DR. CHAPMAN UTTERS A MESSAGE APPROPRIATE TO THE DAY.

A Timely Discourse Entitled "Three Meetings of the Saviour"—Render Thanks to God For the Greatest of Glfts, His

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New York Crry.—The Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, who has recently resigned the pastorate of the Fourth Presbyterian Church in this city in order to devote himself to evangelistic work, has prepared the following Thanksgiving sermon for the press. It is entitled "Three Meetings of the Saviour," and is founded on the text, "Evening, and morning, and at noon, will I pray." Psalm 55: 17.

It is quite the custom on Thanksgiving Day to render thanks and praise unto God for material gifts and material prosperity. We are accustomed to measure the harvests and to try to count out earthly blessings, and then make an effort to put into language some adequate expression of our appreciation of God's goodness. I leave this task to other ministers, while I in their name and behalf express my grateful thanks to God for the greatest of all gifts, namely, His Son, Jesus Christ, and it is my hope that I may present Him in such a way in this message that all may see that it is their privilege to come in closest fellowship with Him. With this thought in mind I use the text, "Evening, and at morning, and at noon, will I pray." The Psalmist determines to pray frequently, at least three times he will be on his knees; he determines to pray frequently, at least three times he will be on his knees; he determines to pray fervently, for he will cry aloud unto God. The text does not run as we would like it to, for we always reverse the order and say at morning, at noon, and at evening, but the Hebrews began the day with the evening and closed it with noon. We always begin it with the morning which shall never end. The Psalmist means that he will pray more than three times. He is simply saying that he will begin and continue and end the day with God. He takes the natural division of the day and at each noith the determines to set up an altar. Mr. Spurgeon says he lays a line straight through the day and tracks the sum with his petitions. It used to be said in olden times that we should pray three times at least, at evening, because Christ was

The morning. "But when the morning was come." John 21: 4. John's gospel might properly have closed with the 20th chapter. The 31st verse of that chapter is most significant and gives the object and aim of the gospel. "But these are written, that ve might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God, and that believing, ye might have life through His name." But John adds this 21st chapter because he gives us another beautiful picture of the Lord, and records the only miracle worked after the resurrection. May this not be typical and did we but live in touch with our Lord might it not be possible in these days to have filled nets and a multitude about us of the saved.

The disciples had returned to their homes in Galilee after the events mentioned in the previous chapter. They were probably in the house of Zebedee. They were doubtless talking of the past. They might have called to mind their first meeting with the Saviour and dwell lovingly on the glory of His life. They might have spoken in whispers of the disappointment of His death, and then with shining faces have recalled the account of His resurrection, and His personal appearing to them. Doubtless Peter was of the company once again. They are back amid the familiar scenes of their old life; the boats are lying on the beach, the fishermen are mending their nets and these seven, five of whom are named and two unnamed, doubtless stand together. There is a boat pushing out from the shore, and the women are wishing their husbands and boxy good speed, while the men answer with words of cheer. Fishing is always fascinating, and so I can imagine Peter with flashing eye and twitching nerves and quick beating heart looking about the busy scene until he can stand it no longer, and then he says, "I go a fishing." Instantiv they are all ready to go and they push off from the shore of the waves of the wave serve these representative lenders of the setting sun as they are away to the old scenes of Christ. What if they had been lost in the night have been old, and her

"I have a Friend so precious,
So very dear to me,
He loves me with such tender love,
He loves so faithfully,
I could not live apart from Him,
I love to feel Him nigh;
And so we dwell together,
My Lord and I."

My Lord and I."

There is such a thing as being too busy to see Jesus. "Ee still, and know that I am God," is the message for many of us, while that line in the 23d Pealm, "He makes me to lie down in green pastures, He lendeth me beside the still waters," must never be forgotten. We must be quiet first, active afterward.

Second, He is the secret of power always. Contrast verses 3 and 6. The first one says "that night they caucht nothing." The second one says. "now all tired of fishes." They had the same nets and the same fishermen and the same sea and the same difficulties to contend with. Jesus made the difference by adding Hs osus many days we have failed all because the effort was in our own strength. Never begin a day until you strike step with Him. They have been an overthrow you.

Third, as soon as they were come to land they saw a fire of coals. This is the 9th verse. There is only one other place, and overthrow you.

