Descendants of a Herd That Were Imported from Africa.

The camels now running wild in Arisons are the descendants of a small amigo!" herd originally imported for use in the state of Nevada, says the San Francisco Chronicle. In the early days of mining on the Comstock, long before camels might be profitably used about tie it to a tree. the mines, particularly in packing across the surrounding deserts, and twelve "ships of the desert" were ac- round the tree. It would not reach by cordingly purchased and brought to a foot or two, and he hauled upon it. Virginia City. They were wanted for Instantly Reenan wheeled about and use in packing salt from the Hot went for Antonio open-mouthed. Up Springs salt marsh to the Comstock re- the bank went Antonio, with the big duction works. This salt deposit lies | camel close at his heels. He tried to far out in a desert region, and to reach it many waterless stretches of sand and alkali had to be traversed.

The camels were able to cross all the deserts in perfect comfort, carrying attracted to the horses he gave chase heavy loads of salt and finding means of subsistence in the prickly and bitter plants and shrubs everywhere to be found in abundance. In short, the animals did as good work here in our deserts as they are able to do in any country in the world, but they were too slow. The camel may be fast Half a mile up the river they found enough for an Arab, but he is too slow for an American.

sold to some Mexicans, who used them for a time in packing wood down out of the mountains. The Mexicans took them up rocky trails into the rugged hills and used them the same as they use a mule-unmercifully. They soon killed three of the wretched beasts and would have killed the remainder had not a Frenchman, who owned a big ranch on the Carson river, below Dayton, taken pity on the poor, abused creatures and bought the whole of them. This Frenchman had been in Algeria with the French colony, where he had developed an affection for the camel-probably owed the animal a debt of gratitude for having saved his life on some occasion. He had no use camel in the rutting season." for the beasts, therefore turned them out to roam the desert plains at will.

The animals, left to shift for themselves, soon waxed fat, and increased and multiplied. In a few years from nine the herd had increased to thirtysix, old and young. The Frenchman then sold the whole lot to be taken down to Arizona to be used in packing ore down off a big mountain range. It was said there was a good smooth trail, but the animals foundall the rocks and soon became footsore and useless, when all were turned adrift to shift for themselves. They have regained the instincts of the original wild state of their species and are very wary and swift. They fly into waterless wastes impenetrable to man when approached. Some of the old animals, however, occasionally appear in the vicinity of the settlements. Of late it is reported that the cattlemen have been shooting them for some reason, perhaps because they frighten and stampede their horses. No one knows how many camels are now running at large in the wilds of the Gila country, but there must be a great number. One is occasionally caught. Four years ago one was captured near to Gila Bend that measured ever nine feet in height. It appeared to be a stray from one of the berds in that region.

With the herd of camels when it was owned by the Frenchman on the Carson river was a huge old bull camel known as "Old Heenan," because of his fighting proclivities. He was a giant, and the patriarch of the herd. He had hair on parts of his body that was a foot or eighteen inches in lengh. The animals ranged down the valley of the Carson nearly to old Fort Churchill. At Sam Buckland's ranch, a mile above the fort, several Mexican vaqueros were employed. These men had seen the big camel, and looked with envious eyes upon the long, silken hair that hung from the huge frame. They thought this hair might be spun into beautiful riatas, bridle reins and ornaments for bridles.

One fine Sunday morning in spring two of the Mexicans-Antonio and Gedonio - equipped themselves with a lasso and a pair of sheep shears and set out to catch and shear Old Heenan. Gedonio found the big animal easy of approach. The old fellow stood stock still. He was dreamily chewing his cud with half-closed eyes. The lasso swished through the air, and in a mo ment was about the big animal's neck. Then, as the patriarch felt the rope tighten about his throat, the fun be-

Alongside the giant beast the Mexican looked a mere pigmy. When Old Heenan realized that the small twolegged creature was actually trying to gather him in his little eyes turned green with rage. Hissing like a redhot locomotive he charged Gedonio. The little Mexican held to the rope for a time, hoping to choke the camel down, but found the animal apparently able to subsist as long without "wind" as without water. Besides, Heenan made for him so rapidly that he could get no pull on the old fellow. At last Gedonio was so hard pressed that he was obliged to drop the lasso and take to his heels.

