A Rapilly Growing Industry-Slabs Canbe Made Larger Than Can be Quarried - Beautiful 'roducts of the Art.

Over a arge part of this country no United States, from northern New Jersey sout ward to Florida, extend- ally indecipherable. ing around the gulf coast, and stretching as far up the Mississippi Valley as material of the sort to be had in the southern cotion belt.

Fortunatel, in nearly every portion abundant stiff which can be formed Vermont the debris of the marble quarries is ground up and made into a and Indiana, where there is plenty of Itmestone, sandstone is produced artificially in immense quantities.

The kind of artificial stone most universally used is "Portland cement" -a mixture of clay, lime and silica. Silica is obtained by dissolving flint, which may be combined in liquid form with soda, making what is called "silicate of soda." This silicate, poured over sand, cements the particles together and forms artificial stone. Such mixtures of silica are the great cementing materials of nature. The beds of sandstone and conglomerate now quarried were once loose sand and pebbles which have been solidified by silicates.

Now, the clay, lime and silica, which compose Portland cement are prepared and mixed in a dry state. When moisture is added, the silica is dissolved and glues the particles of lime and clay together in a solid mass. The value of the Portland cement manua factured in the United States annually is \$5,500,000, and as much again is imported, though there is no reason why all of it consumed in this country should not be made here, the raw maternals required being leadily available in unlimited quantitie.

Crockery, chinawar and all clay

products are artificial stones. The methods employed in plaking them are merely workshop imitations of the processes adopted in the laboratory of nature. In every case the ordinary rock materials of the earth are taken and mingled in definite proportions, as the Great Designer has m sed them, silicates being added for tementing and solidifying the particle. Sometimes the results are accomply hed by means of moisture, as with Postland cement, and in other instances by heat, as with crockery and bricks. All artificial stone products may be divided into these two classes, just as the rocks of the globe have been formed by water or by fire, being classified accordingly as "sedimentary" or "igneous."

Perhaps the most successful application of this interesting art is the production of "granolithic" pavement. The imitation stone so called is equal to the natural in all ways, and in some respects is more useful. It can be made in larger slabs than can be quarried, and they are often formed with grooves, so as to expand and contract without breaking, whereas those cut out of rock are soon cracked by changes in temperature. The counterfeit may easily be shaped into elaborate patterns for cornices or what not, thus saving much expense for costly carving.

Other forms of artificial stone are manufactured out of gypsum, familiarly known as plaster-of-paris, of which vast beds underlie great areas in Texas, New Mexico, Kansas and Colorado. In the mining of these valuable deposits only a beginning has been made. From this source was obtained the stuff resembling marble. called "staff," of which the buildings of Chicago Exposition were constructed. The most common use of gypsum is for wall-plaster, which is an artificial stone. But for this purpose it is not employed here nearly as extensively as in countries inhabited by the Latin races, where beautiful effects are obtained with it in the shape of "stucco," molded to imitate cut and carved stone and laid over brick. One reason for this fact is that the climate of the United States is not suitable, the stucco not enduring moisture and extremes of temperature as well as ar-

In Mexi the use of artificial stone is very general. Under that head may even be included the crude adobe, or burned brick, employed for building, down to watch the doctor hop along which is simply mud bound together the ties. When he was a third of the with straw, Nearly every "plaza" in that country is adorned with large and the further end. Out on a trestle with massive fountains and benches of lime and sand. Some of them are two centuries old.

tificial stones of silicious composition.

Artificial stone has been used almost ever since the birth of architecture, the earliest forms of it being mortar and sun-dried brick. Mortar, you see, is really an artificial stone-a mixture of sand, clay and lime, which "sets" solidly. Extending over wide areas on the great plains of the West, in Kansas and Texas, is a geological formation which resembles in all respects a mortar bed on a gigantic scale. It is composed of sand, clay and lime, mingled by the hand of na-

man of processes employed by the Creator.

