a man who cannot understand a joke or who prefers a funeral; it is not the advice of a wornout man, but the advice of a man who can see this world in all its brightness, and, considering myself competent in judging what is good cheer, I tell the multitudes of young men in this house this morning that there is nothing in worldly associations so grand and so beautiful and so exhilarant as in

hristian society.
I know there is a great deal of talk about the self denials of the Christian. I have to tell you that where the Christian has one self denial the man of the world has a thousand self denials. The Christian is not com-manded to surrender anything that is worth keeping. But what does a man deny him-self who denies himself the religion of Christ. He denies himself pardon of sin; the denies himself pardon of any be denies himself the joy of the Holy Ghost; he denies himself the joy of the Holy Ghost; he denies himself a comfortable death pillow; he denies himself the glories of heaven. Do not talk to me about the saif denials of the Christian life! Where there is one in the Christian life there are a thousand in the

life of the world. "Her ways are ways of

life of the world. "Hor ways are ways of pleasantness."

Again, I find a great deal of religious sunsinine in Christian and divine explanation. To a great many people life is an inaxplicable tangle, Things turn out differently from what was supposed. There is a useless woman in perfect health. There is an industrious and consecrated woman a complete invalid. Explain that. There is a good man with \$30,000 of income. There is a good man with \$30,000 of income. Why is that? There is a foe of society who lives on, doing all the the damage he can, to seventy-five years of age, and here is a Christian father, faithful in every department of life, at thirty-five years taken away by death, his family left helpless. Explain that. Oh, there is no sentence that oftener drops from your lips than this: "I cannot understand it. I cannot understand it." ot understand it."

Well, now, religion comes in just at that point with its illumination and its explanation. There is a business man who has lost his ent re fortune. The week before he lost his fortune there were twenty carriages that stopped at the door of his mansion. The week after he lost his fortune all the carriages you count on one finger. The wesk before financial trouble began prople all took off their hats to him as he passed down the street. The week his financial prospects were under discussion people just touched their hats without anywise bending the rim. The week that he was pronounced insovient people just joited their heads as they passed. not tipping their hats at all, and the weet the sheriff sold him out all his friends wer ooking in the store win lows as they went

Now, while the world goes away from man when he is in financial distress, the religion of Christ comes to him and save "You are sick and your sickness is to b moral purification; you are bereaved; God wanted in some way to take your family to heaven, and He must begin somewhere, and so He took the one that was most beautiful and was most really to go." I do not say that religion explains everything in this life. but I do say it lays down certain principles which are grantly consolatory. You know business men often telegraph in capacia. The merchant in San Francisco telegraph to the merchant in New York certain information in cipners waica no other man in that line of business can understand, but the merchant in San Francisco has the key to the cipher, and the merchant in New Yor has the key to the cipher, and on that in-formation transmitted there are enterprises involving hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Now the providences of life sometime seem to be a senseless rig narole, a mysteri ous cipher, but God has a key to that cipher an I the Christian a key to that cipner, a though he may hardly be able to spell out meaning, he gets enough of the meaning to understand that it is for the best. Now is there not sunsaine in that? Is there not pleasure in that? Far beyond hughter, it is nearer the fountain of tears than poster-ous demonstration. Have you never cried There are tears which are eternal rapture in distillation.

There are hundreds of people in this house who are walking day by day in the sublime satisfaction that all is for the best, all things working together for good for their soul. How a man can get along through this life without the explanation is to me a mystery. What is that child gone forever? Are you never to get it back? Is your property gone forever? Is your soul to be bruise! and to be tried forever? Have you no explanation. no Christian explanation, and yet not a maniac? But when you have the religion of Jesus Christ in your soul, it explains everything so far as it is test for you to unier-stand. You look off in life, and your soul is full of thanksgiving to God that you are so much better off than you might be.

