KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS.

MORTGAGES IN PENNSYLVANIA. PRE-EMINENCE OF WHICH WE HAVE NO CAUSE

TO BE PROUD. Superintendent of the Census Porter, at Washington, has just issued an extra cenous bulletin, giving some interesting information on farms, bon. s and mortgages for Pennsylvania. His figures show the real estate mortgage debt existing January 1. 1800, to be \$613,105,802. Fifteen of the 67 counties of the state having existing debts of more than \$10,000,000 each. These are Allegheny, \$62,975,531; Berks, \$12,501,921; Chester, \$13,974,850; Dauphin, \$10,039,838; Delaware, \$13,021,785; Leckswanna, \$11,-223,173; Lancaster, \$17,574,001; Luzzrne, \$14,333,164; McKean, \$10,092,010; Montgomery, \$14.854.910; Northumberland, \$10.907.

729; Philadelphia, \$178.003.008; Schuvikiil, \$16.307,830; Westmoreland, \$12.768,983; York, 17.917.800; Pennsylvania's per capita York, 17,917,896. Pennsylvania's per capita mortgage indebtedness is given at \$117 each and in this respect stands high up among the other states whose statistics have been tabulated, as the following comparative statement will show Tennessee, \$23: Maine, \$49. New Hampshire, \$50, Indiana, \$51, Oregon, \$73; Missouri, \$80, Vermont, \$84; Illinois, \$100; Iowa, \$104, Rhode Island, \$106, Connecticut, \$107, Pennsylvania, \$117; N. braska, \$126; Massachusetts, \$144 Kansas, \$170.

The real estate mortgage movement in Pennsylvania, the second state of the union in pipulation, and near the first in wealth and manufactures, was a progressive one with a single interruption, from 1880 to 1889 having a debt of \$92.046.674 in 1881 and \$186,043.253 in 1889. The debt incurred in 1888 was \$191.830.253 in a count not equaled by that of any other year. The increase 7 ver cent in the incurred debt during the 10 years was greater than the in-crease of population, which was only 22.77 per cent. But Mr. Forter is not able to state how it compared with the increase of the values of all the real estate of the state, bevalues of all the real estate of the state, because that value was not estimated in the census of ISSO. In ISSO, 78,435 mortgages were made, while in ISSO the number was 131,801. During the 10 year period a debt of \$1,356,037,437 was incurred represented by 1,038,638 mortgages. In the ratio between the debt and the estimated frue value of all taxel real estate Pennsylvania is represented by 18,91 per cent. The average rate of int rest on Pennsylvania's existing mortint rest on Pennsylvania's existing mortgage debt is 5.00 per cent, and from 1880, to 1890 has declined from 5.87 per cent, to 5.65 per cent. The mortgages now in force in Pennsylvania number 513,403.

55 BILLS VETOED

BY THE GOVERNOR, WHO HAS SIGNED 332 MEASURES AND HAS 36 YET ON HAND

HARRISHUM — The Governor vetoed Sena-tor McCarrell's bill to more particularly designate the rates of bridge tolls by providing for increase of tolls when authorized by the Courts of Quarter Sessions in pertain

The Governor also vetoed the House bill to provide for the creation and regulation of munici al liens and the proceeding for the collection thereof in the several bor-

The Governor disapproved bills to fix the salary of the directors of the poor of Lehigh county, because it was violative of the Conof improved lands used for agricultural and be ticultural purposes in certain counties. toed 53, and 16 remain in his hands.

WILD BEASTS AT LARGE.

ONE OF MAIN'S TIGERS NOT YET ACCOUNTED

TYRONE-Some of the wild animals that caned from the wrecked circus of Walter Main are still at large in the mountains, and the people are afraid to go abroad in A large black tiger has not been for. It is known to be a beast of great ferocity and there are ex-ectations that some person will be be killed by it. Several hunters have been out searching for it, but have not seen it. On Friday John Parker and Robert Snyder were fishing near Vail. Snyder heard a noise in the bushes near him, and turned just in time to see a wild hog making for him. He dropped his fishing rod in a hurry and grabbed his gun quick shot put an end to the animal just in time to save Mr. Snyder from the rush. It was one of the beasts that escaped from the menagerie.

