He was versed in evolution and would instance the poor Russian as a type of despotism in the modern age of man; He could write a page of matter on the different kinds of batter used in making flinty gim-oracks on the modern cooking plan.

He could revel in statistics, he was well up in the figtics, knew the pedigree of horses dating way back from the ark

Far and wide his tips were quoted and his baseball stuff was noted. In political predictions he would always hit the mark.

He could write upon the tariff, and he didn't seem to care if he was called off to review a book or write a poem or two;

He could boil down stuff and edit, knew the value of a credit, and could hustle with the telegraph in style excelled by few.

He could tell just how a fire should be handled as a liar he was sure to exercise a wide discriminative taste;
He was unid and yet undaunted, and no matter
what was want d he was always sure to get
it first, yet never was in haste.

But despite his reputation as a brainy aggrega tion, he was known to be deficient in a tion, he was known to be dataset manner to provoke, no matter when you met him he would borrow if you lot him, and he seemed to have the faculty of always being broke — Journalist.

SOME OF THE "LET GO'S."

Words of Wisdom for Women of the Household.

It is rather strange, when you come to think of it, how many little things are "let go" in the house, that really fret the inmates and add friction to the household machinery, which should run smoothly Most of these "let go's" are in the kitchen I might philosophize about that fact, but I will not, just now. A dult vegetable knife is one of these. The kitchen which contains a sharp one is the exception, yet it is very exasperating to peel pristoes or apple cut up beans or slice turnips, with a knife as dail as a "hoe."

In the first place, one begradges the

money for a fine steel knife "just to pare potatoes with," never stopping to think that the better the knife the cheaper it is for this sort of work. A sharp knife will pare thinner and waste less than a dull one, and will last longer. A good, small what-stone should accompany it, with instructions to use it, and not the stova-pipe, stove-edge or sole of the cook's shoe. There is an old saying that one of the few questions the devil cannot answer is: "What is a woman's whet-

Another annovance is leaking tins of various kinds, notably, quart measures, dippers, dripping-pans and sance pans Bits of rag drawn through the tiny holes, or flour-paste rubbed on the bottom to form a patch, are common devices for along with these let-go tine, ingetting along with these let-go tins, in-stead of carrying them to the nearest tin shop some morning and getting them back whole and strong in the afternoon for a very small outlay of time and money There is for sale, and I doubt not it quite commonly used, a certain kind of solder that the dealers claim can easily be used at home. I think I hought some once but was not very successful in using it, pro hably from lack of skill. It in no way sened my conviction that time should not be allowed to continue leaky, when time or a: rvice has made them so.

A clothes wringer that will not wring is

another annoyance. Perhaps one of the rollers will not turn. We oil the gearing and fass with it week after week, on wash day, and forget it the other days, all the time vaguely hoping it is only a "conniption fit," and the matter will "right itself," if only we wait long enough It does not "right itself," and so the annoyance continues, the clothes are half-wrung or wrung by hand, when it would be so easy to drop a postal to the man who repairs wringers, and then have

this cease to be a "let go"

Dall scistors—who does not know them? Day after day some people "saw away" with such a pair, working their jaws mean while, and getting a "pain in their tem-pers," all because this is one of the "leto's " that has grown to be chronic. Isn's Why is it so? I only know it is, and that I rarely have a friend woo visits me and uses my seissors fail to say, "Why, how nice and sharp your seissors are " Also, I never go anywhere, taking my work, without being very sure my solssors are with it, because I know what I will meet, nine times out of ten, if I borrow esistore.

Another "let go" has a connection with tidies. Now, tidies are very nice things, and very saving to the furniture, if they are properly made and adjusted; but how few are! Moss of them are "everlastingly falling off," and all because we fail to se on little tapes for tying, or little tapes for pinning underneath. We mean to cach pinning underneath. We mean to cach one of the fifty times we pick them up and lay them on the sofa or chair; but some how we let it go, and fret ourselves and others by so doing.

The weekly repairing of garments is almost a religious duty in some few homes; but in how many are the little rents and rips, the lost buttons an I hoo s, the broke: attouboles and worn edges, and the tiny holes and thin places in hosiery let go from time to time nutil nothing remains to be done but throw aside the garments. " The suitab in time saves nine " remark may be but it is just as good as ever, and when I find a home where mending is one of the "let-go's" I feel very sure there is a sad lack of thrift, and so of certain moral qualities that go with it .- Good Houseke p

At the meeting in Berlin last spring of the German Association of American Dentists, the best means of preserving the teeth were discussed, and Dr. Richter, of Breslau, said: "We know that the whole method of correctly caring for the teeth can be expressed in two words-bruth. In these two things we have all that is needful for the preservation of the teeth. Ail the preparations not containing seap are not to be recommended, and it they contain soan all other ingredients are useless except for the purpose of making their taste agreeable. Among the soap the white castile soap of the English market is especially to be recommended. A shower of tooth preparations has been thrown on the market, but very few of which are to be recommended. Testing the composition are not only unsuitable for their purpos, but that the greater part are actually harmful. All the preparations containing saltoylic acid are, as the investigations of Fernier have shown, destructive of the He who will unceasingly preach to his patients to brosh their teeth carefully shortly before bedtime, as a clean-ing material to use castile scap, as a mouth wash a solution of oil of peppermint in water, and to cleanse the epices between the teeth by careful use of a silken thread, will help them in preserving their teeth, and will win the gratitude and good words of the public."

