TWO YOUNG MEN WHO CAME TO LIVE IN THE CITY."

1 sat: "Ponder the path of thy feet."-Prov-

It was Monday, September 20, at a country dept. Two young men are to take the cars to the city. Father brought them in a wagon with two trunks. The evening before at the It was Monday, September 20, at a country stepd. Two young men are to take the cars to the city. Father brought them in a wagon with two trunks. The evening before at the oldhome was rather a sad time. The neighport had gathered in to say good-bye. Infect, all the Sunday afternoon there had been a strolling that way from adjoining arms for it was generally known that the two boys the next morning were going to the city to live and the whole neighborhood was interested, some hoping they would do well and others, without saying anything, hoping for them a city failure. Sitting on the fence talking over the matter, the neighbors would interlard their conversation about the wheat talking over the matter, the neighbors would interlard their conversation about the wheat cropof last summer and the apple crop yet to begathered with remarks about the city prospects of Edward and Nicholas, for these pects of Edward and Nicholas, for these were the names of the two young men; Ed-ward, seventeen, and Nicholas, nineteen, but Edward, although two years. ward, seventeen, and Nicholas, nineteen, but Edward, although two years younger, being quicker to learn, knew as much as Nicholas. They were both brown faced and hearty and had gone through all the curriculum of coun-try sports by which muscle is develored. try sports by which

the chest filled out.

Father and mother on Monday morning had both resolved to go to the depot with the boys, but the mother at the last moment backed out, and she said that somehow she leit quite weak that morning, and had no appetite for a day or way, and so concluded the say to the mother at the last moment backed out, and she said that somehow she leit quite weak that morning, and had no appetite for a day or way, and so concluded the say to the said so concluded the say to the said so concluded the say to the said so concluded after the wagon left I leave other mothers to guess. The breakfast things stoed almost till noon before they were cleared away. But little was said on the way to the railroad stating around the curve the father put out his hand, somewhat knotted at the knuckles and one of the joints stiffened years ago by a wound from a scythe, and said: "Good-bye Edward, good-bye, Nicholas! Take good care of yourselves and write as soon as you get there and let us know how they treat you. Your mother will be anxious to hear."

Landed in the city they sought out with tenside able inquiry of policemen on street corners and questioning of cardrivers the two commercial establishments to which they were destined, so far apart that thereafter they schlom saw each other, for it is astonishing how far apart two persons can be in a large city, especially if their habits are different. Practically a hundred miles from Bowling Green to Canal street or from Atlantic avenue to Fulton.

wling Green to Canal street or from At-

Bowling Green to Canal street or from Atlantic avenue to Fulton.

Edward, being the youngest, we must look after him first. He never was in so large a store in all his life. Su h interminable shelves, such skillful finitation of real men and women to display goods on, such aginty of cash boys, such tomense stick of goods and a whole community of employes. His head is confused as he seems dropped like a petble in the great ocean of business life. "Have you seen that greenborn from the country!" whispers young man to young country!" whispers young man to young man. "Ho is in such and a department. We will he to to break him in some night." Edwards tainds at his new place all day so home-sick that any moment he could have cried sloud if his pride had not suppressed everything. Here and there a tear he ca clessly dashed off as though it, were from influenza or a cola in the fread. But some of you know how a young man feels when set down in a how a young man feels when set down in a city of strangers thereafter to light his own ttles and no one near by seeming to nie battles and no one near by seeming to one whether he lives or dies. The centre of a seed, a month's journey to the first ettlement, is not much more solitary.

But that evening as the hour for closing has come, there are two or three young men who sidle up to Edward, and ask him how he likes the city and whose he avereigh on the

who side up to Edward, and ask min now ne likes the city, and where he expects to go that night, and if he would like them to show him the sight. He thanks them, and says he shall have to take some evenings for unpacking and making arean rements, as he has just are and making arrangements, as he has just arrived, but says that after a while he will be glad to accept their company. After spend-ing two or three evenings in his bearding-house room, walking up and down, looking at the bare wall or an oll chromo hung there at the time that religious newspapers, by such prizes advanted their subscription lists, and after toying an hour with the match box, and ever and anon examining his wat h to see if it is times. time to tetere, and it seems that ten o'clock at night, or even nine o'clock, will never come, he resolves thereaft r to accept he Chaperoning of his new friends at the