FIVE OF THEM CONVICTED.
UNIONTOWN—Five of the Dawson rioters
were convicted of assault and battery and being a nuisance. The occasion was a wed-ding when nearly the entire Stav population got drunk and raised such a melec the officers tried to arrest them, but assaulted and driven off. About 50 particl pants left the county to escape trial.

House thieves are again at work in Cambria county. A valuable horse, carriage and harness were taken from the stable of Henry Speicher, in Richland county. The thieves were followed into Somerset county, but got away, stealing another buggy en route.

Many Levenski's hat blew out the window of a car on an express train near Phoenixville. The girl rushed to the door and jumped off the platform to get the hat and was instantly killed. Hr head ploughed through the ground a foot deep.

Paul Minuta, a Slav, fell from a Balts more and Ohio train under the wheels, nea Lamont, and had both legs cut off. He wil

Mas. FREDERICK T. MERRIM N. LIVING DESI Uniontown, Pa. was dangerously injure by a rooster sinking his spur in her skull.

W. E. Risen, of Rochester, a Baltimore and Ohio freight brakeman, was killed near Washington, Pa., by falling from his train. ROBERT RUDGE, 50 years old was instantly killed by a McKecsport and passenger train at McKeesport.

went in the river bathing and, getting be youd his depth, was drowned. First men were spilled out of a box car by a sudden jerk of the train between New Castle and Sharon Sunday night and "Doc" Biddle and George Orey were badly hurt.

LITTLE Harry Brotherton of Rocheste

Jacob Williams, a Baltimore and Ohio freight conductor fell under his train at Connellsville, and had his right leg cut off.

A valuable bent of cattle belonging to John Martin, of Hillsville, were poisoned by some unknown person. Two of the

HENRY HILLMAN aged 28, an employe on the Union Drawn Steel Company at Beaver Falls was drowned while bathing in the

A Mines named David Westfall was in-santly killed by a fall of state at the works of the Redstone Coke Company. south of

SAMUEL JOSSON, brother of councilman of Malvern, ran a cathan bone in his hand. Lockjaw develo ed and six hours after he

A FARMER who wished to enter some animals at an agricultural exhibition, wrote as follows to the secretary: "Enter me for a jackasa." -Tid-Bits.

WAITING.

Asthose who, on some lonely necestarn height, Watching through all the weary hours of night,

Await the pale rose of the morning light, I wait for thee.

As one who, waking on a bed of pain, And, helpless in his agony, is fain To wait the sweet return of sleep again, I wait for thee.

As he who, in some vast cathedral, dim With shadows, silent waits, on bended limb The music of the Eucharistic hymn, I wait for thee.

As deaf men crave for song, and blind for sight. As weary sons of toll long for the night,

And as the fettered spirit longs for flight, I long for thee, -Arthur T. Froggatt, in the Spectator,

Stealing a Policeman.

DY 3. DARING-GOULD.



UTLAND is the smallest county in treme breadth is that whatever hap- | brick-split it into three pieces. pens in one corner

of the county is noised over every part of it, and that the affairs of every person in the county are intimately known to every other.

In one of the fifty parishes, which shall not be named, because to name it is unessential, lived a youth named Joseph Samuel Wardley. He was the son of a blacksmith, was an able-bodied, fine-looking fellow, broadshouldered, broad-breasted, with light red hair, and eyes that seemed to have fallen into the copper when his mother was washing, and to have had the color

boiled out of them, so light were they. Joseph Samuel Wardley was-if virtue consists in a series of negatives -- a most exemplary character. He didn't swear, he didn't drink, he didn't quabble with his fellow-men. If, however, virtue consists of positives, then it would be hard to say what Joseph Samuel Wardley was distinguished for his virtue; for, as a matter of fact, it would be hard to say what Joseph Samuel Wardley did that was good. He was slow in his movements, slow in taking in ideas, slower in making use of them when he had received them into his brain.