Third, as soon as they were come to land they saw a fire of coals. This is the 9th verse of the 18th chapter of John, the 18th verse of the 18th chapter of John, the place of Peter's denial. The first thing that Peter saw was doubtless this fire of coals after his vision of the must have flashed across his mind. It is better for us not to begin a day until what have asked Christ to show us where we have fashed across his mind. It is better for us not to begin a day until what have asked Christ to show the where the coals after he with His own gentleness. How that will she to be irritable. He sets before us His bown love. How that will enable us to love the things that we might naturally hate, and in our presence He makes display of His cwn place. "And there are also many other things which shall be ushered to have the contraint the books that should be written. Amen." Doubtless many amorning we have shall talk of these things with Him. If you turn to Genesis, the first chapter of John, the 25th verse. "And there are also many other things which shall be ushered in by the resurrence of all things that we might naturally hate, and in our presence He makes display of the three the prope

ence no more forever, and we shall talk of these things.

II.

Noon. "Jesus, therefore, being wearied with His journey sat thus on the well, and it was about the sixth hour." John 4: 6. It is high noon. The husbandman rests from his labors; the cattle seek the shadow of the rocks; the birds have stopped their song. Even Jesus Himself is weary. He has lett Jerusalem because He has been surrounded by the wrong kind of a crowd, and under the impulse of the Spirit He must needs go through Samaria. The disciples are away and He sits alone upon the well curb. Beyond all question the story of the giving of Jacob's well is in His mind, and as He Jooks out toward Ebal and Gerizim He has the vision of the crowds listening to the blessing and cursing of the servant of God, when suddenly as He looks there comes a woman on the scene bearing upon her head a water pitcher. The people of the East know good water, and for this reason she has often dipped her water pitcher, not in the running streams, but comes to Jacob's well, where the water is most refreshing. It is not night, as when Nicodemus came, but the sun has reached the meridian. I always have thought that this was a beautiful picture of our meeting with the Saviour for the purpose of solving our difficulties. Who of us has not had them? From 8 to 12 o'clock in the morning, when we have said, "Why have I met this temptation and had that trial, and been face to face with this problem?"

"A little talk with Jesus,

How it smooths the rugged road; How it seems to help me onward,

When I faint beneath my load; When my heart is crushed with sorrow,

And my eyes with tears are dim.

There is naught can yield me comfort,

Like a little talk with Him."

Will you note the following points:

There is naught can yield me comfort,
Like a little talk with Him."

Will you note the following points:
Jesus said, "Give Me to drink." He always
speaks first. Genesis 3: 9, "And the Lord
God called upon Adam, and said unto
him. Where art thou?" gives us a picture
of God, and all through the Old Testament and New His word is sooken first
to the sinner and to the wandering one.
Whatever may be your own desire for
blessing his is greater than yours. We
always think of Him giving to us. Indeed,
His was a life of giving, but is it not wonderful that we may give to Him? The
woman gave the annointment and Jesus
suid, "Wherever the gospel is preached
this shall be tol." as a memorial. Faul
writes to to-day," and a memorial. Faul
writes to to-day," and the dectrine of
the gospel is preached
this shall be tol." as a memorial. Faul
writes to to-day," and the dectrine of
the gospel is preached
this shall be tol." as a memorial. God
a sweet savour of Christ." by which he
means that we will remind God of Christ.
First, never let a noon pass that you do
not make Him an offer. Best of all, offer

means that we will remind God of Christ. First, never let a noon pass that you do not make Him an offer. Best of all, offer Him yourself.

Second, "If thou knewest the gift of God—thou wouldest have asked." It is because we do not know the Saviour that we have failed to ask of Him; according to the measure of our knowledge we will have asked, and He is pledged to give us living water in contrast to what the world offers. Do not let a noon hour pass that you do not tell Him every annoyance of the morning. Nothing is too trifling for Him, and He will give to you just that blessing which will ever stay the weakness of your life.

"I tell Him all my sorrows,"

your life.
"I tell Him all my sorrows,
I tell Him all my joys,
I tell Him all that pleases me,
I tell Him what annoys;
He tells me what I ought to do,
He tells me what to try;
"And so we walk together,
My Lord and I."

Then take a deep drink of living water and it will be in you a well of living water Then take a deep drink of living water and it will be in you a well of living water springing up.