Soon the night comes when they are all soon the light comes when they are all out together. Although his salary is not large he is quite flush with pocket money which the old folks gave him after saving up for some time. He cannot be mean and these friends are doing all this for his pleasure and so he pays the bills. At the door of places so he pays the bills. At the door of places of amusement his companions cannot find the change, or they accidentally fall behind just as the ticket office is approached, or they say they will make it all right and will them see just the next time. Edward, accusts of the form life or village life, is dazed and enchanted with the glitter of spectacular sin. Plain and blunt imquity Edward would have immediately repulsed, but sin accompanied by bewitching to chestra, sin amid gilded pillars and gorgeous upholstry, sin arrayed in all the attractions that the powers of darkness in combination can arrange to magnetize a young man, is very different from sin in its loathsome and disgusting shape.

shape,
But after a few nights, being very late out, but after a few highes, being very national be says: "I must step, my purse won't stand this. My regulation won't stand this." Indeed one of the business firm one night from his private box, in which he applauded a play in which atti-

taken or uttered in his own rarlor, would have caused him to shoot or stab the actor on the spot,—from this high-priced box sees in a cheaper place the new clerk of his store, and is led to ask questions about his habits and wonders how, on the salary the house pays him, he can do as he does. Edward, to recover his thysical vigor and his linances, stops a while and spends a few more evenings examining the chromoson the wall and counting the matches in the match box, or goes down in the boarding-house parlor to hear the goss p about the other beariers or a discourse on the insufficiency of the table fare, considering the price pad—the criticism severe in proportion as the fault finder pays little or is resolved to leave unceremoniously and pay nothing at all. tudes and phraseology occurred which, if

ously and pay nothing at all.
"Confound it:" crees the young man, "I cannot stand this life any longer, and I must go out and see the world." The same young men and others of a now larger a quaintan men and others of a now larger a quantance are ready to escort him. There is never any lack of such guidance. If a man wants to go the whole round of sin he can fin! plenty to take him, a whole regiment who know the way. But after a while Edward's money it all gone. He has received his salary again way. But after awhile Edward's money is all gone. He has received his salary again and again, but it was seent before he got it, borrowing a little here and a little there. What shall he do now! Why, he has seen in his rounds of the gambling tables men who put down a dollar and took up ten, put down a hundred and took up ten, put down a hundred and took up a thousand. Why notice! To re onstructhis finances he takes a hand und wins; is so pleased he takes an other hand and wins, is in phrency of delight and takes another hand and loses all.

When he first came to this city Edward was discussed to the lose Sunday in quietness.

was disposed to keep Sunday in quietness reading a little and going occasionally to hear a sermon. Now, Sunday is a day o carousal. He is so full of intoxicants by II Carousal. He is so that of the street Some morning, Edward, his breath stench ful with rum, take his place in the store. He is not fit to be there. He is listless or silly or impertinent or in some way incompeten and a messenger comes to him and says The firm desires to see you in the private

office."
The gentleman in the private office says "Edward, we will not need you any more We owe you a little money for services since we ra'd you last and here it is."
"What is the matter?" says the young man. "I cannot understand this. Have done anything?"

done anything?" The reply is: "We do not wish any words with you. Our engagement with each other is ended."

Out of employment!" What does that "Out of employment!" What does that mean to a good young man! It means an opportunity to get another and perhaps a better place. It means opportunity for mental improvement and preparation for higher work. "Out of employment!" What does that mean to a dissipated young man! It means a lightning express train on a down trade on the Grand Trunk to Perdition. All Borak was a winged horse on which Mahomet pretended to have ridden by night from Mecca to Jerusalem, and from Jerusalen to the seventh heaven with such speed

n to the seventh heaven with such spec that each step was as far as the eye could reach. A young man out of employment through his dissipations is seated on an Al Borak, riding as fast in the opposite direction.

It is now only five years since Edward came to town. He used to write home once a week at the longest. He has not written home for three months. What can be the matter? say the old people at home. One Saturday morning the father puts on the best appared of his wardrobe and goes to the city apparel of his wardrobe and goes to the city

apparel of his wardrobe and goes to the city to find out.

"Oh, he has not been here for a long while," say the gentleman of the firm.

"Your son, I am sorry to say, is on the wrong track."

The old father goes hunting him from place to place and comes suddenly upon him that night in a place of abaudonment. The father says: "My son, come with me. Your nother has sent me to bring you home. I hear you are out of money and good clothes and you know as long as we live you can have a home." "Come right away!" he says, putting his hand on the voung man's shoulder.

In angry tone Edward repnes: "lake your hands off me! You mind your own business. I will do as I please. Take your hands off of me or I will strike you down! You go your way and I will go mine."