A man passed down the street without

any shoes and said; "I have no shoes. Isn't any shoos and waid: "I have no shoes. Isn't it a hardship that I have no shoes? Other pso-ple have shoes; no shoes, no shoes," untit he saw a man who had no feet. Then he learned a lesson. You ought to thank God for what He does, instead of grumbling what He does not. God arranges all the weather in this world—the spiritual weather, the moral weather as well as the natural weather. "What kind of weather weather, the horar weather as wen as the natural weather. "What kind of weather wiff it do Co-day?" said some one do a far has: The farmer replied, "It will be such weather as I like." "What do you mean by that," asked the other. "Well," said the larmer, "it will be such weather as pleases the Lord,

and what pleases the Lord pleases me."
On, the sunshine! the sunshine of Christian explanation! Here is some one bending to be the consolation? Fas flowers you strew upon the tomb? On, not The services read at the grave? On, no. The chief consolation on that grave is wnat fails from the throne of God. Sunshine, glori-ous sunshine. Resurrection sunshine.

Again, I find a great deal of the sunshine of this Bible and of our religion in tae climacteric joys that are to come. A man chimacteric joys that are to come. A man who gets up and goes out from a con-cert right after the opening voluntary has been played, and before the prima ionna sings, or before the orchestra begins, has a better idea of that concert than that man has who supposes that the cutef joys of religion are in this world. We here have only the first note of the eternal orchestra. We shall in that world have the joy of discovery. We will in five minutes catch up with the astronomers, the geologists, the scientists, the patiosophers of all ages, wao so far surpassed us in this world. We can afford to adjourn astronomy and geology and many of the sciences to the next world, because we shall there have better ap-

paratus and better opportunity.

I must study these sciences so far as to help me in my work, but beyond that I must give myself to saving my own soul and saving the souls of others, knowing that in one flush of eternity we will caten it all. Oh, what an observatory in which to study astronomy heaven will be, not by power of telescope, but by supernatural vision; and if there be something doubtful 10,000,000 miles away, by one stroke of the wing you are there, by another stroke of the wing you are back again, and all in less time than you, catching it all in one flash of eternity.

And geology! What a place that will be And geology, when the world is being picked to pieces as easily as a schoolgirl in botanical lessons pulls the leaf from the corolla! What a place to study architecture, amid the thrones and the palaces and the cathedrals—St. Mark's and St. Paul's roosaries in comparison.

Sometimes you wish you could make the tour of the whole earth, going around as others have gone, but you have not the time; you have not the means. You will make that tour yet during one musical pause in the eternal anthem. I say these things for the comfort of those peeple who are abridged in their opportunities—those people to whom life is a humdrum, who toil and work, and toil and work, and saying after knowledge. and toil and work, and aspire after knowledge, but have no time to get it, and say: "If I had the opportunities which other people have, how I would fill my mind and soul with grand thoughts!" Be not discouraged, my friends. You are going to the university Death will only matriculate you into

the royal college of the universe. What a sublime thing it was that Dr. Thornwell, of South Carolina, uttered in his last dying moments! As he looked up he said, "It opens; it expands; it expands," Or as Mr. Toplady, the author of "flock of Ages," in his last moment or described by Ages," in his last moment, or during his last Agea," in his last moment, or during his last hours, looked up and said, as though he saw something supernatural, "Light!" and then as he came on nearer the dying moment, his countenance more luminous, he cried, "Light!" and at the very moment of his de-parture lifted both hands, something sucer-natural in his countenance as he cried, "Light!" Only another name for sunshine. Besides that we shall have all the pleasures

"Light!" Only another name for sunshine.

Besides that we shall have all the pleasures of association. We will go right up in the front of God without any fright. All our sins gone, there will be nothing to be frightened about. There our old Christian friends will troop around us. Just as now one of your sick friends goes away to Florida, the land of flowers, or to the south of France, and you do not see him for a long while, and after a while you meet him, and the wollows under the eyes are all filled, and the appetite

has ome back, and the crutch has been thrown away, and he is so changed you hard by know him. You say, "Why, I never sow you look so well." He says: "I couldn't help but be well. I have been sailing these rivers and climbing these mountains, and that's how I got this elasticity. I never was so well."

oo well."

Oh, my friends, your departed loved ones are only away for their health in a better climate, and when you neet them they will be so changed you will hardly know them—they will be so very much changed, and after awhile, when you are assured that they are your friends, your departed friends, you will say: "Why, where is that cough? Where is that paralysis? Where is that paralysis? Where is that prounonia? Where is that consumption? And he will say: "Oh, I am entirely well! There are no sick ones in this country. I have been ranging these hills, and hence have been ranging these hills, and hence this elasticity. I have been here now twenty years, and not one sick one have I seen -we are all well in this climate."