Good Advice.

"I'm dreadfully upset," said the spilled milk.
"You can't be half so agitated as I am," retorted the Irish question.
"Do as I do," said the door, as he shut

himself up. Full Grown.

Briggs-Well, we had an addition to our family yesterday.

Braggs—You don't say so! Boy or girl?

ous as a prossed electric wire.

A VESSEL "HEAVING TO."

An Operation Rarely Resorted to and Franght with Considerable Danger.

THE PERILS OF A STORM ON THE OCEAN. formed by nearly every sailing vessel caught on the coast during the recent storm, is never resorted to by merchant vessels until it becomes absolutely necessary. The moment a vessel is "hove to," says the New York Times, she becomes practically stationary, the object being merely to keep her "head to the seas." Among the many vessels caught outside during the gale was every type of craft know to "keep water voyages." There were East India clippers, West Indian brigs, barques, barquentines and schooners,

and a few steamers. Many of the East Indian packets had en out over 120 days. For many days prior to the storm the sky had been over-east. Only occasionally would the sun appear, and then for so short a time as to der even a catch "sight" well nigh out of the question. In consequence many ships had been running by "dead reckon-

ng," making the supposed position of the ressel a most uncertain one. ing^{",} Under such conditions were vessels overtaken by the terrible northeaster. Wind and sea aided each other in making navigation perilous, the seas threatening at very moment to roll over on the deaks the fleeing vessels. Some craft, perhaps better able to stand the seas, held on, steer ng on a supposed true course for port. In aying off this course the base has been sken from a supposed true position of the ship. Instead of civing the entrance the lockout is heard calling: "Breakers ah ai!" To one unacquainted with a sea fating life the horror which accompanies such a cound beggars description. Let it be night time and the horror is increased. There is but one thing to do, and that uickly- to call : " All hands save ship !" The vessel is in a lee shore, the gale blowing her right on, and unless she can be made to beat up in the wind, head off, and clear the coast, she will beach. Up comes everybody with a rush, half dressed, self dazed, but fully alive to the danger. The moment the seamen reach the deck

"Hand down the helm! Let fly the head sheets, lee head and main, and weather cross-jack braces! Spanker sheet!" As fast as the orders fly from the bridge the men jump to their stations. Round comes the great ship, and up into the wind he head sails flap with tremendous force, threatening to fly out of the leach ropes with every role. Now the apanker is being bauled a weather. She feels it, and, as the Now the apanker is being tern flies off, her head comes right up into

the cutting wind makes wide awake all

the mass of seething waters.

"Round in the lee head and main and "Round in the lee head and main and weather cross-jack braces!" Already the men are at their places, and up come the weather-yard arms into the wind. The versel is now broadside to the seas. It is a question of life and death whether she railroads were reported this morning.

"This running of trains inside the city limits," he said, "is a most difficult probagues to the seas. It is a question of life and death whether she railroads were reported this morning. will stop. If she but continues to come up great deal of experimenting before some all is well. A drag has been got over from practical plan is arrived at that will insure forward. To it is bent a hawser leading the maximum of safety to everybody. It through a quarter chook. The drag is is all very well to talk about compelling well away from the ship. On to the hawser the railroads to run slowly, but the jump the crew. Away they go with a rush moment we put a check on the speed the The drag hawser is run right to the bows, and at the same time the bow comes up

the next instant lifts the ship high into the some time ago and the question was dis air. Had it caught her "broadside to' it cussed in all its phases. The railroads would have plunged tons of green seas urged that they should be allowed to run pon the decks. But the great craft's bow his met it. She rose as the wave advanced and plunged heavily forward as it rushed an hour, because at that rate school boys,

under her. go the yards from the head and main. bead sheets are hauled well aft, the helm I suggested that the city be sub divided, carefully tended, the spanker eased up slightly; the ship feels the canvas, small thinly settled districts and be required to forward, staggers for a moment, then divisions. The matter was compromised slowly works her way off through sea by inserting a safety-gate clause in the after sea. As soon as she is far elough out ordinance and fixing a rate of speed accord-to sea the vessel is brought up into the ing to the distance from the centre of the wind, off comes the foretopmast staysail, city. I believe that will help settle the foresail, foretopsail and spanker. A close question of so many deaths by the rail-rested maintopsail and main appears alone hold her up, and all attempt to fall off is "Have you nothing further to suggest the foresail and the property of the statement of the company untergored by the position of the rudder. in violence the topsail will be guose winged. This latter sail is kept on as long as possible because of its being above the waves Under a main spencer alone the ship has but little opportunity to feel the wind, the waves serving as a bulwark. Should, how ever, a gone-winged topsail and main "That's quite an extraordinary nompencer prove too much, terpauline placed
to the lee mizzen rigging may hold her up
If she still continues to heel over the orew

dents at the ktreet crossings recently.

