

TRAGEDY OF JONES.

FLORIDA'S EX-SENATOR DIED A LUNATIC.

Once the Pride of the People of His State, He Dies an Object of Public Charity—His Fatal Love Affair—Fall of an Able Man.

By this time the remains of ex-Senator Charles W. Jones of Florida, who died a few days ago, will have been laid away in the little cemetery at his old home town, Pensacola. His death at Detroit must have come as a relief to his broken spirit. A little over a decade ago he was the idol of his people, from Flaomant to Tampa. There never was a profounder lawyer in the Palmetto state. His practice was enormous, and he lived the life of a happy student and thinker until the desire to enter congress attacked him. From that moment his entire life became a changed one. From the quiet, unostentatious gentleman of Florida he became the duke of Pennsylvania avenue in Washington. Once in the senate, he quit his law books. He never entered into the debates of the senate, and it was frequently the case that he absented himself from the chamber for days. From the life of an active lawyer he soon nursed the habits of a sybarite.

While in Washington he lived at the Riggs House. He spent hundreds of dollars with tailors. His clothing was



CHAS. W. JONES

of the most expensive kind and of peculiar pattern. He affected the style of the old type of dress that picture books tell us was used by the southern gentleman in the days of Calhoun and Yancey. His trousers were of broadcloth, his vest of silk and his coat facings of velvet. He wore high heeled boots, a slouch hat and finely plaited shirt bosoms. He was a rare specimen of physical manhood. I know of but two men who were before the public in Jones' day that approached him in physical size. These were Senator Coke of Texas, now dead, and Justice Harlan of Kentucky. I once saw Coke and Jones walk down the aisles of the senate chamber arm-locked. They instantly became the cynosure of all eyes in the gallery. When debating a subject Jones' voice was very loud, but it was quite musical. His gestures were those of an orator, and his natural manners were those of a gentleman. But in time he became foppish and eccentric, and he had been in congress but a short while before he succeeded in making himself thoroughly disliked.

In the early part of 1886 there arrived at the Riggs House a Miss Palm of Detroit, accompanied by her mother and maid. She went to the national capital to participate in the social festivities of the season. She was not unknown in Washington. She was a woman of pronounced beauty. It has been said of her that she was one of the most accomplished women in Michigan. Her carriage was graceful, and her eyes were of the dreamy kind that make men rave and lose sleep. She was not long in meeting the Florida senator, who at once became a slave at her feet. He paid her his undivided attention. He bought her extravagant presents, and one of the expensive Washington florists was engaged by the senator to supply her room with fresh flowers morning and evening. So warmly did he present his love case that Miss Palm had to fly from the city. She returned to her home, thinking that she would get rid of her ardent suitor, for whom she cared nothing.

Jones went upon the theory that "faint heart ne'er won fair lady." He bought a ticket to Detroit also. He remained there, vainly appealing from day to day to be allowed to see the idol of his heart. But as fast as he dispatched notes to the home of the young lady they were as quickly returned. Jones finally sought the father of the woman, who fired him from his presence with the velocity of a constable seizing a slot machine. The senator walked the street in front of Miss Palm's residence for hours every night. He watched the shadows of the evening lights falling on the lawn and imagined that his sweetheart was near them. He wrote poetry in the shadow of the stars and left his effusions on the doorsteps, where they were swept away by cruel servants the following morning. He sang songs under her window until stopped by the police. Still the young woman remained untouched. She never left the house for fear of meeting the love-sick senator. And so the days went on, and finally Miss Palm and her parents went to New York, solely for the purpose of evading Jones. The house was closed

and the lights inside ceased to burn, but the fire in Jones' heart grew more furious.

Senator Thomas W. Palmer was sent to Detroit to urge Jones to return to Washington. His mission was fruitless. Then his friends from Florida appealed to him to return. A delegation of gentlemen from Tallahassee went to Michigan to intercede with him. He listened to his friends, borrowed money of them, and then told them to go home. He would stay in the north, and he did. Finally his term in the senate expired, and then his income ceased. He had spent all the cash money he had deposited in a Pensacola bank that he had left when he proudly boarded a train with his commission as a senator bound for Washington. His bills at his hotel grew into large proportions and were not liquidated. He was asked for his room. He then went to a private boarding house. Finally he was adjudged insane and was booked for the state asylum. He had lost all of his Florida friends. But before he could be removed Senator Palmer and General Alger had him committed to a private sanitarium.

Jones was a bachelor, and it is said that Miss Palm was the only woman who had ever touched his heart. While he was in Detroit and before being declared insane Miss Palm was courted by one of the most prominent physicians in Michigan. The doctor was a married man, but he got a divorce and wedded the beautiful woman. His divorced wife, I am told, is now somewhere in the east unconfined in any asylum, but is in a demented condition. Whether the doctor and his second wife are living or not I do not know.

