last strangled cry a sudden rush of feet,

rock. Had help been delayed five min-

would have been tearing her flesh while

she still lived. When the creature was

sured only seven feet from the body to the end of the longest ray. The body

was about the size and shape of a big

wash bowl, turned bottom up. The hooked, horny beak, shaped almost like

that of a parrot, but shorter in propor-tion to its width was placed be-

tween two wicked little eyes not larger than one's thumb-nail. When

alive the body was spotted with brilliant dots of color, red, yellow,

orange, on a white background, but

dirty, dingy gray, the arms losing half

many weeks the bruises and cuts upon

the arm which had been held by the oc-

topus remained painful reminders of the

terrible death the lady had so narrowly

escaped. Wherever the disks had been

forced into the flesh, deep indentations remained. The sharp bone edge of the

disk had almost cut into the flesh. But

time healed the bruises, though it could

never remove the nervous fear which

kept the woman from ever again caring to nunt the reef for shells unless she

had companions with her strong enough to rescue her from any demon of the

deep which she might encounter .- Sin

To Prevent Corpulency.

The American girl is slim as a lily,

out the American woman grows abomi-

nably stout, and, sad to tell, the flesh, as

a rule, is chiefly exhibited in a protrud-

ng abdomen, which no mount of tight

lacing will hide. Autopsies frequently reveal layers of fatty substance several

inches in thickness attached to the walls of the abdomen. What causes

this abnormal condition and how can it

You remember doubtless how, when

you were a young girl, some one was

always cautioning you about reaching

up? It was then, and is still believed

by many that all movements affecting

this region are dangerous, whereas the

opposite theory is the correct one. The

fact that persons who follow occupations

that require the constant lifting up of

the arms are not corpulent, such as

painters, plasterers and paper-bangers,

is evident to support this theory. Any

muscles left unused will accumulate

adipose tissue, and no other part of a

woman's body is so sedulously guarded

against strengthening exercise as is the

abdominal region, and it follows that no

other maliformation is so common as

Corpulency is most effectively com-

bated, not by exercise of the legs, as in walking, bending and kneeling, but

by movements of the arms and shoul-ders, which draw the abdominal muscles

upward. Often after maternity women

favor the abdomen by stooping when standing or sitting, thus causing the

of the feet, and with a free swing from

used in raising the shoulders and the

Francisco Call.

be prevented?

For

after death the whole creature was

their size as life left the creature.

larger than one's thumb-nail.

dead and spread out on the sand it mea-

The linnet piped amid the sedge,
The blackbird's notes were gay,
On hill and plain, on bough and hedge,
The happy sunshine lay;
He questioned as he held my hand,
I murmured a reply,
As we walked through the meadow land
Together, Tom and I.

And oft the spring has brought since then
The bloom to pear and peach,
The violets to the lowly gien,
The green leaves to the beech,
And scattered with her fairy wand The gray mists from the sky
Since we walked through that meadow land
Together, Tom and I.

And we have had since that spring day
Our share of good and ill,
And now, though old and bent and gray.
We're fond, true lovers still.
In perfect faith, and hand in hand,
We wait the parting nigh,
Since we Il meet in the better land
Together, Tom and I.
—Chambers' Jour.

A DAUGHTER AT SIXTEEN

NEEDS HER MOTHER'S CONFIDENCE AND GUIDANCE.

Formation of Character - The Elder Should Then Win the Younger's Truest Friendship and Sway Her Into Wholesome, Thoughtful Ways,

It goes without saying, writes Mrs. Burton Kingsland in the Ladies' Home Journal, that every mother thinks her own particular darling the "queen rose of the rosebud garden of girls. flings a halo round the dear one's head," and rever, perhaps, is that tender light more apparent to a mother's eyes than when her daughter reaches the age of 16. The newly developed womanii shown at times, seems to establish a closer bond of sympathy between them and recalls the mother's own youth which the lapse of time has idealized. Only the sense of her great responsibility for the little maiden's weal or woe induces a wiser mother to brush aside the rose-colored medium through which she sees her child, and compels her to think seriously of her as she is, of her faults and their cure, her virtues and their development, her talents and their culture, and of the environment of the young life, which it is a mother's duty to arrange and control.

THE CRITICAL AGE. The age of 16 is, perhaps, the most critical in a girl's life. She is neves more keenly sensitive to outside influences, and their effect in the formation o character never more important. It is the time of all others when unwise or careless sowing will yield a harvest of bitter regret.