He had worked with his father at the forge, but his father feared that he would never make a blacksmith, as he tired the horses out and made them restive before he had shod all their sent to work on a farm, but he was so slow at the plow that the farmers would not retain him in their services.

It was said that Joseph Samuels was always seleen. This was cot exactly tiod. . Jsepn camuel was so drowsy and indolent over his work by day, that he was never sufficiently exhausted by his efforts to enjoy a sound sleep at night. He was half asleep by day, he was half awake by night. There is nothing so conducive to all-forgetting sleep as the exercise of the full energies by day. Joseph Samuel did not put forth even one-half of his energies by day. The other half remained to disturb the tranquility of the night; consequently he was a light sleeper, and sometimes it was as doubtful whether he were asleep at night, as it was doubtful whether he were awake by day.

As he was dismissed from the plowtail, he returned to his father, who employed him to work the bellows which kept his fire going in the forge "But," as the farrier said, "a chap can't go en all his life blowing bel lows. I must find some profession or trade for which he is suited."

Accident or Fate seemed to give the requisite indication. The father of Joseph Samuel had been an industrious man all his life, and it was believed that he had amassed money. He had no dealings with the bank at Oakham; that was well known. Where, then did he keep his money? It was whispered that, singularly enough, whenever he had received payment of a heavy bill, Mr. Wardley was observed to mount a ladder to put straight, as he said, one of the tiles in his roof that was out of place and let the water through. That the coincidence was noticed, and was a matter of discussion, never oche brought in his bill to the Squire it was for the sum of five-and-twenty pounds and some odd shillings. No sooner had he received the money than it was remarked a tile was again loose in his roof.

One night that Joseph Samuel lay awake, unable by any means to induce sleep-such as by counting sheep going through a gap in the hedge, repeating his catechism, listening to the snores of his parents in an adjoining room-he thought he heards sound on the tiles, as if some one was engaged repairing the roof. He got out of bed, peered through the window, and saw by the light of a crescent moon that a ladder was set against the house, and that a pair of legs were visible on the ladder.

As Joseph Samuel was inclined for activity all night, and was prompt then in his resolutions, which was not the case by day, he stole downstairs on tiptoe, and opened the back door softly. He was in his robe de nuit. That did not matter. The air was cool but not frosty, and no rain was falling. He was at the back of the house-the opposite side to that at which the ladder was set up, and where he had observed the legs. He knew where his father kept a ladder. He went barefooted to the spot, removed the ladder planted at the back of the house, climbed up it without causing house." the smallest noise, and succeeded in |

making his way cantiously up the tiles | ft, and drive away with cart and car-till he reached the ridge of his father's | case?" roof. Holding to the ridge tiles, he heaved himself up by both hands breast high above the ridge-piece.

Then he saw what was being done on the further side.

Two men were there. One was on a ladder and held another by the ankles who had scrambled onto the roof. The latter was lifting tile after tile and feeling under each, obviously expect- the road, put themselves into the ing to find and carry off the farrier's shafts, and started running as hard as

store of savings.

Joseph Samuel Wardley did not hesitate for a moment what to do. With perfect presence of mind, and great energy as well as courage, he said,

The robbers were staggered. They looked up, saw a semi-white figure rising above the roof, glowering at them. Their nerve gave way. He who was on the ladder let go the ankles of the man on the roof; the latter slid down, and fell on the man with his feet on the ladder rungs, and both were precipi-

tated to the bottom. Joseph Samuel now aroused the England; it is but house, and the burglars were arrested. eighteen miles One had dislocated his hip, the other long, and its ex- had concussion of the brain, his head having fallen on a brick. Had the fifteen. The con- brick been a little harder, it is believed sequence of this it would have broken his head; as it contracted area is was, the burglar's head broke the

> The two men were delivered over to the police, and were brought before the magistrates at the Petty Sessions, who consigned them to be tried at the Quarter Sessions for attempted bur-

When the trial came on, the plea put in for the two men was that they had been bird nesting, and evidence was produced that they had been seen going

Nothing had been taken. The house had not been broken into, so that some difficulty was entertained as to the nature of their offence, and the amount of punishment to be awarded if found guilty. Finally, they were found guilty of an attempt at bird nesting with felonious intent, and were ordered nine months' imprisonment with hard labor.

