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There are said to be 70,000 lawyers m the United States, one-seventh of whom have offices in New York.

Australia has just completed the first ocomotive ever built on the island sontinent. It was constructed at Mel-

The colored people of Virginia pay axes on real estate valued at \$9,425,-680, and on personal property valued at \$3,342,950.

A Brooklyn (N. Y.) inventor says he can propel a big steamship across the Atlantic in three and a half days with sulphuric acid, powered sugar and chiorate of potash.

Although we have the poor always with us, a two-cent British Guiana, 1850 issue, postage stamp, was sold at auction in this city the other week, muses the New York Independent, for

The New York Sun shows that while in the country at large the proportion of foreign-born inhabitants is about fourteen per cent., it is only 2.60 per cent of the total in the fourteen Southern States.

Spinning whoels are not altogether things of the past. Go into Cornwall or Wales, or to the Scotch Highlands, declares the Chicago Herald, and you will find plenty of cottages where the spinning wheel is as much a piece of household furniture as are the scrubbing brush and the kitchen

The new railroad from Jaffa to Jerusalem is only fifty-three miles long. Passenger trains make seventeen miles an hour. The rails came from England, the ties from France, the engines from Philadelphia, the cars from France and the heavy work was done by Arabs and Egyptians. The road is not likely to yield a profit for a long time to come.

The dedication of the Morman Temple at Salt Lake City took place under far different conditions than were ever tions, soliloquizes the n Francisco Chronicle. Polygamy is now prescribed still the fear of imprisonment has don much to check one of the worst fea-

tures of the system. The younger men among the Mormans claim that they have discarded polygamy and that it no longer plays an important part in their religion.

Many villages in all parts of the United States have taken the names of the roadside inns about which they have grown up, but it is perhaps only in conservative Southern Virginia, remarks the New York Son, that the "ordinaries" for entertainment of man and beast have given names to villages, There is Jenning's Ordinary m Nottoway County, Smoky Ordinary in Brunswick County, and doubtless many others in the same region. It is here, too, that local maps immortalize the shopkeepers, the millers and the blacksmiths of an earlier generation. Oddly enough, one looks almost in vain for names growing out of the bloody struggle from '61 to '65.

A sort of mythology has grown up about the American Indian in regions whence he vanished 100 years ago. The popular names of many plants include the adjective Indian. Few persons in America say Indian corn now, but Indian cakes is a term still strongly intrenched south of Mason and Dixon's line, and there is even a plant known to children as Indian tobacco. The brilliant canna is called Indian shot because its seeds are black, bullet-like pellets. Indian traditions are preserved with a sort of reverence in the South. Twenty-five years ago local travelers on a certain road in Worces ter County, Maryland. commonly stopped at a point in the remote country, reached under a bush at the roadside, drew forth a stone mortar and pestle used by the Indians 100 years before, showed the relies to any stranger in the company and carefully put them back. A whole neighborhood knew the whereabouts of these instruments, but they seemed as safe as in a museum.

The Free Gold Increasing. At the close of business Saturday at the National treasury had on hand \$824,425 of free gold, and had accepted but had not yet put on the books \$1,176,000, making the free gold balance \$2,000,000 above the \$100,000,soo gold reserve.

TRUTH.

There's a hand on the rudder that will not There's no fear in the Pilot's face

As He guides the worlds, like boats in storms.

Through the rocking seas of space And whether they make the harbor at last Beyond the shoals and the swell, Or sail forever a shoreless sea I know that all is well, -

And I learn these things from the heart of

the wood, From the solemn soul o' the sen :-For never a bird in a wire-bound cage Told all these things to me.

And the soul of man is a sunward bird With wings that are made for flight. To pleree to the fount of the shining day And float through the depths of night And I read these things in that Bible of God Whose leaves are the spreading sky And the legible face of the dark green sen,

With the eye behind the eye, For truth is not closed in the lids of a book, For its chainless soul is free And never a bird in a wire-bound care Told all these things to me.

For truth surges into the open heart And into the willing eye, And streams from the breath of the steam-

And drops from the tending sky : 'Tis not shut in a book, in a church, or a school.