Third, difficulties are often due to inconsistencies. "The path of the just is as a shining light that shineth more and more." This is a picture of the way we should walk. "He that doeth the will of God shall know." This is Christ's challenge to those who are in difficulty. And as He sat thus on the well curb He said to the woman, "Go call thy husband." as much as to say "How about your own life." and He puts this sharp, cutting question to her, which opens up the secret of all her past life and brings her face to face with her sin, for she has no husband. She was a sinner of the deepest dve. Just remember when you stop at the non hour oncet with Jesus that sin much leave that it was a sinner of the deepest dve. Just remember when you stop at the non hour concet with Jesus that sin much leave that sin much leave that sin in the uncovered. "He that covereth his sin shall not prosper." It must be onfessed, "Whooseever confesses his sin God ill receive him." and it must be foresken, for "whoful and merey." Then there is victory, and the story of this coman running back to her city to tell all the city of the marvelous works of Jesus will be a picture of your own life and mine.

Evening. "Then the same day at evening—cane Jesus and stood in the midst of

"Why, I can work as well as ever I did," and this is but a picture of what Christ will do if we will but yield ourselves to Him.

Sixth. "And He breathed upon them." He will come as near to us as that, and as the breath of God made Adam a living soul and His breathing upon the disciples sent them forth to conquer, so His breathing upon us will change our lives if we will but breathe in of what He breathes out, and we shall have power in proportion as we do it. For all that will come to us as the result of a three-fold experience I am most devoutly thankful.

Spear Points.

Spear Points.
Purpose is what gives life a meaning.
Circumstances may change, but God

Purpose is what gives life a meaning.
Circumstances may change, but God never does.
The breadth of Christianity depends on its depth.
God puts consolation only where He has first put pain.
Early athletics will not suffice for the heavenly race.
In this we for others.
Export God to help you when you have prayed for His assistance.
True greatness is ability to serve coupled with a meek and quiet spirit.
When the Lord is in our hearts His hand will be seen in our works.
Never take your eye off the cross, as all the lines of salvation centre there.
Poverty of possessions heed not be discreditable; poverty of life always is.
A thousand times better are the men who do than the weaklings who only know.
The loving judgments of friends are harder to bear than the harsh ones of foes.
All God's providences are but His touches of the strings of the great instrument of the world.
When you step up on one promise you will always find a higher and a better one before you.
The self-centred life comes to nought;

refere you.

The self-centred life comes to nought;
the Christ-centred life ever continues in chlargement.

There are some lessons which can only be learned in the garden, and beneath the shadow of the cross.—The Ram's Horn.

Sitting Still.

To the best comes the time when their very good is evil spoken of. It takes goodness to understand goodness. The pure in heart see God, and only such can recognize the life of God when manifested in the saints. Few trials are more keen than the misrepresentation of goodness. An evil motive imputed to a saintly deed is as the sting of a serpent. The clouds of defamation lower at some time over every saintly heart. The life of the saint is hidden and cannot be understood by the worldling. "Sitting still" is the only possibility. Time exerts a remedial influence, and such remedy that it cannot exert the One to whom the saints are dead will. He will bring out our goodness as the light and our right courses as the noonday.—Episcopal Recorder. Sitting Still.

Work Makes Men.

Work Makes Men.

Work is given to men not only, nor so much, perhaps, because the world needs it. Men make work, but work makes men. An office is not a place for making men. A workshop is not a place for making men. A workshop is not a place for making men and turning cylinders; it is a place for making souls; for fitting in the virtues to one's life; for turning out honcest, modest, whole-natured men. For Providence cares less for winning causes than that men, whether losing or winning, should be great and true; cares nothing that reforms should drag their cause from year to year bewilderingly, but that men and nations, in carrying them out, should find there, education, discipline, unselfishness and growth in grace.—Henry Drummond.

The Way to the Cross.

mond.

The Way to the Cross.

None of us can tell for what God is educating us. We fret and murmur at the narrow sound and daily task of ordinary life, not realizing that it is only thus that we can be prepared for the high and holy office which awaits us. We must descend before we can ascend. We must descend before we can ascend. We must take the way of the cross submissively and patiently if we would tread the way of light. We nust endure the polishing if we would be shafts in the quiver of Emmanul. God's will comes to thee and me in daily circumstances, in little things usually as in greatness, though the occasion be one of the very least, dignify the smallest summons by the greatness of your response.—F. B.

her city to tell all the city of the marvelous works of Jesus will be a picture of your own life and mine.

III.