That Saturday night or rather Suuday morning—for it is by this time two o'clock in the morning, the father goes to the city home of his son. Nicholas, and rings the bell and rings again and again, and it seems as if no anywor would be given, but after a while * window is hoisted and a voice cries:

"Who's there?"

"It is me." says the old man.

"Why, father, is that you!"

"It is me," says the old man.
"Wby, father, is that you f"
In a minute the door is opened and the san

mechanics who can do splendidly well. Appreciating this, Nicholas had resolved to do so grandly that the business firm could not without him. Always at his place before at his place before the time he was required to come. Always at his place a little after everybody had gone. As extremely point to the se who declined purchasing as to those who made large purchases. He drank no wine, for he saw it was the empoisonment of multitudes, and when any constant his extremely was the emissionment of multitudes, and when any one askel him to take something he said "No," with the popular intonation that meant no. His conversation was always as pure as if his sister had been listening. He went to no place of annusement where he would be asbamed to die. He never bet or gambled, even at a church fair. When he was at the boarding house after he got all the artistic development he could possibly receive from the chromos on the wall he began to study that which would help him to promotion, study penmauship, study biog-

promotion; stray permanship, study biographies of successful men, or went forth to places of innecent annusement and to Young Men's Christian Associations, and was not ashamed to be found at a church prayer-meeting. He rose from position to position and from one salary to an ther salary.

Only five year, in term and yet he has Only five year, in town and yet he has rented his own have or a suit of rooms, not very large, but a home large enough in its happiness to be a type of heaven. In the morning as the oir father with handkerchief in hand comes cry no down taken. n hand comes cry ng down stairs to the table there are four per ions, one for each side; the young man, and opposite to him the best blessing that a God of infinite goodness can bestow, namely, a good wite, and on another side the high chair filled with dimpled and wallicking also that makes the grandfather. rollicking glee that makes the grandfather opposite smile outside while he has a broken art within

Well, as I said, it was Subbath and Nich-Well, as I said, it was Subbath and Nicholas and his father knowing that there is no place so proportate for a troubled soul as the bouse of God, find their way to church. It is one, if or day, and what is the old man's surprise to see his son pass down the aisle with one of the silver challees, showing him to be a church offi ial. The fact was that Nicholas from the start in city life honored God and God had honored him. When the first wave of city temostation struck him the first wave of city temptation struck him he had felt the need of Divine guidance and Divine protection and in prayer had sought a regenerated heart, and had obtained that mightiest of all armor, that mightiest [all protection, that mightiest of all reinforceents, the multipotent and omnipotent grace of God, and you might as well throw down against Gibraltar, expecting to destroy it, as with all the combine I templations of earth and hell try to overthrow a young man who can truthfully say: "God is my refuge and strength.

Come, let us measure Nicholas around the head. As many inches of brain as any other intelligent man. Let us measure him around the heart. It is so large it takes in all the earth and all the heavens. Measure him around the purse. He has more resources than nine tenths of any of those who.

sources than nine tenths of any of those who, on that Monday, September 20, came in on any of the railroads from North or South, or East, or West.

But that Sabbath afternoon, while in the back room, Nicholas and his father are talking over a new plan for the reclamation of Edward, there is a ringing of the door bell, and a man with a uniform of a policeman stands there, and with some embarrassment and some halting, and in a roundabout way save that in a fight in some low beautt of the says that in a fight in some low haunt of the city Edward has been hurt. He says te Nicholas: "I heard that he wes some rela-tion of yours and thought you ought to know

'Hurt! Is he badly hurt?'

"Hurt! Is he hadly hurt!"
"Yes, very badly hart!"
"Is the wound mortal!"
"Yes: it is mortal. To tell yen the whole truth, sir," says the policeman, "although I can hardly bear to tell you, he is dead."
"Dead!" cries Nicholas. And by this time the whole family are in the hallway. The father says: "Just as I feare!. It will k!! his mother when she hears of it. Oh, my son, my son! Would to God I had died for thee. Oh, my son, my son!"

oh, my son, my son."

"Wash of the wounds," says Nicholay,
"and bring him right here to my house and
let there he all respect and gentleness shown
him. It is the last we can do for him."