Nor examped in the chains of a creed, But fives in the open air and light For all men in their reed! But the fish that swims in a goldfish vase Knows not of the saits I sea. And never a bird in a wire-bound eage

Told all these things to me. 'Tis the Voice that comes from the gilded

From the hills that shoulder the sky, Through the topless heights of a man's own

Greams This Voice goes wandering by ; And who roams the carth with an open

heart. With an ear attuned to hear, Will eatch some broken cord of the sound Whenever the Voice comes near, But not past the prison of custom or creed

Will the Voice or the Vision flee; And never a bird in a wire-bound cage Told all these things to me. -Sam Walter Fess, in Yankee Elade,

A CONFLICT IN A TUNNEL

BY REBBERT RUSSELL.



go to sleen oon as the tent speedily clouded the windows of the posed myself to sleep.

I presume that I must have fre- and strack him upwards under the chin, quenly dozed off, for the rearing of knocking his teeth together with a click the train seemed to grow faint and dis- like the snap of a rifle trigger and again, mixing out through a little space upon our leet again and pounding which I rubbed clear upon the frosted away as before. window pane.

On a sudden my eye was taken by not continue the struggle much longer, the far corner of the carriage. I be able to drag me to the door and caused to move by the oscillation of My opponent breathed hard and fast, the train. But, continuing to watch it but showed no signs of giving in. On with a dull kind of curresity, I was ex- a sudden the train gave a violent jolt, tremely startled to perceive a man's that flung us both against the bulkhead head thrust out of the obscurity; a of the compartment; the flame of the pair of fierce-looking eyes glared at me lamp leapt up, then flickered a moment for a moment, and then, whilst I still and went out. We continued fighting sat motionless with surprise, a man in a darkness as deep as that of the scrambled out, and getting upon his grave. Now that we were both com-

feet stood surveying me. a coarse, ugly face, immensly square My sole dread was that I should find shoulders and close-cropped hair. He myself tumbling backwards through wore a loose, clumsily-fitting suit of the open door. He had hissed out, some gray material that looked sus- amid horrid blasyhemies, his intention piciously like a prison dress. He was of leaving me dead in that tunnel, without a cap, and I noticed that his where my body might lie undiscovered jacket was torn and his face a good deal for weeks. Dead men, he said, told scarred. I gazed at this uncouth ap- no tales, and he wasn't going to lose paration in silence for a little while the liberty he had that night regained. with an expression, I do not doubt, of But all at once I felt him relax his grip considerable dismay; then I instinct of my body, and he called to me to let tively looked around me for some go. Glad of a moment's respite, I remeans of communication with the leased my hold of the fellow, though guard. The fellow understood my standing on my guard meanwhile, gesture, and his eye swiftly darted wary of some desperate trick upon his around the carriage with an insolent part. After a little, finding that he with the usual appliance for signaling. time groping about to try and feel

coarse voice. "No need to trouble yer- my hands come in contact with his self. Yer surely don't want to hincon- body. At that moment the train emdelaying the train!"

want?" said I, slowly clearing my gave place to a kind of faintness siftveloped me.

"Who am I, an' what do I want?" he repeated. "That's axking, sir, I had a box of matches in my pocket, ain't it? However, I ain't a-going to and with a trembling hand I pulled it tell you who I am, an' as for what I out and struck a light. The place was want, you'll be finding that out before empty. With a long sigh of relief and very long.'

made me feel uneasy. Judging from up at its first stopping place.

his appearance I guessed him to be more than my match in point strength, and I was quite unarmed.

twixt his teeth and pulled up the Window with vehemence.

door proved to be unlocked. People it may, I never heard more of the to whom I have told this story assure matter, although the memory of that me that it ought not to have been unlocked, as the off doors of a train are always locked. I believe this is so, but the fact remains. He drew in his head again with the exclamation of satisfaction, leaving the door unfastened, though the rush of wind crested by the passage of the train prevented it from swinging open.

"Now, mister," said he, gruffly, measuring me from head to foot with his little deep-set eyes as & spoke, "you've got to change clothes with me, d'ye see? I must have them togs of yourn.

