or to Make Shadows Turn in Directions Opposite to Each Other.

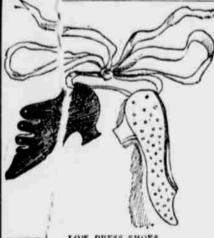
Cut out of a piece of pasteboard a strcular wheel with large teeth this wheel with a pin, which next stick into a wooden rule held vertisaily. Then lift two candles placed apon a table about three feet apart, and both at equal distance from the wall. If you hold the wheel parallel with the wall, so that it projects



wo circular shadows, and nake the wheel turn on its pin axis, ce the shadows turn also in he direct ion indicated by the little rows it

the cut. is very easy. But now to All this ake the two-shadow wheels turn in pposite d irections-how would you at work to accomplish that? Place our whee l perpendicularly with the Th he shadov vs into circular form. At hat mome ent turn your pasteboard wheel, and you will see the shadows turning in opposite directions.

vent Footwear. Almost iall of the low dress shoes are open over the instep and fasten by one of the instep and fasten oretty slift more bands. One very eather at too has simply points of each side of the instep.



LOW DRESS SHORS These points have eyelets and are laced with a cord. All the strapped and lacted shoes are without tongues, styles in a hosiery are becoming decid-

edly I rettier and more elaborate. hy She Was Proud of Him. our husband seems to have the ic temperament," said the lady was calling on the recently mar-

ng woman. the .... think so?" was the redoponse, with a happy little smile. sic "Yes. I should think he might dave made a good painter."

ei "I never saw him try to paint," re-plied the little wife. "But he can whitewash heautiful."

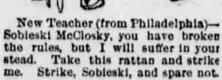
Canada's Coa'.

Some years ago an enormous de. sit of anthracite coal was disvered in Canada, and it was thought at if a duty was not placed upon it r miners in Pennsylvania would be riven from the field. Somebody seared a specimen of the Canadian anbracite and sent it to a savant at Yale, who was asked to give his opinion upon it. He made an examination of it, and wrote back: "My opinion, after a careful examination of this coal, is that the man who sits upon it on the day of judgment will be the last to burn."

Sheridan's Freferences.

One day a group of staff officers were discussing in Sheridan's presence the qualities most essential for a soldier. Some thought personal bravery, others moral courage, strong love of country, while one insisted rather obtrusively that obedienceunreasoning obedience-was everything. "Give me the man who al-ways obeys orders," he declared, then appealing to Sheridan, this officer asked: "fsn't he the perfect soldier, General?" "No," replied Sheridan, shortly, "I prefer the soldier who knows when to disabev them."

Moral Sussion in South Dakota.

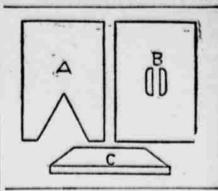




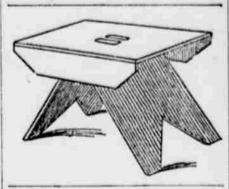
Sobieski (swinging concealed brick) -One eigar !- Judge.

A Cheap Milking. Stool.

Fig. 1 shows the stool complete. Fig. 2 shows the shape of the five pieces that compose it. Make two pieces, A, 12x18 inches, for the legs;



one piece, B, 12x18 inches, for the seat, with two slots in the centre for & hand-hole; and two pieces, C, 4x18



support the seat. Use one-half-inch lumber throughout, and give it a good coat of paint .- R. W. J. Stewart, in Farm and Fireside.

#### General Sickles.

It is said that General Daniel E. Sickles is tired of Washington and will not seek a re-election to Congress. Should this rumor prove true a few months will see the close, so far as the public is concerned, of an extraordinary career, but General Sickles will remain until the end one of the striking figures of this big town, writes given only one leave of absence, which Wilford Gray in a New York letter. He is now past seventy-two but does not look to be over sixty. His figure they are found deficient in their is still erect and powerful. He has a studies or in discipling they are dismassive head, strong features, a dark missed. There is no set rule for the complexion and an energetic expression which is increased by the fire of his dark eyes. His head of hair and heavy mustache retain their pristine hue, and seem even darker than they were in his younger years, and yet nearly fifty years ago this scarred veteran of politics and war was in the New York Legislature, and during the ing, arithmetic, grammer, geography bitter debates upon slavery that preceded secession, he was a leader of the Democracy in Congress. His career as a volunteer officer in the



