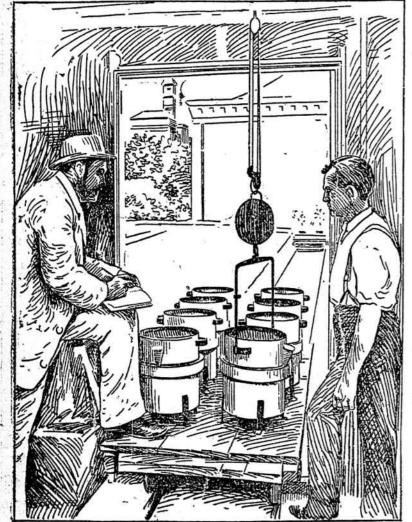
PICAL SCENES AT HE DEPARTMENT **OF AGRICULTURE**

STUDYING SAMPLE SOILS.

The Department of Agriculture in during several successive admin-Chemistry. The result has been, eclares the Scientific American, from | ing the data obtained. which this article is taken, that during the years of his tenure of office, given to the water supplied to the Dr. Harvey W. Wiley has been able to pots, and formerly at proper intervals plan and complete several valuable a known amount of distilled water was series of experiments. None of these, added to the soil by means of glass perhaps, has occupied his closer in- measuring vessels, but as the work terest and attention more than those has progressed, these have been diswhich have had for their object the carded and a number of tin vessels, study of the growth of various plants each holding two pounds of distilled under similar conditions but with vary- water, have been substituted. As the

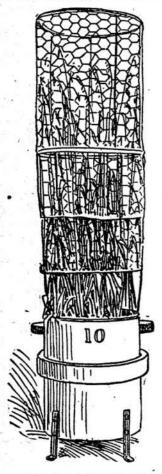
gun in 1892, and a small green-house erected in which the plants are kept during the night and in rainy weather, but at other times they are rolled out into the air. This is easily accomplished, as the pots are all on trucks which may be moved at will along the | tained therein, both as regards total tracks, as shown in the illustrations. For a portion of the season oats and ties removed by different solvents. beaus were grown in duplicate samples This report will be illustrated, not of typical soils. After the crops from only by analytical tables, but also these plants had been harvested, the soil in the pots was again prepared for | in the most evident manner the relaplanting, and a crop of buckwheat shington has been wise in retain- grown. By this means two crops are composition of the soil, its contents of secured during each season, so that rations its able Chief of the Division | the value of the experiment is largely increased, in consequence of duplicat-

Very careful attention is naturally direction of the Chief of the Chemical



ing soils. In fact, the investigation amount of water added to every pot may be designated as a study of typical | must be known (so that the conditions soils, and is perhaps the first attempt | may be identical), this improved methnumber of soils under like conditions.

of that most excellent series of studies that have been carried on at the celebrated Experiment Station in Rothamsted, England, under the direction of in the illustration. Sir John Henry Gilbert and Sir John



ever made in this country to study any od makes it possible to add one portion of water to each of the pots in, In a way the work is an extension the course of two hours. This is ac- particular cat. The latter fact is complished by inserting the tin funnels containing water in the funnel holder on the side of the pot, as shown

> Next perhaps in importance to the addition of water to the soil is the determination of the amount of moisture contained in the pot at any given factor For a lo time th

was determined chiefly by an inspec-

tion of the surface, with an occasional

weighing of the pot. This method,

while capable of yielding excellent re-

sults when under the immediate su-

pervision of an expert, was frequently

interrupted, owing to the absence of

Dr. Wiley, who was liable to be called

elsewhere by other duties. Accord-

ingly, it was deemed advantageous to

have a more rigid control of the quan-

tity of moisture present. Conse-

quently, weekly weighings of the pots

are now made, so that the quantity of

moisture which has been evaporated

during the seven days may be directly

cordingly, the method of weighing

down the weights.

from the attacks of birds.

preparation of a preliminary report is under way. It will contain statements in regard to the composition of the soils, their physical character, their water-holding capacity, their contents of humus, and the percentage of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash concontent and in respect of the quantigraphically in such a way as to show tion which exists between the physical moisture, and the quantity of dry organic matter produced.

This is but one of several investigations now being conducted under the Division of the Department of Agriculture. The great value to the farmer is obvious, for as a result of this investigation a chemical analysis of a given soil will at once determine what plant foods may be deficient in it for the production of a given crop and at the same time it will show the farmer how to supply these deficiencies when practicable by the judicious application of fertilizers or by a suitable rotation of crops. Thus in the end it will demonstrate what crops grown on a given soil will yield the greatest amount of profit to the farmer. The slow and even tedious work necessary for the satisfactory completion of investigations carried on in the scientific bureaus of our Government is not always appreciated by the general public, but when the results that are isure to ensue are so far-reach-

ing in effects as those of the investigation which has just been so briefly outlined, then, indeed, does the wisdom of the work become clearly manifest.