By this time Old Heenan was wild with rage. The Mexican tried to dodge the irate besat among the bunches of grasswood, but these being only two or three feet high, afforded poor cover. He then struck for the river, intending to climb one of the cottonwoods on its banks, but Heenan was too close upor his heels. There was no time for climbing, and he was obliged to plunge into the river. Not being abie to swim, Gedonio was constrained to halt when the water came up to his chin. Heenan charged down to the water's edge and there stood on guard. Though the old fellow would not enter the water vet he made Gedonio very unhappy by spitting showers of acrid saliva into his face and over

ing thereat, became uneasy. He began camp too hot for him. -

ARIZONA'S WILD CAMELS, to fear that Gedonlo was either drowned or killed, as he could see neither man nor camel after they had plunged down over the bank of the river. Leading the mustangs he ventured near the bank of the stream and shouted: "Gedonio! Gedonio! mio

Gedonio heard and shouted lustily for Antonio to come to his relief. He instructed Antonio to tie the two mustangs fast together and leave them. there were any railroads in the Great | then slip quietly down the bank, get Basin region, it was thought that | hold of the trailing end of the lasso and

All went well until Antonio was about to pass the end of the lasso reach the horses to mount and ride off, but at sight of the camel the mustangs gave a snort of terror and dashed away up the river. Heenan's attention being to them, much to the relief of Antonio. who had plunged head first into a big from the enemy, though his hiding was merely that of the ostrich.

Presently the two men got together and went in search of their horses. both animals drowned in a deep hole, with Old Heenan upon the bank lookas packers of salt was gone they were infinite trouble that the two Mexicans were able to recover their saddles and for wool and came back shorn"-even their shears were lost.

> The pair told all manner of lies to account for the drowning of their tition in boots" is borrowed from the horses, but as it happened the French- McKinlevites. How many times durman who owned the camels had climbed a tree to watch the Mexicans, not the capitol and Washington swarmed knowing what they were after, and with people who had gone there to ask had been an amused witness of the congress to pass laws or to levy taxes whole affair. When the true story for their special benefit? How long is reached the ranch there were a thousand jokes among the men about the and newspapers were shricking in fun to be had in "shearing the bull chorus because the democrats of house

> ore one of them was shot and killed by a German miner. The man who did the deed suffered about as much displace about three miles from where were located the men who were trying to use the "ships of the desert" as "prairie schooners" in carrying ore down out of the mountains. The man simply McKinleyism reduced to an abdid not know there was such an surdity by being carried to its logical animal on the American continent- conclusion. And though a burlesque a camel.

One Sunday Hans came tearing into

"A what?" asked one of the men. "A hel-ack-helik," cried Hans, "Mine Gott, the biggest belak in all Arizona!

"He means he has shot a monster practice more and more. elk," said some one.

"Yas, a helk," said Hans. "So wohr mir Gott helfe, es ist de biggest in de mountains."

"Big horns like this?" queried an old miner, drawing his neck down into his chest and spreading his arms abroad.

"No horn at all," said Hans. "She was a frau helak; she wos de grandmudder of all de helick."

As Hans was able to show blood on his knife, gun and hands, the men concluded he had at last really killed a beast of some kind. Horses were caught up and two men sent with Hans to bring in the meat, of which he said there was "more as a vagon load."

Hans insisted upon all hands taking guns, as he said he had seen a large herd of the elk justacross a little valley from where he had downed his victim. As the party rode along with him to find his game, Hans honestly owned that he had never before seen an elk. He had heard so much about the elk, however, that he thought he knew the ani-

Presently Hans put spurs to his mustang and proudly dashed to the spot where lay the dead camel. Dismounting, he threw his beloved "jager" across his game, then as the others came up laid a finger on his lips. He pointed in the direction of some low hills. He wanted no noise made. He was in just the right humor to creep over the hills and slaughter the whole herd. In his anxiety to make sure of his victim, Hans had nearly sawed the head off the poor camel with his knife.