service of the Union, from the time he raised his renowned brigade until the day he was maimed for life, and through the battles that were fought between the Chickshominy and Gettysburg, was distinguished by the same vehemence and tenacity that he had previously displayed in politics and that were subsequently displayed in another field, about which less is known by his countrymen. The story is of his successful efforts at Madrid, when he was American Minister to the short-lived Spanish Republic (1869-1874), to bring about the abolition of negro slavery in the Spanish West Indies, has never been told. There are documents upon this subject in the State Department at Washington, from which one of the most striking chapters in our diplomatic annals could be written, and it is to be hoped that the chapter, which would bring to light a remarkable but obscure episode in the stormy career of General Sickles, will remain unwritten till his life has ended. It is not too much to say that it was by General Sickles's pressure upon Castelar that the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico was breught about, nor is it too much to say that it was under the same pressure that the law providing for gradual emancipation in Cuba was promulgated. Furthermore, if General Sickles had then been able to secure the desired co-operation at Washington, the "Gem of the Antilles" would long ago have been under the American flag. General Sickles is a man of fortune by inheritance, and knows how to enjoy life in the fashionable circles of New York.

Varieties of Macaroni. Persons accustomed to see only one form of macaroni on their domestic tables are astonished at the many varieties shown by macaroni dealers. There are at least forty forms of the article, some of them interesting and artistic, as the macaroni and egg. in which the paste has a vellow hue, is formed into discs two and a half inches in dismeter and stamped with various ornamental devices. This retails at ten cents a pound. There are half a dozen others quite as distinctive. -- Scattling Ships.

Scuttling may be defined as the art of cutting holes through a ship's hull, either for the praiseworthy purpose of keeping her steady when stranded by filling the hold with water, and thus save the ship and cargo, or to sink her in order to obtain the money for which she is insured. It is the latter form of scuttling that we propose to deal

A shipmaster is monarch of all he surveys, when remote from the land, and no other sail above the boundary line of sea and sky. Hence, there would be little difficulty in his way should be propose to scuttle his ship, either to injure or to assist the owners thereof. For this reason, the laws against scuttling have always been very severe all over the world. By an act of Congress passed in 1801, it was enacted that "any person, not being an owner, who shall on the high seas willinches, to brace the legs together and fully and corruptly cast away, burn, or otherwise destroy any vessel unto which he belongeth, being the property of any citizen, or citizens, of the United States, or procure the same to be done, shall suffer death." English laws were similar. The last man executed in England for ship scuttling was Codling, hanged on Deal beach about 1804 for scuttling a vessel in the Downs in order to obtain the sum for which she was insured. Less drastic laws prevail now, and the gravity of such a case is met by penal servitude and the canceling of certificates should the offenders be shipmasters or oificers. - Chambers's Journal.

West Point and Annapolis Calets.

The general discipline and regulations of the Naval Actiony at Annapolis and of the Military Academy at West Point are much the same. The pay of cadets at Annapolis is \$500 a year, and at West Point \$540 a year. The course at West Point is four years and at Annapolis six years. Candidates for West Point must be between seventeen and twenty-two years old and for Annapolis between fifteen and twenty. Cadets at West Point are is at the end of the first two years. Cadets may resign, and if at any time competitive examinations by which Congressmen frequently decide whom they will appoint. But after the appointment is obtained there is a preliminary examination held at West Point, which the candidate must pass before he is admitted. It is a careful examination in reading, writing, spelland history of the United States. Alternates are appointed at each vacancy. so that if the regular appointee fails to pass the preliminary examinations at the academy, the alternate has a chance for admission. In addition to the examination above mentioned, the applicant must pass a physical examination and be found sound in wind and limb, free from any defeet that would be an impediment to military service. - St. Louis Republic.

## Frogs Eat Wasps.

Some time ago I discorned assisdentally that frogs are voracious esters of wasps, writes R. E. Bartlett, 1 of wasps, writes R. E. Bartiett. I ago since France, thanks to as wine on have in my garden a tank for watering, eider, was considered the most temperate of with an island of rock-work which is a favorite haunt of the froza. That wasps just now are carrying on a variagainst my fruit and when I wish to gratify at once my ravenge and my frogs I catch a marander between a postcard and an inverted wine glass, earry him off to the tank, wet his wings to prevent his flying and set him on the rock-work before the frogs. After a moment's pause a frag ad vances and in an instant the wasp has disappeared, drawn into the from's mouth by a single dart of his long tongue. Occasionally the wasp reappears wholly or partially, having made it unpleasant for the frog; but he is almost always swallowed in the end. Usually convulsive movements may be noticed in the freg's turest and body, as though the process of deglatition were not quite easy; but that they like the diet is evident from the fact that a single smallish from has been known to take three wasps one after another. Indeed, it is remarkable what very small trogs, quite infants, will swall a a wasp with avidity. This afternoon a tiny frog swallowed a full-grown wasp, when a big relative went for him quite savagely, like a big school-boy thrashing a small one for presuming to be helped before him. - London Spectator.

