on Text: "Peter and the Risen Lord," John xxi., 4-17-Golden Text: John xxl., 17-Commentary.

4 seven of the disciples had, under the selecting of Peter, gone a fishing. But al-singly they toiled all night they took noth-perhaps Peter thought of another night they had labored in vain, but in the no longer with them, and perhaps it was absence and their need that led them at time to turn to the old occupation. In the morning one stood on the shore in they knew not and asked them if they

meat. They were compelled to con-ir emptiness and helplessness as they red no. They should have trusted assen as when He was visibly with that they were like ourselves, very o learn and full of doubts and fears abelief.

At His word they east the net once more as on a former occasion when He called in to forsake all they catch a multitupe of its. He changes not. His power is ever same. If we would only trust Him, we always be filled with joy and peace xv., 13) and know somewhat of "sat-with the favor and full, with the bless-

the Lord" (Deut, xxxiii., 23). hn, whom Jesus loved, was the first nize the Lord. There must have no unbelief about the fishing busise he might have known Him sooner, unbelief on the part of Mary that her not to know Him (chapter xx., r had she believed His words she lever have looked for the body of a thrist. The two who walked with Him mans and knew Him not were also full elef (Luke xxiv., 25). And so always d blinds the eyes (Heb. iii., 19). soon as Peter heard John say, "It is

ed," he at once cast himself into the get to Jesus, while the other disciples dragging the net with fishes. As ad lead all in this going fishing, perwanted a word with the Lord alone might take the blame upon himself ar the others. As he had led out, he be the first to lead back, a thing not by done, as is seen in the case of Ma-

h (II Chron. xxxiii., 16, 17).
Without any efforts of theirs, and withny of the fish they had caught, their
fast was ready for them. They might
ell have trusted the Lord to care for em, for they had testifled that when He in them without purse or script or shoes es had lacked nothing (Luke xxi., 35). He lisurely provide for all who truly serve defollow Him, according to Phil. iv., 19. nder if the fire of coals made Peter if another fire of coals when he got

uble (chapter xviii., 18), Jesus saith unto them, Bring of the you have now enught." d done it. He wrought through them a gave them the credit of doing it. s the way He does still. He works in sen we are willing both to will and to f His good pleasure (Phil. ii., 13), and promises to reward us for the works is we allowed Him to do through us xxii., 12). Is not His name truly

On the former occasion the net broke v. 6), but not so now, although it con-1153 great fishes. In H Chron. ii., 17, ad that there were 153,000 strangers in ad in the days of Solomon, whom he with the days of solonion, whom he will to get materials for the temple, we that the sea represents peoples and a (Eev.[xvii., 15), and that from the sthe Lord is gathering out a people His name, to form a great spiritual tem-essa dwelling place for God (Eph. II., 21, 3 and that Peter was the first to open the

22, and that Peter was the first to open the docto the Nations (Acts xv., 14).

12 "Jesus saith unto them, Come and heak your fast" (R. V). See now why they had gone fishing. They were evidently hungry, had been fasting for some time, and no cases seemed to care. So it looked as if they hast do something, but their somewhat was all in vain till He commanded. Without Emall our efforts will amount to nothing m and they saw His provision for their heir lack of confidence in Him when kept them from saying much, lesus then cometh, and taketh bread,

d giveth them, and fish likewise." He is tays serving and supplying and caring for speople. The Son of Man, who came not inistered unto, but to minister (Math. is still our High Priest with girded Hev. i., 13), whose love and power as for the best interests of all who are He who spared not His own Son, but d Him up for us all, how shall He with Him also freely give us all things? vill., 32.) This is the third appearance to the

s recorded by John; see chapter xx., While it is probably the seventh apsince the resurrection, it is the any number of the disciples, the ar being to Mary, who first saw Him; the other women, and afterward to then to the two who walked to us, or possibly to the two before He

Lovest thou Me more than these?" ask Peter whether he loved Him an theother disciples loved Him, be-Peter had made the strongest pro-33, 35; John xiii., 37), or did He ask thether he loved the service of Christ, ough it should involve some hunger fasting, more than food for the We nil remember that man doth not live by alone, but by every word of God iv. 4), and that it is possible to words of Hismouth more than our

ary food (Job xxiii., 12).
"Lovest thou Me?" The second time mestion comes, but He does not add than these." We sometimes hear prostify in public as to how much they le Lord. I confess it always makes that they would do better to testify great love of God to them, for our Him is, I fear, searcely a thing to be of in public. Let us manifest our love sector His sheep and lambs, by doing to as He would do were He here; by act-loin's admonition, "Let us not love meither in tongue; but in deed and

Lovest thou Me?" The third time the a comes, for it is a heart searching Would Peter think of his three-fold Why was he grieved? How little we of how we grieve the Lord! Let us Ps. exxxix., 23, 24, wargin. Peter had d to die for Christ. Jesus now tells him he shall have that privilege (verses 18, has he love enough for that? Have you? Lesson Helper.