Oh, what obsequies! The next door neigh-

Oh, what obsequies! The next door neighbors hardly knew what was going on, but Nicholas and the father and mother knew. Out of the Christian and heautiful home of the one brother is carried the dissolute brother. No word of blame uttered. No harsh thing said. On the bank of camelliar is spelled out the word "BROTHER." Had the product been true and pure and noble it life and honorable in death, he could not have been carried forth with more tenderness, or slept in a more beautiful garden of ness, or slept in a more beautiful garden of gedeal. Amid the loseened turf the brothers who left the country for city life live years before now part forever. The last scene of the fifth act of an awful tragely of human

two young men! Religion. The one depended on him elf, the other depended on the same home, had the same approximation of school the school that the school the school that t What made the difference between these the same opportunities of education, arrived in the city on the same day and if there was any difference Edward hall the advantage, for he was brighter and quicker and all the neighbors proposed greater success for him than for Nicholas. But behold and wonder the transactions is said values of the community of

than for Nicholas. But behold and wonder at the tremendous issue. Voices come up out of this audience and say: Did you know these brothers? Yes, knew them well. Did you know their parents! Yes, intimately. What was the city, what the street, what the last names of these young men. You have excited our curiosity, now tell us all. I will. Nothing in these characters is fictions except the names. They are in every city and in every street of every city and in every street of every city and in overy cemetery. Not two of them but ten thousand. Aye, aye! Right before me today and on either side of me and above me they sit and stand, the invulnerable through day and on either side of me and above me they sit and stand, the invulnerable through religious defence and the blasted of city al-lurements. Those who shall have lonzevity in beautiful homes and others who shall have early graves of infamy. And I am here to-

early graves of infamy. And I am here to day in the name of Almighty God to give you the choice of two characters, the two histories, the two experiences, the two destinies, the two worlds, the two eternities.

Standing with you at the forks of the road commany makes me think that if to-day I set before the people the termin of the two roads they will all of them take the right one. There are before me in this house and in the invisible audience back of this—for journalism has generously given me every week full opportunity to address the people in all the towns and cities of Christendom—I say, in the visible and invisible audience there are many who have not fully made up their spinds which road to ake. "Come with us!"

ory all the voices of righteousness. "Come with us!" cry all the voices of sin.

Now the trouble is that many make disgraceful surrender. As we all know, there is benerable and dignified surrender, as when a small host yields to superior numbers. It is no humiliation for a thousand men to yield to to thousand. It is better than to keep on when there can be no result except that of massacre. But those who surrender to sin make a surrender when on their side they have enough reserve forces to rout all the armies of perdition whether led on by what a demonographer calls Belial or Beelzebub or Apollyon or Abaddon or Ariel. The disgraceful thing about the surrender at Sidan was that the French handed over 419 field guns and mitrailleuses, six thousand horses and eighty-three thousand armed men And it is base for that man to surrender to sin when all the armaments of Almightiness would have wheeled to the front to fight his battle if he hall waved one earnest signal. But no! he surrendered body, mind, soul, reputation, home, pedigree, time and eternity, while yet all the prayers of his Christian ancestors were on his side and all the profered aid, supernal, cherubic, seraphic, archangelic, defife.

We have talked so much the last few weeks about the abdication of Alexander to

ered aid, supernal, cherubic, seraphic, archangelic, deific.
We have talked so much the last few weeks about the abdication of Alexander, of Bulgaria, but what a paltry throne was that which the unhappy King descended compared with the abdication of that young man or middle-aged man or old man who quits the form the abdication of the properties of his operating and turns his back in the abdication enough to shock a universe. In Porsia they will not have a blind man as the Persia they will not have a blind man on the throne, and when a reigning monarch is jeal-ous of some ambitious relative he has his eyes extinguished so that he cannot possibly ever come to crowning. And that suggests the difference between the way sin and di-vine grace takes hold of a man. The former hinds him so he way such that the transfer

blinds him so he may never reach a throne, while the latter illumines the blind that he while the latter illumines the blind that he may take coronation.

Why this sermon? I have made up my mind that our city life is destroying too many young men. There comes in, every September and October, a large influx of those between sixteen and twenty-four years of age, and New York and Brooklyn damn at least a thousand of them every year. They are shoveled off and down with no more compunction than that with which a coal heaver scoops the authracite into a dark cellar. What with the wine-cup and the gambler's die and the scarlet enchantress, no young man without the grace of God is safe ten innutes.