"You will do nothing of the kind," I answered, resolutely, though with my heart starting to beat a trifle quicker. "Come, now," said he, "don't make no fuss. Ye'd best chop quietly."

At that instant the locomotive gave long screaming whistle, and the train plunged with a roar into a funnel. "Look here, now," exclaimed the

follow, putting on a most menacing nir, and leaning toward me with his fists elenched, "if you don't do what I want then out you go through that

Without answering I again sat down in the middle sent of the carriage. On this the man stood looking at me for a moment as though undecided how to act. Then, perceiving my silk hat resting on the rack overhead, he took it down and put it on. This impudent act of the dirty villain so incensed me that, scarcely thinking what I was about, I jumped up and snatched it off his head. In a second he whipped round and struck me a blow full in the chest with his heavy fist; I grappled with him, and then began a fierce and desperate conflict.

As soon as I closed with the ruffian I felt that his whole effort was to get me close to the door and thrust me through it. He was an immensely strong fellow, but as clumsy as a bear. I, on HAD taken my the other hand, was light and nimble, first-class ticket at with some small knowledge of boxing. the London ter- For all that I felt myself greatly outminus of one of matched in that hand to hand fight. the great northern No sooner had I grappled with the vilrailways, and, hav- lain than he gave me a blow in the face ing a long night savage enough to have broken my nose journey to make, had he delivered with as much judg-I looked about for ment as he did violence. But I had an empty com- taken him by the throat with both partment, intend- hands, and I continued clutching his ing to swathe my- windpipe with the tenacity of a bull self in rugs and terrier. We twisted and wriggled and "umped from side to side of the gonhave started. I had but small diffi- fined space, and all the while I felt him culty in finding what I sought, and a drawing me in the direction of the little well-timed liberality to the guard open door. At last I twined my foot Clothe as warmly as possible with flanby rigid laws, and though the spirit of secured me what I then considered the about his leg and threw him; he fell nels next the skin, and sealskins outerthe laws is violated by many Mormans, additional privilege of being locked in. heavily, striking his head against the most from November to the beginning t was about 6 o'clock on a late No- cushioned scat, and down I came with of March. Then on the first clear rember evening when we started; quite him, still clinging to his iron hard, sunny day in March, when the wind is dark, with a frestiness in the air that muscular throat, upon which my grip in the north or northeast, take off all seemed to make scarcely any impres- outer wraps, mantles, capes, sealskins carriage with heavy moisture. The sion. We rolled about for awile, each and the like; wear gowns of a light and lamp in the roof of the compartment endeavoring to keep uppermost, and thin material, and go for a walk in the burnt with a small, clear flame, I ex- when with his superior strength he got park or other open and unprotected changed my hat of latest metropolitan above me and knell upon my chest, I place. Sit down full in the wind on a build for a warm fur cap, raised my thought he would murder me as I lay convenient seat, and sit for half an fect on to the cushions of the opposite in that almost helpless posture. But hour. Then go home and wake with seat, and in this posture drew a stout instead he gasped out, "Will you a successful attack of rheumatism next traveling blanket about me, and com- change clothes now?" and whilst he morning. waited for my answer I got my fist free

> tant, like the subdued sound of surf nearly dislocating his neck; and then the other repays the trouble taken, heard afar. But my nap was of short I gave a heave up which threw him off then go out and repeat the same tacduration, and I was soon wide awake me, and a moment later we were both ties the next day, and the next, and the I was beginning to feel that I could something stirring under the seat in and that, exhausted as I was, he would the one followed by two young ladies thought at first it might be a shadow, pitch me through it on to the line. matic fever previously; yet, because the pletely in the dark. I felt myself more He was a burly-looking fellow, with on an equality with my antagonist.