GLORIOUS OPPORTUNITIES.

Obrious opportunities are given to all the als of God in these trying and testing days. ing and old of us aim to be overcom-Even in this we are only receivers and grace. The power is that "whereby to subdue all things unto himself" 3.21). The reception of this change the body of humiliation into the likeof his glorious body, is but the last the of his all-subduing power. Bit by bit how he is conquering all that in us lifts diagainst him; we are his, and by his feer in making us lovingly subject. This are projected by the last project of the last project has been accordingly subject. are receiving by faith. We owe it all to sus. Oh, for that last touch! and oh! till at let him work all his will with us.

We have only to be patient, to pray and to chis will, according to our present light ad strength, and the growth of the sent will sen. The plant grows in the mist and under the plant grows in the mist and the grows in the grows in the mist and the grows in the mist and the grows in the mist and the grows in the ouds as truly as under sunshine. So does eavenly principle within.-W. H. Chan-

RELIGIOUS READING.

COMMUNION OF SAINTS.

It means sympathy, support, suggestion, co-operation, and that peculiar inspiration which is due to numbers and mutual interest and enthusiasm. It means all these as afforded not only by our fellow church members, but also in a real sense by our fellow Christians throughout the world. It means that the redeemed and the angelic hosts in heaven take a real, sincere interest in Christ's earthly followers, and in some in Christ's earthly followers, and in some manner and to some extent are able and glad to be of service to us. It means all this day by day and week after week forever. The value of such communion is sugever. The value of such communion is sug-gested by its meaning. It nerves and encour-ages us. It revives flagging energies. It drives away despair and fear. It cheers in hours of loneliness. It brings heaven close and renders the cultivation of the beavenly spirit more easy. It shows us how much of Jesus Christ there is in his earthly disciples. It turns our thoughts more appreciatively to him as the source and center of our happi-ness and hope. It teaches us the substantial unity of Caristianity in spite of its divi-

BANCTIPIED MUSICAL TALENT. The church wants the best sanctified musical talent in the world. How can it be secured? It must be willing to pay for it on the same principle that it pays for pulpit taleat. When the church calls for sanctifled musical taleat, it will have it. When Christian men and women endowed with great musical talent learn that the church wants them and is willing to compensate them, they will offer themselves. If our missionary boards could send out with their missionaries sanctifled musical talent of a high order—men and women who could, with their single voices and with great choruses, accompany and emphasize the word preached—greater results in the conversion of souls would follow. Those who have seen the effect of Mr. Sankey's music may, perhaps, comprehend what the effect would be if a great singer like Jenny Lind or Melba could stand side by side with our evangelists, our pulpit divines, our missionaries and preach the pel in song. God speed the day when the church universal shall wake to an appreciation of one of the grandest agencies in the work of uplifting and saving men.

COMMUNION BUNDAY. It is not enough that we have a great Teacher to tell us how to walk; it is not enough that we have a great Exemplar who puls footprints in the sand and let us see where our footsteps should go. We must have a Life-giver who will lay down His life for us, and the love must be so great that nothing is counted in the balance against it. But it is the love that saves. And the blood saves because it is the life and the love poured out into hearts that need, it. Christ is the door through which the divine life enters into the world. Christ's cross is witness of the divine life that is saving the world. Christ lays down his life for us. We are to lay down our lives for one another. This is the simple lesson of communion Sunday. Life poured out from one full heart into another empty heart; from one joyous heart into an aching heart; from one pure heart into a sinful and shameful heart. - Lyman Abbott, D. D.

CONSOLATIONS OF GOD.