And then I stand at the gate of the celes tial city to see the procession come out, and I see a long procession of little children with their arms full of flowers, and then I see a procession of kings and priests moving in celestial pageantry—a long procession, but no black tasseled vehicle, no mouraing group, and I say: "How strange it is Where is your Greenwood! where is your Laurel Hill where is your Westminster Abbey!" And they shall cry, "I'nere are no graves here."

no graves here."

And then listen for the toiling of the old belfries of heaven, the old belfries of eternity. I listen to hear them toil for the dead, but they toil not for the dead. They only strike up a silvery caim, tower to tower, east gate to west gate, as they ring out, "They shall bunger no more, neither thirst any more, neither shall the sun light on them, now are near, for the Lamb where on them, nor any neat, for the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall lead them to living fountains of water, and God shall

vipe away all tears from their eyes."

Oa, unglove your hand and give it to me in congratulation on that seemed I feel as if I would shout. I will shout halfelulah! Dear Lord, forgive me that I ever complained about anything. If all this is be-fore us, who cares for anything but God and heaven and eternal brotherhood? Take the crape off the doorbell. Your loved ones only away for their health in a land ambrosial. Come Lowell Mason; come, Isaac Watts, and give us your best hymn about

joy celestial.

What is the use of postponing our heaven any longer? Let it begin now, and whoseever hath a harp let her theu n it, and who-soever hath a trumpet let him blow it, and whosoever hata an organ let him give us a full dispason. They crowd down the air, spirits blessed, moving in cavalous of triamph. Their chariot wheels which in the Sabbath sualight, They come. Halt, ar-mies of God! Halt until we are ready to oin the battalion of pleasures that

Oh, my friends, it would take a sermon as long as eternity to tell the joys that are coming to us I just set open the sunshiny door. Come in, all ye disciples of the world who have found the world a mockery Come in, all ye disciples of the dauce, and see the bounding feet of this heavenly gladness. Come in, ye disciples of worldly amusement, and see the stage where kingare the actors, and burning worlds the foo ignts, and thrones the speciacular,

Arise, ye dead in sin, for this is the morning of resurrection. The joys of heaven submerge our soul. I pull out the trumpet stop. In thy presence there is a fullness of joy; at thy right hand there are pleasures forevermore.

Blessed are the saints beloved of God; Washed are their cobes in Jesus's blose Brighter than angels, lot they stice. Their glories splendid and sublime. My so d anticipates the day. Would atteich her wing and soar away To aid the song, the pain to bear. And bow the chief of sinners there.

Oh, the sunshine, the glorious sunshine, the everlasting sunshine!

Trades That Effect the Teeth. Quicksniver miners tollow the most

unhealthy trade in the world. The fumer of the mercury produce constant salivation and the system becomes permeated with the metal, the teeth of the unfortunate men drop out, they lose their appetite, become emaciated, and, as a rule, seldom live longer than two years Chloride of lime, employed by bleachers frequently destroys the enamel and dea tine of the teeth. But phosphorus, usec so largely in the manufacture of lucifer matches, affects a very large number of persons, women, girls and children greatly preponderating. People who work in soda factories are affected by the teeth becoming soft and translucent; they break off close to the gums. Doctor Hesse, of Leipsic, states that bakers are likely to suffer from carious teeth on account of the flour entering the mouth during work, collecting on and around the teeth, where it decomposes and generates an acid destructive to the dentine. -Yankee Blade.

Had a Long Beard and Hated Dectors.

Matthew Robinson (Lord Rokeby), a prominent but eccentric Englishman of the last century, became famous for his long beard and his pronounced hatred of medical practitioners. In regard to the former it is said that upon one occasion when going to an election he stopped at an inn where the country people, who had assembled from miles around, took him for a Turk, and through this mistaken

dea almost worried "me Lord" to death. His dislike for physicians was carried to such an extreme that he left a codicil to his will which was to the effect that favorite nephew was to be disinherited should be (the nephew) in the last illness of the lord let his sympathies cause him to send for a doctor. This having been made known to the nephew when his uncle, the lord, was in good health, it is needless to add he allowed that person's spirit to take its flight without calling it any of the surgical fraternity .- St. Louis Republic.