## The Gumea Worm

A doctor of Quincy sends the following concerning a wonderful parasite known to the medical fraternity

as the Guinea worm "The famons Guinea worm is an inhabitant of the tropical regions of Asia and Africa, existing in ponds, rivers and swamps. It penetrates the skin of any human body without being felt, and when once it finds lodgmen. grows to an enormous length. The body of the creature seldom exceeds in diameter that of a large pin, and it inhabits the flesh just beneath the skin. When full grown it is not less than twelve feet in length, and in order to accommodate itself must wind several times around the legs or body. Should the Guines worm find a home under the human caticle and grow to large size, there is danger of mortification setting in when the parasite bursts, as it is sure to do sooner or later. In order to guard against an accident of this character great care is exercised in extracting the unwelcome intrader. The skin is opened near one end of the creature, and the body pulled out and wrapped around a small, round stick. stick is turned very slowly for days, or even weeks, until the entire worm has been extracted."-St. Louis Re-

# TEMPERANCE.

THE MOST DANGEROUS EUFFIANS. It is our observation that beer drinking in This our observation that heer drinking in this country produces the very lowest kind of inebriety, closely allied to criminal in-sanity. The most dangerous class of rub-flans in our large cities are heer drinkers. Recourse to beer as a substitute for other forms of alcohol merely increases the dan-ger and fatality.—Scientific American.

CHERRICA SARVICE.

Don't go thinking that the road to hear people go is all uphill. I can't abide to hear people go taikin' brave and cheerful about everything in the world except religion; that's always doleful an' dismai an' wisht. They can put a doleful an' dismai an' wisht. They can put a Don't go thinking that the road to heaven doleful an' dismai an' wisht. They can put a bit o' cheerfulness into their work, an' stick to that. But begin with religion, they'il groun directly. The man can do his ten hours an' more than that to a pinch; an' the woman can manage the washin', and look after the bacy an' cook the dinner, too, and don't think that 'tis anything very dreadful. But when 'tis in the Lord's service, listen to 'em then, They are such poor, weak creatures; an' they have got so many trouble, an' en then. They are such poor, weak creatures an' they have got so many trouble, an' so many temptations; an' they are so full of doubts an' their lears; and the devil be is so basy. That's it; that's it. Smart enough, an' strong enough, an' elever enough for everything else in the world, except the one thing that they were made for servin' the Lord! I can't abide it.—Selected.

THE CAPTAIN S STORY.

A sea captain was urged to drink a gines of wine with a friend, but he politely re-tused. "Why," said the friend, "I am sur-prised to find a sea captain relasing wine, I thought they were all good livers, and ready to drink with a friend at any time for geodiellowship.

"Well, yes, a great many men who follow the sea do like a glass now and then, and I used to, but it brought me to grief, and now used to, but it brought me to grief, and now I would not take wine or brandy any sooner than I would poison. I will tell you how I happened to change my habits: Years are I left my ship at Newport with a few com-penious and went on shore for a carouse. We had it, and I left the saloon to join the vessel, which hay alongside the dock. In my drunken indecidity I fell between the vessel and the dock, and had I not been caught by some of the graring I should have been drowned. As I crept in o my hammock that night I made a resolution never to touch alcoholic drink again. That resolution I have so to drink again. Instruction I have kept up to now, and mean to keep as long as I am able. I have crossed the ocean sixty-two times without ever tasting a drop of liquor of any sort, and I am better of every way without it."