A TREADMILL DOG.

One That Runs a Printing Press in a Wisconsin Establishment.

A dog which runs a press is a curiosity in Plymouth, Wis., and is probably the only animal in the world doing this kind of service. "Gyp," as the dog' is known, is owned by the Plymouth Review Company, and not only runs off the edition of the paper once a week, but is also employed to run a large job press.

The dog is an English mastiff, weighing 150 pounds, and formerly belonged to a showman who became stranded there and left the animal at one of the hotels. The proprietors of the Review secured him, and his tricks of operating a wheel were developed.

A wooden wheel, eight feet in diameter and four feet wide, was constructed and balanced on a shaft on the end of which was placed a pully to drive a main shaft. This shaft was connected with a nine-column power press, capable of carrying the forms of a six-column quarto paper. In the wheel Gyp was placed and in a short time taught to tread. Though usually tractable, there are two things which throw the dog into a rage. The first is to have any one turn the wheel, which Gyp has come to look upon as his own, and second the sight of a taken advantage of when the dog does not tread fast enough. A glimpse of the cat is sufficient to increase the

speed of the wheel, and if the cat is

SINGULAR HAPPENINGS.

Some Uncommon Incidents of Poverty, Law, Crime and Accident.

AN AUCTIONED WOMAN'S BID.

A Pauper Woman Sold at Auction For Board Bids in Herself-Feudal Pullman Town to Be Free-Committed Suicide at Wife's Orders-A Mountain Falls in Canada After a Thaw.

MILFORD, Penn. (Special) .- An unfortunate old woman, poor, her usefulness gone, her friends driven from her by peculiarities incident to old age, has just been sold at auction to the lowest bidder by the overseers of the poor of Lackawaxen Township, Pike County. Despite her age, however, her mind is acute, and she startled the auctioneers by bidding in herself.

The women who was put on the block was Mrs. Elmira Quick. She is seventy. seven years old, and has resided nearly the whole of her life in Lackawaren Township. Her sale at auction was in pursu-ance of a custom which long has pre-valled in that township. It has been value in that township. It has been customary with the various poormasters to sell the poor of the township each year to the lowest bidder in preference to being annoyed with the care themselves, and about the beginning of the year a large sign with the glaring headline, "A Women for Sele" can be seen pacted Woman for Sale," can be seen posted about the township, for it seldom befalls a man to become dependent upon the dis-

when the bidders assembled at Warren K. Rutan's Hotel, at Rowland Station, the A. Rutan's Hotel, at Rowand Station, the Overseer of the Poor, Mr. Rosenerance, a former Pike County Commissioner, and Warren Rutan, who also acted as auction-eers, took the floor and announced that a woman was to be "sold to the lowest bidder for keep for the year."

The bidding started at \$4 a week and was very spirited. The auctioneers were about to "knock down" the woman to a back woodsman for \$1.50 a week for board, clothing, medical attendance, etc., when Mrs. Quick, who had been a silent listener to the proceedings, arose from her chair and in quiet tones said:

"I will bid \$5 a month. I will have no trouble to maintain myself on that amount." This turn in the proceedings was wholly unanticipated, and created general sur-nrise. For how was the azed woman to live on sixteen cents a day? No one seemed willing to go below Mrs. Quick's bid, and the auctioneers saw no alternative but to sell the woman to herself, and the papers were accordingly drawn up.

PULLMAN TO BE A FREE CITY.

The Town Will Be Absorbed by Chicago and Its Buildings Sold.

CHICAGO, Ill. (Special).-The dream of George M, Pallman's life has been shat-tered. The fenced in model town of Pullman is become a free community. anomaly of a city within a city is at an end. The Pullman Palace Car Company has accepted the decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois sustaining the con-tention of Attorney-General M. T. Maloney. The Pullman company has instructed its attorneys to close the suit. The terms of the decree are now being prepared. The decree will divorce the great corporation from everything save the business for which it was incorporated.

Thus will end, as a fendal institution, the town of Pullman. Its churches and schools, its hotel, its magnificent arcade hall, the market house, the public library and two thousand brick residences, will be sold to the highest bidder. The Pallman Iron and Steel Company will be reorgan-ized. The brick works will pass from the control of the company. The streets of Pullman will be given over

to the authorities of the city of Chicago, and the waterworks will also pass into the control of the city. Pullman will cease to be a hedged in municipality.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL: GOD'S MESSAGE TO MAN A TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

THE DRINK EVIL MADE MANIFEST IN MANY WAYS.