There is much discussion about which is the worst city of the continent. Some say New York, some say New Orleans, some say Chicago, some say St. Louis. What I have to say is you cannot make much comparison between the infinities and in all our cities the temptation seems infinite. We keep a great many mills running day and night. Not rice mills nor cotton mills. Not mills of corn or wheat, but mills for grinding up men. Such are all the grog-shops, licens it or unlicensed. Such are all the gambling saloons. Such are all the houses of infamy, and we do the work a cording to law and we turn out a new grist every hour, and grind up warm hearts and clear bends, and the carth about a cider mill is not more satuhave to say is you cannot make much com habout a cider mill is not more satu rated with the beverage than the ground about all these soul-destroying institutions is saturated with the blood of victims. We say to Long Island neighborhoods and villages: "Send us more supply," and to Westchester and Ulster and all the other counties of New York, 1933 and 1935. York: "Send us more men and wo:nen to put under the wheels. Give us full chance and we could grind up in the municipal mill five hundred a day. We have enough machinery; we have enough men who can run them. Give us more homes to crush! Give us more parental hearts to pulverize! Pat into the hopper the warfs to bulverie: Fat into the hopper the warfsobes and the family Bibles and the livelihood of wives and children. Give us more material for these mighty mills which are wet with tears and sulphurous with woe and trembling with the earthquakes of an incensed God who will, unless our cities repent, cover us up as quick and as deep as in August of the year 79 Vesuvius avalanched

Herculaneum.

Oh, man or woman, ponder the path of thy feet. See which way you are go...... Will you have the distiny of Edward or Nichoyou have the distiny of Edward or Nicholas! On this sacramental day when the burnished chalices stand in the presence of the neople, start from the foot of the cross for usefulness and heaven. Plutarch tells us that after Cesar was slain and his twenty-three wounds had been displayed to the people, arousing an uncontrollable excitoment, and the body of the dead conqueror, according to ancient custom, had been put upon the funeral pile and the flames arose people us hed ing to ancient custom, had been put upon the funeral pile and the flames arose, people rushed up, took from the blazing mass torches with which they ran through the city, crying the glory of the assassinated and the shame of his assassinators. On this sacramental day when the five bleeding wounds of Christ, your King, are shown to you and the fires of his earthly suffering blaze before your imagination, each one of you take a torch and start heavenward, a torch with light for yourself and light for others, for the race that starts at the cross ends at the throne. While the twenty-three ends at the throne. While the twenty-three wounds of Cæsar wrought nothing but the consternation of the people, from the five wounds of our Conqueror there flows a transforming power to make all the uncounted millions who will accept it forever

happy and forever free.

The Bermuda Islands. The Ecrmuda: are a group of smal'. slands belonging to Great Britain, situited in the Atlantic Ocean, 580 miles southeast of Ca, e Hatteras. The group s formed upon a coral reef, and is eight en miles in length and six in greatest te preadth. The group contains nearly 109 slets, most of them being mere points of tocks, and not more than twelve of them. ire inhabited. The area of their entire surface is not more than 12,000 acres. Bermuda, the largest island, is sixteen niles long and about one and a half miles n width. The other principal islands are: St. George's, Ireland, Somerset and st. David's. The islands are nearly surounded with hidden coral reefs, makng approach to them difficult, but there tre several good harbors. St. George's isle, the military sution of the colony, commands the entrance of the only pasage for large vessels, which is defended by strong batteries. The climate of the slands is peculiarly delighful, the thernometer ranging from sixty to sixty-six legrees Fahrenheit in the winter season, and from eighty to eighty-six degrees sir is mo stat all times. The soil is fertile. and vegetation remains green through the entire year. The chief productions of the islands are arrowroot, coffee, cotton, garden vegetables and fruit. Gum is ilso made and exported. Cedar trees grow abundantly, and their wood is exported and also used in the manufacture of the small, swift vessels with whose ousiness or pleasure. The fisheries of the islands are very valuable. There are so fresh-water streams or wells on the slands, but rain-water, caught in cisterns, is used for all purposes. The only large towns are Hamilton, situated on Bermuda, and St. George, on the isle of the same name. The Bermuda Islands were discovered in 1522, by Jean Bermu dez, a Spaniard, who was wrecked on them. The Government of the Bermudas consists of a Governor and Council appointed by the Crown, and an assemoly of thirty-six members elected by the people. The population, according to the census taken in 1881, is 13,948 in nabitants, of whom about 6,000 are white people. There was a penal colony established here early in the century, but it was given up in 1832. There are a number of schools and churches on the slands, and the white persons resident there are possessed of much wealth and

The broth in which mutton has been boiled can be made into good tomato soup. The tomatoes must be baked until soft enough to pulp through a

cfinement. - Inter-Oein.

The chief object of rattlesnake honting is to extract the oil, which is valued

SCENES AT A NOTED JAPANESE HEALTH RESORT. A Native Correspondent Describes Place Frequented by Invalids

—Traveling by the Kago— A Japanese Hotel.