"That's quite an extraordinary nomber," he said, "and I am at a loss to
account for them a!l. I can't lay the
blame to an insufficiency of gate protection. will cut away the foremast by cutting the for as fast as our attention has been called weather laniards. If this will not right to the need of a gate at such and such a her away will go the mizzen and main, and hen trust to riding out to a sea anohor. This alone can save the vessel. Let her once fall off, get into the trough of the sea and the consequences will be expressed in

"A Doll's House."

the one word of the seaman, " Foundered."

The costliest doll's house probably in the world is that made by a Chicago man his 4 year old daughter at a cost of \$3,500 It is built of brick, with a tower and capola like an ancient castle, and looks for all the world like a miniature reproduction of the great modern residence of some militonaire. t has a little flight of steps leading up to the solid oak front door and an electric push bell for the convenience of the baby rigitors of the happy mistross of the house. On this door, which, by the way, is four leet high, is the name of the proprietor on a silver plate There is a hallway lighted by a miniature gas lamp suspended from the ceiling, and it is finished in the choicest of hard woods. There are umbrella and nat racks of appropriate dimensions. Elegant draperies cover the parlor doors, and the parlor is fitted up in grand style. The furniture is all of white enamelled wood. overed with white brocaded silk. There an elegant mantel filled with bric-a-brac of the choicest kind, and little lamps of the choicest patterns. A beautiful chandelier, furnished with real gas, hange from the centre of the room. divans, easy chairs, sofas, etc., fill up the apartments.

To Render a Cellar Dry.

A problem which the builder, owner and architect has to deal with every day is to render a cellar dry. This may be done in a variety of ways, which will depend upon he circumstances surrounding the case One of the most effective means of keeping s cellar dry is to build an area wall around the whole of the site, so that earth does not rest directly against the walls of the house To form such area a four-inch wall is built parallel to the main walls, and about two unches from them. The bottom of the that any water that finds its way through the outer casing may have an opportunity of running away to the drains. The top of the cavity is usually covered in just above the ground line with a row of ornamenta bricks, or sometimes with bricks laid ed ve. desirable that openings in the main wall should be provided for ventilation.— National Builder.

First or at of paint-How long have you een here? Second coat of paint-I came to-day. First coat of paint-I thought you Briggs-Neither. It was my wife's

Peanuts are now declared by an eminen

AN AWFUL SLAUGHTER.

One Thousand Chicago People Killed at the Battroal Crossings Within the Last four Years.

(Chicago News.) In the yellow-leafed book in the coroner's office in which the names of subjects for The operation of "heaving to," per- inquests are put down as fast as they are eported were recorded seven fatalities at railroad crossings this morning. fatalities did not all occur this morning but represented the work of the deadly composive during the past forty-eight

> The list began with J. D. Revell, his wife and infant child, killed at Wilmette Christmas eve. The next was an unknown woman—crushed to death at 23rd street by a Wabash engine.

A man whose name was not given was eported killed at Western Springs. The nformation was telephoned to the coroner by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Rail-

road company.

The body of Julius Fischer, struck by a Milwaukee & St. Paul train December 24th,

waited an inquest at the county hospital, where the vic im died yesterday.

Dr. Gandey, of 1593 Milwaukee avenue, killed at Kadzie avenue this morning, completed the fist,

Dr. Gandey was driving cross the St. Paul tracks, when an engine bore down upon him, running into and instantly killing him. He leaves a wife. Dr. Gandey was about 38 years of age.

Chief Deputy Knopf says the number of viotims of the railways since last new year's is not less than 250, and there is still early a week to further increase the list. "Just think of it," continued Deputy Knopf, who is also a State representative 250 people killed in Chicago by the rail-coad-in one year and 1,000 in four years! [ielyou, it is a diagrace and a shame. That is altogether too many lives to be sacrificed. Last year there were 200 people killed by the cars, and there is an inrease of fifty for this year thus far."

"What is the reason for this large num

her of accidents?" "Why the trains are run too fast. The ordinance is violated every day by the rail roads; in fact, there is scarcely an attempt to conceal the fact that the speed of twenty and twenty-five miles an hour is kept u right along inside the city limits by some

"Have you a remedy?" "I have what I believe to be one. In the Legislature last summer : introduced a Bill compelling all railroads to put gates up at every crossing. It got nowhere near being voted on, because the railroads had their gents down there and they 'fixed' the senators and representatives. uence was that the Bill was lost in the shuffle. With gates at every crossing I believe that trains could run at 25 and 30

Mayor Cregler was shocked when

people actually come en masse to protest against the loss of time they are compelled to undergo. We had a meeting of a special Not a moment too soon. A great sea council committee and the railroads here the railroads faster than the time allowed them under the old ordinance, which prescribes 10 miles nder her.
Now is the time to catch her. Sharp up trains and steal rides and risk their lives, while at a faster rate they could not get on. amount on her is; she reaches go slower in the more densely populated

toward stopping the frightful slaughter? "To my thinking," replied the mayor, "the only satisfactory solution of he matter will be the introduction of elevated

Commissioner Purdy was quite surprised to hear that there had been so many acci dents at the street crossings recently.

crossing we have had the order passed in council and notified the company to put it up. None of them has been obstrep erous or stubborn about it. We hold the whip hand in such matters, as you will see by the ordinauce. There is no general ordinance compelling gates to be put up at all crossings, but orders are passed from time to time

Bow to Treat Children.