Half an hour later we came to of standstill in the station of a large town. I sought out the guard and He turned and let down the frame of told him what had occurred. He at the window against which he stood, then thrusting his arm out tried the tion-master, and when that official handle, but found the door was locked. arrived the two of them heard my He uttered an inarticulate curse be- story, and then searched the compart ment thoroughly. But not a trace of the villian did they discover. My own "Let's try the door at your end, opinion is that, taking advantage of guv'nor," said he, coming along the compartment. I hastily rose as he approached and backed away a step or train should slacken speed sufficiently two while he lowered the window and to enable him to jump off with safety leaned out to turn the handle. The and make good his escape. Be this as mare of my railway traveling; and whenever I now get into a compartment by myself I take very good care to first of all peer under the seats and make sure that there exists the means of communicating with the guard .-

Increase in Murders.

New York Advertiser.

The race of public executioners is not wholly extinct in Belgium, al though the office has been little more than a sinecure for nearly half a century. The other day the headsman of Brussels was borrowed by the head manless Bruges to go through with becoming solemnity the exceedingly silly ceremony of nailing to a post a sentence of imprisonment pronounced in default on some petit larcener. Ant werp almost simultaneously obtained a loan for a similer purposes of the services of "Monsieur de Liege," one Hamel, whose practical acquaintance with the guillotine ceased in 1865. The disappearance of a condemned convict necessitated the journey of M. Hamel to the banks of the Scheldt, where he gravely performed the same farce as was enacted by his colleague of Brussels in the city of Memling. Since 1855 no assassin has perished on a Belgian scaffold. Last year's catalogue of crime in Belgium was long and terrible; 1893 is still young, but each week has brought with it some deed of

Within the last few days the Belgian press has chronicled the deaths by deliberate violence of no fewer than five persons, some of them being attended with circumstances of aggravation which beggar description. In view of this state of affairs the Belgian News asks whether this long suspension. amounting almost to abolition, of capi tal punishment has or has not been for the public good, and suggests that it spite of the great aversion which King Leopold is known to feel to signing a death warrant, the amended Belgian Constitution must deal effectually with a state of things which has insensibly rendered negative and illusive that most salutary clause of the Belgian Penal Code which should, under other circumstances, strike terror into the hearts of evil doers .- St. James Gazette.

How to Catch Rheumatism.

The plan is simple, and is invariably successful when diligently pursued.

If perchance the rheumatism should fail, it is probable that pleurisy or pneumonia may be the reward. But if, by a miracle, neither the one nor next, until success is assured. The recipe is warranted never to fail if persevered in for a sufficient length of time. A plan almost equally good is last week. They had both had rhensun happened to shine brightly in at the dining-room window for a few hours, they allowed the fire to go out. They sat without fire the remainder of the day and evening. The following being a bright morning, they did not have the fire lighted at all. They were both extremely surprised when they were attacked by rheumatic pains in all their limbs, and blamed the neighborhood. - London Hospital.

The Beginning of New York.

Fort Amsterdam, begun about the year 1626-its northern wall about on the line of the existing row of houses facing the Bowling Green-really was the beginning of the present city. The engineer who planned it, Kryn Frederick, had in mind the creation of works sufficiently large to shelter in time of danger all the inhabitants of a considerable town; and when the Fort was finished, the fact that such a stronghold existed was one of the inducements extended by the West Inleer of satisfaction as he perceived that did not renew the attack, I spoke and dia Company to secure its needed colthe compartment was not furnished asked what he was doing, at the same onists; for these, being most immediately and personally interested in the "All right, guy ner," said he in a him. I received no answer, neither did matter, could not be expected to contemplate the possibility of their own massacre by savages of the land or sea venience the rest of the passengers by erged from the tunnel, and the gloom in the same large and statesmanlike in which the carriage had been manner that such accidents of colonial "Who are you and what do you plunged by the extinction of the lamp administration were regarded by the Company's Directors. The building of limbs of the folds of the rug which en- ing in through the windows, sufficient the Fort, therefore, was the first step to have revealed the figure of the man towards anchoring the colony firmly to had he been still in the compartment. the soil. By the time that the Fort I had a box of matches in my pocket, was finished the population of this island amounted to about two hundred souls; and the island itself, for a conempty. With a long sigh of relief and sideration of \$24, had been bought by thankfulness, I sank exhausted into a Director Minuit for the Company, and His manner and the looks of the man seat to wait until the train should pull so formally had passed to Dutch from Jan handa -- Harper's Magazine.