When his companions came up they were for some moments at a loss as to what kind of a huge creature Hans had slain. Presently one of them, Tom Alchorn, the well-known Comstock millwright (now dead), cried out: "By\_ the holy poker, it's a camel. He has killed one of the camels that belong over at the other camp. Here is a nice mess. I've no doubt the animal is worth all of one thousand dollars."

"Wort a tousand dollar?" cried Hans. "Gott in Himmel! If we could kill dem all it is more as twenty tousand dollar in our pocket."

It was long before Hane could be made to understand that the "boot was on the other foot;" that the owners of the camel would demand one thousand

rueful face. "Potz wetter. Das kameel, das kameel. Is it den one kameel I haf killed?"

"Yes, a camel," said Alchorn, "and the men who own the camel will be after you."

"Donner wetter!" grooned Hans. When they got back to the mine and told of Hans' latest exploit with his old "jager," the whole camp was in a roar. Every man who looked at Hans burst into a horse laugh, and wherever he went he heard the cry: "Hi! here comes the man that killed the camel."

For about a week Hans endured the Meanwhile Antonio, who had wit- gibes and jeers of the camp, then he nessed his partner's inglorious retreat came up missing and his old "jager" and almost split his windpipe in laugh- with him. The men had made the

### COXEYISM AND M'KINLEYISM. The Protection Policy Carried to Its Logical Conclusion.

The secretary of the American protective tariff league writes to the World protesting against the league's being as quickly or done all that was exheld responsible in any wise for the Coxeyite "armies." It is probable that extreme for those who voted for its we were mistaken in naming the league | candidates to go over to the party that as the specific source from which the Coxevites were receiving aid. Nevertheless, a week ago there were unmistakable signs that the protectionists were lending the movementaid and encouragement of a substantial character; just as there are signs now that they dropped it when public attention was the federal constitution, that "all men called to the earmarks of partisan manipulation.

And in spite of protests and disclaimers nothing is more obvious than that and the pursuit of happiness." This McKinleyism and Coxeyism stand in and other pledges made of the party

the relationship of cause and effect. have taught by speeches in congress and on the stump and through their against the government, there were party press that when anything goes not a few anti-slavery men in our northwrong with business, or even with any particular industry, congress should be England, who believed that the called upon to set things right. Their bunch of sagebrush to conceal himself | doctrine, put forward on all occasions, has been and is that laws make prosperity or bring disaster, and that the remedy for industrial disasters is more laws or changed laws.

ism? The Coxeyites are in distress. They claim to be willing to work but When the occupation of the camels ing down at them. It was only after unable to obtain work, and to repre- cause. But if, to rebuke this delay in sent millions who are suffering privation by reason of this condition of bridles. As they sneaked home to things. They follow the teachings they Buckland's that evening they were have heard for years and turn to Washsadder and wiser men. They "went ington for help. They ask congress to the maintenance of the great crime of pass laws which they claim will bring negro slavery, they would have been relief

Even their plan of presenting "a peing the last dozen or twenty years have is since the protectionist spellbinders and senate refused to give "hearings" When the camels were first taken to bands of people from all parts of the zations has been of value in making it down to Arizona to be used in packing country who insisted upon telling congress what kind of laws and taxes they wanted for their own benefit?

Does the fact that the McKinleyites tress of mind as did the sailor who had the money (or had it put up for killed the albatross. The German was them) to go to Washington in passen- clubs generally were to adopt a similar working for a mining company at a ger coaches give them any rights not course the result would be advantapossessed by the Coxeyites, who for geous.-Boston Heraid (Ind.). lack of money must walk or steal rides on freight trains?

camp about ten times as wild-eyed as laws as the remedy for industrial usual. "Poys," cried he, "I shoot a troubles and trade depression. We shall see an end made of those "petitions in boots" which the palace car Coxeyites American doctrine of self help put in

> a circus sideshow at twenty-five cents tration, scarce three years old. There freight trains. But he has taught a planations which only confound.