Don't deceive or frighten children into bedience by bugbears. Don't tell the faults or cute savings of our child in his presence. Don't manifest a spirit of partiality. Children are sure to detect this.

Don't encourage in a small child that or which you will punish him when older.

When you promise a child something don't forget to fulfil the promise to the letter.

Don't be constantly menacing a child with "I'll whip you," or "I'll put a stick over you.1 Don't ever let him see in you a trace of

the "I'm-bigger-than-you and-you've-got to-mind" spirit. Don't punish a child in anger, but let him know that you dislike the task and perform t for his good.

Don't do and say things for the sake of causing him to show anger, and then scold ecause he does so.

Don't trample mercilessly under foot the wishes of a child, but respect them as far as possible. Don't say, "Oh, do hush up!" or "Don't

bother me with so many questions " when child questions you. Don't feel it beneath your dignity to give

child the reason for a refusal, if practi cable to do so; if it is not, your former conduct should have inspired such confidence toward you that he will cheerfully submit, shough he does not understand your motives -New England Farmer.

A little girl of tender years, who had seen attending one of the public kindergartens, fell from a ladder. Her mother ound line with a row of ornamental osught her up from the ground in terror, or sometimes with bricks laid on When these means are adopted it is fall?" "Vertical," replied the child with out a second's hesitation.

At Niagara.

Old Mr. Testy (returning to his room after paying his hotel bill) -Don't touch me! I'm not sure about my insulation, and I've just been so heavily charged that 'm dangerous!

INCREASE OF WEALTH.

What Sort of Property Does the Enormous

Increase Go Into ? At the end of every year there comes the question: "What has become of the resaid that the nation is adding to its wealth a thousand millions yearly; in what form? It is not in monetary circulation. It is not in claims against other countries or ownership of property there. The crops of the year we shall presently consume, or if part is to be sold abroad, the goods re-ceived in exchange will presently be consumed. Where is the additional wealth of which we boast? Is it only in a higher valuation of lands and buildings and other fixed property—a valuation which may be lost with the next turn of the wheel?

These questions are not so childish as to many they may seem. It is of no small importance to discover what form the added wealth of the nation takes, so that we may judge how far it is solid and last-ing and capable of reproduction For if all the lands of the country were worth 10,000 millions a year ago and 11,000 millious now, but can produce no more than before. the added wealth is imaginary. Or if there has been added within a few years 2.000 millions to the nominal value of railroad property, without any increase in the yearly earning power, what actual gain in realth is there

The foundation of prosperity is the land, and every year witnesses an actual increase in the number of acres reduced to cultivation and productiveness. That change means increased wealth. From 1870 to 1880 th re were added of improved land about 96,000,000 acres, or more than 50 per cent., and there is every reason to believe that the progress in that respect has been even more rapid during the past decade. But the addition of 15,000,000 acres of improved land every year involves permanent investment of labor in clearing, fending, breaking and road building, in the erection of houses and barns, and the procurement of stock and implements and machinery. The new railroad, which may not pay a single dollar to owners as yet may nevertheless have made possible and profitable this enormous expenditure of labor in the creation of new farms, and if the 15 000,000 acres yearly were worth no more than the average of land in 1880, that alone would represent au addition of 400 millions or more to the national wealth each year, even though nothing had been added to the price of land previously cultivated. But the completion of roads and railroads, the settlement of other lands near by, and the gradual development of a community, also add largely to the actual as well as the nominal value of all farm property within the circle of influence.

So it is with the dwellings and other structures in cities and towns. The country miles an hour with little or no rick to the is not worse but better supplied with all such structures than it was ten years ago But that means an increase more than proportionate to population, and the yearly addition of 1,700,000 inhabitants, even it there were no improvement in the condition and accommodations of the people, would by itself require additional investment yearly of 340 millions or more in building. Property of that kind contributes as truly as any other to the wealth producing power of the country; dwellings no less than stores, or ware houses or factories. But in addition there has been each year an enormons addition to the manufacturing plant apart from the buildings otherwise mated; to the machinery in use and its productive capacity. It is not so easy to form even an approximate of the value of these additions, but every one realizes that they must be large. Moreover, new mines are constantly opened which add millions every year to the production; the new mines in the Lake Superior district alone which have been added within the past five years, have increased the production more han 4,0:0,000 tons each year, in value

Not wast among the properties of per manent value is the fruit of inventive genius. New ideas are the nation's must valuable capital, and the 25,000 patent which may be issued in a year, and may prove of real value, cannot be omitted. ingle telephone patent is supposed to be worth more than \$50,000,000. It not only has stocks selling at about that rate, and not chiv carna a liberal return on such a valuation, but earns it by rendering the people a service. With the fairness or unfairness of the division of benefits between the company and the public we here have nothing to do. The aggregate value to the \$11,000. When it is considered that they whose country includes as that an invention is worth to the public, and all that it is worth to the owners. But in each year s record of inventions there are many which. f not qualty valuable, have in the same sense a real and large value, and add permanently to the producing power of the mion -New York Daily Commercial

Is the soul Material ?