Take a Drink?-What Alcohol Does to the User-It is Foolish to Buy an Ounce of Present Pleasure With a Pound of Future Pain-Abstinence is Safest.

Take a drink? No, not I! Reason's taught me better Than to bind my very soul With a galling fetter. Water, sweet and cool and free, Has no cruel chains for me.

"Biteth Like a Serpent."

Few things are so much dreaded as ser-pents. They are so stealthy, and, except the rattlesnake, so silent, and some of them, at least, are so deadly. There is no cure known for the bite of some snakes; the only chance is to cut out the piece of flesh which has been bitten or to burn it out with a red-hot iron, and even this will be of no use unless it is done directly after the bite is received. Now, this is very like what alcohol does to the drinker, who has only a very faint chance of getting rid of his thirst for drink when that thirst has once been formed in him. His only chance is to get the drink out, and keep it out of his body. He cannot cut it out or burn it out; he has patiently to abstain from it until he has ceased to long for it. Some-times it is many years before this can be done, and sometimes the thirst comes back time after time for the whole of a man's life, and keeps him in danger and anxiety. What good rescon we have to avoid being What good reason we have to avoid being bitten by this serpent of strong drink. The mischief comes at last like many

other bad things, the drink comes to us with a smilling face; it is pretty to look at as it sparkles in the glass; we see some of our friends taking it; we know that many good people not only take it, but even praise it. If we were to take some, very likely at first it would seem to be doing us good, and we might think it a useful thing to take. But it would all be a mistake; every kind of strong drink is "a mocker," and soon after we had got into the habit of taking it we should find that we had more or less diffi-culty in leaving it 'off. . The first prick of the serpent's tooth would be feit, and if we had wisdom enough left we should cast the babit away from us in faar and horror. If habit away from us in fear and horror. If haoit away from us in fear and norror. If we did not the tooth would enter more deeply and the poison would flow through our veins; we should become the prey of the serpent. Wise men look well ahead, and so do wise boys and girls; they do not ask whether a thing is pleasant or unpleas ant just now; they want to know how it will be in the end. They know better than to buy an ounce of present pleasure with a pound of future pain. It is because the worst of drink comes at the last instead of at the first that we so hate and fear it.

It must be terrible to feel the poison spreading through one's body after the bite of a snake. In some cases in about a quar ter of an hour it is all over, and death has come. But it is worse still to live the living death of a drunkard, to feel one good thing after another going out of you, that you love those about you less and have less of their love; that your good name is going, that you are in every way getting ng, that worse, further and further from God and goodness and everything that is beautiful and pleasant, that you are surely dying not only in your body, but your soul as well. Better by far be killed by a ser-pent than endure such a fate as this. But if you neglect the warning of the motto, if you break your pledge, such a fate may be yours.—Father Mathew Herald.

Beer and Wine and Intemperance.

It should not be forgotten that the use of mait liquors and light wines has not been found in Europe to be a means of checking intemperance. The French for generations have used light wines in large quantities, and within the last two or three decades have been considerable consumers of malt liquors; but in spite of this, since 1870 they have developed's taste for distilled spirits which threatens, if continued, to convert those who were formerly consid-ered, in the absence of intoxication, a temperate people, into a nation of drunkards. The same statement holds true of Switzerland, where the people have for a long time past used both beer and light wines, but are now finding the inducement to re-sort to distilled spirits almost irresistible. Even in Germany, the home of beer and also light wines, the official reports analso light wines, the omcial reports an-nounce that there is a material growth in the average consumption of distilled liquors--a statement which we believe also holds true of the kingdom of Belgium.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JANUARY 29.

Lesson Text: "Christ at Jacob's Well." John iv., 5-15-Golden Text: John iv., 14-Commentary on the Day's Lesson by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

5. "Then cometh He to a city of Samaria, which is called Sychar, near to the parcel which is called Sychar, heat to the parter of ground, that: Jacob gave to his son Joseph." He is anointed with the Holy Ghost and with power and goes about do-ing good, seeking never His own will, but always the will of His Father, and all His transformed as all His marks and actions steps as well as all His words and actions are ordered by the Father (Acts x., 23; John vi., 38; xiv., 10; Ps. xxxvii., 23). To live such a life is the business of the Christian, and Christ in us will live that life if

we yield fully to Him. 6. "Now Jacob's well was there. Jesus,

6. "Now Jacob's well was there. Josus, therefore, being wearled with His journey, sat thus on the well, and it was about the sixth hour." As we said in a previous lesson, probably 6 a. m., according to Johr's way of counting. He would be journeying early, so as to avoid the heat of the day. He is may and in all. He is weary, for He is truly man and in all points tempted like as we are. We have not a high priest who cannot be touched with a feeling of our infirmities. He knoweth our frame; He remembers that we are but

dust. 7. "There cometh a woman of Samaria to draw water. Jesus saith unto her, Give me to drink." For our sakes He put Him-self in the limitations of a mortal body, liable to wearhees, hunger, thirst, suffic-ing and death. He who made all things and upholds all things made Himself de-pendent upon the ministry of others for the pendent upon the ministry of others for the necossities of life. He fed millions with manna for nearly forty years and brought water from the rock at His pleasure.