God forbid that a time should ever come to any of us who are mothers, when, reviewing our present opportunities, our aching hearts shall condemn us for unfaithfulness! With the fair girlish forms at our sides looking to us for guidance, for encouragement, for love, for everything, they are com-pletely our own to make and to mould or to mar by neglect or unwise influence. At 16 nothing is hopeless, all things are possible.

SHOULD WIN HER DAUGHTER'S LOVE. It is of the first importance that a | confide girl should be vividly impressed with the conviction that her mother loves her | loned a

It argues ill for the home influence regarded as a privilege. There are subally presenting mysteries that stir strange questionings in young minds, | and nimble." and a girl should be encouraged to bring any problem that puzzles her to her mother for solution, rather than refer it



Amateur (to New Model)-And have you stood much to artists?

New Model—No Maam, they always paid for my drinks, I never stood any-

to some girl friend. Such talks often serve to emphasize the sacredness of the tie between mother and child as nothing else can. I think that a mother may be a little confidential on her side if the secrets of others be not involved. We love those best to whom we are neces-sary, and when a girl feels that her mother leans upon her for sympathy, and shows her dependence for happiness, it helps to make her thoughtful and womanly and developes an endearing sense of responsibility.

TAKING PLEASURES TOGETHER. Not the least valuable among mother-Not the least valuable among motherly arts is that of creating an atmosphere of cheerfulness about herself. It is a symptom of serious import when a girl hushes her laughter at her mother's approach, or when her face clouds instead of brightens at the prospect of being accompanied anywhere by her parents. The "entente cordiale" between mother and daughter is greatly enhanced when they enjoy their pleasures together, and when parents are not connected in their children's minds only with the serious sides of their lives. sides of their lives.

Anything that tends to make a girl look down upon her mother is fatal to the best interests of both. For that reason a woman should try to keep abreast with the times, that her notions may not seem antiquated. Her dress should be as tasteful and well-chosen as her means will allow. It is a gratification to a girl's pride to present her young friends to a mother who is well-dressed, gracious and versed in the requirements of good society. Bulwer says that "nothing increases love like pride in the beloved object."

LOVE DOES NOT WORK FOR WAGES. A girl should be taught that her part to make the sunshine of the home, to A DEMON OF THE DEEP. herself with all her strength to keep from being

IN THE CLUTCHES OF THE FEARFUL OCTOPUS.

cheer and joyousness into it.
id especially be led to recognize her ations to her father, whose love for her comfort and happiness.

obligations to her father, whose love provides for her comfort and happiness with untiring devotion and unremitting effort. Her loving little attentions should make him feel her gratitude, and

"petting" comes with charming grace from an affectionate daughter. "Love does not work for wages," but it is sore-ly wounded by ingratitude, and there is

"a small unkinduess is a great offence."

THE HOUSEWIFELY ARTS.

A girl's time, at the age of 16, is neces-

sarily so much engressed by her studies

during nine months of the year that do-

mestic occupations, unless of the slight-est, are hardly to be expected of her.

With the vacation days, however, comes

the mother's opportunity for teaching her housewifely arts. If she has little

taste for them the more strenuously

st the mother strive to interest her.

I do not believe in presenting duty to

a young mind as a medicine that must

be sugar-coated with some form of pleasure it order to be accepted. As soon as anything is recognized as duty it should be embraced for its own sake,

but even nature—which is only a rever-ent name for God—teaches us that some-

times indifferent government is the best.

The child attracted by every sight and

sound runs hither and thither pursuing

exercised to its every part, but it is

LOVE OF HOME.

A girl of 16 should be as care-free as a

numning-bird during her vacation if it

arousing any antagonism. Her love of

and the pride in it and care for it will be

a rehearsal for the future home that she

may be mistress of. The parlor or reception room might be left to her care,

her interest being stimulated to render

it attractive with fresh flowers, perhaps

an artistic rearrangement, or some bit

of her own handiwork, by the thought

that here she shall welcome her young

Should her mother need her help in

caring for the house because of delicate

health or modest circumstances, the

giri's duty is plain before her. If she

does not recognize it and lovingly insist

upon sharing her mother's cares, the

father should be the one to make the

appeal to her sympathy and sense of

A feeling of incompetence lies at the

root of much of the indisposition to

domestic duties evinced by young girls. The practical things of life have to be

learned like anything else, and a great

deal of information is picked up un-

THE SENSE OF INCOMPETENCE.