TEMPERANCE.

The presence of many working people, in-dustrious, sober, honest, is a valuable help to any business; but by as much as any of them parronize the dram-shop, by so much their value as citizens will be impaired, the com-munities pauperized, and every interest of the people demoralized.—Demorest's Family

ONE GREAT CAUSE OF PAMINE.

Count Leo Tolstoi declares that drunken-ness was one of the great causes of the recent awful famine in Russia. We begin to won-der if there is any really widespread disaster nowadays to the human family in which the alcoholic fiend is not present as a contrib-uting cause or to increase the resulting misory.—The Voice.

WHERE "DOCTORS DISAGREE."

When one tells you to put toads, lizards, snakes, etc., in bottles filled with alcohol so as to preserve the flesh from dissolving and keep fresh for a term of years, another tells you to put alcohol in your stomach where a good meal of fresh meat has gone, for the purpose of dissolving it and "aiding digestion." The man who takes alcohol to help digest his food must first throw off the alcohol before his stomach can commence the operation.—National Temperance Advocate.

DEATH IN THE CUP.

The number of deaths from the use of strong drink has been variously estimated in the United States to be from 60,000 to 100,000 a year. Dr. Norman Kerr, an eminent scientist of England, has for some fifteen years been pursuing an inquiry into the matter in connection with several medical experts, and, according to their deductions, experts, and, according to their deductions, the intest estimate of deaths of adults annually caused by intemperance is: In Great Britain, 120,000; in France, 142,000, and in the United States 80,000, or nearly half a million in an aggregate of 122,000,000 of people. If yellow fever and cholera, which carry off a few thousand each year, are so feared and shunned, what shall be done with the death which alone it half millions? the drink which slays its half millions?

MEDICAL DISCRE OF ALCOHOL.

I have been fully engaged in the general practice of medicine, including much hospirates of medicine, including much hospital and dispensive, work, continuously for a period of fifty-six years. During the last forty-five of those years I have prescribed for internal use no forms of either fermented or distilled liquors in the treatment of either distilled liquors in the treatment of either acute or chronic diseases, simply because I had previously proved to my own satisaction that their effects were a positive hindrance to the recovery of my patients. During all those years I have embraced every opportunity presented by consultations with other practitioners, to study the clinical results obtained by them, and I am certain that there is no disease that cannot be treated more successfully without alcoholic liquors than with.—N. S. Davis, M. D.

A STATE'S EXPERIMENT.

South Carolina is to try an experiment in the

State regulation of the liquor traffic. Under what is known as the Evans Dispensary Bill, which was passed by the Legislature at its recent session, the State is to control all sales of liquor. It is an adaptation of the Gothenburg system, which has been in use in Sweden and Norway for some years. Under it li-censes are granted to companies to sell spiritous liquors under certain limitations. These companies are to receive six per cent. for capital invested, and to turn all profits in ex-cess of this amount over to the state. Each company has a monopoly of its business in its particular locality. Heer and wines are exparticular locality. Beer and wines are ex-cepted from the provisions of the system; but in South Carolina these are included, and hereafter there can be no legal saloons in the State except those centrolled by the State authorities. The Legislature has appropriated \$50,000 as espital to start the busin and Governor Tiliman proposes to buy a stock of liquors with this money and on the of the State. The purpose of the law is to insure, we suppose, that good liquors shall be sold, that they shall be sold only to persons entitled to receive them, and that all the conditions of restrictions shall be properly observed. Whatever profit will properly observed. W Whatever sale to the State and not to individuals. The reason that the liquor traffic has become so great it. If it should cease to be profitable, men now engaged in it would go into other lines of business. They do not sell liquor because they want to debauch their fellow-men, but because they want to make money and as a general thing they are willing to do anything to increase their profits. They become hardened to evidences of suffering and degradation and ruin, regarding these as incidental to the business. Their one purpose is to make money. If the possibility of profit were no longer before them they would cease to be liquor dealers. We shall wait with in-terest to see how the South Carolina law operates. There seems to be no question of its constitutionality, as the lawyers who have been consulted by the liquor dealers advise them to run no risk, but to close their places of business promptly on the first of July, when the new law takes effect.—New York Independent.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. French brandy is the most dangerous drink