8. "For His disciples were gone away unto the city to buy meat." He who said unto the city to buy meat." He who said, Come, buy wine and milk without money and without price (Isa. lv., 1) sends His dis-ciples to buy with money things necessary for the body. It is very difficult for us to believe the extent of His humilitation. We cannot understand how rich He was nor how poor He became for our sakes (II Cor. vili., 9), but we can look up gratefully and say, Lord, I thank Thee for bearing it for

9. "How is it that Thou, being a Jew, askest drink of me, which am a woman of Samaria? For the Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans." Thus answered the woman Samaria. How different from Beb-ekah when Eliezer said, Let me drink, I praythee (Gen. xxiv., 45, 46). See in II Kings, 17, the origin of these Samaritans. Do good unto all, especially to the house hold of faith, and give to him that asketh thee are good precepts to remember and practice, for not only is it more blessed to give than receive, but not even a cup of cold water given in the name of a disciple shall lose its reward (Acts xx., 35; Math.

r., 42). 10. "Jesus answered and said unto her, If thou knewest the gift of God and who it is that saith to thee, Give Mè drink, thou wouldst have asked of Him, and He would would have given thee living water." The gitt of God is the Son of God, as we saw in last lesson (3-16). If the woman had ever learned what we call Isa. lv., she might now have thought of the words, "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters!" and have said, Art Thou He of whom Isaiah wrote? If she had known Jer. ii, 13, she might have asked, Art Thou a fountain of living water? But she knew not these things; she was not living unto God, yet

her soul was precious in God's sight. 11. "The woman saith unto Him, Sir, Thou hast nothing to draw with, and the well is deep. From whence, then, hast Thou that living water?" Whether it be rich, religious fiesh, as in Nicodemus, or poor, sintul fiesh, as in this woman, it. is a thou race incorrent of unitivity things poor, sintel ness, as in this woman, it is in either case ignorant of spiritual things. The well is too deep, and the natural man has nothing to draw with. The woman unwittingly described her own condition in her words to our Lord. She thought only of natural water, a rope and a bucket. She did not know the words of Isa. xii., 3, "With joy shall ye draw water out of the wells of salvation." He testified what He knew and had seen. Those who be-lieve His testimony proclaim Him as the Truth, but those who receive not His testimony make Him-a liar. Let us as faith-ful witnesses proclaim what we have heard and seen (I John i. 3). 12. "Art Thou greater than our father

Jacob, who gave us the well and drank thereof himself and his children and his cattle?" In chapter viii., 53, the rulers ask Him, "Art Thou greater than our father Abraham? Greater than Solomon

WORLD'S CREATEST PROPHETS. Girded of God-How the Rich and Cal tured Are Won-Look to the Giver-

PREGNANT THOUGHTS FROM THE

The Soul's Immortality-The Old Tes tament Standard-Faith Like Granite. To be girded of God-

Oh, divine preparation For conflict, for sorrow, For work daily done To be fitted with strength-Oh, blest separation

From weakness, from failure, To victories won!

O God! for such girding My heart pleads with aching; To stand more than conqueror When pressed by the foe; To lean on Thy strength,

Yes, Thy strength my shield making, Would rob earth of anguish And life of its woe.

Such strength from the Master My poor seif unfolding Must make my way perfect, Aye, perfect in Him. Dear Lord, give Thyself; Take myself for the molding

vessel perfected Without and within.