In some of the ruins of ancient Greece and Rome the mortars have proved more enduring than the natural stones which they cemented. It is largely owing to their excellent quality that many interesting structures of antiquity have been preserved to this day. Those artificial stones which are produced by the fusion of particles under the action of heat, as brick and THE manufacture of artificial chinaware, are among the most endurtone is one of the most im- ing of all known substances, being but portant and rapidly growing slightly susceptible to attacks by of the industries of the United chemical agents of air or water. The chemical agents of air or water. The inscriptions which the men of Babylon, more than 3000 years ago, wrote natural stones for building purposes with a stylus on clay tablets, which are found. An area almost destitute were afterward baked, are perfectly of consolidated rock is the great plain legible to-day. Go through a cemetery forming the eastern edge of the and you will find that the lettering on tombstones only 100 years old is usu-

One of the most beautiful products of Italian industry is called "scagliu-Cairo, Ill. There is practically no ola," and it is a perfect imitation of brecciated marble-a peculiar marble filled with angular fragments. The counterfeit is molded like clay into of this region, nature has provided slabs, cornices or architectural ornaments. A mosaic may be termed an into atone by artifice. However, arti- artificial "breccia"-the word, meanficial stone is used not only in districts ing broken bits, being applied to any devoid of the natural product. It is stone so composed. But nowadays manufactured extensively in the very the manufacture of artificial mosaic is neighborhood of great quarries. In pursued on a great scale. Marble or other stone is cut into little cubical or diamond-shaped chunks, and these are cheap grade of marble. In Illinois placed on ends close together all over a big sheet of paper, to which they are attached with glue. Then the paper holding the little blocks is turned upside down upon a bed of soft cement. There they are held fast, and the cement having hardened the paper and all inequalities are removed by holystoning. - Washington Star.

The Tinkers of Mexico.

The City of Mexico Two Republics says; At one of the money-changing offices close to the Iturbide Hotel there might have been seen, about noon yesterday, four picturesque-looking individuals, apparently of Austro-Hungarian nationality, and known to the average English-speaking people as gypsies and to the Mexicans as "turcos." Their hair was as long as a woman's, very black and glossy and done up in a knot at the back of their The beards of such as had heads. beards were also long and unkempt, and the clean-shaved men of the party seemed to run to velveteen jackets with enormous mother-of-pearl buttons, gaudy neckerchiefs and high On the floor of the exchange shop, in their midst, was a cloth with several hundred dollars in silver in it,

These men are coppersmiths and tinkers by trade. They travelon foot throughout this Republic, choosing by preference the sugar districts, and making their living by patching boilers, fixing stills, and generally repairing metal utensils of all kinds. They live miserably, their expenses averaging twenty-five cents a day, and they will take only silver in payment of their service, having no confidence in notes. This fact, combined with the loneliness and savagery of much of the country through which they travel, and the other fact that they carry all their money about them, makes them a favorite prey of the evil-disposed native, and not a few of them disappear in

which they were exchanging for gold.

consequence. A pair of these itinerant coppersmiths will pass the night at some outlying hamlet or "rancheria." They are credited with having money about them, whether they have it or not, and they are "turcos," anyhow. Accordingly, when they start out in the gray dawn next morning a brace of the ne'er-do-wells of the place may happen to ride out after them, their lariats hanging suspiciously ready at their saddle-bows. Some deep-cut canyon or lonely hollow is reached, the swish of a pair of "reatas" is heard and before our "turcos" know where they are they are being jerked across country, each with the noose of a stout hair rope cutting savagely into his neck; and the next thing they know they

'don't know anything." Those of them who do not come to such, or the like, untimely ends, repair to the large cities at intervals of six months and there change their silver for gold, paying good prices and generally sweeping the market of the yellow metal. When they have amassed a thousand dollars or so they go home across the water, and, it is to be hoped, live happy ever afterwards.

A Physician's Dilemma.

A physician of Ocosta, Wash., while botanizing in the woods near that place recently, stumblett across a big black bear, which got annoyed at his presence and chased him. The railroad was a few yards away, and the doctor took to the track and sprinted along it a few yards ahead of the beast, until a long trestle was reached, when the bear halted and squatted way across a freight train appeared at a bear waiting for him at one end and a freight train coming for him from the other, the doctor felt that the situation was embarrassing. He dropped to a supporting beam, hung from it while the train passed overhead, and then continued his way across the trestle and home by another route. -New York Sun.

The navigable river mileage of Europe, Asia and America is 144,732 miles. The United States have the greatest river mileage, 47,355.