# M'KINLEYISM IN OHIO.

An Indication That Tariff Reform Is Still fore known in the history of Ohio. in Demand.

lican press should endeavor to belittle read the history of the Corsician emthe democratic victory in the congress- peror, they might find some similarity ional election in McKinley's old district in Ohio, but the very effort they and the governor of Ohio as he appears make in that behalf shows that they to-day. When Napoleon realized the appreciate the full significance of the unrest of his own capital he sought to victory. They may well do so. There divert it by invading another. Gov. has been a good deal of chatter in the McKinley knows what he has brought organs of the party about "reaction in upon Ohio, and he turns toward the public sentiment" concerning the Mc- administration at Washington and Kinley tariff and a good deal of exulta- rails at it and tells the people what tion over republican victories here and | would be the difference if he were pres there, but it is worthy of note that this | ident.-Chicago Herald. election is the first that has been held since the revolution in 1892, in which the McKinley issue was fairly and

ried in the gubernatorial election by a -Kansas City Star. majority of nearly six hundred. They -The protected sheep of Wyoming had in their favor the hard times, the are now sheared by steam. The hudissatisfaction so widespread over the man sheep who were promised the delay in passing the tariff reform meas- same protection, and given it about as ure, the help of the American Protect- effectively, are still sheared by the old, ive association and the customary "off smarting, extortionate methods of vear" indifference. But with all these heavy-handed monopoly.-Kansas City advantages they were beaten by sub- Times. stantially the same majority which the | - There is a republican chorus to whistling to keep their courage up, sooner it is done the better. As an adfor so long as the country clings to mission that the sconer the McKinley

on other issues will be of small avail. The value of the election to the dem-Free Press.

-If ex-President Harrison is so violently opposed to gerrymanders he all they can to prolong that delay .should give a little attention and advice to the republican members of the Ohio legislature. These statesmen are now considering a bill to gerrymander the judicial districts of Ohio so that it will take \$1,700 democratic votes to elect a democratic judge, while 6,500 votes will elevate a republican to the bench.-N.

Y. World. -McKinleyism and Coxeyism are republican legislation. - N. Y. World | s law. - Owego Gazette.

#### TO REFORM THE TARIFF. Ill-Advised Methods for Securing Desired Legislation.

Because the democracy, undertaking the work of tariff reform, has not acted pected of it, it would be footish in the is absolutely opposed to tariff reform. When, thirty-three years ago, the republican party gained control of the national government, it went into office pledged to the enforcement of the principles promulgated in the declaration of independence and embodied in are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty an anti-slavery organization, and yet For twenty years the protectionists it will be remembered that, in spite of the war which the slave-owners waged ern states, and particularly in New republican party was not fulfilling its pledges, and who did not hesitate to denounce what they termed its weak subserviency to the slave power. In fact, there were in the early days of the war leaders in the party who were In what does this differ from Coxey- held up to condemnation, in the same way that Hill, Gorman and others are held up to-day, as traitors to the party's the accomplishment of a great reform, these anti-slavery men had enlisted in the confederate army or had by aid and advice done what they could to secure acting in no way different from those who would reform the tariff, but who, because this reform has been delayed, feel justified in voting for the supporters of McKinleyism. The true way is rather to defeat

those in the democratic party who have proved recreant to their trust, than defeat the principle which the democratic party has pledged itself to embody in our laws. Undoubtedly the action of the Minnesota democrats, the Iroquois elub of Chicago and other like organiapparent at Washington that betrayals of trust in this matter cannot be covered by fulsome professions of general political allegiance, and, no doubt, if the state committees and democratic

## NAPOLEON M'KINLEY.

The plain truth is that Coxeyism is Indications That the Tinsel Emperor's Waterioo Is at Hand.

It has become fashionable in politics, finance and trade to hail any man who probably in all his life had never seen in its present phase it will have one is phenomenally successful as a Napogood effect. We shall hear less here- leon. The man who accepts the title after of congress and congress-made should not forget that the history of Napoleon which does not include Waterloo is not complete.