Rev. Dr. Joseph Cook, of Boston, who lectured here some mouths ago, preached in Talmage's Brooklyn Church on Sunday. Among other things he is credited with

Baying Louisa May Alcott, watching with he mother by the deathbed of a dying and dearly leved sister, says, when the oame she distinctly saw a delicate mist rising from the dead body. Her mother too, saw this strange thing. When the saw life departing visibly from the physics form.' This was at Concord, rem

where there is no superstition.

"Protessor Hitchcock says he was pres ent at the bedside of a dying friend. eyes closed : the last breath ceased : he was dead. Suddenly the eyes opened, light came back to them, then a look of surprise admiration, inexpressible bliss; then and

ornly passed away.
"Dr. O.iver Wendell Holmes, in the preface to a book on visions, says, with all s scientist's conservatism, that once, watch ing by a deathbed, the impression was cou veyed to him that something-that is the

word he uses-passed from the body into "I am citing from our own timesscientific, unsuperstitious age, not as in the time of Christ, when, as Mrs. Ward says

there was an omnipresent belief in the miraculous. " Physicians say that sonambulism is state in which the soul is partly separated from the body. Your soul will nence. You are not at ease here to-day

Will you be at ease then? "'After some more wakings and sleepings,' says Raiph Waido Emerson, ' I shai lie on this couch asleep, then dead, and through my gay entry men shall carry these nones. Where shall I be then?""

Medals for the Burma Troops.

The Queen has ordered that the grant of India medal of 1854 with class inscribed "Burma 1887 9," shall be extended to all troops engaged in the military operations in Upper Burma, and those actually engaged in the field of service in Lower Burma between the 1st of May, 1887, and the 31st of March, 1889. A bronze medal and clasp of similar pattern is to be assued to all authorised Government followers who accompanied the troops so engaged. Officers and men who already wear the India medal, including those having the clasp "Burma 1885-7," will receive the new clasp only.

Fond father-How am I to know, sir, that you are what you represent yourself to be; a count? Count Chasyerself— These papers will show that I am in debt for seven millions.

Mr. Stickney-I have come, Mr. Hen-Philadelphia physician to be an excellent

—A crossed woman is nearly as dangerus as a crossed electric wire.

—W. S. Gilbert, the librettist, satisfied that "The Gondoliers" is a success, has editors.

—W. S. Gilbert, the librettist, satisfied that "The Gondoliers" is a success, has editors. CLERGYMEN'S SALARIES.

No man who adopts a ministerial career

Ministers Poorly Paid, in Comparison With Other Professional Men.

can be justly charged with mercenary sults of the year's productions?" It is motives, for in no other profession is the There are, to monetary reward so smail. be sure, a few instances of preachers who are paid large salaries for their services, but the rank and file of the clergy receive hardly enough to maintain themselves speciably, writes John P Ritter in " Frank Leslie's Weekly." The average salary paid to ministers in Protestant churches is less than \$1,000 per annum. Prominent law yers like Joseph H. Choate, Robert J. Ingersoll and penjamin F. Butler make al the way from \$75,000 to \$125,000 each year Among physicians, Dr. Loomis earns from \$50,000 to \$60,000; Dr. Polk from \$40,000 to \$50,000; Dr. Sayre about \$50,000, and a dozen more might be named who earn over \$25,000 annually. Compared to the salaries paid the managers of large figan cial metitutions, the reward of the greates preachers in the land seems paltry. The highest salary paid a clergyman in New York is \$20,000, and Dr. Jonn Hall is the fortunate individual. There are, perhaps, half-dozen other preachers who from \$10,000 to \$15,000, but it should be rememb red that they repeaent the wealth iest parishes in the city, and that they assume as much responsibility as tha devolving upon the heads of great moneyed institutions. This will be apparent when we regard the churches under their direct tion from a purely financial standpoint Trinity Church corporation owns millions upon millions in real estate. Its annual income is nearly \$800,000. The buck of this vest sum is paid out in church work each year, and Dr. Morgan Dix, the rector, prosides over its distribution. Dr. Hail's church has a plant—if this term may be allowed—valued at \$2,000,000. The lu come from pew rents and contribution amounts to nearly \$250,000 per annum Most of this is spent in missionary work Last year the congregational expenses, in conding the pastor's salary, the music and all incidental items, footed up \$35 681. The balance of over \$200,000 was applied to domestic and foreign missions, the relies fund of the Presbyterian Church and to miscellaneous charities. In view of this remarkable showing, it cannot be doubted