This incident determined the mind of the blacksmith as to the proper avocation for his son. Joseph Samuel must become a policeman. A "bobby" has to be about at night, and that was precisely what Joseph was calculated

for, as he could not sleep at night. He was so able bodied, was such a fine figure of a man, that he was at once accepted and put in the force. He assumed the not unpicturesque uniform of a county policeman, and believed

that he had found his true occupation. He was finally planted at a place on the opposite side of the little county. four feet. Then Joseph Samuel was Of course, the fame of his exploit had preceded him. He was looked up to as a man of the greatest ability, energy and resolution, and it was concluded that with him in the parish everything was suit.

It was conjectured, rather than known, that the fear of Joseph Samuel had fallen on all the miscreants in the county of Rutland. It was high time When his American neighbor in New that men of a superior order of intelligence should be engaged in the force. for a number of rabberies had been committed of late on the graziers of Luthlandshire. The low land, readily overflowed, serves for the rearing of young cattle till they are fit to kill, when they are sent in great numbers When evening comes to the Canadian, to the London market. There had been theft of calves and young bullocks. Sometimes the live beasts had been carried off, rapidly dispatched and dismissed to London before the day broke. Some graziers had lost severely. It was not possible to say where the next robbery would take place, consequently all were equally anxious and uneasy.

A small farmer was one evening on his way to the nearest town, He had the careass of a young bullock to dispose of. His ground was overflowed, and as he could no longer feed his bullock he killed it, and was taking the carcass to London, when, passing through Bashentine-the village at which Joseph Samuel was quarteredhe disposed of it to the village butcher, who at once removed the dead meat

and paid the man for it. The farmer had something to do in the town besides selling the carcass, so he proceeded on his way, but drew up at a little tavern where he was fond of having his glass. He unharnessed his the humble cottage, he and his neighhorse, ran the light cart under cover, bors are happy and cheerful after and entered the public house. The man was abdicted to drink; he had money in his pocket; he met there wicked levity and mad irresponsibility. with some chums; and the end was that

he resolved to make a night of it. A spirit of perversity rules the destines of men. As long as Joseph Samuel was obliged to be awake by day, he could not sleep at night; but now that he was a policeman, and had to make his excursions by night, he felt sleepy when the dark set in, and some nights was hardly able to keep his eyes open. It was so on this even-He was coming along the road, beside which stood the public-house into which the farmer had gone. He was so weary, so heavy in his eyes, that he resolved on having just a wink of sleep to freshen him before he proceeded on his beat. Accordingly, he entered the shed attached to the tavern, and finding a light cart, crept into it, stretched himself on the straw in the bottom, and in a moment was fast asleep. He slept so soundly that he did not stir-did not snore.

Not a quarter of an hour had elapsed before two men stole into the cartshed. One had a slight limp. The other had a lump at the back of his head.

"You're sure of it?" asked the latter of these men. "Certain. He killed his bullock this morning. He's drinking in the

"Shall we get out his cob, harness

"The stable door is locked. I think we'd best draw the cart ourselves. It's light, and we shall get to the station by daybreak."

The two men drew the cart forth.
"It's heavy," said the limping man.
"It's the bullock; it's a prime-beast, I can tell you.

The two fellows drew the cart into they could, drawing the cart along with them. The night was dark, the movement was conducive to sleep, and Joseph Samuel slept on peacefully, and dreamed of home.

A little after midnight. "I say, Tummas," said the shaft horse, "I'm tremendous hungry. What do you say -shall we halt, cut a slice out of the carcass and have a cutlet each?"

"I wouldn't risk it," said the leader. The fire might betray us; we couldn't ent raw cutlets-we ain't sav-"Well, cut along, Tummas."