It looks now as if the young Napoleon McKinley might reach his Waterhave been thrusting upon congress year | loo sooner than even his opponents prein and year out. We shall see the honest dicted. His administration of affairs in Ohio is overcast. He has failed to meet the expectations of his friends. Blindly and unconsciously, with but There are ugly rumors, and what rea nebulous idea of what he is doing, cently were surmises only have now bethe grotesque Coxev is a great reformer. come facts. There are irregularities and His absurd "army" will be turned into shortages and scandals in his adminisadmission and then melt away into the are accusations and crimination and repolice station, almshouses and casual crimination. There are attempted ex-

lesson that will not be forgotten. He And in the midst of the confusion has opened our eyes to the extent to Gov. McKinley seeks to divert attenwhich our social structure has been tion by going hither and you, mounted undermined. He has set men to think- in his old armor, and rallying wherever ing, and as the first and surest result he can his party followers to follow his of that thinking a halt will be called plume, and his eyes turn to the white upon that form of state socialism house. Meanwhile he leaves his own known as McKinleyism.-N. Y. World. capital behind, about which there is an uglier growth, and around which there are more scandals than were ever be-

If some of those who are fond of It is natural, perhaps, that the repub- calling the governor a Napoleon would between sections of the latter's history

# POINIONS AND POINTERS.

-How is this? Some weeks ago Mr. Harrison was telling the young The followers of McKinley realized men of California not to seek office, but this and made extraordinary efforts to to let the office seek them. Perhaps carry the district which he himself car- different conditions prevail in Indiana.

democratic candidate had in 1892. No the effect that as congress is sure to wonder the republican organs are pass a tariff bill of some sort, the tariff reform when tariff reform is in law is repealed the better for the counissue the carrying of a few municipal try, it brings the republicans up to or even state elections for the g. o. p. where the democrats have been for over three years.-St. Louis Republic. -Republican protection organs ocracy is in the indication it affords which a few months ago were proclaim-"Ach, der teufel!" cried Hans, with that the alleged "reaction" has not re- ing that the troubles of the country acted and that the people have not yet were due solely to uncertainty about abandoned their hope of tariff reform the tariff are now insisting that indefior their intention to secure it .- Detroit | nite delay in acting upon the tariff bill can do no harm, and are demanding that the republicans in the senate do Louisville Courier-Journal

-- When the McKinley act was passed with its five cents a dozen duty on eggs, the farmer was told by republican campaign speakers that he would now receive a greater price than ever before for the eggs he brought to market and that the price would be maintained. Instead of the five cents tariff keeping up the price of eggs the price is lower to-day than it was at any but twin offsprings of thirty years of time before the Mckinley bill became

# RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

THEREIN ABIDE WITH GOD.

Let every one, whatev'er his calling be Therein abide with God. So wrote of old Saint Paul to them at Corinth, and to me With loving lips to-night that truth was told. I had grown weary with my strifes and cares, And murmured at the service of the day, Wherein I had forgotten, unawares, That thus I still might honor or obey.

Abide with God: Would I might ne'er forget That evermore I may with Him abide! What matters how or when the stamp is set. Or what the furnace where the gold is tried, So that the metal has the sterling ring, So that the likeness of the King is shown-God's coinage still, that to the soul will bring Such wealth as merchant princes have not

In market-places where the race is swift, And competition on temptation walts; quiet homes where unseen currents drift A thousand petty cares through open gutes et each and all, whate'er the calling be, Therein abide with God: from break of day Till set of sun they shall His purpose see, And serve Him in His own appointed way

So let me see and serve, and thus abide Not simply patient, or at best content: Not with eye-service, wherein, love denied, In rounds of duty solemn days are spent. Give me. O Lord, a joy that is divine Touch Thou my lips with constant themes of

Since, having Thee, all things I need are mine Whate'er my lot, whate'er my length of days