The Peculiar Death of a Workman.

James Bordley, of Chester, lost his ife in a strange manner at the Wellman Iron and Steel Works. The company has an appliance for leading coal into cars through chutes. Bor iley was on top of a 400-ton pile of coal, and whea the chute was opened he was sucked into the chute and seventy tons of coal covered him over. Twenty men worked for an hour to move the coal pile, but when Bordley's body was recovered lite was extinct.-Philadelphia Times.

The Age of Turtles.

The age of turtles, like the age of some excellent women, will never be known. In many parts of the country boys cut their initials on the shell of the tortoise, with the date, and then watch for them in later years. At Hatboro, in Pennsylvania, one was found with L. W., 1853, cut on the shell. Mr. Levi Walton, who cut the lettering, is still living, but the slow going turtle will probably outdo him in the race of life. -Mechans's Monthly.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON FOR SUNDAY, FEB. 5.

"Dedicating the Temple," Ezra vi., 14 22. Golden Text: Psalm oxxii., 1. Commentary.

"And the elders of the Jews builde", and they prospered through the prophesying of Haggai the prophet and Zecharlah, the son of Iddo." Our last lesson in this the son of Iddo." Our last lesson in this took was in the thirt chapter, where we read of the laying of the foundation of the Lord's house and of the joy of the people. Then follows an account of how the adversaries hindered the work and caused it to cease itv., 4, 5, 29. In chapter v., 1, we are introduced to the two prochets named in this first verse of our lesson, and in the this first verse of our lesson, and the rest of chapter v. and the next chapter down to this verse we are told of the success of the work. Observe the secret of their success in chapter v. 5. "The eye of their success in chapter v. 5. "The eye of their success in chapter v. 5. "The eye their God was upon the elders of the Jew-Compare this with the encouraging worls of Hag. ii. 4, 5: "Be strong, be strong, be strong and work, for I am with you, saith the Lord of Hosts. My Spirit remaineth among you. Fear ye not."

among you. Fear ye not."

15. "And this house was finished." The God of Israel had commanded it and had moved upon the hearts of these kings to assist His people in the work. (Previous verse, last clause.) "Ha dooth according to His will in the army of heaven and among the inhabitants of the earte, and none can stay His hand, or say unto Him, What doesth Thou' (Dan, iv., 25): Any servant of such a Master had no occasion ever to fear or be discouraged, for the work is His and He cannot fail (Isa, xii), 4; Math. xv. Our piace of rest is to remember that we are laborers together with God" if Cor.

iii., 9, but its is the employer.

16. "And the children of Israel, the priests and the Levite, and the rest of the priests and the Levites, and the rest of the children of the captivity, kept the dedication of this house of God with joy." The temple finished menut the presence of God in their midst, and consequently peace and prosperity and viccory over all enemies. "Let them make Me a amoutary, that I may dwell among them" (Ex. xxv., 8, were God, words to Moses when he was commanded to build the tabernacle. "I have hallowed this house which thou hast built to put My name there forever, and Mine eyes and Mine heart shall be there perpetually" (I Kings ix., 3), were God's words to Solumon on the dedicawere tood's works to Solomon on the desica-tion of the temple, and had israel only walked with God in humility and obstience she wants have continued head among all Nations, because of the presence of the Lord, until this day. The building of this remple of Zerubbabel indicates another opportunity

to have it so, and they are full of joy.