Evening. "Then the same day at evening—came Jesus and stood in the midst of them?" John 20: 19. What a wenderful day that was, for this evening mentioned is the evening of the day which began with the resurrection of Jesus. This is the first meeting of the disciples after they had heard the story, and the door is shut for fear of the Jews. It is not necessary that I should describe the empty tomb nor the shining face of Mary as she told of her meeting with Him, nor yet A World Beautiful.

WOMEN GOLD BEATERS.

A FIELD OF WORK ABOUT WHICH LITTLE IS KNOWN.

Facts in Regard to the Industry — Great Judgment and Skill Required by the Workmen—Successful Opposition of the Men-Beaters to Women Employment.

The recent strike among the gold The recent strike among the gold beaters, the issues at stake being the increase of wages and discharge of women employed in the business, must

women employed in the business, must have caused a good many people to inquire what a woman gold beater is.

Gold beating is one of the smallest of American industries, as it is, in some respects, one of the most peculiar. The conditions under which it exists enable the workmen to dicate terms to their employers, the latter frankly admitting that they have to either give in or go out of business. There are only about 500 gold beaters in this country; the work is expert, and not every one can learn it. The English and German workmen are too well paid to think of emigrating; and well paid to think of emigrating; and of course the contract labor law stands in the way of sending for them from this side.

The recent strike was really on account of the women. The increase of wages would have been granted the men for the asking, but employers were reluctant to discharge for no cause women who served faithfully for low wages, did their work better than the men could do it, and were, in many cases widows and embases

for low wages, did their work better than the men could do it, and were, in many cases, widows and orphans of the strikers' fellow-workmen. They held out for seven weeks, hoping that the men would soften, but the hope was not realized. The women had to go. It is pleasant to know that one firm, the largest in New York, kept the discharged women's names on the pay-roll, and will continue to send them their wages until employment can be found for them.

Small as the gold-beating industry is, and little notice as its troubles attracted, the results of them might have been very far-reaching. Manufacturers, it is said, actually considered whether it would not be as well for them to go out of the business as far as the beating itself was concerned. If they had done so the price of gold picture frames would have advanced at least 25 percent on account of that tariff on gold leaf. Artists would have felt this very serious ly, since their frame-maker's bills are heavy enough as it is, Decorators, painters, sign makers, bookbinders, cabinet makers—a dozen trades would have been affected. All on account of about 100 women—or rather on account of the ungallantry of about 500 men towards those women.

Gold beating is one of the few han-

men towards those women.

Gold beating is one of the few handicrafts left. In Germany some machinery has been introduced, but the work accomplished is inferior. knack of striking exactly the proper blow has not yet been transmitted to a steam hammer.

The gold, '22 carats fine, is melted

The gold, '22 carats fine, is melted and run through heavy rollers, coming out a ribbon about an inch wide and of the thickness of blotting paper. The ribbon is clipped into inch squares and placed between the leaves of a parchment book three inches square. This book is called the cutch, and contains two hundred leaves. When it has been placed in a heavy parchment envelope it is given to a brawny workman with arm and shoulder muscles like a gladiator. He stands before a pounding block of solid granite, and, with an iron hammer weighing 15 pounds, iron hammer weighing 15 pounds beats the cutch until the gold within beats the cutch until the gold within is three inches square instead of one inch. The blow struck is not the crushing blow of a butcher's ax; it must rebound lightly. The effort is expended in the upward swing of the arm and not in the stroke. Women, of course, have no part in this work. The gold is next cut in quarters and placed in another book called the

placed in another book called the shoda, which contains some 850 leaves. This book consists of a peculiar substance made from the entrails of oxen. It is as fine and smooth and flexible as the lining of an eggshell. It is very costly, the price of a single book being \$50. A book will stand 150 beatings, after which it is sold to manufacturers of imitation gold-leaf.