And away cantered the thieves with the cart and carcass. Toward dawn they neared the station. Both were becoming fatigued.

"I say, Tummas, said the shat horse, "I'm so rampageous hungry I could eat the whole bullock.' "And I'm so thirsty.' said the leader, "I could drink his blood."

"Hark!" Both halted and looked back, The ray dawn was breaking. Behind they heard shouts and the sound of a horse's

hoofs approaching at a gallop.

But they saw something that still more greatly disconcerted them-a head and shoulders rising over the splash-board of the cart, and heard, Bo !"

The men let go the shaffs-they ran ran as fast as they could in their then condition of exhaustion.

Swiftly along the road came the farmer galloping, swearing as he galoped in pursuit of his lost cart.

Rutland is a small county; so small that the story of how Joseph Samuel, the policeman, was run away with by thieves flew all over it; and it had reached his native village before the arrival of Joseph Samuel himself, who was dismissed the force.

Joseph Samuel has returned to the bellows. He blows them for his father at the present day. - New York Stori-

Our Joyous Northern Neighbor.

The Frenchman of Canada remains essentially an Old World product. Centuries of life in the New World have not transformed his nature. His transplanting has modified his manners, given him new interests, surrounded him with new conditions, but in spirit he remains what his ancestors were when they came to New France from Normandy in old France. He is the same cheerful, optimistic, pleasure-loving being that they were. In many respects he is as simple as a child; in others he is as cunning and as guileful as any small trader on the earth. The French Canadian cannot live in solitude; he must have society. England has finished his work in the fields or woods, and has done the chores about the house and barns, he gets himself into a brooding frame of mind, and reflects upon his mortgage until the threatened return of interest day drives him to his dark bed room. he leaves his plow in the furrow and greets the stars with a song that his forefathers who fought with Fontenac brought over from the land that their descendant still calls "la belle France." Their tired women are never too tired to dance in the midst of cares and labors so heavy and severe that their like has driven hundreds of thousands of the habitants into the United States. The old custom of visiting, of great feasts on the day set apart by the Church to the saint who is the patron of the parish, and on the family anni versaries, are kept up as they are at home. Here as there the race is the atrical; the dramatic effects of cos tume and of conduct are still dear to the heart of this Frenceman who has never seen France. and whose people for generations were born in the sombre forests of Canada, while he has spent a life of toil on the fields that decline to yield a fruitful harvest to his untutored and inadequate cultivation. By the light of blazing logs in manner and to a degree that would seem to the grave New Englander -Harper's Magazine.

The Castes of India.

Up to the breaking out of the Sepoy rebellion in India there were no less than 226 different religious creeds in that country, each having a numerous following. There were no less than thirty-two grades of caste, and the lines were so rigidly drawn that it was almost impossible for one to travel or do business. Even in the ranks of the troops maintained by the East India Company everything went by caste. It a soldier of second caste walked near enough to the camptire of a soldier of the first caste to cast his shadow across it the fire had to be put out and rebuilt on another spot. Out of a regiment numbering 800 men not more than 100 could use the same vessel for carrying water or cooking food, -Courier-Jour-

Due to Expansion.

It is not generally known that people are taller on rising in the morning than when they go to bed at night. The reason for this is that the vertebre of the backbone, twenty-four in number, yield considerably to the pressure of the body in an erect position in the day, and expand themselves during the repose of the night.

RELIGIOUS READING.

" 'TWAS BUT." 'Twee but a word in sorrow's hour,
I murmured iow;
'Twee nothing but a wayside flower
To one in woe;
How little did it seem to me—
That flower wild;
Yet on that word and on that flower
The great God smiled,

Twas but a hand-press and a tear
Where life was sad;
Only a smile of joy and cheer
Where all was glad;
Such tiny deeds they seemed to me,
As from a child;
Yet on the hand-press, on the tear,
The great God smiled.

'Twas but the lifting of the cross,
Laid at my feet:
Only letting go my will
My Lord's to meet;
But weskly thing they seem—and all
By sin defiled—
Yet on the gift of will and heart
The great God smiled.