17. "And for a sin offering for all Israel." twelve he goats, according to the number of the trites of Israel," Bullocks, rams and lambs were the burnt offering, which also included an accompanying meat offering, but the goat was the sin offering. See the full statement repeated at loast eight times in Num. xx x. The sin offering, typifying Christ bearing our sins in this own noty of the tree, was to be offered first, for below an worship God or do anything pleasing in His sight we must obtain the forgiveness of sins through the merits of His one great sacrifice (Lev. xvii., 11; Heb. ix., 11, 12; Acts xvii., 38, 39). The burnt offering also typines the same great sacrifice of Carist, but rather that aspect of it in which we sea Him as an offering and sacrifice to too for a sweet smealing savor (Epa. v., 2). The meat offering is suggestive of His holy and spotless life. Being forgiven by His blood, we are to present our bodies a fiving sacrifice, that Hemay live His lite is us. On the phrase, "All Leray," we if the same that he was to be the same to be searched.

phrase "All Israe," see H Chron, xxx, 1 Rom, xi., 26; Ezsk, xxxvii., 22 18. "And they set the praests in their di-visions and the Livites in their courses for the service of the state in their courses. service of Go1 which is at Jerusalem, it is written in the book of Moses." The Levites were a gift for the Lord to do the service for the tabernacie and temple. They was a masser to many devices when to serve Him, to minister unto Him and offer sac fice (Num. xviii., 8; II Caron. xxix., 11) The priests' tips should keep knowledge, and the people should seek the law at his mouth for he is the messenger of the Lord of Hosts

"And the children of the captivity 19, ssover upon the fourteenth da of the first month. "By faith Moses kept the passover and the sprinking of blood, lest He that destroyed the firstborn should touch them" (Heb. xi., 29). These "soms of the transportation" (verse 16, margin) did well to remember the deliverance from Egypt, but there is now drawing mgn a deliverance from Hussia and from all that shall far outdo the deliverance at the institution of the passover ider, xxiii., Then shad we understand the words of the Lord Jesus in reference to His last passover, I will not any more eat thereof fulfilled in the king loan of Gol (Luke xxii.,

30 "For the priests and the Levites were purified together, all of them were pure. There was a ceremental purification neces sary to the keeping of the passover, and in the days of Hezskiah we read that they kept it on the second instead of the first mouth because the priests were not sufficiently sanctified (II Chron. xxx., 2, 3; compara Num. ix., 10, 11). If we would enjoy Christ, our Passover, who has been sacrificed for its, we must clean. we must cleanse ourselves from all filthness of the flesh and spirit, perfecting holiness in the fear of God (I Cor. v., 7; II Cor. vit. 1).

21. "All such as had separated themselves anto them from the filthiness of the heathen

of the land to seek the Lord God of Israel It would seem that many of those who had been living in the land when they saw the temple builded and the worship of the true God established joined themselves to Israel. So shall it be in the days that are coning, when men of all languages shall say coming, when men of all languages shall say to the Jews. We will go with you, for God is with you (Zech, vin., 23). So it is now, when Christis seen in us and not self, people will be drawn away from the follies and flithiness of this present evil world to the re-alities of a life of taith in the Son of God,

and God will be glorified in us (Gal. i., 24) "And kept the feast of unleavaned oread seven days with joy, for the Lord had made them joyful and turned the heart of the king of Assyria unto them." When He made them joyful and turned the the king of Assyria unto them." When He giveth quietness, who then can make trouble (Job xxxiv., 2017 If Gou be with us, who he (Rom. viii., 31)? The can be against us (Rom. viii., 31). The king's heart is in the hands of the Lord, as the rivers of water; He turneth it whither-soever He will (Prov. xx., 1). If, as His people, we are only willing and obe lient, will make us eat the good of the land and drink of the river of His pleasures (Isa. I., 19; Ps. xxxvi. 8). It is the pleasures (tw. 1., Lord to have us tull of joy (Joan xvi. 21; xvii., 13), but it must be His joy, and that was to do the will of God.—Lesson Helper.

Fair Buildings Damaged. Hundreds of feet of the annex roof of the

Manufacturers' Building at the World's Fair, Chicago, caved in Saturday. The accident was due to the weight of snow and ice. The damage is up in the thousands. The sudden thaw was the cause. The other buildings at the Fair are being watched with anxiety. The Agricultural Building was also damaged.

Peculiar Coasting Accident-

At Boston, Mass., William Tenney, a boy of 11 years, ran again at a horse while coasting. The animal fell on the lad and crushed him to death. The body was horribly mangled.