The shoda is beaten with a lighter hammer and a more expert strok The idea is to make the leaf a little thicker on the edges than in the middle. This is in order that when he leaf is finally trimmed and sold the manufacturer and not the buyer will get the

The man who beats the shoda was really the cause of the strike. Up to this time all the work is in the hands of men. The transferring of the leaf from the shoda to the next book and the final beating has always been the work of women. A light touch and a deft hand are required to do this without breaking the leaf, which has now been beaten to the thinness of the thinnest tissue-paper. Some of the men say they wanted to take the work away from the women because they knew they could do it, and they thought they ought to be allowed more chance to sit down and rest from their severe labor. Others admit that they simply wanted to earn more money. One is interested to observe that

so light is the substance handled. As it is, quantities fly about, and settle in the girls' hair and clothing. The walls and corners glisten with it. In front of each girl is a fine leather cushion, and at her side are piled the moulds. She turns the leaves and with the aid of two slender wooden tools, one a pincers and the other a kind of stilletto, lifts the shimmering gold, drops it on the leather weaking and herether. on the leather cushion, and breathes on it gently to flatten it. This must all be done lightly and quickly to a-void breaking. With two strokes of a wooden stamp called a wagon, some thing like a cooky-cutter, the gold is cut into a three and three-eighths in-ches square. The trimmings are swept back into a box, and the gold is again lifted and dropped between the leaves of a tissue-paper book, where it becomes the gold leaf of commerce Twenty of them are sold together in a package. The retail price is \$7.50 An expert workwoman can make from 60 to 80 books a day. The work is delicate, not tiring, and but for the closeness of the room would be a decidedly pleasant occupation.—New York Post.

ORIENT'S FOREMOST MAN.

Some of the Wonderful Achievements of Baron Shibusawa of Japan. In the East as well as in the West there are opportunities for a strong man to make his own way. In proof of this, the life story of Baron Shibusa-wa, the Japanese financier, who was recently so well received here, is told throughout the Orient as an illustration of what a plain citizen may be

Starting without advantages of birth or backing, he attached himself as a youth to the great Tokugawa family. He reorganized the unsettled finances

of the clan, and out of gratitude its chief made him a government officer.

His ability was quickly shown in the minor office he obtained and he rose rapidly. First he was tax comparable, the process of the comparable of the comparable of the class of the comparable of the comparable of the class of the class of the comparable of the class of the comparable of the class of the cl troller, then assistant vice-minister, next junior vice-minister and, finally

rice-minister of finance.

Then, when the highest places within the gift of the emperor were within his reach, he suddenly gave up statecraft and returned to private life. As a plain citizen he planned, he labored, he organized.

In a few months he was acknowl edged as the leader of an industrial edged as the leader of an industrial revolution which was to make a new Japan. Largely through his influence the empire set aside dreams of military glory and chose the sober triumphs of peace.

He extended her railways, her shipping and her industries, A Japanese admirer has counted and tabulated the organizations and expansions of which

organizations and companies, of which after thirty-five years' work, Shibusa-wa is either the head or the guiding spirit. They number more than one hundred and fifty and include every kind of business, every form of in-terest, civil and national, in the development of the country and every form of charity and philanthropy.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

It is thought that crickets and some allied insects hear through their forelegs. On the outer side of the tibia is a small space where the covering of the is better adapted for the use of the insect is reduced to a membrane com-municating with which from the in-side of the leg is the end of a nerve.

The most of the Filipino people do The most of the Filipino people do not wear shoes, and the consequence is their feet have soles on them that protect them from injury. It is not an unusual thing to find natives with the skin on the bottom of their feet one-eighth of an inch thick. Nature makes provision in cases of that kind, and they can walk all day long and they are never troubled with corns.

the modern living-room is its information concentration of the family interests. Books, magazines and papers may form a large share of the attractive qualities of this room. A corner for writting may be established with a table or desk well lighted for evening use. Shelves for the books may be built against the walls or hung from the plant of the family interests. skin on the bottom of their feet one-eighth of an inch thick. Nature makes provision in cases of that kind, and they can walk all day long and they are never troubled with corns.

A church capable of seating 3000 persons was built between daybreak and midnight on a recent Saturday in a suburb of Chicago. The contract for erecting the church was signed on Fritheen and the pleasures afforded by reading, while the books themselves form a specific part in beautifying the room. day at midnight, and the building was dedicated on Sunday morning. No floor was laid, the ground being simply covered with shavings; but modern conveniences, such as furnaces and electric lights were not omitted.

As three Bavarian officers were experimenting with a balloon at a height two tablespoonfuls of flour; add gradually one cupful of milk; stir until bolling, then add a pinch of salt and a grating of nutneg.

They thought at first is was one of the cards, which they carry for throwing out reports, and that the dropping of the balloon drew it along, but on looging at the barometer they found the balloon was rising and not dropping. Suddenly a loud chirping showed that it was a lark, which, flying at this extraordinary height, had been frightened by the balloon.