Reports come from Jamestown. ture. In that region it is known as North Dakota, that wolves were never the "mortar beds." Here then is yet so plentiful in that country since its another illustration of imitation by settlement as at present.

THE THURON MINES.

RESPENING THE PANOUS ANTHRACITE COL-

LIERIES POTTSVILLE-The work of reopening the abandoned coal operations on Thuron tract was began Tuesday by the Red Ash Coal Company, which is composed of Scranton and Wilkesbarre capitalists, at the head of which is Senator Morgan B. Williams. It is exactly forty-six years since the machinery was removed and the work abandoned after fire had burned its way from the surface to the bottom of the 630 Frot slope, which caved in.

The first loaded car was hoisted from the slope, which is down sixty feet. Thousands of tons of the best quality of coal remain in the mine, which was only partially worked. By fully developing the operations the company expects to have one of the largest producing collieries in the lower anthracite coal field.

A TRAPPER'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

LIGONIER-For some years past David Seager, 70 years of age and a great trapper has lived alone at a wild spot in the mountains four miles from Ligonler. He was found dead in his cabin Wednesday and there are enough mysterious features to warrant a thorough investigation. The annonncement of his death will be had news to a multitude of sportsmen in western Pennsylvania.

HELD UP THE WHOLE PANILY.

Hunringpox-Three mask4 roubers entered the residence of John Horning of Horningsford, Middlin e-muty, and after breaking all the doors held up Mr. Horning and his family at the points of their revolvers and compelled him to open up his safe and give up \$100 in cash. The thieves then prepared themselves some supper and after finishing their meal gathered up the family silver and decamped

EPIDEN COF GLANDERS.

diagnisure-Secretary Edge of the state board of agriculture was informed that several iresh cases of glanders has broken out among horses in Wilkesbarre. Thirteen horses in that city affected with the disease were recently killed and cremated in the hope of stopping its spread

TRON ORE POUND NEAR LEBANON.

LEHANON-Iron ore, said to assay 50 per cent of iron per ton: was discovered on the large tract of land of William C. Freeman, in South Lebanon township, three miles east of the famous Cornwall ore hills.

JOSEPH GALLOWAY, a farmer of near Favette City, was thrown from his buggy in a runaway. His feet caught in the gearing and his body was dragged for two miles and bruised into a jelly. He was 80 years

WILLIAM HAUGHT and Allen Stephenson, giassblowers fought with knives at Belle-vernon, as a result of a drunken quarrei. Both suffer from a dozen or more bad wounds. They will likely die.

Marria Cumminos, a voung women liv-ing near Huntington, went to the World's Fair five weeks ago. The last heard of her was two weeks ago and it is feared she has met with foul play.

THE fish commission at Harrisburg late. given rotice that next mouth 5,000 rainbow trout fry, all hatched a year ago will be sent to Ohio Pyle to stock the Youghiogheny At New Castle, a 5-year-old daughter of

James W. Clark was probably fatally burn ed by her clothing catching fire, while she was burning a pile of rubbish. LUTHER JONES, of Scranton, while suf-

fering from a stroke of a against a tence picket and sustained injuries from which he died. Mas, Robert Cook, of Bradford, shot her-

seif twice in the breast with a revolver. sure her husband came home intoxicated. She will probably die

Two young men, both well dressed, supposed to be from Newark, N.J., were instantly killed by the Pacific express near Aitoona on Sunday. New Castle merchants will not give un-

employed workmen reductions in for goods and the millmen may start a Maskup men held up Isanc Stickles, a

peddler, not far from Greensburg, knocked him senseless and robbed him of two silver UNIONTOWN .- The Leith works of the H.

C. Frick Coke Company fired 200 ovens. This plant has been idle since May for re-Tax diphtheria epidemic at Mahoning-

town is increasing to an alarming extent. The schools have been a osed on account of THE Irwin plate glass company has suf-

ficient orders ahead to keep its plant running for three months. Ar Greensburg John Hamilton was sen-

tenced to seven years in the penitentiary for horse stealing. ULYSSES BANDEROF Brander's Mil's Butler

county, choked to death on corned beef

FRANK COUSLEY, 13 year old, was killed by an Eric railroad train near Greenville. STRIKING Wilkesbarre weavers are going to work at reduced wages.