Ter. M. Uyeno, a Japanese sends the

following letter from Hakone, Japan,

to the New York Commercial Advertiser :

Hakone is a generic name given to a range of mountains some fifty miles away

from Tokio, and it is one of the summer

resorts for the people of the capital.

BATHS OF HAKONE.

These mountains divide the island of Nippon into two parts, and there is a steep path over them, connecting one part with the other. The length of this path is some twenty-five miles from end to end, and is supposed to be the most difficult of the mountain passes in the country. On top of these mountains, and about the midway of the path, there used to stand, in old feudal times, a strong gate, where every passer-by was required to identify himself before the officers in charge. On whatever business he might be, should he fail to satisfy the officers, he was not allowed to pass through. How such a law could have successfully been carried out is simply a matter of story to the ideas of the present generation. Be it as it may, along the spot where the old feudal gate used to stand there is a large lake, and on one of the islands in the lake an imperial summer palace has, of recent years, been built. From this fact alone the reader may at once conclude that Hakone must be a nice and cool summer resort. The waters of the lake run down the mountains on all sides, forming several little rapids. On and near one of these rapids there are tens of hot springs scattered about. As you walk down from the lake, on the eastern side of the mountains, through a narrow path (not the wide traveling road), you will find village after village. Some of the buildings are so large and fine that you will be sure to think that they are something more than the houses of peasants. These are the "hot spring towns" of Hakone. Formerly there were seven of these places and they are called the "seven hot springs" of Hakone. But, of late, new hot spring beds have been discovered and a number of new towns started. This is not all. In some of the towns you find springs of cold mineral water as well. Some towns are built on plateaus, while others are at the bottom of valleys. The scenery must

of necessity be various. I am now writing this letter in a valley village where I have specially come down for the purpose of enjoying the moonlight. It is full moon this evening, and she is so clear and beautiful that the locust is singing and the crow is crying. Right in front of the window where I am writing there are a couple of small waterfalls, and the waters of these falls rustling against the rocks and those of the rapids dashing against the stones add grandeur and sublimity to the beauty of the evening. Last evening I engaged a couple of fishermen and they and I jumped from stone to stone, crossed and recrossed the rapids. In an hour or so we caught a number of fish by netting.

Now to return to the hot spring concern. The hotels of these hot springs villages are run in nearly the same style, and a brief description of one is sufficient

You travel on foot or take the kago, a very simple arrangement. The kago is a framework made of bamboos; at the bottom a few bamboos are framed up like a tray and in front and rear a few more bamboos are framed up. On top you have a bamboo roof; and a great big wooden pole passes through the arrangement lengthwise, right under the roof. You enter from the side. The size is only as much as is necessary—about two feet wide, three feet long and three feet high. It is not very comfertable to sit in it, however you have entered it. Two men, unless you specially require a third, come before and after the kago and carry

you with the pole on their shoulders. As you arrive at a hotel you are greeted by the proprietor, his wife, sons, daughters, bookkeepers, porters, boys, chambermaids and all. Some of them will help you to take shoes off ahd show the way to your room. One neat-lookng girl brings you a cup of tea and tray of sweets; another will bring you a Japanese gown. You change your clothing for the gown; then clap your hands and some one will answer you and show you down the way to the bath room. Most of the hotels have many both rooms. to meet the requirements of visitors. The hot springs are usually located at the side of valleys, and long bamboo pipes carry the water into the towns. Some bath rooms have the waters falling over your head; others are made to rush out from the bottom of the bath. Some bath rooms have arrangements of cold water baths as well as the hot. I have visited several of the origins of these hot springs. They all rush out from crevices of rocks, and they are so hot that you cannot put your singer in it without burning it.

They have all been chemically analyzed by competent men and by them pronounced as of greet medical service to all sorts of diseases.

The statistics sharp has been investigating the Connecticut rivers. He discovers that the rivers and tributaries furnish power to 2,208 mills, which uses 118,026 horse power. Miller's River and its branches supply 218 mills, with 7,572 horse power; Chicopee River, 182 mills, with 14,904 horse power, and Farmington River, 178 mills, with 8,852 horse power. The Connecticut itself has fewer mills-ninety-eight-but supplies 23,886

forty.

Alpine Acoldents.

Mont Blanc is responsible for the loss of no fewer than twenty-four lives; but it is when we compare him with other mountains that we realize how much fatal he has been than any of his fellows. The following table, compiled from the Alpine Journal, will best bring home this

Largest Turtle in the World.