-THERE is a wonderful grapevine at Gaillac, a town in Southern France. Although the plant is only ten years, from the rutting it has yielded as many as 1,287 bunches of fine fruit in a single year.

TEMPERANCE.

THREE YEARS OF PROBLETTION.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the liquot dealers to the contray, drungennes has seen almost wiped out—many a former moderate drinker has quit the habit, and above all, a selection of the contract of the co drinker has quit the habit, and above all, a host of young men have started on a sober and industrious career, under three years influence of prohibition. The drink bill of the two Dakotas dropped off seventy per cent the very first year and has been growing materially less ever since, and no one has been the poorer thereby but the salconketpers, brewers and distillers.—Dakota Farmer, Farmer.

THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES. Alcohol being the product of the decima position of graps juice, corn, mait, apples, or other starchy substances, is therefore the enemy of life, the very asnes of death, writes W. J. Demorest, President of the National Anti Nuisance League, Scientists agree in placing alcohol, among

the most irritant, virulent and deadiy poisons to animal life. A small quantity taken pure will paralize the nerve centers,

and kill instantly.

The ordinary effect of alcohol is to irritate and parch the mucus membranes of the intestines, and paralyzy the nerves, testines, and paralyse the nerves. When taken into the system, either in the form of whicky, bandy, beer, cordials, or in light wines, etc., its poisonous effects, waite so exhibitating as to be very fascinating, are deleterious to all the nerve tissues and fibers of the body, that a general derangement of all the region of the body. all the vital organs inevitably follows. The efficies of alcohol contains

The effects of alcohol contained in these beverages finds its way to the lungs contained in and arteries which are connected with heart, and they become more or less congested and paralyzed by the poison, and incapable of rightly performing their ordinary functions and this burning or corroding effect commences with the smallest quantity of alcohol taken in the system. Therefore there is no such thing as "moleration" in the use of alcoholic beverages; the posen in them is always active in its deadly mission, and goes

on all through the body.

The result on the hear! and brain is especially noticeable, as these organs are very sensitive, and are so retarded in their operations that disease and death would rapidly casus were there not in nature a generous amount of active recuperation struggling to counteract and eliminate the poison.

Alcohol, bring a toreign, prisonous els-ment, even whom greatly diluted, as in new, which contains from five to eight per cent, of it, does not assuminate like food, but taxes nature with extra exertion to expet the intruder, waich is partly ejected through the lungs or breath and mostly through the pores of the skin and through the knineys, which are more or less inflamed, and there-fore obstructed by congestion. Enough of the poison will linger in the system to a . gravate any disease to which the drinker is liable, and nasten a fatal termination.

This specific action of electrol, while pro-ducing a general disturbance and injury to all the vital organs, is especially true of the brain, which is composed of numerous mi-nute cells, of a gray, fatty substance, sur rounded by a limple fluid. Alconol has a strong aranity for water, and when taken in the stomach, being very volatic, a por-tion of it goes immediately towards the brain, and disturbs the finely arranged nervesibers so as to impair their ability to nourish this fatty substance, and in this way it renders the brain incapable of continuous logical thought or action, and the man is said to be more or less "irunis," which is another way of saying that the brain is possenso, or parched with inflammation and congestion.

This effect can be tested by putting a

drop of alcohol on the tongue; the smarting, stinging sensation proves that it is parched the alcohol's engerness to absorb at the water in the tongue, and this irritat-ing effect is the same on all the organs of body, besides producing a craving

A continuous use of alcoholic beverages produce results that are irremediable.

After the results attacks on the brain and place in the victum of alcohol, which manifests itself in all the man's actions and