BRANDY AND WOLK. Dr. Parkes, F. R. S., of the Notley Hos-pital, is pursuing his inquiries into the effects of det and exercise on the bodily condition, and on the elimination of certain products from the animal economy, last experiments were made on a soldie Scotchman, powerfully built, and thirty years of age. The exercise was walking and digging; and any one who has handleand digging; and any one who has faintied a spade knows, that to dig for nine hours a day is not easy work. The experiments were continued during sixteen days, and were brought to a close with trials of the effect of brandy. After drinking four ounce of brandy, he lancied "the could do a great deal of work; but when he came to do it, he deal of work; but when he came to do it, he found he was less capable than he thought. After a second dose, his inability to work was increased, and he had palphitation of the heart; and a third dose, taken eight hours after the first, completely neutralized his working power. He threw down his spade, and being a good runner, tried to take running exercise, but was unable, through failure of breath. Dr. Parkes observes "The man's own independ at the end of the "The man's own judgment at the end of the trial was, that he would prefer to do the work without the brandy; and when aske for his reasons, he mentioned "the increase thirst, the heaviness in the evening and the fluttering at the heart." And, comment ing on the case, the doctor adds: "As the offeet of labor alone is to augment the strength and frequency of the heart's action, it would appear obviously improper to act on the heart still more by alcohol."

BRINE IS BUINDED PRANCE. The Paris Temps has some startling statis bringing over France. It is not many year nations, and the vigorand gavety of the rac was due to its temperatuse. Within the potwenty years, however, a great change in come over the nation. While the consum-tion of alcaholic drink has decreased a England by one-bulf, it has increased France in about the same ratio, till to-la France stands almost at the head of the is with 4.56 litres consumption per head ( 1872), while in Great Britain the figure only 2.70 litres, in the United States 2.82, Bussia 3.95, in the Netherlands 4.49, in 19 gium 1.91, in Germany 1.10. The increain the annual consumption of alcohol in France has been from 1,222,500 hectofitres in 1885 to 1,735,369 in 1892. Within the same time the number of inquer sellers has in crossed from 200,000 to move than 110,000 which makes a setter to every twenty voters throughout France. Considerable differen prevail among the departments, for while in some parts of the south the consumption a crages less than a litre, it rises in Pares t seven or eight, and in Seine-Interieurs t thirteen. There are workmen, who, unde pretext of needing a tonic, dring as much a half a litre of sau-de-vie every day. The Temps brings all these facts in connection with the population question and suggest that they help to account for the fact that the population of France has essaed to grow Last year there were 20,000 more death than births. As it is known that in Australia America and Africa whole nations have or destroyed by alcohol. France stands before serious problem. The Temps thinks it The Temps thinks it time for the French to stop laughing at th English temperance movement, waten has taught the working classes to aubstitute tea and coffee for alcohol. -Pleayune.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

The drink bills of the United States for 1892 has been estimated at \$1,014,894,364. Angels can tell how much righteousness there is in a nation by the way it deals with the fiquor traffic.

Five million dollars for religion and twelv In Liverpool recently 150 temperance ser

mons were preached on what was observed as "Temperance Sunday." Drink baffles us, confounds us, shames us and mocks us at every point; the public-house holds its triumphant course. -London

Pauper lunney in Scotland, says Mr. Wallace, Inspector of Poor for Govan, has in-creased very considerably during the past twenty years

Timothy Hogan, who died recently at Poole, Ireland, in his ninety-second year, took the piedge from Father Mathew and never broke it. The British Army Temperance Association

has this year a Government grant of \$2.00, which is included in the army estimates, to help defray its working expenses. When will the times get better? Alter the people make an improvement on the matte of drinking. In 1893, 33,9-9,009 barrels of

r were consumed an 157,583,113 gations of The constant use of alcohol, even is moderate measure, may injure the hervo tissues and be deleterious to the health, and one of the commonest things in society is that peo

ple are injured by dring without being urunkards.—Sir William Gull, M. D. Drunkenness causeth woes and mischlef, wounds and sorrows, sin and shame. It maked bitterness of spirit, brawling and quarreling. It increases rage and lesseneth strength. It maketh rad eyes and a loose strength. It maketh read of Taylor, and bubbling tongue. —Jeremy Taylor,

## SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JUNE 10.

Lesson Text: "Passage of the Red Sea," Exodus xiv., 19-29-Golden Texts Hebrews xi., 29 -Commentary.