'deceived to its good.'

The Terrible Adventure of a Woman on a Little Coral Island in the Pacific

sometimes a tendency to regard the father merely in the light of "purse-bearer." There is not a day that she cannot make lighter and brighter to her family by nameless acts of kindness and unselfishness, and she should feel that Some fifteen years ago a lady at pre-The island was small, not two miles in the longest line, and was nothing but a barren spot of sand on the broad bosom of the Pacific. Nothing grew on the island but a stiff species of beach grass, and this was dingy brown instead of green like other grass. But if bare of vegetation the island was still righly surfaced, for the whole extent of the doc was covered deep with guano of the richest sort, and the only inhabitants were the white people mentioned and fifty or sixty Hawaiians to work the guano fields under the superintendence of the white man. As news from the outer world could reach them but once n three months it was rather dull for the woman, As there was so little amusement to be found she made the most of the few sources she had. Chief among these was the gathering of shells, of which many and fine varieties were to be found on the reef at low tide. This reef surrounded the island on all ides, with the exception of a twentyenjoyment, and the little body is thus foot channel, through which access was had to the island from any ship which came there. This reef was like a wide flat shelf covered deep by the water at high tide, but when the tide was out a wide stretch of coral rock was left almost bare varing from twenty feet at has been well earned by conscientious study, but she may be induced to take up little home tasks voluntarily without the narrowest point to over 150 at the widest. This shelf of rock was cut through and through by fissures in which the water still stood many feet deep. home may be cultivated by a sense of proprietary interest in it. Her own room may be made a little sanctum, Beside the fissures the reef was dotted with pools having no outlet at low tide. Some of the pools were only a few inches in depth, others were

TEN OR FIFTEEN FEET. These pools and fissures made walking on the reef rather dangerous until on learned the position of the deep places. But time familiarizes one with any fore every day saw mother and child clad in bathing dresses on the chance of a tumble into deep water, roaming over he surface of coral, gathering the manyued shells which were to be found there. Harp cowries, strawberry cowries, leopard shells and hundreds others were to be had, the rarer kinds even in great profusion, while of the common kinds a bucketful might be taken each day without apparently lessening the supply in the least. One day mother and son had been out almost the hole tide and, fairly well laden with polls, were working back home, when, s she stepped across one of the smaller pools, the woman saw at the bottom what appeared to be a magnificent

consciously merely by seeing others at A mother might ask her daughter to accompany her to market now and then for the pleasure of her society, and the girl, becoming familiar with the surroundings and overhearing her mother's conversation with those who serve her, would insensibly lose her shyness, and be able to replace her mother at times, thus acquiring a valuable gain in self-

It is to be regretted that the old-fash with a deep, inalienable affection that out of favor with the present generation no other love that may ever be offered of maidens, and yet, I think, a mother who would guard her daughter from many annoyances and vexations in the when "a long talk with mother" is not | future should insist upon her learning the deft use of her needle An interest jects that only her handling is delicate enough to touch upon. Life is continutractive may prove suggestive of pretty things to be fashioned by "fingers neat

"Manners are minor morals," and a girl should be taught, both by precept and example, that she does not fulfill every duty unless she exercises the art of pleasing. Ruskin says: "Be sure that people like a room better with you in it than out of it." Hence politeness is a great preserver of family peace. Sharp criticism and disagreeable "home truths" are well-nigh impossible where courtesy

Courtesy and consideration for servants are distinguishing marks of a gentlewoman, and should be inculcated in early girlhood. Like all transitional phases girlhood is irregular in its development, and little faults must be overlooked with the loving

coarity that "hopeth all thing." Scolding is worse than useless. It arouses antagonism, if only because angry looks and feelings are so contagi-One should wait until the irritation subsides before correcting anyone. A reprimand given in the presence of others is apt to arouse a feeling of mortified pride that quite nullifies any impression that might otherwise be made, and it is an exceptional person that can be trusted to be the bearer of a scolding. It is apt to gather force en route. Argument between parents and children is anseemly, and it is always best to avoid letting the point of contest become too

It is so much easier to live up to good reputation than to live down a bad one that we should be most careful how we fasten a fault upon anyone. This principle in ethics is strikingly illustrated in the story of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," where the stern grandfather is positively shamed into becoming almost the noble gentleman that his little grandson believes him.