-Mrs. E. F. A. Drake, in Advance

How the Rich and Cultured Are Won Not by any novel methods of effort, nor by treating them as if they were formed of su-perior clay can they be won to Christ. In ssentials their human nature is like that essentials their human nature is like that of any others. Their joys, griefs, tempts-tions, ambitions and moral histories in gen-eral are similar in principle to those of others. The differences, so far as any ex-ist, lie mostly in things external. It is a blunder not to appreciate their substan-tial likeness to all other men and women. Nor are they to be won by the severi criticism and harsh condemnation so often neared upon them as if they ware necessar criticism and harsh condemnation 80 often poured upon them, as if they were necessar-ily corroded by selfishness, recklessly indif-ferent to the needs of others, or supercili-ously contemptuous of the intellectual or m -terial attainments of all outside of their own charmed circle. This may be true of some among them. It is not true of all, and the frequent denunciations which they receive do more harm than good. Is there no special aim to be kept in view, then, in striving to win them to, the Christian life? None more than ought to be cherished in the case of others. In any one's case a wise Christian worker seeks to use itset to study character and conditions and charmed circle. This may be true of some cherished in the case of others. In any one a case a wise Christian worker seeks to use tact, to study character and conditions, and to adapt the time and manner of argument or appeal as closely as possible to the inor appeal as closely as possible to the in-dividual in view. There are circumstances to be borne in mind in the case of a rich man which do not exist in the case of a poor man. which do not exist in the case of a poor man. This is just as true of the poor man, how-ever as of the rich. The one will be repelled no more than the other if it be disregarded. So in regard to a cultured mind as compared with its opposite. Each must be sought after the manner most likely to be a "eptable to him and influential with him. The secret of success in the cases of the rich and cultured, as in those of all other men, is genuine and thoughtful sympathy. Perfunctory zeal always repels. A warm Perfunctory zeal always repels. A warm heart, provided that good sense and cour-tesy control its manilestations, seldom fails to win influence. The rich and cultured, are just men or women as others-hoping, re-joicing, striving, falling, regretting, despar-ing even, like their fellows. To treat them as if they occupied pedestals is foolish and useless. Yet their peculiar temptations and

folbles need to be borne in mind.

Look to the Giver.

There is never a joy which is not a day of shadows in some homes. ' Death is abro reaping his harvests. If he reaps, he must find victims somewhere. Now this home, now that one, must contribute a sheaf to his tireless sickle. Has he recently visited yours? And are you saying, how can we be thankful and sing songs of praise? With homes so desolate, and hearts so sad, how can we make melody? Dear bereaved ones, look up through your, tears and trust in the great Giver of all life. He has only taken your treasure to a safe retreat. He has only protected your loved ones from earth's rule blasts. He has only called your darlings, a little in advance of yourselves. Were there no doath for you how dreadful, then, would death be for any Tis only a little while ere we shall follow on. The present order is the best order. The living bury the dead, and we are in

moval. Heaven brightens as earth grows dark. Loved ones on high attract us from

loved things below. By and by our willing

The Soul's Immortality.

We board the vessel for a trial trip. Her

and there is nothing more for her to da. You ask, in wonder, "Why build her, then? Is it not folly to take so much pains for a

trial trip, and then leave her at her anchor-

and the great ambitions which throb in our souls cannot be stilled by death. The fu-

neral procession leaves us at the mouth of

the harbor, and when our friends return to their homes we spread invisible ganvas and

ail on and on toward the throne of God .-

The Old Testament Standard.

A great deal is said about giving a tenth of our income to God's cause. That is the old testament standard, but not the new.

The new testament teaching is that we are

not our own; we belong to God. All that we are and all that we have are God's to use it

when He needs it. Some men will never

answer the demands of the Word by giving a tenth. Suppose one man has an income of \$50 0 and another of \$500; the one

Rev. George H. Hepworth.

lips will take up the ecstatic song;-

O grave, where is thy victory

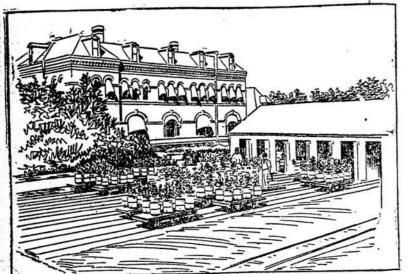
O death, where is thy sting?

"The earth recedes; it disappears;

VEGETATION POT CONTAINING GROWING OATS.

Bennett Lawes, who for more than half a century have had charge of the scientific work in that place.

Typical soils from between thirty and forty places scattered throughout the United States were procured through the agencies of the Department of Agriculture, and a direct comparison was instituted with samples of minations of the total amount of dry



THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.-THE VEGETA-TION HOUSE AND CARS OF THE DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY FOR THE STUDK OF SOILS.

soils of known constituents obtained from Bothamsted.

with the amounts of nitrogen, phos-

A plot of ground in the rear of the phoric acid, and potash removed from main building of the Agricultural De- the soil by each crop. The data from served them so well is an old story .partment at Washington was set aside seven seasons is now at hand, and the Louisville Courier-Journal.