"SATAN IS CONQUERED."

"During a revival several years ago at Heald Town, South Africa," writes a missionary, "I witnessed something which reminded me of what is recorded of the Day of Pauters, in the record of the Day of minded me of what is recorded of the Day of Pentecost, in the second of the Acts. At 9.30 s.m., I started with Bishop Taylor for Heald Town. The people had already col-lected in the chapet, and were engaged in an earnest prayer meeting. Bishop Taylor ad-dressed them through sn interpreter, from the words, "But ye shall receive power after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you." The effect was manifest. The truth told with wondrous power on the congruention. wondrous power on the congregation. At the Lord were exhorted to stand up, and then kneel round the communion-rails.

three hundred fell simultaneously them their knees, among whom was a considerable number of Europeans, many of whom had come from Resufort.

There was now a great weeping. At first all seemed chaos and confusion. Even the native local preachers the class leaders were confounded; and it was some time before I could get them into working order. The first paroxysm of excitement having subsided, the native agents distributed them-selves all over the chapel, speaking to and praying with the penitents. The distress of some souls was extremely great, but after a while one after another entered into the liberty of the children of God, passing from the excess of grief to the excess of joy. The scene was indescribed, as first one then another rose to praise God, with eyes sparkling and countenance beaming with joy, and tears flowing in contour stream. ling and countenance beaming with joy, and tears flowing in coplous streams from their eyes. One exclaimed, "Satan is conquered!" Satan is conquered! Satan is conquered!" Another, a very old woman, lifted her eyes land hands to Heaven, and exclaimed, for five or ten minutes, at the top of her voice, "He is holy! He is holy! He is holy! "A very old man, who had been in an agony of distress, when set at liberty, exclaimed, "My Father has set me free! My Father has set me free! My Father has set me free! My Father has set me free! These are merely specimens. We were five hours have at work; and, at the close 140 persons professed to have obtained a sense of the professed to have obtained a sense of the pardoning love of God.—[African News.

CRUEL WOMEN. '

It is not unusual for women to denounce the inhumanities of sport. Their tender Learts revolt at the thought of taking pleasure in kit ing; but many of them are willing to encourage wholesale slaughter for the gratification of their love of ornament. This observation does not apply only to "society women" or "women of the world." It is piles equally well to women of religious character, but of thoughtless conduct. It was observed, for example, at the meeting of the Christian Endeavor Societies in this city, that nearly all of the girls and women in attendance had their hats and bonnets decorated with the feathers of innocent birds. corates with the feathers of innocent birds which had been wantonly slaughtered for the simple purpose of beautifying female vanity. The extent to which this atrocious cruelty is carried is astonishing. The gun, the trap, and even electricity are used for the destruction of militions of birds of every sort whose feathers can be used by the milliner.

M. Easpall writes that fifteen thousand five hundred small birds, including nightingales, red throats, fly-estchers, warbiers, and many other song birds, were caught in nets last summer. In two forests only, in the de-partment of Meurthe and Moselle, and were killed in cold blood for the sake of their plamage. In that same province M. Ras-pail says that at least 1,200,000 little birds are destroyed in the same way and for the same purpose every year; and all the world over urpose every year; and an the worder to like destruction is carried on in order to minister to the female love of ornament. is not too much to say that the woman who wears a dead bird as an ornament bears a mark of her own heartless or thoughtless inbumanity .- Our Animal Friends, New

GAMBLING.

The practice of gambling—so fatal to character and often destructive to the soul-commonly begins just as drunk; nness begins. At the bottom of the first glass of wine or intoxicant lies the adder; and underneath the first dollar staked on a game of chance or a horse-race or a ball-match is con-

When a young man puts up his first wager at a card-table or any game or race he puts a coal of fire into his bosom; and such coals often kindle into configrations which "will burn into the lowest hell!" Gambling for a dime is as essentially a sin as gambling for a thousand dollars. There is always a

first inch at the top of every precipice.