Wates Most Popular Daughter.

Of the three daughters of the Prince of Wales by far the cleverest and the one possessed of the largest amount of savoir faire is Princess Victoria (now 25.) who has long been her mother's right hand and who carries on half her correspondence and supplies by quickest and shrewdest tact her mother's want of hearing. She is hearty, jolly, merry, and full of aplomb, and there is no doubt that if she and her younger sister were suddenly thrown on their own resources the two young radies would soon make their way in the world, the elder of the two leading. The Duchess of Fife, on the contrary is of a sentimental and dreamy character and more fond of novel reading than of the practical work of housekeeping. All three of the Wales girls are very like the type of the royal house of Guelph, especially their eyes and forebeads, and the two voungest are very similar in character and disposition also. The Duchess of Fifecares nothing for display and state, and would be quite content to be free from the stiquette of a court.

WHEN the dealers put down the prices on peaches the women put them up. -Boston Globe.

KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS. RELIGIOUS READING.

THE REAVENLY QUEST.

In many German homes it is the custom for the youngest child at table to ask the bless-ing on the food. And the words which the little child is taught to say are such as the youngest child can understand, and yet such as the most experienced Christian may gladly make his own: "Come. Lord Jesus, and be our guest, and bless the food thou hast pro-vided for us."

If this is a beautiful prayer of blessing for every day, it is especially appropriate for Thanksgiving Day. It is by no means a low view of the Pestival of Thanksthat makes the view of the Pestival of Thanksthat makes the dinner-table its central feature and crowning interest. The bountifully spread table is a type of God's bountifull provision for all his creatures; the gathering of all members of the family, from near and far, around the board is a beautiful prophecy of the reunion of loved ones in the heavenly mansions; the father of the family at the head of the table dispensing the food to his children is a reminder that all we have of pleasure and comfort comes from the Heavenly Father's hands; and the stranger at the board—surely it is for this that lonely ones are permitted to be among us, that every household festival may enlarge the circle of love to embrace one such enlarge the circle of love to embrace one such —is a representative of Him who identified Himself with strangers; Him who had no home of His own on earth; Him whom we would deal!

would gladly welcome as our timest were He
in the flesh on earth to-day.
That Thanksgiving feast is biessed indeed at which the presence of the Heavenly Guest is earnestly desired and realized. It causes is earnestly desired and realized. It causes no diminution of inno-ent mirth to realize the benign presence of Him who blessed little children, and hallowed a macriage feast by a helpfulness of his own, and found congenial rest in the home of two sisters and their brother. The thought of Him as close at hand knus closer the bond that binds long-separated sisters and brothers to one another and to the home and acceptant to the and to the home and parents from whose they have gone out only to return at times like this. Family fellowship becomes the more dear and close as it is realized that all are

And if the presence of the Lord Jesus as Guest, no less realized though unseen, is a blessing in happy united households at blessing in happy united horseholds at Thanksgiving tide, what is it to those for whom no such gathering is ever to be until the final gathering in the l'ather's house? What is it for bereaved parents, and lonely women, and missionaries far away on the frontier, and those whom poverty or the demands of duty have cut off (com family ties).

Ah, they who in their ioneliness can say, and the meaning of the family ties. "Come, Lord Jesus, and be our guest. have a solace in the midst of tears, a blessed compaulonship in most rigid Isolation, a joy that no becavement can take away from them.

ere are times when in the moist of friends, with the signs of joy and gladness all about one, the heart is anotherably lonely. there are said memories that will intrude, there are longings for those who are gone, there are heartaches for those not gone wayward and estranged. Ab, for such there is no Thanksgiving for except as the Savier comes into the empty room and sheds his peace upon the aching heart. Then his preciousness becomes a hundred-fold more real the joy of his presence atoms for the bitter sadness feit even in the midst of joy.

So let all, the happy, the light-hearted, the So let all, the happy, the ingli-hearted, the thankful, the auxious, the mourning the distressed, make this their Thanksgiving prayer, "Come Lord Jesus and be our guest!"—American Message.

THE PERSONAL PROPERTY INC.