69.8 A1111004

THIS DOG PRINTS A NEWSPAPER.

determined. Knowing the quantity not taken away after a time the dog necessary to produce complete saturawould work himself into such a pastion of the soil, a simple calculation sion that the press would be torn to will show the quantity to be added in pieces by the speed. Gyp has been order that the amount of moisture in doing the work for two years, never the soil shall be between sixty and missing a day, and seems to enjoy the seventy per cent. of the total quantity work. frequently getting into the necessary for its complete saturation. wheel in the middle of the night and For a time the weighing of each in- running half an hour or more just to "warm up," as it were. When comdividual pot not only consumed a large amount of time, but also proved a manded, the dog will start up or stop very arduous undertaking for the at- like a horse. tendant in charge of the pots. Ac-

Went to Jail For a Dog.

Mark A. Diamond, who died at the was improved by an ingenious mechanical device which renders it pos-Charity Hospital here recently, had become locally famous on account of sible for one person, without assistance and without undue physical ex- his love for his dog. Three times Diamond had been to ertion in the way of lifting the pots,

to weigh the entire lot of 176 in about | jail to save the dog's life, and the dog four hours. This is shown in one of survives his master. It was not a dog the accompanying illustrations, which with a pedigree upon which Diamond is also of special interest as showing lavished his affection, but a plain Dr. Wiley himself in the act of writing

everyday cur with a bad temper. This bad temper caused all the trouble. The dog bit a child about a year ago The single-column illustration shows and Diamond was arrested on the the screen or hood that has been decharge of keeping a vicious canine. vised for the purpose of protecting the Recorder Finnegan gave him the alplants from the action of the wind and ternative of killing the brute or going to jail. Diamond went to jail. The The laboratory work includes detersame thing happened over again when Diamond had served out his first

sentence. The second term having expired, he was again with his dog, which celebrated his release by biting a young man ten days ago. Diamond's health was poor and the case against him was continued two or three times, the accused saying he would suffer imprisonment again rather than have his pet put to death. On his way from the Court House several days ago he fell unconscious in the street and was taken to the Charity Hospital, where

death came this morning. The case has aroused much sympathy .- New Orleans Dispatch to Baltimore Sun. Man's Ingratliude to His Horse.

Spokane, the horse that beat Proctor Knott in one of the finest Derbys that was ever run, winning his owner \$30,000 and the fleeting but bright renown of the turf, has been brought back to the scene of his former tri-

umphs and sold at auction for a paltry \$170. Once a horse that kings would have been proud to own, now he stands the chance of becoming a misermatter produced in each pot, together able hack in a road-wagon. The ingratitude that men who own racehorses show to the animals which

A Wife Orders Her Husband to Kill Him.

self so She Can Have Money.

LONDON (By Cable).—The Vienna corre-spondent of the Mail telegraphs: "An extraordinary story of cold-biooded crime is published in Monday's papers. John and Anna Braune were a middle-class

couple with three children, a private income and a prosperous business. Braune squandered his money, let the business go to ruin and became a bankrupt. One evening his wife said to him: 'John. I am starying. Shoot yourself, so that I can get the insurance on your life.'

"The husband went into the next room and shot himself, but, although desperate-ly wounded, eventually he recovered. "Boon after his recovery his wife said to

him: "'John, you were too stupid to shoot yourself properly. Go and hang yourself omewhere.

"The next morning the obedient husband was found hanging from a rafter, this time dead.

"Anna Braune then tried to get rid of her mother, whose sole heir she was. She hired workman to murder her, explained to him now he could get into her mother's house where he could find a hammer, with which to do the deed; where he could hide the ody, and other horrible details. promised the workman generous payment for murdering her mother, but he reported the matter to the police, and the inhuman daughter was arrested on Saturday."

A CANADA MOUNTAIN FALLS. Great Chunk of Earth Dams a Elver,

Causing a Flood.

VANCOUVER, B. C. (Special) .- The recent thaw had the offect of loesening the side of a small nountain which overhangs the Fraser River, near Spencer Bridge. Shortly after midnight a few days ago with a roar that could be heard over a

where a roar that could be hard over a mile, fully a hundred acres of the hill, any-where from twenty to fifty feet in depth, crashed into the Fraser, damming it com-pletely and sending the water in torrents over the fertile Nicola Valley. The course of the river was changed completely. Now he Frazer, which, owing to the flat nature of the country, has grown into a broad, majestic, but shallow stream, is fully half a mile out of its former course. The dis-trict is sparsely settled, and no lives were

Barns and houses, however, were carried away and thousands of acros of valuable and will never be reclaimed from the waters of the Fraser in its new course.

Kentucky Mountaineers Go Into the Army

The army recruiting station at Lexington, Ky., is doing more work than all the other Western stations combined. The mountain boys are pouring in at such a rate that the examiners are kept busy. few days ago a large consignment was shipped to For: Snelling, and others will ollow.

Britain Supports Peace Proposal. Lord Salisbury has replied to the Czur's lisarmament proposal, assuring him of the ordial sympathy of the English people and promising the support of the British iovernment.