that Dr. Halt carns his salary. Grace Church has an endownment o \$2,000,000, and its annual income from per rents and contributions averages \$100,000 The property of Ascension Conrob. Fifth avenue and Tenth street, represents an investment of \$350,000. Its revenue in about \$50,000 cach year. St. Church and property is valued at \$750,000 Its pews alone rent for \$50,000 each year and the contributions amount to from \$30 000 to \$40,000 more. St. George's Charci is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. All the pews are free. Do Dr Raineford, the rector, gets a nominal salary of \$10,000 per annum. He is pos sessed of private means, however, and returns his salary to the treasury of his church. The property is valued at over \$500,000, and the yearly revenue is between \$40.000 and \$50,000. A large proportion of this sum is spent in parish charities Calvary Church and property is worth at least \$300,000. Its contributions are very large, averaging from \$70,000 to \$80,000 The total income of the parish is not ta short of \$90,000 a year, and fully one third

of it goes to general charities.
The University Place Presbyterian Church is among the wealthiest of that denomination. Its church and property 1 valued at about \$250,000. revenue was not fac from \$70,000. Of this amount only \$15,792 went toward congre gational expenses. This certainly indi sates economical management domestio concerns.

The Magison Square Presbyteria Church, where Dr. Cuartes H. Parkingrei pres de has an income of between \$50,000 a \$60 000. Its plant is probably worth \$350 000.

Dr. Paxton's West Presbyterian Church deriven an income last year of over \$52,000 The value of its plant has not been

esumated. leu large church organizations have een instanced here, representing a com bined property worth millions upon mil derived from new rents and contributions of about \$1,600,000, yet the average salarie the pastors receive is only a trifle over must keep up a style of living in accord ance with the rightly of the pulpits they occupy, beside answering sucsyantians innumerable private cale on their charity it is not to be supposed that they can lay by very much notey against the time when old age will deprive them of their useful

Lt 88. Nothing has been said so far as to the personal value of a clergy man to the parish under his charge. Experience has prover that the income of a pastorate dependent mainly upon the qualities displayed by the pastor; so that in nearty every instance he may be said to earn, personally, the rev nue of his church.

Thoughts. Enjoy what you have; hope for what you Let us make no vows, but let us act as

we had.—Rochepedre. Our earthly blessings are but shadows of essings. - Dr. Pulsford. The more houses a man is the less he affects the air of a saint .- Lavater.

We are never as happy, nor as unhappy as we fancy.—La Rochefoucauld.

To love is to a mire with the heart; to admire is to love with the mind .- T

A philosopher is a fool who torments self during life, to be spoken of when

dead -D Alembert. That happiness may enter into the soul we must first sweep it clean of all imaginary evils .- Fontenelle.

There is in us more of the appearance of sense and of viriue than of the reality .-Marguerite de Valois.

From Paris to Peru, from Japan to

the most foolish animal, in my estimation, is man.—Boileau. Promises retain men better than services. For them, hope is a chain, and gratitude a thread -J. Petit Senn

Morse's of Gastronomy.

A proof of the pudding is the eating and of the minoe pie the depth thereof.
"Shall I help you to a thoroughbred?" is the new invitation to partake of sausage. One head of lettuce is guaranteed to cure another head of a case of insomnia

about the efficacy of celery for nervousness Imported English plum pudding in tins is at best a poor substitute for the real Some of the caterers are introducing a

new kind of water-ice, said to be the thing among the British colony in India and Africa. can canned food is represented to be con-tinually on the increase, especially among

the middle classes, who have a special fondness for the canned tomatoes - New York Mail and Express. The best paid magazine editor in New York is probably Editor Gilder, of the Cen tury, who is said to have a salary of \$10,000 a year, beside an interest in the magazine

Some details have been received of the recent massacre of exiles in Siberia. The Nihilists in exile endeavored to work some printing presses. The authorities destroyed these, and the extles resisting were fired upon, thirty being either killed or wounded. The Cossaok Guards, it is said, helped the TRINGS MAN CAN'T DO.

He Has Accomplished Worders, no Doubt,

But Here's Where he Stumbles. There is always something comical about a man's attempt to do a woman's And the fun of the thing is that a man never realizes that he cannot do it properly. There isn't a man on the foot-stool who does of privately entertain the opinion that, if he should only set himself bons it, he could do anything better any woman. But he can't and all the women know it.

He means well, no doubt, but somehow

e doesn't seen to have the faculty. His wife goes on a visit to her mother

and he keeps house. Now, he will tell Brown that he can cook a meal as well as the best woman that ever lived; but if he hould see Brown and some of the boys coming up to his house to dinner, he would bolt the door and lie low till they went away.

He never can touch a kettle without getting soiled. He can't handle the fire irons without burning his fingers. He never thinks to hang up any towels; he keeps them on the floor, where they will be handy. A man cannot do two things at a time. A woman will broil a steak, and see that the coffee does not boil over, and watch the cat that she does not steal the remnant of meat on the kitchen table, and dress the youngest boy, and set the table and see to the toast, and stir the oatmeal and give orders to the butcher, and wit ness the way her neighbor across the street is I anging out her clothes-and she can do it all at once and not half try.