Thanksgiving as most people know, is a purely American festival, having its origin in the earliest colonial days, and in the very hear of rigid, st adfast New England. In Into the Pilgrim Pathers and their devoted litt s clan landed on the rocky coast of Mas-suchuseus, and in 1820 the town of Plymouth selebrated the bicentennial of that historic fact. A grand state dinner was given upon the occasion, and as each guest took his place, he was surprised to find beside his plate five grains of parched corn, no more, no less. This was an appropriate and touching reminder of those herois men and women who dated famine and slaughter for their principles, who first won plenty from the incultivated soil, and set who were after in any eneed of a more made at who were after in any eneed of a more and yet who were often in so, e need of a mor-Bei of bread.

The traditional story runs thus; Doring the summer following the arrival of the voi onists, all the supply of food brought from over the sea was exhausted; the first harvest planted in the New World was still far in ripe, and the leader one day awoke to the grim fact that there remained but one pint of corn in all the estimated. A sorry outlook was this, and well might they exclaim, like the disciples of old, "What is that among so many?" Latternough, truly while the days of miractes were long since past! How-ever, from the seven little log but-nestled near the shore, the people were summoned together, and the slender stock of provisions impartially divided among them five kernals being the share of each man woman and child; while with what sail hearts they must have eaten this frugal meal, knowing not where a oil was to once from on the morrow. Nor did it come; and three or four months passed away before they again tasted either corn or bread, being forced to live on shell-dah, berries, ground-nuts, acorns, and other edibles the words afforced.

Can you not imagine, then, how anxiously they watched the ripening of the crops? And at length, in due season, they were gathered in, an an report telling us that "the corn yielded and the barley was indifferently good, but the peas were a tailure, owing to drought and late sowing." Barely satisfied, however, was the little colony, and tioy. Bradford sent out four skilled sportsman in quest of fowls that they might "after a special manner" rejoice together. Venison, wild birds, wild turkeys, and other game were brought back by these hunters, and there in the wilderness the first Thanksgiving turkey was roasted and eaten, while for three whole days the hardy Poritans feasted and made merry, entertaining as their guests King Massassoit and ninety Indian

This was the first Harvest Home festive: held on the "bleak New England shore." well may loyal Americans remember the little gathering of 'red men' and 'pale fac s' at Plymouth, when they cluster about the Thanksgiving board and keep the national November feast. - | The Agriculturia.

LIVE PRAYERS.

After a prayer meeting, at which a female After a prayer meeting at whole about in had been among those who spoke about in prayer, a person slightingly observed, "As for that woman, she could pray all night," "Yes," replied a devout friend, "and I do not have the property of the prayers doubt that she has often done so." This was a first-rate reply. Of how few could it have been spoken! Yet those who are much in prayer alone are the se who pray to purpose in the assembly. You can tell the other sort, however ready their ulterance. It is parroly too glib to be carnest, too professional to be deep. This kind of praying is a mist which does not only the carnest of the car be deep. This kind of praying is a man which does not wet you, a fire which does not warm you. You could sleep from "Our Father" to "Amen" under such a performance. Yet it is very good and proper. There is nothing the matter with it, except that it is dead—dead as the woman's child, which neither of the two mothers cared to own, in Soloman's court. Ob, for more living childrea!—we mean true, crying, struggling prayers. These can only come from those who in private wrestle and weep and prevail.

An occasional break down is An occasional break down is very refreshing. To observe a heart too full to expressitatelf with the tongue is most arousing to the soul. Oh, that some of our brethren would or could break down! They are too far gone in routing. in routine to be able to rise into the natural, much less into the spiritual. While such machines press like a nightmare on our prayer neetings, things cannot much improve. Oh! for deliverance!—Rev. C. H. Sourgeon.

THE Kara Sea is remarkably free of ice, and Dr. Nansen's expedition has a fine prospect of reaching the North Pole.

TEMPERANCE.

YETTH IN NUMBER. Though we were but two or three, Sure of triumpis we should be, We our promised land shall see,

Though the way seem long very fearless word we speak Makes sin's strongholds bend and creak; lickedness is always weak. But truth is young and strong.

A DESUASE OF THE NEETES.