We do not declare that every one who plays a game of whist is a gambler, any more than that every one who drinks a glass of wine is a tippier. Yet cards are dangerous articles, just as wine glasses are; and it is the path of absolute safety to let both of them severely alone. All games of chance have a strange fascination. Archdeacon Farrar truly remarks that "there is a gambling element in human nature," and it must be kept under watch in the same way as inborn sensual appetites are watched.

With the excitement of a game of hazard comes a strong temptation to risk a stake on the game; as soon as the stake is laid, con-schence is ant to go with it, and the devil takes a hand in the game. A winner in-creases his stakes; a loser plays on to make up losses; and the only safe way, therefore, is to stop before you begin.

BAILORS AND GROOL

A Boston paper notes that of all the ships assembled at the late naval parade the Ameri-cans were the only ones on which liquor was not regularly served to the sailors. On the British, Russian and German ships a of some distilled liquor is served out to each man daily. On the French and Italian ves-sels, it is said, a cask of light wine stands where every man can help himself whenever he wants it. The foreign officers believe that liquor helps the men withstand cold and fatigue. The Americans do not think so; and their position seems to be maintained by recent experiments on whaling vessels in the Arstic Ocean. A writer, who has just re-turned from a long whaling voyage, says "One of the curses of life at sea has been the "One of the curses of life at sea has been the use of grog. Formerly liquor was thought to be necessary for men in the Arctic, but experience has proved it to be harmful instead of beneficial, and only in cases of great distress is it now used. Strong coffee has taken its place, and on every whaler, during times of great exposure or unusual fatigue, strong hot coffee is always at hand, grog never."—

THE devil has no tault to find with the man who is in love with himself.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON FOR SUNDAY, JUN

Quarterly Review, Psalm 1. Q. Text: Prov. 11i, 3. Commentary

LESSON I.—The Resurrection of (Math. xxviii., 1-10). Golden Text (Xxv., 20). "But now is Christ risen in dead and become the first fruits of the slept." Looking back over the quares is a remarkable completeness in the fast on being a resurrection lesson, and a cone on the kingdom, while between the wee have so much on the practical decorate of the fast of one associated with Christ in resurs and waiting for the kingdom. Let us a size and if possible embrace more fain fact that all believers are looked to God as risen with Christ and scale Him in the heavenlies (Eph. ii., 5,4 iii., 1, 2), and may our constant practical fact of Paul in Phil. iii., 10, 11.

Lesson II.—Afflictions Sanctified (17-27). Golden Text (Heb. xii., 6) whom the Lord loveth He chastenet, our three lessons in this book, or for had taken the first instead of the East son, we have a righteous man being that it has kingeles.

had taken the first instead of the Eastson, we have a righteous man being
meet for his place in the kingdom
principal point in this lesson is that a
to accept all chastening with not on
mission, but even joyfulness, becauHeavenly Father is lovingly dealing u
to make us more confirmed to the im
His Son (Rom. viii., 28, 29).

LESSON HI.—Job's Appeal to God
exiii., 1-10). Golden Text (John m
"What I do Thou knowest not be
Thou shalt know hereafter." A
thought is in verse 10. "He knoweth

thought is in verse 10. "He knoweby that I take. When He hath tried me, some forth as gold." A true bel God's workmanship, created in Chris anto good works which God hath belo

We now see a man who has been they fire come forth as gold. His eyes songer on himself, as in chapter 29, is is his testimony to the Lord, "Mine of Thee, wherefore I abhor myself." self and follow Jesus, to live in the "not I, but Christ" (Math. xvi., 24 10), is to manifest something of the tion life that looks for the kingdom one can pray even for friends like Job and for enemies (Luke xxii).

eti., 60) LESSON V.—Wisdom's Warning (10-33). Golden Text (Heb. xii. 2 that ye refuse not him that speaked and the next four lessons are in the and the next four lessons are in the Proverbs and are suggestive of the attorn in the daily life of Him who Wisdom of God" (I Cor. i., 24). In non Wisdom cries unto the simple are being led astray that they may receive His spirit and thus dwell sate quiet from fear of evil.