Samson had his Dallah, Anthony his Cleopatra, Sardanapalus his Ione, Boulangier his Dejon, Dilke his Crawford, Parnell his Kitty O'Shea and Jones his Palm! Poor old man!—James S. Evans.

PROFITS OF MONTE CARLO.

Winnings of the Bank \$1,000,000 Last Year.

The merchant whose losses are the result of untoward and unforeseen changes in the market receives sympathy and help, says Good Words. But what bank or private friend will advance money to a gambler? The betting man who has staked his last shilling and lost it is pronounced a fool, and has put himself beyond the reach of practical compassion. The sharper who has fleeced him has neither gratitude or pity. He uses his victim as the butt of his ridicule. And the victim himself, who has risked his money on mere chance, or on baseless information or on fraudulent representation, freely pronounces himself a fool, judging himself in the light of the issue. To fancy that we shall be exceptions and win where others have lost, that we shall be the solitary lucky ones among the thousand unlucky, is a folly to which we are all liable, but it is none the less a folly. It is stated that the winnings of the table or bank at Monte Carlo last year amounted to \$1,000,000; that is to say, this was the net sum lost by those who played. Yet each gambler who stakes his little pile fancies he will be the one to win. There are some thousands of bookmakers in our own country. Out of those pockets do they pick so comfortable a living? Out of the pockets of their dupes, who so bountifully contribute to the maintenance of their worst enemies.

SHE GOT EVEN WITH HIM.

Handed Him Over to the Law Because He Had Abused Her.

A sequel to an elopement story which came from Atlantic City last summer, has just been worked out in the state department, which has issued a warrant for the surrender to the Russian authorities of Judko Kaplan. This man was arrested in Atlantic City last summer for abusing a young woman supposed to be his wife. The girl, to avenge herself for ill-treatment, confessed that she had eloped with Kaplan, who she said was a fugitive from justice from Russia. Before the Russian authorities could be communicated with, the man escaped, and was recaptured only after a long pursuit. The girl's statement proved to be true. John Kaplan was a poor tailor living in the Russian town of Kiev. Nearby lived a well-to-do merchant named J. Kaplan. Judko availed himself of the similarity of names to cash a draft for 20,000 roubles drawn to the order of the merchant, and escaped to America, leaving in Europe a wife and children. Coming to Boston, he met his cousin and eloped with her. The state department has issued its warrant for his return to Russia upon the commitment of a commissioner in New York.

It is estimated that a single brewery in Munich makes \$14,000 a year extra by selling foam instead of beer on the top of each glass.

CHILDREN'S COLONY.

STREET ARABS FROM NEW YORK MAKE THINGS HUM.

One Chap Who Trusted in Luck for Food and Raiment, but Was Right to the Front When There Was Fun or Mischievous.

(Special Letter.)



An industrial colony has been in active progress at Gardiner, N. Y., during the late summer months. Its managers strive by every possible means to make those in their care understand the principles of the republic under which they live, the ultimate purpose being to develop honorable and serviceable citizens. The institution is known as the Industrial Colony Association. It is a New York city organization, and the inhabitants are chiefly from New York, and they are all boys—boys of the street, brought up with no knowledge of the home save that afforded in the most miserable tenements, and with still less knowledge, perhaps, of anything ennobling in life. There are about 25 of these boys there, typical street lads, but ten weeks' practical education on the farm has smoothed off many of the rough edges, and in transforming the original tough little Arabs into fairly refined youngsters.

The farm has 140 acres. The farm house is a typical old Dutch building, but it is not so much the big chimneys, or the enormous fireplaces, or the massive rafters, or the old door knocker, upon which interest is centered, as the rows of little cots lining the four sides of the spacious, sharp-roofed attic, the dormitory rooms down stairs, the lockers where the boys keep their meager possessions, and the rosy, round cook who supplies the hungry urchins and their teachers with three square meals a day. In the main room, which probably was kept dark as the company parlor in the good old days, are several rows of benches facing the yawning fireplace, and here Sunday school is held every Sunday and evening service every night. These services are quite impressive. At each service a talk is given, short, pointed, and in language so simple that the youngest can understand. After the week-day services the boys play games, read, talk and write letters, and at an early hour are trotted off to their comfortable cots, and by the time many New Yorkers are preparing for an evening's amusement the whole house is wrapped in the quietness of slumber. The ages of the boys run from ten to fourteen years. While the lads have plenty of time for fun, they are taught the seriousness of life. Four hours' work a day is required from each boy, and for that he receives 25 cents in colony money. He is not absolutely compelled to work, but he is compelled to pay five cents for his lodging and for each of his three meals, leaving a profit of five cents for his day's labor. Experienced laborers and officials, including the supervisors and the dignified personage, the sheriff, receive more. If the boy does not want to work he becomes a pauper and receives pauper food, unless he can borrow from some of his more thrifty brethren, but this is not easy to do, for the boys soon come to respect industry. The work consists of farm labor, carpentry, housework, such as scrubbing floors and dishwashing, and the care of the stable and horses. The boys are justly proud of their farm, for they have as fine crops of sweet corn, potatoes, beans, peas, and rye as any of the farmers around. One of the most interesting, as well as laziest boys on the farm is a diminutive youngster known as "Little Po'kipsie." His brother is "Big Po'kipsie," and they are about the only ones who do not hail from New York city. "Little Po'kipsie" is one of those proverbially lazy boys who were born tired. For nearly a week he refused to do his four hours' work, lying upon the munifi-