19. "And the angel of God, which went 19. "And the angel of God, which went before the camp of Israel, removed and went before the camp of Israel, removed and went behind them, and the pillar of the cloud went from before their face, and stood leading to the last lesson, and that night the angel of death visited every house where there was no blood on the door, as God had said—then was Egypt glad to thrust Israel forth, nor did they send them away empty, but londed with spoil. Nor did Israel borrow of the Egyptians, as in the A. V., but asked and received as their right (E. V., chapter xil., 50-36". No sooner had they started than the Lord went before them in a pillar of cloud and fire to guide and protect them.

pillar of cloud and fire to guide and protect them.

20. "And it came between the camp of the Egyptians and the camp of Israel. And it was a cloud and darkness to them, but it gave light by night to these. So that the one came not near the other all that night." The same cloud was light to God's people and darkness to His enemies. He Himself was in the cloud, as He had been in the burning bush; as He is now in His word, which is a light to His people, but all dark-

burning bush; as ite is now in His word, which is a light to His people, but all darkness to those who hate Him. When Israel saw their predicament, they were afraid and cried to the Lord, thinking they would surely be slain, for they knew not the Lord as yet, though they had seen something of His power in Egypt. They were as slow to learn as we are. They still walked by sight.

21. "And Moses stretched out his hand over the sea. And the Lord caused the sea to go linek by a strong east wind all that night and made the sea dry land, and the waters were divided." Moses had stilled the people, saying, "Fear ye not; stand stilled the people, saying, "Fear ye not; stand still and see the salvation of the Lord." "The Lord shall fight for you, and ye shall hold your peace" (verses 13, 14). Then the Lord had said to go forward and had told Moses to lift up his rod and divide the sea (verses 15, 14). lift up his rol and divide the sea (verses 15, 16). This is the rod which Moses had in his hand when the Lord met him at the bush (Ex. iv., 2). It is not any great thing the Lord asks of us that He may use us, but just the entire surrender to Him of what we have, 22. "And the children of Israel went into the midst of the sea upon the dry ground, And the waters were a wall unto them on their right hand and on their left." The their right hand and on their left." The spirit records the fact in the New Testament in those words: "By faith they passed through the Reil Sea as by dry land" and calls it a baptism unto Moses (Heb. xl., 29-1 Cor. x., 1, 2). Thus Moses was honored as the servant of the Lord and the leader of His people, and the Lord was honored through Moses. The Bible is nothing if not supernatural, for God is over and above all nature, and He is everywhere seen in His nature, and He is everywhere seen in His word and ought to be seen in the lives of His people that He might be glorifled. It is not natural for a sea to divide and its waters to stand as a wall, but here are the fact, thrice told by the Holy Spirit. 23. "And the Egyptians pursued and went in after them to the midst of the sea, even all

Pharaoh's horses, his chariots and his horse-men." When any one goes against God, he is yielding to the devil, and there is no telling to what lengths he may be led to his own destruction. It is even written that to those who obey not the truth shall be sent strong delusion that they may believe a lie (II Thess, B., 19-12). The Egyptians knew not Goland were bent only upon the destruction of His people.
24. "And it came to pass that in the morn-

ing watch the Lord looked unto the host of the Egyptians through the pillar of fire and of the cloud, and troubled the host of the Egyptians." The cloud that had been a guide, and the host of the now to be some their avenger upon their enemies, for the Lord was in the cloud, and He is alithis and more to all who put their trust in Him.

25. "Andtook off their chariot wheels, and they drove them heavily. So that the Expe-tians said, Let us flee from the face of Israel, for the Lord fighteth for them against the Egyptians." They were conhave been since and will be to the end. What a word is this, "The Lard fighteth for Israel?" See Dout, I., 30: iii., 22: xx., 4: Joshua x., 14; xxiii., 3, 19, and consider how He will yet once more fight for them when we come back with Him in power and glory (Zech, xiv., 3, 4). 26. "And the Lord said unto Moses,

Stretch out thine hand over the sea that the waters may come again upon the Experians, upon their chariots and upon their norse-men." It is not safe to tonen the people of God, for the Lord has said, "He that toucheth you toucheth the apple of His eye" (Z = 1, ii., 8). And when Saul of Tarsus was person curing the Christians Jesus said to his "Why persentest thou Me?" (Acts ix. 1, 5 He may bear long and permit His people to endure very much, but He will in due time deliver them

"And Moses stretched forth his hand over the sea, and the sea returned to his strength when the morning appeared, and the Egyptians fled against it, and the Lord overthrew the Egyptians in the midst of the sea." As passover night was a night to be remembered, so this was a morning to be remembered. Truly Israel did not need to fight in this battle—it was Pharaob against the Lord, and the Lord against Pharaob. When He makes His people's cause His own, as its always does, how quiet His people should be, for who can stand before Him. "If Go I be for us, who can be against us?"
Only we must be patient till the morning.
28. "And the waters returned and covered."