It is said by those in a position to know that it is of no use to disguise the terrible fact that intemperance is more frequent among women than it has ever been before, more general and more ruinous, to the point of physical and mestal mortality.
It makes us shudder to hear the facts in the

case, to listen even to the suppositions con-cerning its causes, one supposition being that suddenly acquired wealth, giving people the opportunity of going through life at a great pace, makes it necessary that they should reort to whip and sputs to maintain the gairthat is, that having money they must and will spend it fast, and spending it fast engenders pleasures to whose enjoyment the strength is not equal without the help of the exciting and stimulating drink. Another cause is said to be the prevalent aissence of both religious and moral sentiment, the distain for everything that cannot be seen or left, the reign of pure reason and realism, the custom of considering that if one wants a thing one should have it, and that there should be no restraint good one's desires Suther than the ability to gratify them. A third cause is given as the eigenste, it being stated that many more young and middle-aged women than we have dreamed of have acquired a fan v or a fashion to the use of the vite lit-tle article, and its use or rates thirst, and the thirst which only strong drink stakes. There are instances, too, where the dreadful cyll has been brought about by the prescription of physicians, the invalid thus having the habit extabilished before being aware of what is done. But these instances are few in com-parison to the number of these which result on the apparently innovent glass taken at table or elsewhere. The taste once formed, it may be indulged with all the other tastes, at table or on the shopping tour or in the publicus of the restaurant or in the privacy of any nor causes the stimutant to be resorted to with a hope that its temporary ex-tillaration will tide over the gloom.

These are perilous times, all the circumstances of life are rapid, exhibitative, nervo-draining. The great stress under which we live occasions a degeneration of the nerves, and the sautest and easiest resource then is the simulant. Knowing tass, anowing that young gir's are bable to such degeneration, it becomes doubly important that they should be should such the form of a public opinion which may easier, at any rate, difficult for which may make it, at any rate, atthesid for them for begin the or using hard in its most insidious and delicate first approaches. For it is to be remembered that it is in the legal mag the danger his. They none of them know what is behind them, what herealty from an amorisant annester may give them a first impetus once started. But no herealty can start them on the way it they refuse to take the dret sip, and make it thus impossibis to acquire the fastour appetite. The first ginss may be barmless except. In its relation to the last, but there is an incredibly short space of trace, in also how many instances, between the first lew drains, and death from ome my grams disease of the nerves, whose other name is possibly delirious tremms. --Barrers & Barat.

HE THE A TERIOTALLIS.

Dr. Tho has Gutierie was an indefatigable prescher against intemperence, and was the originator of ragged schools which became

a National feature "I was first led, he fold to temperature meeting in Beifast, "to form a high opinion of the cause of temperance by the bearing of an Irishman. It is now some twenty-two years ago. I had left Omagh on a buter, an Irishman. years ago. I had left Omagh on a bitter biling blasting day, with a fashing rain, and had to travel across a cold country to Cooks-ton. Well, by the time we had got over half the road we reached a small into into which we went, 24 shillers in stress of weather run

sorking with water conside, and as those sorking with water consider and as those sortions. By were not days of tea and toas; or dranging, we thought the test we dranging we thought the test we

deced warm water, and got our tumbler of to day. Out of kindness to the one driver, we called him in. He was not very well clothed—indeed, he rather belonged in that respect to the order of my ragged school in Edinburgh. He was eaking not and we offered him a good reasons of totals. We offered him a good manager of totaly. We thought that what was same for the goose was same for the gander but the ear driver was not such a gander as we, the green took him for. He would not tiste if, as, od, 'what objection have you?' own in 'lease, your reversions. I'm atestotaler, and

Well, that stock in my throat, and it went to my heart, and to another sense than drink, though it went to my head. Here was altumble, an ultivated, unedicated car-man, and I said. 'U that man can deny him self this induigence, way should not 100 remembers I that, and 1 have over rome bersel if to the honor of Ireland. I have often told the story as I thought of the example set by that poor irishman for our propie to follow I carried home the remembrance of it with me to Edinburgh. That circumstance, along with the scoues in which I was cuted to labor daily for years, made my a recrutater.

TRUNCOS MONEY.