# THE LIGHT AND THE SUN.

Spiritual and Religious Significance of the

Radiance About Us. Beautiful as are some of the descriptions of the dawn in Homer and superb as are the lines in which Virgil pictures the rise of Aurora from her saffron couch, no literature makes so much of the light and the sun as the literature of the inspired writers. From the hour when the fiat of the Almighty speaks effulgence into being, to the completed and unclouded radiance of the new Heaven and the new earth, the light and the sun are favorite similes and metaphors by which to express the Divine beneficence and glory. All the from the rise of the morning star to the dying down of the day and the shining out of Orion and "the sweet influences of the Pleiades," were familiar to a people living simple lives. and lives beneath the open sky. And to the writers of the Bible light

in all of its manifestations was Divine. Whether seen in the golden brightness light always impresses a spiritual nature with a sense of the Divine near- ship in God .- S. S. Times. ness. A single drop of dew, or the innumerable jewels that compose the rainbow, alike reveal something of Him from beneath Whose throne crystal streams flow out, and over Whose mercy-seat the bow of promise shines. Light in its nature, diffusion and adjustment forms one of the most fascinating studies of the scientist; and no one uncorrupted by a false philosophy could fail to see in so glorious an exhibition of nature the product | morrow.-Chicago Interior. of a power, intelligence and wisdom. far exceeding that of man.

ten by a man long blind to one just ap- ter. palled and stunned by the sudden loss | -The wages of sin is death, no matof sight. It humbled and shamed us, ter how high may be the station or sofor there was running all through it a cial position of those who engage in itstrain of love and trust which seemed, -Ram's Horn. as indeed it was, a spiritual miracle. ject nothing seems comparable to loss in indifference; skepticism may have of sight. What can we conceive more dreadful than for the mind to be shut in upon itself? Light is synonymous with life because light reveals to life that world of beauty about it in which it finds its joys. More dreadful than to be an eyeless fish in a Mammoth cave must it be to be a sightless man in a universe of light and radiance.

"Thou hast prepared the light and the sun," says the Psalmist; and "we are not of the darkness" but "children of the light," says Paul.

God has in sundry times and places spoken to us by the mouths of holy prophets since the world began. There has been one not unworthy to be called The Light of Asia, but only One Who could be fitly termed The Light of the of heavens, bright above the soul, burns with undiminished fervor the source of the soul's light and heat. If men tumble spiritually now, it is, as Job says, a "stumbling at noonday in a gloomy cave of doubt. We are not made to be dwellers in some cavern | and prematurely gathered. - Scott. of despair, far from the cheerful rays that refresh and animate the soul. A man may close his eyes, but the day

We recall while riding, a morning of first time and for one brief hour we dwelt in a world that was all lightlight without a shadow. We had reached the snow line of the Bel Alp the night before, after the last ray of day had long since gone out. We knew little or nothing of our place or our surroundings. But a light tap upon the door in the early hour waked us to see the sun rise. It is years ago, but the very remembrance of it makes the breast swell with emotion. It was, so far as the eye could see, a new world in which we waked. Below us a curtain of clouds shut out all the cities that were homes of men; and the clouds themselves were pure silver without one spot of dross. But above them rose a scene that could be comwhose center stands the "great white effulgent blue: Leone, Rosa, the Aergischorn and Simplon and their titanic shadow; a creation fresh from the moment they fade into darkness. Totouch of God, and before sin had put a morrow will be the same as though stain upon its purity. Was it to be they had not been. "The men that while from the eyes dropped happy Presbyterian.

tears; and like Coleridge in the Valley of Chamounix, the world

"still present to the bodily sense Didst vanish from our thought; entranced in

prayer We worshiped the Invisible alone." -Chicago Interior.

### "WELL ENOUGH."

An Old and Popular Adage Which Sadly Needs Revision.

The old injunction, "Let well enough alone," brings comfort to lazy people and to those who do not care to originate ideas. This saying is a fee to development, and an insurmountable obstacle to progress. It is like a stone wall beyond which a man, while he stands upon the ground, can not see. There may be apples of gold in the orchard beyond; there may be diamonds in the sand over there; there may be music in the valley, and sunshine, such as he knows nothing of on the mountain peaks; there may be limitless opportunity to do good beyond the wall. But the shriveled berries are good enough fruit for him, and the dull lead

is first to be administered. If the man who is willing to "let well enough alone" were to move his -Anson D. F. Randolph, in N. Y. Evangelist. lazy bones and climb the wall he would find beyond it those things which are so much better than the surroundings, and opportunities to which he had been accustomed would not appear "well

"will do" in place of diamonds; his

own husky voice is melody, and he

himself is "the poor" to whom charity

enough" because not the best. When the limit of accomplishment has been reached a man may say "let well enough alone." Then "well enough" means his best. Having done all he can, one may rest in his assurance that God will take care of the result.-Young Men's Era.