the charlots and the horsemen and all the host of Pharnoh that came into the sea after them.—there remained not so tauch as one of them." How thoroughly God works, just as at the deluge every living substance perished that was outside of the ark (Gen. vii. 23). No won ler that when Israel saw that great work which the Lord did upon the Egyptians they feared the Lord and believed the Lord and His servant Moses (verse 31). 29 But the children of Israel walked up-on dry land in the midst of the sea, and the

waters were a wall unto them on their right hand and on their left." This is almost idenhundred million dollars for alcoholic drinks tical with verse 22, but the Spirit makes no needless repitition, and when He thus by In Liverpool recently 150 temperance ser. doubling confirms a matter (Gen. xii., 32) it becomes us to give special heed to the fact or the message. He Himself is round about His people as the mountains and as a wall of fire (Ps. exxv., 2; Zech. ii., 5) and will do mirreculous things for His people to-day if there is any need for the same. Let us sing, "The Lord is my strength and song, and He ome my salvation" (Ex. xv., 2).-Les-

A Circus Performer's Fate.

Mary Labor, aged eighty-tour years, died tew days ago at the county farm. Jollet, it. 10 1549 Jollet was visited by a circus in which she was the star equistrienne. Her riding delighted every one, and she was ap-plauded to the echo. While in Joilet she was taken sick and was compelled to leave the show. All her circus friends descript her and the poorhouse was her only refuge.

Her maindy proved to be typhoid fever

and for weeks she strugged against death She survived, but the disease left her denf tumb and blind. All efforts to get at her friends were unavailing, and she remained at the County House neary half a county not swing, nor hearing, nor speaking.

A Foundling Inherits Half a Million. Dr. and Mrs. H. A. Ramacciatti, of Omaha, Neb., six years ago adopted an eighteen-months-old boy at the St. Louis Foundling Hospital, St. Louis. They have since died and the boy has been declared their heir, wheriting nearly \$500,000.

## RELIGIOUS READING.

AN UNPAILING PANACEA.

A young man greatly tried his paster and friends by long-continued despondency. Finally pressed into service for others, his doubts fied away as fogs before the sun. So, also, a witowed heart, shrinking within it self and nursing hopeless sorrow, was wisely led into Christian work, till smiles came through tears, and it was found possible even to speak words of comfort to other afflicted

ones.

Thus work, loving work, is the best remedy for want of faith and hope. "When faith and hope both fait, try love in action." Many souls receive small influx of spiritual life unrought to think of others, work for them and pray for them.

Labor becomes joy when it takes God into pariner-hip. The weakest heart that fails in with God's plan has a federation with al-

mights strength which gives grand dignity to lownest labor. The best work is not always seen of men, neither can be told of by human tongue; but it is heeded, telegraphed,

man tongue; but it is hessled, telegraghed, telephoned, and sung in heaven.

Centrage, then, we of humble lot! for no environment is so unfavorable, no strength or purse so small, as to make impossible a partnership with God. Do not faint sometimes with your load? Are you discouraged with difficulties or affrighted by darkness? Only have an open heart and willing mind. Weakness may receive the strength of Almighty grows and traver may fall in with consider

ness may receive the strength of Almighty grace, and prayer may fall in with consiperence, "Get thy spindle and thy distaff rendy, and God will send thee flax!"

If you have bedged yourself in your sorrows till you have lost faith and heart, bringing midnight over your horizon, "up! work and pray!" Cease to speculate about the "wherefore" of duty, for when you have done it, however blindly, God will show you the 'why." Learn to ery in the face of sorest temptation that word of Jesus, "Neverthalers!" You remember the one spacial place less! You remember the one special place where that glorious wood is used in the Gospel of Matthew? The soul that has reached this point has found its panason for all ids, while faith and hope will song within, with

niways wins who sides with God; To him to change is lost: God's will is sweetest to him when

It triumphe at his cost,

-The Messenger.

"STRAIGHT AS THE CHOW PLIES,"

Years and years ago, as a student preaching in a small village, I had made at the close of In a small charge, I had made at the coolean my sermion sensething like an earnest appeal. I suppose, to the small company present, saying: "My friends, come to Jesus: I would that you would come to Jesus:" and afterward, as I stood out there in the little country road, a had came up to line, and he hadd.