Sent to Prison For Life.

Colonel Julison San Martin, who was in command of the Spanish garrison at Ponce Porto Rico, when the United States troops under General Miles landed in the island. and who abandoned the place without resistance, has been sentenced to imprisonteat for life at Madrid, Spain. He will be story in Morocco, opposite Gibraltar.

Volunteers to Be Mustered Out.

The Secretary of War, Washington, has rdered the muster out of the First West Virginia, Second Ohio and First Territoral Regiments, all volunteers.

Felt He Was Strong.

A brilliant young man, thirty years ago, was beginning to form the habit of indulgence in the wine cup. He knew that other men were drunkards, but he felt that he himself was strong, and would never be anything but clear-eyed and strong of nerve and firm of flesh. The years went by. He has had honor and position. He has become a drunkard, with it all, and his honors have been for nothing. Whisky and wine have done for him what they have done for all the rest, and what they will do for all who are foolish enough to be deceived by them. If he could he would deter young men from following in his footsteps, but he will not influence them. They will think of him simply as an old drunkard, and say that he was a fool not to have controlled himself a little. And they will follow him on to death.-Herald and Presbyter.

A Toast That Touched Their Hearts. Colonel Thomas W. Higginson said that at a dinner at Beaufort, S. C., where wine flowed freely and ribald jests were bandied, Dr. Miner, a slight, boyish fellow, who did not drink, was told that he could not go not drink, was told that he could not go until he had drunk a toast, told a story or sung a song. He replied: "I cannot sing, but I will give you a toast, although I must drink it in water. It is, 'Our Mothers.'" The men were so affected and ashamed that some took him by the hand and thanked him for displaying courage greater than that required to walk up to the mouth of a cannon. This, Colonel Higginson says, was the bravest act he witnessed during the Civil War.

Bismarck Denounced Beer.

Those people who have been looking with favor upon the increased consump-tion of beer in this country as an indication that that drink is displacing whisky will hardly be comforted by a remark of Prince Bismarck, related by his physician, Dr. Busch, in his recently published book, "Bismarck: Some Secret Pages of His His-tory." Dr. Busch tells how some one at table once lamented the absence of beer, and the Iron Chancellor replied:

"That is no loss! The excessive consumption of beer is deplorable. It makes men stupid, lazy and useless."

Notes of the Crusade.

There were 19,000 arrests for intoxication in New York City last year. Eradicate every dive to-day and the aloon will create new dives. The dive

aloon will will always exist as long as its cause, the liquor traffic, exists. Drunkenness darkens the homes of the

sople, and is one of the greatest enemies "peace on earth."

Magistrate Henry Bristow, of Brooklya, recently said: "We have in the police courts every grade of wrongdoing, from the nursery squabble up to murder, but ninety per cent. of all the cases are the outgrowth of intoxication. Rum is re-sponsible for all this crime."

Eeer-drinking is the principal entrance into the manmoth cave of drunkenness, through which the majority of the youth of each generation pass. While some go of each generation pass. While some go but a short distance, a very large number go more or less rapidly toward the river Styx, the way getting darker and darker as they go.

A movement, headed by the Bishon of Hereford, has been started in England to scare the prohibition of the rum business in the Soudan, recently opened up by Lord Aitchener's army.

The Parliament of New South Wales is sitting up nights to devise some amend-ments to their present excise law that will check drunkenness. The old restrictive law has been a conspicuous failure as a temperance measure.

A teacher in a New York school recently made complaint to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children that one of her pupils, a little boy, only six years old, frequently came to sche drunk. An investigation shows that his mother had been giving him whisky, under the delusion that it would "mak" him strong."

turn buried by other living. The passing of the generations is a gradual process. Our turn will come. Sorrow is helping to fit us for the change. As the charms are being removed, our hearts are becoming more reconciled to this our inevitable reor Jonah (Math. xH., 41, 42), greater than prophets or patriarchs, greater than angels or archangel, one with God the Father, God manifest in the flesh, how meekly He bore it all, to be so unknown, so misun-derstood! Are you, for His sake, willing to have some one far beneath you socially or intellectually spoken of as better than you, and can you keep still? Can you bear to hear some other land or city honored above yours and be meekly quiet because

Heaven opens on my sight, my ears With sounds scraphic ring. Lend, lend thy wings, I mount, I fly; your city is New Jerusalem? 13. "Jesus answered and said unto her. Whosoever drinketh of this water shall thirst again." Both literally and figura-tively true. The first the woman could grasp, for she came often to draw water, but the second she understood not. But but the second she understood not. But few have yet learned that the waters of this world cannot satisfy, and the multiwhite sails waft us by the forts and through the Narrows and around the lightship. Then she comes back and is anchored in tudes seek the pleasures of sin, which satisfy but for a season. They hew them-selves out cisterns that can hold no water some convenient place. Suppose we tell you that her whole mission is accomplished