Fans of the Orient. In no other part of the world is the fan an article of so great importance as in the east; this is not alone due to the imate, which makes it a necessity for "cooling the air," but to the especial significance attached to it as a symbol of

authority, and in some cases as an emblem of royalty.

The origin of the open fan, which the Japanese call uchiwa and the Chinese shan, is lost in the mists of antiquity. The Chinese claim that it was brought into use in the Cetestial Empire by a ruler who came to the Mrag in Throne B.C. 2697. Where it came from they do not state, but we find it mentioned in the literature of the ancient Assyrians and Egyptians, and specimens have been exhumed from their buried city. The early Greeks must have been accastomed to its use, as we find various representations belonging to them. Historians disagree as to its origin, as well as to the date thereof. Some claim that the wings and tails of birds made the first fans; others that the leaves of trees formed the original cooling apparatus. Feather fans authority, and in some cases as an em-

before help should come. The tide was rising rapidly. Wave after wave came rippling and swishing against her form, each one breaking a little higher—dashing a little more of its spray into her blended face. Death seemed very hear, but her only fear was of the horrible best which she have would be buried

beak which she knew would be buried in her quivering flesh so soon as she should lose her strength and fall into the pool where the devil-fish could grasp her sent residing in this city was living with her husband and little child on a little with all its arms. She could not raise her head to see if help was coming, but coral island just below the equator, she strained her ears, hoping to hear footsteps or voices. Not a sound met her strained hearing. The water rose higher and higher. Each wave now broke in her face—almost over her head. One or two moments more and she must fall. A frenzy of fear gave her momentary strength, and she strove to tear herself free, but in vain. E ch effort but exhausted her little effort remaining strength, leaving her weaker than before, a more unresisting prey for her foe. A wave bigger and higher than usual came rolling in and broke above her head, leaving her strangled and breathless. Hope was gone. She must die. But as she gave a a dash through the water and her arm was grasped by strong hands and she was raised above the surface a little. Other hands reached down beside her and grasped the unseen form of the the two s rong pairs of arms it was torn from its anchoring hold upon the rocks and thrown up into the open air. The choking, strangling woman was carried above tide mark, the octopus still attached to her by its slimy arms. As the attempt to pull it away caused her exone cut off, and even then the horny disks still clung with con-siderable force to the bruised and crushed arm. The creature had used three of its eight arms to crush its prey, and held itself firmly anchored to the rock at the bottom of the strength of two heavy, men to tear the hold of those five arms from the



waiting twenty minutes." "Lor', you needn't make such a fuss, I've been

seen. The water was pretty deep in the pool being almost up to her waist as so near home that she did not care though she got wet through. Stopping to pick up the shell she found that the enter was even deeper toan she had upposed, for, as her fingers reached to the bottom of the pool, her face was almost wet by the waves which came rip pling in with the rising tide. But the coment required to pick up a shell would not injure her, even though she had to put her face into the water, so she stopped down lower, with closed eyes, and grasped at the shell below. Her fingers closed on the richly spotted object, but instead of the hard, smooth surface she had expected to seize her fingers sank deep into some soft, slimy substance, and before she could drop it fingers sank deep into some soft, slimy substance, and before she could drop it and rise from her stooping position a sudden splash and flurry dashed the water into foam, and

TWO SNAKE-LIKE OBJECTS

standing or sitting, thus causing the very evils they are seeking to avoid. A careless carriage, where the torso is held upright mainly by the body's framework, invites corpulency, and is the primary cause of various troubles, for the abdominal muscles are thus

rose from the depths and twined themselves around her arm, bare to the shoulder, with numbing force. The water but a moment before clear as crystal was in an instant clouded as with ink, and another snake-like form rose and twined around her arm, increasing the force and pressure until she suffered agony from the fright cause of the feet, and with a free swing from creasing the force and pressure until she suffered agony from the hold upon her arm, as well as from the fright caus-ed by the sudden attack of the unseen ded by the sudden attack of the unseen foe. Her face was scarcely three inches above the surface of the pool, and to her horror she found that the strength of the creature was sufficient to keep her from rising any higher, and she knew that a few powerts were of the point. that a few moments more of the pain would weaken her so that she must be drawn down into the pool instead of being able to escape from the horrible creature which held her in its grasp. In the first shock a shriek of fear had startled the boy, who was some distance from her, and he came running back to see what had caused the cry. He was only three years old, so could be of no assistance; indeed, the mother feared that the child also might be grasped and dragged into the pool. She called to him to run to the house, some little distance away, around a point of land which hid it from sight, and call for help. She had intle hope that aid would reach her before she would be drawn into the water, for the numbing hold upon her arm was making her so faint that she feared she would lose herself and fall an easy pray drawn down into the pool instead of be-

Naming the Baby.