"If you please, sir, will you tell me what it

to come to Jesus?"
And though a preacher, the words a little astonished me, and I scarcely knew how to put the Gospel in a sentence to the lad, and as I stood there there was upon the pathway before us on the road a sparrow hopping from point to point, from road to hedge, and from hedge to road, and the thought came to me to say: "My young friend, Jesus is measure to you

than I am: he knows more about you than I do. I wish you would go to him straight just straight. He can hear everything you say, knows everything you are doing now. I do not want you to go like that sparrow: I want you to go to Jesus as straight as the crow flies."

straight as the crow fles."

How little did I think that I should ever hear the words again! Some few years passed, and I was in my first pastorate, and late one evening my servant came to me and said:

"M! you please, sir, there are two foreign-I think they are Frenchmen, who want to

And going out, by means of my poor knowl-

and going out, by means of my poor knowledge of French and their poor knowledge of English, the following story came out:

They had been lying seriously ill, apparently unto death, in a yellow lever ward in the West Indies, and there in the next bed to one of them may a rooms stated and young fellow, finding that they were coming back to their own land, through England, asked that they should find me out, if possible, with this simple message: "Tell him that I have learned to go to J sus as straight as the crow the.

is only waiting for you to surrender. Wi you not come to him—go to him straight go to him straight as the crow files? Com to Jesus, my friend, come to Jesus!-Princi

TOTA PRESENDING

Earthly possessions are not sure. If they consist of money, out it takes wings and files away. Fire consumes, noth and rust cor-rupt thieves break through and steal, and we find the wealth of this world perisheth. But if we are rich toward tool, we have that But if we are rich toward (sed, we have that which will stand, though flowle come, and winds blow, and tempests gather, though the banks of the earth all fail, yet the bank of Fath, whose banker is the Lord God of Bread, has always the dividends ready for all, who in the name of his Son Jesus Christ shall present their checks to Him, Yea, the child of God has a "goodly heritage." "All things are yours." Here of God, and joint here with Christ, A massion awaiting us; processed by Him, who lored us, and who gave Himself for us. The land of Processes we then The land of Promise awaiting as, and we in-vited to go up and possess the land. Victory is sure, if we have Christ as curleader, "Ask, and it shall be given you, seek and ye shall find, knock and it shall be specied unto you."

"Man wants but little here below, Nor wants that little long.

Then how foolish to latter and be too anxlous for the ment which perisheth. But rather "cover the best gifts." "Seek first the king-"covet the best gifts." "Seek first the king-dom of God and His righteousness, and all these things will be added unto you." To some God has given earthly possessions, but how few comparatively, realize faily the great responsibility thereby resting upon them. Every gift is given by God, to be used for him. Our pounds are to gain pounds for him. Our talents are to be added to, for use for His service, and not to be "hid in a nap-kin." The poorest person on earth is rich, if he is a child of God; for "his Father is rich, in houses and lands, He holds the wealth of the world in his hands."

Then let us take no anxious thought for the morrow-but rather give the most earnest heed, to make our calling and election sure, for if we do these things, we shall never fail, for so an entrance shall be ministered unto us, abundantly, into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord, and Saviour Jesus Christ.—Religious Herald.

THE DOOM OF OUR WORLD.

What this change is to be, we do not even conjecture; but we see in the heavens them-selves some traces of destructive elements, and some indications of their power. The fragments of broken planets, the descent of meteoric stones upon the globe,—the wheel-ing comets welding their loose materials at the solar surface, the volcanic eruptions on our own sattellita, the appearance of new stars, and the disappearance of others, are all foreshadows of that impending convulsion to which the system of the world is doomed. Thus placed on a planet which is to be burnt up, and under heavens which are to pass away thus treading, as it were, on the ceme-teries, and dwelling on the mausoleums of former worlds, let us learn the lesson of human'ty and wisdom, if we have not already been taught it in the school of revelation.— North British Review.

One of the former students in the Harvard annex has been chosen dean of Barnard College, the annex of Columbia, her place being practically that of President. See is oddly named Bliss James Smith. She is being practically that of President. Sue is oddly named Miss James Smith. She is only thirty, and will control nineteen pro-fessors, all of whom but one are men, who are instructors in the college, and the 196 young women whom they instruct.