He generally becomes morose and stupid, and sometimes idiotic hilarity. His will power is stuggish or nearly gone, and he is left to be controlled almost entirely by his animal passions, which are closely allied to criminal insanity. Besides, an ever-increas-ing longing is engendered for more of the flery liquid to gratify the cravings of an in-satiable appetite, and other symptons foliow, such as a disease I fatty degeneration, a bloated body, a singgish action of the liver and kidneys, accompanied by a red or in-flamed skin, and sometimes by offensive eruptions which can be plainly traced to al-

holic poisoning, Many of tuese indications and symptoms of a poisoned, diseased body would horrify drinkers were they sufficiently aroused, or were they anxious or willing to believe the facts as they develop themselves in their experience, or could they realize that they transmit to their posterity a hereditary faint that is too horribe to contemplate. But the truth comes to their impaired brains throug. so many insidious problems of habit and appetite, and ther are so entions by the pleasurable exciting sensitions that they find difficulty in tracing the poisonous effects directly to the amount of alcohol they consume, and so are constantly cheating and flattering themselves into a conviction that they can use these poisonous bevserages with impunity. Hence the tion that they can use these poisonous beverages with inpunity. Hence the poor victims of alcholic poisoning, prompted by an imperious thirs, go on an ton, until finally chronic nelling in or do nontia takes possession of the brain, or death itself, through some or linary or extraordinary disease brought onor activaly developed by alcoholic poisoning, closes the scene. This is especially true when they are attacket by cholera or other infections diseases. The certain victims are always those whose systems are impregnated with alcohol,

Even when taken as a medicine, alcoholic beverages frequently produce results far worse than the disease. Extensive inemital practice, both in this country and Europe, has proved the great benefits of an entire exclusion of this poisen as a remaily, other agents being used, which are quite as efficient, but not followed by the paralyzing or stunglying of sets of alcohol's correspy poises. stupelying effects of alcohol's corresive poi

Alcohol, in its action on animal matter, i somewhat analogous to arsenic, morphine or strychnine; it tends to suspend decay is dead matter, and in live bodies it paralyze or inflames with congestion, in this way

life, or death in disguise.

We put snakes and other animals, an sometimes dead men, into alcohol, to pre ent animalcule or microbes in the bodies from generating or living on the starchy substances contained in them; so al actual life in the bodies is suspended. But certain disintegration and death in its mosactive form is produced by the corresion of alcohol in living bodies, and in this way it groves itself to be an acrid, deadly poison to uman life. More than 2000 years ago the results of

alcohol on the body were compared to the bits of a serpent and the stinging of an adder; and alcohol has not changed its nature since. At the present time alcoholic heverages are certainly the most injurious decaptive and dangerous elements of deat and destruction that exist, and the annals of criminal courts prove that it is an aggra vated public nuisance generally.

Yet these beverages are so fascinating, and the poison in them so insidious, that the whole human race has been deluded and cheated for thousands of years, and more injury has resulted from their use than has occasioned by all the wees of war, famine and pestilence combined; and nov that science, experience and an enlightened reason have so largely dissipated such de-iusive cobwebs of appetite, prejudice and passion, these poisonous alcoholic beverages should be banished from society with all the should be banished from society intalligent energy that an injured and out-raged people can demand.

HAWAII'S QUEEN DETHRONED.

The Islands in the Care of a Provisional Committee and Want Annexation to the United States.

The reign of Queen Liliuokatani. Hawaii, is at an end. The steamer Claudine, which arrived at San Francisco on Sunday cought the news of a revolution at the os ital, Honoluiu. The royal rule has been overthrown, a provisional government established and a commission, headed by Mr. Thurston, arrived on the Claudine to petition the Government of the United States to annex the Hawaiian Islands.

On January 15 the Queen asked that the Ministry sign the new constitution, prepared by the local congress, the Hui Kalaiana, which was in substance the old constitution, under which the sovereign had almost absolute powers to rule. The Ministers refused, appealed to the free-holders of the islands and gained the support of the latter. A Public Safety (committee was formed and a proclamation of independence from sovereign rule issued. an rule issued.

Bloodshed would have undoubtedly fol-

lowed the revolution had not the United States man-of-war Boston been in the har-bor. A large detachment of armed marines and sailors of the Boston were landed and held ready for one gency at the United States consulate. The presence of this arm-ed force kept the turbulent spirit of the natives in abeyance.
The Queen and her Ministers surrendered

all public property to the Provisional Com-mittee and Her Majesty then retired to her palace, where the committee furnished her

Commissioner Thurston said to day that he believes the United States Government will take the Islands. If she don't be thinks epublic will be formed and the protection of thus country asked.