The custom of using a family or surname as a first or Christian name is one of the newer fashions in naming the new baby, and one which is to be greatily commended, writes Mrs. Hamilton Mott in The Ladies' Home Journal. The value of such a use should be especially considered by parents in their selection of a name for the baby. When the family names are famous their selection is even more appropriate, as they carry on to further generations the names which have made the world greater. When they are reminders simply of the good, if not of the great men of an older day, they emoble their possessor with past honor and present resolve. Almost any boy will have a stronger incentive for living a manly and noble life if he feels that the name which he wears was

ALUMINUM BRONZE.

nts Intending to Make it Denser and More Durable Alloy.

Mr. H. N. Warren, of Liverpool. Eng land, has been experimenting lately with aluminum bronzes, and has found that the presence of a very small admixture of boron makes a denser and more durable alloy. This aluminum boron pronze casts and melts well, and is from some draw backs. boron bronze casts and melts well, and is free from some drawbacks met with in working with the ordinary aluminum bronze. Producers of that alloy often complain of the difficulty experienced in obtaining a uniform mixture, for a difficult fusible alloy sometimes forms on the surface of the molten portion, and, being accompanied by surface oxidation, refuses to alloy with the remainder. The aluminum boron alloy forms a lower temperature than when

forms a lower temperature than when pure aluminum is used. In preparing the bronze Mr. Warren irst makes ingots of aluminum containing boron in the same state in which graphite exists in cast iron. These ingots are made by introducing aluminum into a molten mixture of flourspar and vitrified boriex anhydride, which has been heated in an oxy-hydrogen furnace until fumes of boron-fluoride appear. The boron is immediately reduced and it dissolves in the aluminum, and the alu minum is rendered crystalline and brit-tle thereby. When added to copper in the proportion of five to ten per cent. it forms the aluminum boron bronze in question, which is not brittle. The efmonster, and with a mighty pult from fect of boron on the bronze would appear to be quite different from that of sillicon, which generally ruins all bronzes when present, even in minute quantities.—Scientific American.

A Lecture on Chastity. Judge Wilson is right. There cannot justly be one standard of morals for wo-men and another for men. Chastity is chastity without respect to sex. But unfortunately, there is a difference in the training of girls and the training of boys along this line. The lessons of chastity are instilled into the girl from the pool with the others. It took all the her infancy and her conduct is closely guarded, while the boy's education in this respect is often neglected and he is permitted to run at large,

rock. Had help been delayed five n inues longer it would have been in vain. The woman would have been dragged into the depths of the pool, and the strong, bead-like mouth of the devil-fish would have been tearing her flesh while is responsible. Many a man spends one evening at houses of shame and the next in the family circle of representative people. It is the disposition of man to take all the privileges that society allows. But when society reforms, and as firmly closes its doors upon immoral men as it now closes them against immoral women, then and not until then shall we see a reform. Society must have one fixed inviolable standard— Richmond State.

Rest the Recuperator. Is life worth living for a capable man if it is to be a failure in the long run? Hardly! If this be the general feeling it is obvious that "recuperators" energy and capacity become of great importance to the man who is minded to avoid the paralysis of his career. Of all the recuperators of intellectual energy and freshness there is one which is chief and has no second. That recuperator is rest. Let him who questions the super-lative value of rest, try to do without the rest of sleep for a single week. Rest, to produce its full result, must be absolute -not merely the cessation of work, but the abandonment of care; laving also, as of a coat which is not to be worn for a period. The man whose brain is very tired must give his body rest as well as his intellect. A weary brain will not supply the muscles with energy for long walks or fatiguing toils. A large sofa in a large and airy room for a lounge in the winter, with two or three short and easy walks in the fresh air, is the ideal to be sought after; in the summer a hammock, in a quiet corner of the orchard, or coppice, where the breezes are gentle, and the rustling of the leaves is soft. A mild and very occasional smoke for those who like it, and a tame novel to read for a few minutes at a time, three or four times a day, may help the sense of quiet and repose. Two, or three, or four weeks spent in this way will make any fairly healthy man young again, however worn out he may be. The intellectual worker should have two such seasons of complete rest every year.
The freshness of his work would soon show the soundness of his philosophy.—
The Hospital.