"Are the consolations of God small with "Are the consolations of God small with thee?" was a question hard to bear when it was asked. Nevertheiess, it is a searching question for us. A wealth of consolation comes when a soul, under the pressure of great sorrow or bewildered under perplexities and trials can say "I know that I am having the very best that my Heavenly Father has for me today. Were there anything better he would have given it to me." There is an affluence of divise revelations touching God's nity, love given it to me." There is an affluence of divine revelations touching God's pity, love and tenderness that enables one to give freely when brought into the presence of sorrow. The secenity which comes from the firm trust that God knows what is best brings with it a fine discernment of the real sorrow of another, and the consequent expression of it becomes most grateful to the bridged one. The comforts that come from God himself we can well pass on.

NOT VANITY BUT DEVOTION.

ntry staye house when lecturing in Glasgow. house when lecturing in Glasgow. He was always at his best when one had him alone. One night we were sitting up together, he said in his brusque way: "Whatever other faults I have I am free from vanity." An incredulous smile on my face roused him. "You don't believe that, give me an instance." Being thus challenged I said: "Why do you walk about flourishing a plaid continually? "I'll give you the history of that sir. When I was a poor man, and when my wife and I had our difficulties, she one day drew my attention to the threadlare character of my surfout, and asked me to order a new one. I told her I asked me to order a new one. I told her I could not afford it just then, when she went like a noble woman, and put her own plaid shawl on my shoulders, and I have worn a plaid ever since in memory of her loving deed."-Good Words.

HAPPIEST LIFE.

Do you ask which is the happlest life? 1 eay, from my heart, a consecrated one; be it "in the world" (so called) or out of it, in highway or byway, as God wills, still : hizhway or byway, as God wills, still a life consecrated to a service better, higher, sweeter than that of self enjoyment or self-success. We all want to be happy. We all seek personal joy as an instinct. Surely God meant it to be thus when he made us. Yet no less he has set the deepest sources of joy outside or sectification for love, obedience, devotion, duty. It may seem a hard word, the last, it has a chilly sound. Yet no less it claims and possesses us more Yet no less it claims and possesses us more and more as our days go on. Impulse, de-sire, idolatry, aggressive selfhood—one by one we say them down. We drop our weights as we go upward. Lo! the cross that we call duty changes to our crown. - Mary Clem-

Conscientiousness may render itself intensely disagreeable and repellent. It may so manifest itself that, even if people con-cede that it deserves a cortain respect, they make the concession reluctantly and are not drawn to imitate the virtue. Jesus niways made clear in his own conduct the distinc-tion between the conscientionsness which s pure and unnixed and that which is blended with selfishess and the disposition to domineer. Nobody ever suspected him of merely wanting to carry his point, to have his own way. Of how many of us is this true? A taetless, overbeing conscientious-ness may be genuine. but the content of the heas may be genuine, but it sometimes does more harm than good. Let us pray to be kept humble and made wise as well as en-abled to be loyal to our sense of duty.

THE LORD'S SUPPER.

THE LORD'S SUPPER.

The character of the Lord's Supper must be determined by the language of Christ in instituting it and by the attendant circumstances. There are no other sources of evidence in the case. As to the language of Christ, we are dependent upon accounts by three of the evangelists and by Paul. Matthew was an eye-witness of the institution of the supper, and Paul says that he had his account of it from Jesus bimself What, now, on this testimony is the character and office of the Lord's Supper? Simply that of a memorial. "This do in remembrance of me," said Christ. These are the supreme and decisive words in the case. It is a memorial of Christ as the Bread of Life and the institutor of the new covenant in his blood.

The great difficulty in life is to bear, and not to fight. To fight is easy. Combat brings its own stimulus, But hands down, eyes blinded with tears, face to face with an infinite vacancy, so coid—so coid that ice would warm you—then to say, "It is well"—he who can say that in the right spirit is in heaven.—Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker.

TEMPERANCE.

RUINED BY CIDER.

A speaker once addressing an audience of boys and girls, told, among other things, that elder started the appetite for stronger drinks. At the close of the meeting a poor, besotted, broken-down man came up and said to the speaker: "You did right in warning the boys and girls against using elder. Just look at what I am! It was the elder on my father's farm that made me a drunkard!"

GROWTH OF TEMPERANCE.