In races, it has been found that the men who do not use stimulants do by far the best

If drinking men could only see the effect

that whisky has on the stomach, they would never drink another drop, The Chief of Police of Baltimore says that

he never found boys in the saloons until lager beer was introduced and games prepared to entice them in. In one of the great Paris hospitals, it was

found that of eighty-three patients who suffered from epilepsy, sixty were children of grunken parents. Men in foundries, who used to drink a great deal of liquor and beer, now very gener-ally drink outment and water and find that

they work much better. General Booth, of the Salvation Army says that nine-tenths of the evil that he has to fight against in the social department of his work is caused by drink.

People make a great mistake in using liquor in case of sickness. The use of liquor in sickness has been known to make men drunkards for the rest of their lives,

Mildura, a town of New South Wales, was founded by the Chaffey brothers in 1888. By means of irrigation it has been transformed from a desert to a beautiful garden. By the terms of the "Mildura Irrigation Act" no liquor is allowed to be sold in the settlement, and in consequence every one appears happy

and prosperous.

If liquor could be kept from the Indians of the plains we should seldom hear of any bloodshed between them and the whites. The pity of it is that the men who sell the liquor seldom suffer for their misdeeds, while inquor seldom suner fortheir misdeeds, while the loss nearly always falls upon innocent persons. A few exceptionally severe sen-tences dealt out to men convicted of selling liquor to Indians would do great good.

Miss Frances E. Willard was given a great reception recently by the English Methodists. City Road Wesleyan Chapel, "the Cathedral of British Methodism," was crowded to over-flowing. The gathering represented about 200 London congregations, and speeches were cordial in the extreme. Miss Willard was presented with an illustrated edition of "Wesley's Journal" and a copy of John and Charles Wesley's Hymns.

The Woman's Temperance Hospital, p lected in 1883 at the Detroit National W. jected in 1883 at the Detroit National W. C. T. U. Convention, and opened on the south side of Chicago in 1886, was removed last June to greatly improved quarters in a hundsome building on the North Side, just outside Lincoln Park. The hospital has accommodation for sixty patients, a score of physicians representing all the organized schools, and was founded to demonstrate the use of non-alcoholics in medication.

RELIGIOUS READING

BLOSSOMS IN AGE.

You is an appie-tree.
Joints all shrunk like an old man's knee.
Gaping trunk half eaten away.
Crumbling visibly day by day:
Branches dead, or dving fast.
Topmost limb like a splintered mast.
Yet behold, in the prime of May.
How it blooms in the sweet old way!

Heart of it brave and warm. Spite of many a wintry storm;
Throbbing still with the deep desire,
Burning still with the eager fire,
Striving still with the zeal and truth
Of the gladsome morning-days of youth,
Still to do and to be, forsooth.
Something worthy of him whose care,
Summer or Winter, failed it ne'er—
This is motive for you and me. This is motive for you and me, When we grow old like the apple-tree. —By James Buckham, in Christian Unio

A CHIEF CAUSE OF CRIME. Often when I have been asked what s the causes, or what is the particular cause that sends most men to prison. I have late years invariably answered: "The way

of family discipline."

The indulgence of the father and mothe who allow the child to grow up we out any discipline to form characteriseds almost inevitably to evil ways and on requently to prison.
The child, even of tender years, who is a duiged in its natural waywardness, and all is allowed to say to its lather or its motie "I will" or "I won"t," is in a fair way to b

come an inmate of our penal institutions. Parents are also responsible for the wardness of their children which leads the into crime from a practice of deceiving the The intelligent child, when deceived by parent in small things, is likely to form en habits, which in its future life will not

easily eradicated. casily cradicated.

This cannot be better filustrated than be the growth of fruit and other trees. If the are allowed in the first year of their grown to become crooked, distorted and out a shape, it is found nearly or quite impossible in later years, to bring them into symmetry and to make the first property.

In later years, to oring them into symmetrs and to make perfect trees of them.