### Union in God.

The only real and lasting basis of fellowship among men is in the fellowship with God. They seem to come together more easily on the material and intellectual side through their interest phenomena of the heavenly bodies, in trade, or science, or politics, or art, or literature. At the same time, the sectarian disputes over theological doctrines seem to show that it is in the Divine relation that unity is impossible. But all union among men that is not in God is surface work, and remains such until it is made in some way a part of the universal human fellowship, which man has the right to of the moon, or the silvery radiance of in God. When the day of truest sanity the night, or in the yet more beautiful comes, men will "bring their glory" and mysterious movement of the elec- into the Heavenly society in this way, tric waves across the northern horizon, and recognize all other phases of social life as part of the one perfect fellow-

### GEMS OF THOUGHT.

-No one is useless in this world wno lighten the burden of it for another .-

-The one thing a man doesn't like to do is often just the thing which stands most in his way.-White.

-Moods must be mastered. The mood of to-day makes the moodiness of to-

-Never does a man portray his own character more vividly than in his We were reading lately a letter writ- manner of portraying another.-Rich-

-Indifference in religion is more fa-Of all the losses to which life is sub- tal than skepticism. There is no pulse

warm blood.-Beecher. -If Faith, Hope and Charity are the three Christian graces, Jealousy, Envy

and Covetousness are the three disgraces.-Young Men's Era. -Our safety is in having lofty ideals. and in constant labor to secure their realization. Let the getting of money be a man's ideal, and he will of neces-

sity grow toward the dust.-Joseph Parker. -James Russell Lowell, in one of his recently-published letters, speaking of the new substitutes proposed for the God of revelation, remarked that "the

for the Rock of Ages." -The Son of man came not to be World. Only Jesus Christ surpasses ministered unto, but to minister. It is the natural sun in universality, con- the great example; it is the law of the stancy and beneficence. In our Heaven highest life. He who would be great must serve. He rises highest who does

protoplasm fetich is a poor substitution

most to lift others.-Chicago Standard. -We should accustom ourselves to self-denial and patient waiting; for the blessings that God reserves for His peoas though it were night." God has not ple are like fruit which will be wholecalled us to the existence of troglodites some when it has time to ripen, but will certainly be noxious if greedily

-One of the best things ever said by the patriot Kossuth, whose body has been laid to rest in his native Hungary, in answer to inquiries about his financial condition: "My hands are empty. the years gone by, in which for the but they are clean." What a life of honesty and integrity these noble words represent! Infinitely better such a legacy than an inheritance of millions of dollars. - Pacific.

-In earthly life we can be sure only of birth, existence and death. If birth be viewed as the earthly introduction to opportunities of immortal growth and eternal service; if existence be used as a gymnasium for character; then death will be the new birth into a higher life of unceasing activities and unfolding usefulness .- Chicago Interior.

-It is not what we do, but what we are, that talks, effects and proves the religion of Jesus Christ. We may from specific causes be brought to the level pared to nothing except that which of a noble deed, but to be fragrant for ohn saw, when he saw the city whose the Master, with a radiating glory in inhabitants walk in white, and in our very presence-that fountain of life, truth, generous nobility-must be throne." A dozen peaks against the within, and we will do because we are. -Ram's Horn.

-The true measure of a man's life is peers; each glittering as an icicle and not the space he occupies in the pubmajestic as the battlements of Heaven: lic attention while he is living, but the glacier, snow-field, mount and sky, one abiding results of his life. Fire-works unspotted world of light without a are brilliant and beautiful, but in a wondered at that, silent, we stood. leave most are the greatest "-United