Is there a man living who can hold fifteen pins in his mouth, and fit a dress waist, and talk over the scandal about the minister at the same time? Of course there is not, and yet a woman can do it easily

and er joy it, tro.

A man will work diligently half the forenoon to find a shirt button, and when he has found it, it will be three sizes too large for the buttonhole, and then he will begin to thread his needle. And he will squint and take aim, and sweat, and swear, and the thread will slip right by the needle every time, and if ever he does get the nce lie threaded it will be such a big needle that it will aplit the button clean in two and he will find himself exactly where he

Man has done wonders since he came before the public. He has navigated the ocean, he has penetrated the mysteries of the starry heavens, he has harnessed the lightning and made it pull street cars and hight the great cities of the world. Oh, yes we are willing to admit that man has done his part, but he couldn't nour castor oil into colicky baby without spilling it all over the baby's clothes, to save his life! He can't find a spool of red thread in his wife's sewing machine drawers—no, he can't; and after he searches half an hour

and manfully keeps his temper meanwhile he will appear with a spool of blue silk, and vow that such a thing as red thread has no existence in that house. A man cannot hang out clothes and get them on the line the right end up.

not hold clothes plus in his mouth while he is doing it, either. He cannot be polite to somebody he hates. He would never think of kessing his rival when he met him, as a woman will kiss her rival. He can't chew gum. He can't sign a rocking chair without banging the rockers into the base boards. He can's put the tidy on the sofa pillow right side our He can't wear No. 3 boots on No. 5 feet He'd die with corsets on! He'd get hi death of cold with bare arms and neck.

And yet people who do not know (al women the weaker sex!—Kate Thorn in New York Weekly.

Suitable to the Day.

Each passing year robs us of some pos

Time steals on and escapes us, like the wift river that glides on with rapid stream White strength and years permit, endure abor: soon bent old age will come with

silent foot. - Ovid. Since long life is desied us, we should do something to show that we have lived The life of the dead is placed in the

emory of the living .- Cicero O, oal back yesterday, bid time return. -Richard II. He who knows most, grieves most for sted time. — Dante. Write it on your heart that every day is the best day in the year. No man has tearned anything rightly until he knows

that every day is doomsday - Emerson. Years following years, steal a mething every day;
A last they steal us from ourselves away.

—Pope.

Happy the man, and happy he alone. He who can carl to day his own: He who, secure within himself can say, To-morrow do thy worst for I have lived to-day

Who knows whether the gods will add o marrow to the present hour? - Horace. Ring out old shapes of foul disease; Ring out the narrowing lust of good; Ring out the thousand wars of old; King out the thousand wars of oid; king in the thousand years of peace. —Tennyson.

The irrevocable Hand That opes the year's fair gate, doth ope and shut the portage of our earthy occurries;
We walk through bindfold, and the noiseless Close atter us, forever. -D. M Mulock. Few things surpass old wine; and they may preach
Who please—the more because they preach in

Let us have wine and women, mirth and laugh

ter, Sermons and soda-water the day after.—Byron Come, gone—gone forever— Gone as an unreturning river, Gone as to death the merriest Gone as the year at the dying fail, To-morrow, to-usy, y steeds, never, Gone once for all.—Christina G. Rossetti

Old time, in whose bank we depo it our notes, is a miser who always wants guineas for groats; He keeps all his customers still in ar ears, By lending them minutes and charging then Veard.

Everything that has a beginning comes to an end .- Quintilian. At London, England, and Bremen, Prus

sia, the longest day has sixteen and onehaif hours. At Brookboim, Sweden, it is eighteen and one-half hours in length. At Hamburg, in Germany, and Danizio, in Prussia, the longest day has seventeen hours. At St. Petersburg, Russia, and Tobolsk, Siberia, the longest is nineteen and the abortest five hours. At Tornea, Finland, June 21 brings a day nearly twenty two hours in length. At Christmas one less than three hours long. At Warbury, Norway, the Ougest day lasts from May 21 to July 22, witt out interruption, that is to say the sun is never set in that time, and in Spitzbergen the longest day is three and a half months.
At Philadelphia the longest day is some

what less than fifteen hours, and at Montreal, Canada, it is sixteen.—Nature.

Awful Result of a Current Insaulty. Sunday School Teacher-Who was it that went down to Jericho and fell among

Smart Pupil-You can't play it teacher. You want me to say I don't know and then as you, and then you're going to spring McGinty on to me. You can't play no Mc-Ginty drives on me.

The Teller Wouldn't Tell.

Farmer Oatcake (at back window)-I say, kin ye tell me——"

Mr. Cashmore—Go to the next window if you want any information. "Thunderation! I'd like to know what you've got that sign 'Teller' over your head for any way?"

Burne Jones' " greatest work" is nearly finished. It will be a series of four colossal pictures describing the sleeping beauty.

NOT A TRIEF.

How the Exquisite Convinced a Woman That He Was Honest if Forgetful.