If a man had eyes, hands and feet, that he tould give to those who wanted them; if he should either lock them up in a othest, or please himself with some neadless and olease himself with some needless and identions use of them, instead of givin them to his brethren who were blind and ame, should we not justly recognize him as the inhuman wretch? If he should rather toose to amuse himself with furnishing his Some with these things than to entitle him to an eleman reward by giving from to those that wanted eyes and hands might we not justly recken him mad? Now money has very much the nature of eyes and set; if we lock it up in classic or waste it in needless expense upon ourselves while the distressed want it for their necessions. sary uses: if we consume it in the ridiculous smaments of apparel, while others are stary ng in nakedness, we are not far from the ruelty of him that chooses rather to adorn his house with hands and eyes than to give them to those that want them. If we choose to indulge ourselves in such enjoyments as have no real use in them, and satisfy no real want, rather than to obtain an eternal reward by disposing of our money well, we are guilty of his madness that encoses to lock up eyes and hands rather than to make himself forever blessed by giving them to those that want them. — Call to Christiaus.

ALCOHOL IN THE STOMACH, 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 it fresh for a term of years, another one tells you to put alsohol in your stomach where a good meal of fresh meat has gone, for the purpose of dissolving it and "adding digestion." The man who takes alcohol to help digest his food must dirst throw off the before his stomaca can commence the operation.

DITTER AND DESPAIRING WORDS,

At the World's Congress on Africa, recently held in Chicago, an African Prince, Massomi, read a paper in excellent English which was well received. In one passage, the young colored man -he is not over three and twenty -raising his hands to the skies wished to God that Africa had never seen the white man or heard of Christianity, because of the curse brought to his land by the rum traffic. What must be the saums of every white man who reads those bitter an I despairing words.

SABBATH SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 26.

Lesson Text: "The Christian Home," Col. III., 12-25 Golden Text: Psalm cl., 2 - Commentary.

12. "Put on therefore as the elect of God, holy and beloved, howels of mercies, kindness, humbleness of mind, meekness, long suffering." Because of the fullness that suffering." Because of the fullness that dwells in Christ and because all this is ours we ought to manifest it in our lives in the power and graces of the Holy Spirit (Gal. v. 22, 23). We are the elect or chosen of God to be holy in our lives because we have been

made holy in Christ (Eph. 1. 4).

13. "Forbearing one another and forgiving one another, if any man have a quarrel against any even as Christ forgave you, so also do ye. A tail commentary upon this is found in Math. sviii. 21-35. Then if any one should say. How can I attain to it? the answer is. My grace is sufficient for thee? (If Cor. xii. 2). We are His body. He is the (II Cor. xit. 2). We are His body. He is the head chapter i. 18), and if the body is in health all the members are under perfect control of the Head.

outroi of the itsid.

14. "And nieve all these things put on charity or love), which is the bond of perfectness." The best commentaries on this verse are I Cor. xii. and I John iv. The spirit through Peter says. Above all things being fervent in your love among yourselves. for love occurrent a multitude of sine (1 Per. iv. 8). Since God is love 1 John iv. 8, 10). iv., St., Since God is lave it John iv., S. 16), it He dwells in us, this love cannot but be manifest, for He is also Light, and light must

15. "And let the peace of God rule in your hearts to the which also we are called in one body, and he ye thinkin! Christ Hanself is the peace of God, and He will delightfully rule in our hearts if we will only let Him. It is our part to void ourselves unto Him as those that are alive from the dead (Rom

Let the word of Christ dwell in you richly in all wisdom, teaching and admonishing one another in psalais and bymus and spiritual songs, singing with grace in your hearts to the Lord. It is our business to eat the word of God, and eat pleaty of it and eat it continually ider, xv., 16; Job xxiii., 12; Enck, iii, 14); not simply read , but meditate upon it (Ps. L. 2), aligest it

make it our own.

17. "And whatever ye do in word or dead, do all in the name of the Lord Jesus, giving thanks to God and the Father by Him," or as in I Cor. x., 31. "Whether therefore yo eat or drank, or whatsoever ye do do all to the grory of God. This is the seemes and the simplicity of the Christian life. Our bodies became His abode or mannion (John 20, 2, 23), for it is the same word in such verse, and survey it is right to refer all things to the Heat of the house and let H a same

In His own house, 18. "Wives, submit yourselves unto your own bushands, as it is fit in the Lord." Phe reason is given in Eph. v., 25, 24, that the bust and is the head of the write as Christ is the head of the church, and in that chapter the inalogy is referred back to Adam, and Eve. In I Pet. iii., I, wives are exhorted to submission to order that they may win their busbands, and in Titles ii., I, 5, that the word of tind be not blashbemed.