(Heb. xl., 25; Jer. il., 13). 14. "But whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst, but the water that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water, springing up into everlasting life." Christ in us, the trial trip, and then leave her at her anchor-age to rot and sink?" The same may be said of the soul. This brief life is only the trial trip. We pass by a few buoys in the harbor of eternal life, we stem the ebb or flood tide for a few hours, we just get a glimpse of the ocean that spreads beyond our vision, and then what we call death intervengs. With the great Atlantic of immortality ahead of us, shall we come to anchor in the grave? It cannot bo true. We were made for eternity, and the great ambitions which throb in our hope of glory is a well that not only abundantly satisfies, but is ever springing up to refresh others. It is possible to be satisfied with favor and full with the blessing of the Lord (Deut. xxx., 23), so occu. with God that the pleasures of this world have no power over us. In chapter we have water in connection with the forgiveness of sins, in chapter 2 water in connection with the wine of the kingdom at the mariage of the Lamb, in chapter 3 water in connection with the first step to-ward the kingdom. Here we have an ad-vance, for every believer may be a well of water if only willing. 15. "The woman saith unto Him, Sir, water the trate that I thirst not.

give me this water, that I thirst not, either come hither to draw." She still thought only of natural water, but soon as His love and wisdom continued to deal with her, she began to see herself a sinner. Then she saw Him as the and her Saviour, she received Him as such and joy so filled her that she forgot all else but Him and ran to bear the glad tidings to others .- Lesson Halner.

A QUADRUPLE WEDDING.

Four Brothers Court and Marry Four Sisters in a Village in Ohio.

In Trail, a little place ten miles north of Canal Dover, Ohio, four brothers married four sisters on New Year's Day. James Hochstettler has long been re-garded as one of the most prosperous farmers in Coshocton County, and is re-puted to be wealthy. He has four daugh-ters-Amanda, Ethel, Helen and Arabelle, ranging in age from thirty totwenty years. John Summers, a neighbor of Hochstet-tler, has four sons-John, Harry, Howard and Frank. John is thirty-five, and Frank not yet twenty-two years old. They occa-sionally called on the Hochstettler girls,

but excited no comment, as there were no other girls to visit. Frank Summers and Arabelle Hochstet-

tler set their elders an example by becom-ing engaged, bringing the others into closer acquaintanceship. Gradually it leaked out it Howard Summers and Helen Hochstettler were engaged. Frank and Howard decided to be married on New Year's Day. "If two brothers can marry two sisters why can't four brothers marry four sis ters?" Howard remarked in a jest one night at the family table. John Summers began to think about it, and soon Amanda's en-

gagement to him was announced. That hurried Harry Summers and Ethel Hoch That stettler into an engagement. Every one in the neighborhood was invited to the weddings on New Year's Day. The full Episcopal service was used, and it required the greater part of the afternoon to solemnize the four weddings. An elab-orate supper was served. The four brothers will continue to live in Trail.

Spanish rapers Cease Publication. The papers at Santauder, Spain, have eased publication, owing to the severity

of the censorship.

long since ceased to exist everywhere, especially in this State; the law has long since recognized the wife as having a separate existence and separate rights and separate interests."

enjoys many luxuries and things not at all necessary, the ther can scarcely with the necessary, the 'ther can scarcely with the greatest sacrifice pay the rent, the grocery bill and the coal bill. Is the law the same to these two men? \$500 to one is simply dispensing with a few luxuries; \$50 to the other is a sacrifice that often sends him into his Gothsemane. 'The rule of one-

man Clarke.

tenth adopted by a Christian may be better than no plan of giving at all, but it is not the highest. Some are not bound to give so much; others have not performed their duty when they have given only that.-Peninsulh Mothodist.

Faith is like the primitive granite of our New England. Dig down deep, and you come to it, below all superimposed strata. Go to the summit of the highest mountains and you find it, on the lof.iest elevations. Faith begins as the basis of the infant's knowledge: it ends in leading us to know God, Christ and immortality .- James Free-

HUSBAND'S RICHT TO WIFE'S ESTATE.

A Judge Holds That the Common-Law Theory No Longer Exists. Judge Wood, in the Circuit Court at St.

Louis, Mo., has reversed the ruling of the Probate Court in regard to the administra-

tion of the estate of Mrs. Mary B. McPher-son, holding that the common law, that gave the husband absolute right over the

personal estate of his wife, has ceased to exist. In his decision Judge Wood said: "The common-law theory of marriage has