This turtle is the largest in the world, and is owned by a friend of mine in New South Wales. His name is John Mc-Donald. He received this turtle forty years ago as a gift from an Australian chief, in whose family the monster is said to have been for more than 300 years. This gigantic turtle measures twelve feet in length and stands four feet in height. Mr. McDonald has built for his favorite pet a large pen inclosing several acres, in the back part of his beautiful country seat in Australia, and he entertains his guests and children by giving them rides apon the monster's back. The turtle knows his master's voice and answers to his call, besides performing several tricks, showing that he is possessed of considerable intelligence. Mr. McPonald has several times had the turtie hitched to loaded wagons, for the purpose of esting its strength, and has proved by experiment that he can haul a load which would require four of the strongest horses to move." - Omaha Bee.

The New Madrid Earthquakes. The similarity between the earthquakes of the Mississippi Valley in 1811 and 1812, and that which prostrated Charleston will be remarked, also the fact that the New Madrid convulsions, if they had happened in Europe, wou'd have destroyed a nation. They took place in the publish it: midst of an enormous wilderness, where there were but few people and little property. From first to last the New Madrid shakes were experienced for two years. Some of the disturbances were awful beyond estimation. Great forests disappeared and still exist under sheets of water many miles in extent and more than one hundred feet deep. Immense lakes were formed in a night. Some have vanished, others remain. The course of the mighty Mississippi was stayed, and in many places changed, islands were lost and others formed. The area affected was larger than the whole state the of South Carolina, The continent trembled. The shaking in Cincinnati was severe, and the tradition lingers of the stopping of clocks, the banging of doors, the falling of dishes, and that guns hanging on buck horn supports were thrown to the floors .- Cincinnati Commercial

Open the Windows.

Directly the sun begins to decline, let every maiden and housewife, and man and woman and child, with an eye for the picturesque and a feeling for health and beauty, throw up the Venetian and Parisian blinds. Open your rooms to the glories of the evening; throw up and pull down the sashes; open wide all your duors. Let cool breezes enter into corridor and cellar and garret and room; let the "caller" air circulate through every inch of the house hour after hour, while you are getting your evening meal, while you say your prayers, while you think of others after the toils of the day. If it be your priceless lot to dwell apart from city life, and have outside your cottage or villa or mansion flowers, those lovely gifts of Dame Nature, let scents of rose and thyme come in at every gap in the hedge, at every rift of the wall, at every cranny of the house-scents of resemany and mignonette, and lavender and ber gamot, and lily and elderberry. Welcome the delicate perfume on its cooling, refreshing, healthy mission. It is Hy geia's gift-a superlative born for the dog days .- Chambers's Journal

A uniform and natural color of the whiskers produced by using Buckingham's Dye. We have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, in our family, for colds, with perfect success.

The Montreal winter carnival is to take place the first week in February this year. The ice palace is to be grander than ever

A Quick Recovery.

It gives us great pleasure to state that the merchant who was reported being at the point of death from on attack of Pneumonia, has' entirely recovered by the use of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. Naturally he feels grateful for the benefits derived from using this remedy, for the lungs and throat; and in giving publicity to this statement we are actuated by motives of public benefaction, trust-ing that others may be benefited in a similar manner.

Slight shocks of earthquake continue to be lelt in Charleston occasionally

Gold Fields.

that pan out richly, are nrt so abundant as in the early California days, but those who write to Hallett & Co, Portland, Maine, will, by return mail, receive free, full information about work which they can do, and live at home wherever they are located, that will pay them from \$5 to \$25 per day, and up-wards. Either sex, young or old. Capital not required, you are started in business free not required; you are started in business fre Those who start at once are absolulely sure f snug little fortunes.

The fare on the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad in New York has been reduced to 5 cents.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thomp son's Eye water. Druggists rell at 25c. per bottle

A snowstorm prevailed at Marquette, Mich., September 30,

Ladies! Those dull tired looks and feelings speak volumes! Dr. Kilmer's Female Remeby corrects all conditions, restores vigor and vitality and brings back youthfull bloom and beauty. Price \$1.00.—6 bottles \$5.00.

Violent shocks of earthquake occured in portions of Germany, October 2

horse power.

In ten years the consumption of horses as food in Paris has risen from 4,358 to 9,485; of asses, decreased from 318 to 307, and of mules, increased from six to forty.

A great many people are complaining bitterly about the times, seasons, &c., but there is one class of people who are rejoicing, and that is those wide awake men who entered into arrangements to work for the well-known publishing house of B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond. Many who have made grievious mistakes can speedily mend their fortunes by apylying to them for information.