They thought at first is was one of the cupful of milk; stir until bolling, then add a pinch of salt and a grating of nutneg.

Apple Tapioca.—Peel and core six apples. Arrange them in the bottom of a buttered baking dish. Fill the hollows left by removing the cores with sugar mixed with cinnamon and a little butter. Cover the apples thickly with tapioca and bake slowly until the apples are tender.

Beckenham charwoman is under remand on the very singular charge of having personated the sweetheart of a local servant girl. The servant was persuaded that a charming young man named Wilson lived at Belfast and was to come into property. She sent Wilson presents and regarded him as a lover, although never seeing him. It has been found that this particular Wilson does not live at Belfast; the charwoman is believed to have been the only person involved, and it is charged that she received the servant's money and presents.

Chopped Pickles.—Chop six quarts of green tomatoes; and one and let stand 24 hours; drain; to three quarts of vinegar add two teaspoonfuls each of mustard, cinnamon, allspice and cloves, half a cup of white mustard seed, four green peppers, sliced, three onions, chopped; put over the fire; when at the boiling point add tomatoes, peppers and onion and cook 15 minutes longer.

Crumb Griddlecakes.—One cup of well-browned bread crumbs, two tablespoons of flour, one teaspoon of baking powder, a pinch of



Furniture Soap.

An excellent funiture cream is made An excellent furniture cream is made thus: finely shred one ounce of ordin-ary beeswax, half an ounce of white wax, and half an ounce of Castile soap. Mix gradually with half a pint of turpentine and half a pint of boiling rainwater.

ceptacles for washing fine glass-ware that requires careful handling. If two bowls are employed, the results are apt to be more satisfactory. Use one for washing and the other for rinsing purposes.

The Toy Basket.
The "toy basket" is one of the simplest and most efficacious means of keeping the house in order and teaching young children to clear up after their play. Any large, round basket will serve as a general receptacle, and may be searched for special toys a dozen times a day and then returned to its corner till the next one is

"Things" in the Eye.

If a foreign body of any nature should enter the eye, the sufferer's first impulse-viz., to rub and press the lid-should be avoided, as such a manipulation has a tendency to rub the foreign body into the eyeball it-self, which is a thing to be avoided. A handkerchief may be gently laid upon the lid for a moment, according to Woman's Life, to steady and quiet the eye. The tears may wash the speck out and bring speedy relief; if not, the eyelashes of the upper lid may be grasped firmly and pulled down over the under lid and held there for a moment, and then allowed to resume their position. The lid and lashes of the under lid thus rubbing against the upper lid may scrape away the speck. If it still remains, a cool friend with a steady hand can turn the upper lid over and the speck will be usually handkerchief may be gently laid upon over and the speck will be usually found on the under surface of the up-per lid, about midway between the inner and other angle of the eye, whence it can be removed with a clean handkerchief. If it is not found no time should be lost in consulting a physician.

Arrangement of Book Shelves.

Books have many appreciative tributes from the master minds of all utes from the master minds of all ages. One phase of their usefulness that appeals in a very practical manner to home makers is the help they give in furnishing the house. When this fact becomes more generally recognized and better understood there will be a freer and more generous distribution of books through all the different rooms. A room filled with books of reference sets of standard authors of reference, sets of standard authors professional worker, who must iso-late himself among surroundings and with appliances that will carry him forward in his cereer. The charm of forward in his cereer. The charm of the modern living-room is its informal ture moulding. Small stands for h ing magazines, and comfortable chairs



Nutmeg Sauce .- Put in a frying pan two tablespoonfuls of

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Chopped Pickles.—Chop six quarts

the men are rather awkward in the accomplishment of their new task. All seemed to work slowly.

The last book is called the mould, and has 1000 leaves. In the gold tissue is beaten to one-fourth that delicate thickness, and then the men are through with it. In time they may come to think they can handle it further, but at present they resign it in its last stage to women.

The girls sit at little enclosed desks in an almost airless room. The smallest draught of wind must be excluded,

The drawoman is believed to have been the only person involved, and it is charged that she received the servant's money and presents.

When a Man's Too Strong.

Too much self-reliance often brings on a man's friends more care and trouble than weak dependence. A man who is too strong breaks and his friends must care for the pieces. While he who is weak takes few chances, prudently looks ahead into every nock and up every lane.—New York News.

The girls sit at little enclosed desks in an almost airless room. The smallest draught of wind must be excluded,