LESSON VI.—The Value of Wisdom His 11-24). Golden Torry Device of Wisdom His 11-24.

fil., 11-24). Golden Text (Proean not unto thine own underst oving chartisement can we learn so sinful are we and so loving is our y Father that He speaketh even by ly Father that He speaketh even by a ing if only He may save us from the a saxiii. 18, 19, 29, 30) and make us just of His holiness (Heb. xii., 10). In dren, we are apt to take gift for a our Father would have us possess true. The world would have us believe n ways are the only happy ones, waitruth is that it is only wisdom's ways ways of pleasantness and her path (verse 17). Every possible attraction real, is set before us in wisdom that

real, is set before us in wisdom that and receive (iv., 7: Jas. i., 5). LESSON VII.—Fruits of Wisdom (Pet 1-15). Golden Text (Prov. xl., 30, fruit of the righteous is a tree of life. that winneth souls is wise." Thirties the fifteen verses of this lesson communication wise and the foolish, the righteous wicked, reminding us of the Savior concerning the wise and foolish in Management. 24-27; xxv., 1-18. Adam and Eve den of Eden did not think enough of life to prefer it to that of the know good and evil, and their descendar inherited their failings and are all for

edving Him who is the wisdom of G LESSONVIII.—Against Intemperar xxiii., 29-35). Golden Text (Pro-"Wine is a mocker, strong drink is and whosover is deceived therebwise." In contrast to being filled a wise. In contrast to being filled the believer is commanded to be the spirit (Eph. v., 18), and thus with songs of rejoicing instead o and vain song of the drunkard.

LESSON IX. - The Excellent W. xxxi., 10-13). Golden Text (Prov. Favor is deceitful, and beauty is woman that feareth the Lord st praised," Instead of beholding the perfect woman, wife and met sidered her as suggestive of the the bride of Christ, as to her per ing and character, and then her her Husband, to her household

poor and needy,
LESSON X.—Reverence and Fide
v. 1-12). Golden Text (Rom. all,
slothful in business, forvent in spit
the Lord." Two lessons have from this wonderful book, with itis nothing very comforting or encounter constant endeavor to do right a do wrong with the thought of a just before you. Neither is there anythis in a study of the riches and poverty; but there is real rest of soul in seed as the end of the law for righted

every one that believeth.

LESSON XI.—The Creator Rest (Eccl. xii., 1-7, 13, 14). Golden Ter xii., 1) "Remember now thy creal days of thy youth." Youth is set bell the time when we are apt to seek the time when we are apt to seek pleasure and forget God, but we are that old age will come when we may desire for anything, and that our Chi a right to the vigor of our youth. turn to Him who as a young mai

our judge, and who offers us eterna we will but welcome Him to our hes LESSON XII.—Messiah's Kingdom 1-12). Golden Text (Mal iii. If shall be mine, saith the Lord of I that day when I make up my jewest a fitting close to a quarter's lesson template the time of the kingdom? rael, after all her wandering shall be ness unto the Lord," and when Christ shall be accepted as her loss for king. All the more so, as we see on the very verge of the time of the tion of all things of which the prope spoken (Acts iii., 19-21).-Lesson

SUSPENDING SENTENCE.

In the municipal court of Plain!

recently were two offenders be with being drunk and disorderly. adjudged guilty and one was sent! other pleaded with the judge for saying that he had a wife and fami saying that he had a wife and family entupon him for support, and that locked up he did not know what is do. He offered to sign the plefs judge would let him off. A pledge pared and he signed it, agreeing it from intoxicating beverages for The judge suspended sentence of behavoir. This is a good preceded judges to follow. In many cased doubtless help the victims of also pottle to control and restrain the first pottle pottle to control and restrain the first pottle parents. petite to control and restrain the strong drink.—National Tempera

Japan have damaged the multiple for the leaves of the trees have turned are totally unfit for food if worms. Sericulturists will sustain timated at ₹5,000,000.