St. Jacobs Oil is pronounced a most extra-ordinary cure for rheumatism by Hon. Jame: Harlan, ex-Vice Chancelior, Louisville, Ky.

A burglar broke into a b use near Akron, O., and being cornered in a room, shot the O., and being cornered in a room, shot the proprieter with a pistol.

Mr. J. Howard James, manager Stuckert's Livery, 619 N. 5th street, Philadelphia, Pa., says: After trying all other remedies with-out relief, for a heavy cold on the chest, accompanied by a severe cough, I used Red Star Cough Cure, and in a very short time was entirely well

While a drove of 200 cattle were crossing over a suspension bridge near Gilead, Me., the bridge gave way, precipitating seventy-five cattle into the water. Five were drowned and as many mer: injured. The others swam to the shore.

We Appenl to Experience.

For a long time we steadily refused to publish testimonials, believing that, in the opinion of the public generally, the great majority were manufactured to order by unprincipled parties as a means of disposing of their worth-less preparations. That this view of the case is to a certain xtent true, there can be no doubt.

extent true, there can be no doubt.

At last, several years ago, we came to the conclusion that every intelligent person can readily discriminate between spurious and bona flde testimonials, and determined to use as advertisements a few of the many hundreds of unsolicited certificates in our possession.

In doing this, we published them as nearly as possible in the exact language used by our correspondents, only changing the plurase.

correspondents, only changing the phrase ology, in some cases, so as to compress them into a smaller space than they would other wise occupy, but without in the least exaggerating or destroying the meaning of the writers.

We are glad to say that our final conclusion was a correct one,—that a letter recommend-ing an article having true merit finds favor with the records.

ing an article having true merit finds favor with the people.

The criginal of every testimonial published by us is on file in our office, an inspection of which will prove to the most skeptical that our assertion made above, that only the facts are given as they appear therein, is true.

But as it would be very inconvenient, if not impossible, for all our friends to call on us for that purpose, we invite those who doubt (if impossible, for all our friends to call on us for that purpose, we invite those who doubt (if there be such) to correspond with any of the parties whose names are signed to our testi monials, and ask them if we have made any mistatements, so far as their knowledge extends, in this article. In other words, if we have not published their letters as nearly verbatism as possible.

batism as possible Very respectfully, E. T. HAZELTINE, Proprietor Piso's Cure for Consumption and Piso's Remedy for Catarrh.

We append a recent letter, which came to us entirely unsolicited, with permission

DAYTON, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1886.
You may add my testimony as to the merits of Piso's Cure for Consumption. I took a severe cold last February, which settled on my lungs. They became alegrated and were so painful that I had no rest for two days and nights. I got a bottle of Piso's Cure for Consumption, and was relieved by the time I had taken half of it. Since that time have kept Piso's Cure in the house, and use t as a preventive, both for lung troubles a it as a preventive, both for lung troubles and croup, for which I can recommend it as the best medicine I ever used; and that is saying a great deal, for I have used at least twenty others, to sides about as many physicians' prescriptions. Piso's Cure for Consumption has never tailed to give relief in my family.
A. J. GRUBB, 37 Springfield St.

The hearing of a motion for a new trial in the case of the Chicago anarchists has been commenced in that city.

Three months' treatment for 50c. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. Sold by druggists.

OH! MY BACK



Strengthens the Muscles, Stendies the Nerves. Enriches the Blood, Gives New Vigor. MR. John Edward Taxlon, For Washington Md., saya: "I have suffered with pains in the analof my back for about two years. Broan's from Bitters has done me a great deal of good."

MRS. NANNIE E. ROBERTS, Milton, N. C. 5332 Suffered with severe pains in my back and limbs and could hardly go about. One bottle of Broan's Instituters greatly relieved me and three bottles cure me. I gratefully recommend it."

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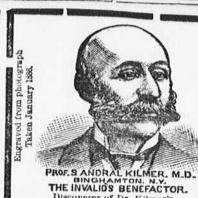
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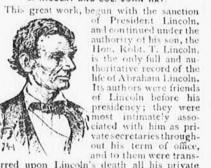
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out his term of office, and to them were transferred upon Lincoln's death all his private papers. Here will be told the inside history of the civil war and of President Lincoln's administration,—important details of which have higherto remained unrevealed, that they might first appear in this authentic history. By reason of the publication of this work,

THE WAR SERIES, which has been followed with unflagging interest by a great audience, will occupy less space during the coming year, but will by no means be entirely omitted. Stories of naval engagements, prison life, etc., will appear.

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