Dr. Norman Waiker, in giving an account of a visit to the Highlands, says: "A distinct change has come over the country with regard to temperance. Time was when whisky was constantly in evidence. I remember the late Mr. Hugh Handyside telling of a meeting he had had somewhere with a deacon's court, when a glass went round before the commencement of business. Now
most of the ministers are tectotallers, the
number of public houses is exceedingly
small—far fewer in proportion to the population than in the south—and such a sight as
that of a drunkard is very seldom indeed to
be witnessed at least in the next. be witnessed, at least in the north. The only place which holds an exceptional posttion is Stornoway. During the fishing sention is Stornoway. During the fishing senson the drinking there is deplorable," When moderate drinking was substituted for total abstinence, Canon Ellison, and like-minded carnest men, found that the preaching of the Gospel was like "casting pearls before swine," But when the stumbling block of drink was removed by "entire abstinence from that which had been the occasion of the sin," and Christian men and women, "in the exercise of their Christian liberty," assessed the exercise of their Christian liberty, ciated fliemselves with the victims of the drink, "in their voluntary abstinence," it was found that the Gospel became again "the power of God unto salvation."

WADE DRUNK REFORE REGINNING DUSINERS. It was stated at a late meeting of the St. Petersburg Hygienic Society that two of the Petersburg Hygienie Society that two of the oldest tribes in the Russian Empire, the Ost-jaken and the Samojeden, the original inhab-itants of Siberia, are fast dying out, and will before long have to be numbered amongst the extinct races of human history. The districts which have been inhabited by these tribes are already becoming desolate wastes. Two direct causes and one indirect cause were given by different speakers for this melancholy phenomenon. The direct causes are want of sufficient nourishment and the increasing use of spirituous drinks. The in-direct cause and the original blame is at-tributed to that old and world-wide offender tributed to that old and world-wide offender against aboriginal races, the greedy mercan-tile adventurer. Morehants, with their heartless middlemen, have been in the habit of visiting these tribes every year, and have managed to expropriate them of nearly everything by an inequitous system of bar-ter. It has been the recognized "custom of the trada" to make the system. the trade" to make the poor Samojeder drunk before beginning to do "business," as this made it easy for the "merchant" to get his wares at a price ridiculously below their real value.—Scottish Reformer.

STIMULANTS AND THE CRIP.

The Journal of Health has an article by Dr. C. H. Shepard, of Brooklyn, who says that the primary cause of the grip is the sus-ceptibility of the system, and shows the fool-ishness of taking alcoholic stimulants. He

"Among the more prominent causes of sus-Among the more prominent causes of sus-ceptibility may be classed the almost uni-versal habit of drug taking, from the mild tonics to patent medicines. Whenever one is out of order in any way, apparently the first thing to be done is to swallow some-thing, instead of trying to find out the cause of the tryulle and sacking to obvious it by of the trouble and seeking to obviate it by regulating the habits of life. This drug habit tends continually to lower the tone of habit tends continually to lower the tone of the system, and the more it is indulged in the more apparent becomes the necessity of continuing the down-hill course. A large amount of the deterioration of our people is due to the use of alcoholic tonics, or stimu-lants, as they are sometimes called. The majority of persons do not look beyond the fact that they seem to feel better after the use of stimulants, but this feeling comes from the benumbing action of the alcohol itself, and never from any building-up action of the drug, because it has no such action." of the drug, because it has no such netion."

Hold a mouthful of spirits-whisky for instance—in your mouth for five minutes, and you will find it burns severely; inspect your mouth, and you will find it inflamed. Hold it for ten or fifteen minutes, and you will find the various parts of the interior of your mouth have become blistered; then tie a handkerchief over the eyes, and taste, for instance, water, vinegar, milk or senna, and you will find you are incapable of distinguishing one from another. This experiment proves to a certainty that alcohol is not only a violent irritant, but also a narcotic. Can you believe that the still more tender and important internal organs of the body can be less injuriously affected than the mouth?

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. Most crooked lives have been shaped by

means of a corkscrew. The drunkard's appetite is measured by

the depth of his pocket. The screen in the saloon door is the snare that hides the devil's tran.

The victim rolls in the gutter and the saloon keeper rolls in wealth.

The man who can take liquor without sufering injury is not overburdened with

The Medical Brief says: "Alcohol is per haps the most deceitful drug in the whole materia medica."

The next International Congress on Aleo holism will be held at Hasle, Switzerland, on August 20th, 21st and 22d.

No man ever got stung by hornets who kept away from where they were. It is precisely the same with liquor.

The Norwegians in Boston opposed the Norwegian, or Gothenburg, system of liquor selling. A significant fact.