19. "Husbands, love your wives and be not bitter against them." In Eph. v., 25, 28, the analogy is "as Christ loved the church and gave Himself for it," and it is said that he that lovedt his wife loveth himself. Where there is this love on the part of the husband, on will action to the part of the husband, jove will ordinarily be returned, and submision will be easy all round. that woman was taken from man's side to be to be loved by him, from anter his arm to b protected by him, but not from his head his feet to sole over him or he tra-

well pleasing in all pleasing unto the Lo - ording to the law, a stubborn sxi., 18 gl and in Proc. 33x, 17, a terrible thing is written of the eys that mocketh at father and despiseth mother. The fifth commandment some up the plain teaching on tration is Jesus Houself, who, walle about His Father's business, was subject to His parents until He was mirrly years of age

"Fathers, process not you children to anger lest they no discouraged. In Eph. vi. 1, there is the addition, "out bring them up in the nurture and almonition of the Lord. We are to think of our Father in heaven and its loves a re-amitinus lovingly deal with our modern. When He chasters it is in love, not in anger, and for our profit hat we may be particlers of His holiness

(H.sb. ro., 10, 11)
22. "Obeyon all flaings your masters according to the Best, but not with eye service, as men planers, but to singleness of heart, learing tion. Peter adds that this subjection to masters is to be not only to the good and gratie, but also to the forward it Pet. 6., 18., This is a word which reaches also to ati Christians, but one of our highest titles is reservants or Christian

28, "And wants or so ye do do it heartily, as to the first and not into men. Even as looked at under the sun, we are told that what sever our hand finders to do we are to do it with our night first, i.e., 10. Jesus control on communing this service in relation to the Father, "I do a ways those things which posses than John vir., 20. We are to present our belies a living samiltee, body, acceptable unto God, that his may prowhat is that good and acceptable and perfect with of God. Rom. id., 1, 2). Let our motto be, "Unto Him who leved us and washed us

be, "Unto Hon who leved us and washed us from our sins in His own brood (Rev. 1, 5), 21. "Knowing that of the Lord visual receive the riward of the inheritance, for ye serve the Lord Carle." The question of service beings up the question of wages. Salvation, forgiveness of sins, life sternal, by the gift of God and is oursin Christ when we receive Him (Rom. vi. 23 John 6, 12). Then we begin to serve God and to wait for His Son from heaven 1 Thess. 1, 2, 10. Titus it. Son from heaven (I Thesa,), 9, 10 Titus ii., 11-13). Though unbelievers shall not come into judgment for their sins (John v., 24) iss, stiff, 25), we must appear before the judgment seat of Christ to have our service examined, and then shall every one receive his own reward according to his own labor (Rom, xiv., 10:11 Cor. v., 10:11 Cor. 10., 8). All that has been done unto Him shall stand, while all olse shall prove worthless.

25. "But he that douth wrong shall receive for the wrong which he bath done, and there is no respect of persons. A careful reading of I Cor. iii. 11-15, will show the possibility of a Christian's works proving to be only wood, hay and stubble and consequently burned up in the day of the trial, leaving such a Christian saved as by fire. Jesus will prove a righteous judge -there is no unright-cousness in Him. He shall not judge after the sight of His eyes, neither reprove after the hearing of His ears, but with righteous-ness shall He judge (Isa. xl., 3, 4.) -Lesson

TAMORIST PURSO'S WORK.

Strong aring is the occasion of many tragedies and of unfold brutality. Among the re-Brooklyn, which caused for a time great excirement among the tenants, was the shock-ngly brutal conduct of a husband who had neen arinking, and who in his frenzy seized his wife and held her open a hot range, burring her learfully but finally made good has escape when he heard her neighbors coming to her rescue. There has been a good deal to her rescue. There has been a ; of discussion latterly of the problem riage a failure?" It would seem to be some thing worse than a failure in such a case as this. Alas, how many homes have been broken up by the drink flend.—American Temperature Advocate.

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