The warship Mobican left for Honolulu to day, and will soon be followed by the crusers Hanser and Adams. The Monterey

ANNEXATION OF HAWAIL

LINELY THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL TARM

A dispatch from Washington says: Unless this country takes prompt action in the inatter of amiexing the Hawaiian Islands, as the provisional government of that coun-try asks. Great Britain will be apt to assert a protectorate over the islands, on the piea that British interests must be guarded. This tep it is generally conceiled, would be but series of acts that would eventually result in Great Britain taking absolute possession. The control of these islands by Englan would give her a strangiling command rewould give her a striggling command over the Pacific ocean. In addition, it would al-low Great Britain to complete the chain with which for years she has been endeavoring to surround the United States. The Canadian Pacific railroad on the north the recently improved fortification at Hali-fax, the cable to the Birmindas and the es-

tablishment in those islands of an increased garrison, the British colonies in the Carri-bean Sea, and the British acquisitions in tumes and Venezuela are all acts of Great Britain which have not been observed in this country without concern. Possession of the Hawakian group would complete the

armed circle.

The i-lands are as important to the United States, from a stragetical point of view, as they are to Great Britain. They would be valuable as a supply depot for ships of war, and also for the cruising commerce, vessela

As the war with Mexico resulted from the unnexation of Texas, there is some talk that sreat Britain would not look calmiy on while the United States took Hawaii under its protecting wing. This view of the case was considered in the Executive session of the Senate Saturday and will be an imporant factor in reaching a conclusion.

BUSINESS HAS IMPROVED.

A Perceptible Increase at Many Points R. G. Dun & Co's Weekly Review of Trade says. There has been some increase in the distribution of products sharing the past week and the demand for manufactured goods is distinctly larger, so that business has perceptibly improved at many points. Yet the outgo of gold, expected to exceed \$3,000,000 this week, reduces Treasury reserves, causes increased nervousness about the future and renders men more reluctant to engage in the new under takings.

Wheat is a fraction lower in price, with moderate sales; and the Western receipts in four days have been over 2,000,000 bushels in spite of had weather, while Atlantic exports have been only 391,000 bushels. Corn is 24 c higher and pork products a shade. higher, but outs ic lower. Coffee is ic higher with moderate sales, and oil ic lower, Cotton has not changed in price, though sales have been quite large, and the receipts this week thus far have been, 40,000 bales. and experts 54,000 bales smaller than last

strong and healthy. Sales of wood at Boston for the year thus far are more than 50 per cent greater than last year, with prices growing stronger. The boot and shoe trade is remarkably healthy and shipments heav-ier than a year ago. The iron and steel in-dustry during the past week has been facing record breaking prices, though the demand and sales are large. The business in finished products is very heavy, but for many sinds the prices are the lowest ever known. Structura from works have far more business

things married There is still an excess of merchandise ex-ports over imports for January, though ex-ports from New York in four weeks have been \$10,800,000 less than for the same weeks last year, while in imports there is an increase of about \$4,000,000. The excess of exports last January was over \$37,000,000

The business failures occurring through-out the country during the last seven days number for the United States 255, and for Caliada 40, or a total of 255 as compared with totals of 332 list week and 356 the week previous to the last. For the corresponding week of last year the brures were 257, repweek of last year the figures were 207, representing 2-3 failures in the United States and 44 in the Dominion of Canada. Triplets-Grover, Frances and Ruth.

Martha Janviers, wife of a well-to-do farm erliving near Athol. Md., gave birth to criplets-a boy and two girls. The happy father. In the eestacy of his joy and patriotism, has named them Grover, Frances and

-A 5-YEAR-OLD Arkamsas negro boy is exciting people by reading correctly books in all languages. He can turn to any designated chapter or verse of the Bible and read it as readily as any practiced divine.

A GENTLEMAN Whose superiority of stomach brings into sharp and painfull prominence the lack of superiority characterizing his organs of thought, has undertaken to fast for fifty days. At the start he weighed 130 pounds, and he has been losing desh at the rate of two and one-half pounds per day. Even an amateur trithmetician can figure out that at the end of less than fifty days a light and airy corpse will have been dedi-:ated to the cause of science. But to what extent science will profit is 10t a problem that any amateur can grapple with confidence.