Thomas Edward Murphy's recent campaign in Connecticut resulted in his securing 80,-000 signatures to the piedge.

Revenue officers in Virginia lately dis-covered four illieit distilleries in Carroll County and destroyed 8000 gallons of beer. Hon. Carroll D. Wright, the Labor Com-nissioner, says: "For every dollar the missioner, says: "For every dollar the people receive from the saloon, they pay out twenty-one."

Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler says: "What a young man earns in the daytime goes into his pocket; what he spends at night goes into his character."

James Guthrie, of Scotland, said if he was sick and his doctor should order brandy he might take it, but would change his doctor as soon as he got well.

The Government of Canada has prohibited the sale of intoxicants among the Indians of Hudson Bay Territory and punishes severely any violation of this law.

Total abstainers command the most re-

sponsible positions in factories, mines, on railroads and in all places where cool heads and steady nerves are needed. Alarmed at the ravages of strong drink the Belgian Government has ordered the display in all school rooms of a printed placard setting forth the injurious effects of alcohol.

The Chicago Tribune says: "In one or wo particulars Bishop Fallows's Home aloon does not undertake to compete with the other saloons. It closes Sunday and has

Dr. F. R. Lees, of England, the able scholar and writer, the philosopher of the temperance movement, is eighty years of age, with brain as strong and vigorous as in his early manhood.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE Important Measures Considered by Ou

Lawmakers. TURSDAY-These House bills passed finally

To prevent the issuing of fradulent tax re-

To authorize foreign glue companies to maintain buildings and establishmen s in this

For the more immediate care and support of indigent insane persons committed on criminal charges less than felony.

To increase the bonus to be paid by corporations on the renewal of their charters and on being hereafter incorporated from 1-4 to 1-2 per cent.

to 1-2 per cent.

To authorize county commissioners to sell to actual settlers and convey unsettled

ands, To legalize dehorning cattle. To fix standard weight of bushel of clover

To fix standard weight of business of salt pork seed at 60 pounds.

House bill to prevent purchase of salt pork sugar cured ham and dried beef outside of Pennsylvania for any sharitable institution receiving state aid.
Mr. Flinn amended the House plumbing

bill by greatly abridging it and requiring plumbers in second class cities to be examined, licensed and registered.

These House tills passed finally: To prohibit adulteration of milk by addition of so-called preservatives.

Making appropriations to Western Penitentiary, Eastern Penitentiary, Connellsville Cottage Hospital, to National Guard, Danville Hospital, State Board of Health, Chickamanga Chattanooga battlefields commission. Mercer State Hospital, to adjutant general's department to continue employment of two muster roll clerks for maintenance of indigent

To authorize sale of lands where channels of navigable streams have been abandoned

for purposes of navigation.

To provide that none but citizens of the United States shall be employed on public buildings.

WEDNESDAY. The bill creating the office of deputy auditor general passed finally in the House to-day by a vote of 163 to 25. The House has completely reversed itself on this sneasure. Three weeks ago it was defeated by a vote of 69 for to 96 against. It was sub-sequently reconsidered and remained undis-turbed on the calendar this morning, when it was called up by Mr. McClain, of Lancaster, and passed finally after it had been fully

explained.
The House concurred in the Senate amend-The House concurred in the Senate amend-ments to the bill providing that none but citizens of the United States shall be employ-cal in the erection of any public work. The Senate amendments provide that the pro-visions of the act shall not apply to any pub-lic work on which the cost thereof is met in

whole or part by assessments for benefits.

In the Senate to-day these House bills finally passed: To give half the fines under e occomargarine act to the dairy and food munissioner instead of the informer of vic-

lations of the law. The House general revenue bill was reported affirmatively with amendment to re-duce the tax on foreign building and loan associations from 2 per cent, to 5 mills. The House bill passed finally to prohibit exhibi-tions of physical or mental deformities in certain public places,

Last pay. The senate buried the judges, pension but to-day. It has been given a special order for final passage, its friends having some hope that they might get it through, but when senator Grady moved that it be recommended to committee there was no dissenting voice.

The senate also ended the life of the new revenue but which has caused much time and money to get together. It was referred to the committee, whonce it will never emerge, In order, however, to make a test of its value as a revenue producer, the auditor-general will for the next two years keep two seperate statements of the receipts that come into the office, one statement will be kept according to the system provided for in the new and re-jected revenue bill, and the other under the existing law.