All but one seat in a Fifth avenue stage was occupied when a fresh faced young girl got in and settled sweetly into a vacant space, says a New York letter to the Indianapolis Journal. She found the pocket in her very stylish skirt after an assiduous search of some moments, and then, in the inevitable manner of her sex, produced a 25-cent piece. No woman, let it be said was ever known to possess the requisite 5-cent piece in an omnibus. They carry quarters for the sole purpose of permitting young gentlemen to get change for them. This particular maiden chanced to be sit. ting opposite an exquisite youth who cuts a brilliant figure in the selectest circles of society here, and it was natural that he should be the one who responded to the coy glance of her eyes and reneved her of her awkward coin. With all the grace for which he is remarkable he passed the money up to the driver, and, after waiting the usual time, required the envelope in return. As is the custom in these cases, he tore open the envelope and handed the change to the rightful owner. But then, instead of placing the nickel in the fare box, he quietly put it in his own pocket and resumed his sest.

Ol course no one said a word, not ever the fair maid herself. But every one in the stage detected the action and wondered at such a good-looking young gentleman being guilty of such an insignifi aut theft. Prescutly the driver discovered that a fare was missing from the box. He immedi ately began ringing his bell at a terrific rate and the occupants of the stage smiled in embarrasament at one another. The pretty girl looked out of the window and stole pained and horrified glauces at the orimical who sat opposite.
he realized what he had done Drops of cold perspiration started from his brow and he grew pale from mortification. Every soul in the stage, including the innocent eyed ict, believed that he was nothing else thau en elegant burglar. One sharp featured woman remarked to her equally sharp featured friend in a whisper loud enough for every one to hear:
"He's a thief, Maria."

The young man looked quickly up at the speaker Then drawing a \$2 bill from a large roll that he took from his waistcoat motes he passed it up to the driver. An avelope came back. Opening it he selected a 5-cent piece from the handful of coin and dropped it into the bex. Then turning to the woman who had called him a thief, he

"Ma am, I think I was absent-minded enough a moment ago to put into my pocket the bill you gave me to pay your fare from. I beg your pardon, and here is your change complete, I assure you, though oming a little late in the day."
With these words he let the money fall uto the astonished woman's lap and hastily left the stage. He had fully vindicated nimself, and the sweet maid who had been

the innocent cause of the entire situation watched him out of sight with admiring evee. Never Heard of "Davy Crockett's Coon"? That's queer! Well, it was like this: Col. Crockett was noted for his skill as a mark.man. One day he leveled his gun at raccoon in a tree, when the animal, know ing the colonel's prowess, oried out, there! Are you Davy Crockett? If you are, I'll just come down, for I know I'm a gone 'coon." Just take a dose of Dr. Pieros's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, and see how quickly your biliousness and indigestion will emulate the example of "Davy Crockett's coon," and "climb down." They

are specifics for all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. Curious Will of the Late Earl of Orkney,

The principal provisions of the will of the late Earl of Orkney are published. Several of them are of a peculiar character. The personalty of the deceased is stated at over £60,000. The late Earl, who died at his London resides ce on the 21st October, aged 62 years, desired that his body be placed in a shell, a leaden ceffin, and a strong oak o ffin, and taken for buriel in the vault of Baron de Vahl at Kensal Green Cemetery in " an old fashioned closed hearse, so that the body may not be seen," that no flowers should be placed in the offin or in the grave, and that only a few intimate friends and relations should be invited to the uneral. He desired that the looket which he wore tound his neck with a portrait of

ais wife abould be buried with him. Cure Your Catarrh, or Get \$500.

For many years, the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, who are thoroughly responsible, financially, as any one can easily ascertain by proper equiry, have ff-red, in good faith, through nearly every ocwaraper in the land, a sunding reward of \$500 for a case of name catarrh, no matter how bad, or ot how long standing, which they cannot cure. The Remedy which is seld by druggists at only 50 cents

is mil t, ecothing, cleansing, antiseptic and healing.

Bound to be Prepared. Wife (to husband about to go to New York)-Land sakes! John, why are you cacking all these things in your trunk? Here are robber boots, robber gloves, a rub per coat, and even a rubber hat. Do you expect a deluge?

Husband—None of those electric light

wires are going to kill me. I'm going to be

Did you ever; No I never, Seed a follor, Haif so yeller, How's your liver? Why, all upset, of course. Then take th Remedy, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Dis-covery, and you won't go around looking the color of a yeller fever victim. It mean good-bye biliousness, headache, appetite, sour stomach, indigestion, impurities of the blood, and countless miseries of suffering humanity. It is guaranteed to benefit or cure in every oase of disease for which it is recommended, or money

-Marjorie - Aren't you afraid that your flagrant coquetry may drive some of your admirers to desperation? Ethel -It is a matter of indifference to me so long as they don't die in the house.

paid for it will be refunde !.

An important anggestion has been made to the British Government in the matter of handling the American mails. The proposal is to embark and land these mails at Hollyhead, North Wales, instead of at Questistown as heretofore. in favor of the change that it would be more convenient, quite as expeditious and much more economical than the present arrangement. The leading steamship companies are disposed to lock favorably on the scheme, as the handling of the mails at Hollyhead would be easier and involve less delay than at Queenstown.

D. C. N. L. 3. 90.

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