English Justice. One of the most pathetic things I ever heard of occurred a few years ago. A young fellow, the son of a respectable farmer, whose steps had been long dogged by paid spies in the shape of game keepers, who suspected him of poaching, was in his father's orchard one day ing, was in his father's orchard one day with his gun. A pheasant went whirring up, and on the impulse he shot at it and killed it. The keeper popped his head over the fence, and in vulgar landard. guage, threatened him with prosecu

tion.

The accused was a steady, respectable young fellow, having money in the bank saved out of his earnings as assistant to his father. He felt his mistake keenly, and, like a man, waited upon the Squire at the hall to ask his forgiveness. On his return he told his father that the Squire had treated him "as a rogue his return he told his father that the Squire had treated him "as a rogue and a thief." The Squire's agent, in the meantime, waited upon a tradesman in the village, saying he had heard that the young man had habitually killed game, and that the tradesman had disposed of it for him. This he indignantly denied as being crossly untrue.

grossly untrue.

These false statements, together with so preyed upon the young man's mind that he deliberately committed suicide by shooting himself, in order to avoid the disprace of conviction. the disgrace of conviction. Then the squire's minions circulated cowardly rumors to the effect that he had a love rumors to the effect that he had a love affair. and was not quite right in his head; and their authority was that a keeper, forsooth, had heard him talking to himself about some young woman. These rumors were traced to their source and found to be false; they were scandalous efforts to blacken the memory of this unfortunate victim of the game laws.

ory of this unfortunate victim of the game laws.

The over bearing, bullying threats of the keeper and the ungentlemanly obduracy of the Squire were responsible for that horrible and lamentable suicide; and the parson, who was a relative of the Squire, and whose church the young man and his relative had attended over thirteen years, never came near the house to offer a word of sympathy to father and mother in their awful bereavement.

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the Minister of ele-The Learne Progress of Two Pasterate. BROOKLYN, May

was crowded to Rev. Dr. Talmage of his forenoon Scripture which ha terpretation by His theme was, " and the text was se Song, 4:1: "Bel Higher criticisi of Solomon's Song lorn maiden sighin it is an unclean ance inserted in th

and is not fit for o opinion is that it i the church and Christ. Christ is the church is words we can u whether in regard in general or this past week has b ongratulation f twenty-five years ociate with each of pastor and peop Brooklyn I foun Christian disciple causes had become they stood upon tinction as a chu was being agitate whether it would tain a church n had not those n consecrated and have surrendered stances. They m tional meeting, the forces possib votes for a pasto happy to have rec

It was not throu sonal courage or r most congenial p phia that a man hen most uninvit the feeling that G the work, and I me through.
I have thought able to us to state church we have be In the first pla have been trying to tian church other words, a cl preach the Lord J crucified. My to five letters-Jesu of all offences. of all structures. all wounds. Jest ouragements. all wrongs. I ha there is more po blood of Jesus Ch the world than in any minstrelsy. center. The pac The umpire of sit. Around His of the universe. that truth that

perplexities. Jes quackery. Jesus i gem in any crown. to revolve. He is in this Tabernacle. Do you ask mo believe? I can te dry, withered,] believe in God maker of heaven a er of the distress homeless, the Fri We believe in Je to the uttermost, imputing His rig liever. We belie the Comforter, up the heart in li bright lights in ev sunken in sin tha potent arm of Go We believe in gra eign grace, triun grace. We believ in its statement teachings, gloric believe in hea righteous; and 1 those who are own free cho mercy. We beli all men who acc they sprinkled they in cathedral they in Presbyter dwell they under ian snow-storms American. All one faith, one b one heaven. V for the purpose God. Would ti faithful in the p had been more f I remark, furt here to build a cl conventional. ome people are other people do question how peo perious custom churches shall gloomy, unsymptement what men call a and that that ch tecture where the fortable, and tha ent Christain se are made most anxious after (so we called to our first church "Give us an am arge family circ fireplace. For felt that an am proper shape for unent arch said, "It cannot rehly building an after plan sent a man who

executed it.
failure, it satisfies three churches
phitheatre plan,
all over the coun And, my breth in our work just to be like other a p all its peculia ies, and hurling tood and orand