The house to-night was the constant scene of turbulence and hilarity. The members in-ludged in all sorts of pranks incident to the last night of the session. Amid a continuous bubble of voices, the loud explosion of large and small fire crackers, the burning of red lights in corners, and various other methods of making a noise, the house passed some and defeated other bills on the calendar. Among for the building by the Pennsylvania railroad company of a fence along its lines in Craw ford county.

The house got into a wild turmoil over the ing and ioan associations to establish offices or to employ agents in this state. The bill was on its final passage, but the house de-

The bill to tax beer 24 cents a barrel was smothered in an obscure corner at the request of the administration circles.

WHAT TRAINMEM WANT.

Condemn Federal Courts and Advocate Federation.

At Galesburg, Lt., the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen's convention passed resolutions recognizing all other labor organizations, orging federation of railroad employes, protesting against the use of military power by the several states or the national government, a vocating aboushment of the convict labor system, recommending the organization of jegislative boards in the several states condemning the present law as administered by judges of federal courts, pledging the brotherhood vote for no candidate of either house of the legislature not piedged to sup-port fair and just later regislation, and re-questing the legislature of Pennsylvania to promist the usurpation of power by the Philadelphia & Reading railroad.

To Preserve Gettysburg Battlefield. United States District-Attorney Eliery P. Ingram filed a petition in the United States circuit court at Philadelphia, asking to have condemned the two strips of land belonging to the Gettysburg electric railway company which are wanted by the United States to preserve the Gettysburg battleflold. The dis-triet attorney proceeds under the national military park act, approved by congress Fabru-

Had the Heads Resalted.

Four carticads of saited heads of rebei Bahamna tribesmen have arrived at Habat on their way to Fez. On arrival at Rabat the heads were found to be in such bad condi-tion that the government officials compelled a number of Hebrews to result them.

Pennsylvania has been alotted \$1,518, of of the \$25,000 appropriated by Congress for the naval muitia, of which she has 167 men.

Roman House Heaters.

Methods used by the Romans for warming their houses were clever. In Rome itself artificial warmth may have been brought rarely into use, though the Italian winter requires fires at times, but when the Roman took up his abode abroad as the conquereor he certainly lived in chilly climates. In the country houses he built in England he had carefully devised heating arrangements, which are called hypocausts. These are flues running under the tessellated floors. Fires were lit outside of the house, and the hot air passed under the floors. To do thus much required a knowledge of the builder's art, with the necessary precautions against fire. Remnants of these hypocausts are found to-day in England, built during the Roman oc-

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Simple House Furnishing.

Nothing can be simpler and more delightful than housekeeping as it is understood in Japan. With the help of a native servant I furnished my apartments in ten min- T. B. McWilliams. utes. Here are some of the principal items: Two fourangs or thin muttresses, between which one lies at night, and a makura, a wooden pillow, or rather an instrument of topture for the first few nights, furnished my bedroom; a hibachi or brass brazier, with chop sticks to stirthe fire with, and a water-kettle, made the hall cosy; and a little lacquer table, a foot square and about six inches high, with a couple of tiny little plates and a bowl, made the dining room quite complete, and replete with every comfort. Two sifk cusaions were placed in the sitting-room for distinguished guest to sit on, 1 must confess that at first my room seemed very scantily furnished; but it is astonishing with how little one ean do if one tries, and how much better penury is than profusion. When a couple of days had clapsed, I almost began to feel that I had furnished my house too righly! I could certainly have done with a deal less,

Light by Reflection.

A manufacturer in Europe did not find satisfaction in any of the usual methods for the lighting of his cloth mills. He tried gas jets, are lights and incandescent lamps, all of which treatment, \$5,00. Guaranteed to cure failed to satisfy him, because they any case. If not kept by your drugeither did not give light enough or too much light, or east shadows. He finally painted the walls of his room white, and beneath a certain number of are lights suspended reflectors, This threw the light up to the white ceiling, from which it was reflected to the room below, and this method of lighting is reported to have been a success.

"Here comes the carriage, Maud! Fancy having to go and pay calls in such weather! It's enough to give one one's death of cold!" "Worse than that, mother! Everybody's sure to be in!"-Boston Budget.

WHAT WILL DO

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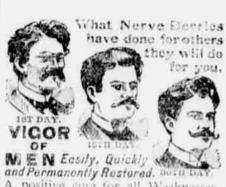
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