So with the child. Its early training iso for a lifetime, and unless there are elements in its character and will power, to correct perfectly bringing up, it naturally grows work and worse as it grows older.—[Ex-Warder A. A. Brush of Sing Sing.

PERSONAL EFFORT.

A Christian who is keen for work we soon find his right place. If he is 'apt teach," if he has the knack of breaking his truth into nice morsels for children's mou then he will soon seent his way into a Sabbath school. I have often watched, we admiration, the superintendent of the fant department" fant department" in the Sabbath school my late charge as she held hundreds of eyes and ears in a way that any pit orator might envy. That skilful read had evidently found her place. And person had some leisure and a sincere and a sincere are of souls; to such an one personal visitation among the poor and among the unevangized is a welcome work. It only require health enough to walk, and loving courte enough to talk to those who are visited. If Bible and a tract go with the visit as we as a loaf for the hungry or a to for the children, then all the better. To system of dividing New York into di-trict with a visitor for every district, which was carried out so efficiently by the City Tract carried out so efficiently by the City Tract Society forty years, was an admirable one; and it ought never to have been abandoned. It was one of the best methods for bridging the chasm between the Gospel-fed and the Gospel-starved. The outlying masses never will be evangelized until there is more personal contact and personal effort.—[Rev. T. L. Cuyler, in The Evangelist.

THE INEFFICIENCY OF WORDS.

The wife who would depend upon be words alone to express her love and her a legiance to her husband, has a very per medium of expression. It is the little at the constant thoughtfulness, the unselfed caretaking that shows her real affection. And so with us. We ought, many of us, speak more earnestly in the prayer-meeting to take a more active part in the public services. But there is a life that speaks more vices. But there is a life that speaks modistinctly than words in a prayer-meetin it is the basket left at the door of the position. It is the basket left at the door of the post It is the kneeling form at the bedside of it dying. It is the extended hand held out it the stranger. It is the beaming face reflec-ing the love of Christ. And the churc-member who depends entirely upon it words for the expression of his live for his or man, or his allegiance to his church, is very shallow church-member, however his tyle may sheak, and however heading by he may speak, and however heautiful combined his words and sentences may be the is loving God most who acts most in him, does most for him.

MY LAMP.

"Thy word is a lamp unto my feet," so the Psalmist of old. You want your lan the Fairnist of old. You want your land to burn as brightly as possible. You trat the wick; you wash, dry and rollsh is glass chimney; you keep the shade cleat. Let the dust gather and the smoke make it sooty deposit, and the wick become cres and hard and black, and the light upon the open page is flickering and weak. The land is your friend, but you must take good care of it. It will treat you

of it. It will treat you as you tree it. What the Bible brings to you will depend in large measure upon what will be tree in the state of the state bring to it. You may have a crumo or loaf, or a granary full to bursting, just as yel choose. There is gold on its surface, then are jewels in its mines, there are royal peak in its depths. All are not equally equippe for its study; but every one of us can do be utmost in its patient, loving study, and a labors will bring a surer or richer reward. [Dr. A. J. F. Behrends.

Christianity is not the religion of an Christianity is not the religion of an given time or pace. It appeals to the human soul, not to the faccles of any school or period. It does not seek its support at the prevailing ideas of the day, but seek and finds it in the sufferings and the abidist aspirations of humanity. Death will eve be a reality; the questions it arouses may be set aside today, they will recur be morrow.—[Bersier.

A righteous person must not only recor nize and incorporate into his code of mera-the principles of right, but must conformal them in his practice.—[Freeland.

Love does gladly and joyously all it can be for its objects, and grieves that it cannot be more. It counts no load heavy, no real rough, and no hour long.

"Power from on high," is the promise It comes only from on high, for hums power is weakness in the effort to rise or 12 others above the world.

He that esteemeth himself wiler than a men, and judgeth himself most unworth-is fittest to receive the greater bessings

Those who live in the love of Christ should never be melancholy, for they have a there sand sources of joy of which others know nothing.

Little minds are tamed and subdued by misfortune, but great minds rise above a [Washington Irving.