cent generosity of his brother, until the latter's patience and finances began to suffer, and then "Little Po'kipsie" had to hustle for his living. But still, when he is interested, "Little Po'kipsie" can be as energetic as any one, for, during the raising of a fine flagpole in front of the house, he was the first one to hurl a stone into the hole dug for the pole, and then was the first to climb it. One of the objects of the colony is to bring out the good qualities of just such boyish natures as this. It would take too long to tell of all the interesting features of this instructive colony, the military drills, the good order at the table, with two or three of the boys as waiters; the fine country walks which the teachers give them, and the surprise of these city urchins at many of the country customs. One of the boys who used to go to a neighboring farmhouse for milk said he had never drank cow's milk until he came to Gardiner, and another ambitious lad was very anxious

to close the barn doors early one evening so that the fireflies might not fly in and set fire to the hay. The summer's work has just closed for this season. The colony has just been incorporated at Albany, and its managers look forward to a more successful season next year.

Fedor Kovalyeff.

The Russian Fanatic Whose Crimes Perplexed the Authorities.

Fedor Kovalyeff, whose portrait is here reproduced, was the chief actor in the late terrible drama of self-immolating fanaticism enacted at Ternofka, a sectarian settlement in the neighborhood of Tiraspol, in South Russia. The illustration shows Kovalyeff in the semi-monastic garb in which the male Begouni attire themselves for their devotional functions, the latter being usually performed with much mysterious seclusion in caves, cellars, and subterranean pits. After his arrest Kovalyeff was removed to the district penitentiary at Odessa, and eventually, by order of the minister of the interior, was sent back to Tiraspol to be tried before the ordinary assize. In the meantime the accused had lost the hardihood of his previous stoic fanaticism, and had become abjectly remorseful. His only desire was to save his miserable life at all costs, and to this end he offered the sale of his property at Ternofka, in order with the proceeds to retain the services of one of the first criminal lawyers of St. Petersburg. The authorities—and more especially the Holy Synod—were by no means pleased with the prospect of a public harangue by a leading counselor on the general subject of the profound depths of besotted ignorance and superstition in which the mass of the Russian peasantry, both orthodox and sectarian, are hopelessly buried, and eventually the government decided to

abandon the prosecution. Kovalyeff, who is now in his twenty-sixth year, will probably be confined for life in a monastery.

COALING A BIG STEAMER.

Very Crude Methods Yet Prevail—Cost of the Work.

All the ships of the trans-Atlantic lines are coaled by practically the same crude method. Barges of about 350 tons capacity are brought alongside of the ship, booms are rigged, and by tackle controlled by a donkey engine; steel buckets are lowered to the barge, filled by four men with shovels, and hoisted to a projecting platform, where two men dump the bucket and shovel the coal into the porthole. It is then taken by other men and stowed away in the ship's bunkers. Five and a half of these buckets is equal to a ton, and tally by count of the buckets is the only record to show how much coal the steamer has taken aboard. In coaling the steamship St. Paul of the American line 48 men are employed inside the ship. The average amount of coal bunkered is 3,000 tons, the time required to unload and stow is about forty hours, and the total average cost of the work is \$1,000. These figures, varying only with the coal consumption of the ship, will apply to the vessels of other trans-Atlantic lines. Efforts to reduce this expense have been productive of many ingenious mechanical devices, and the inquiry is often raised why none of these is in general use. The answer is given in the statement by a representative of one of the trans-Atlantic lines: "We have had many offers to deliver coal to our steamers at the rate of anywhere from 50 to 500 tons per hour, but what is the use when we cannot take care of it inside any faster than we do now?" In a modern ship fuel must be stored wherever room can be found that is not required or available for other purposes. Coal cannot be received on board faster than it can be stored away in bunkers, which, in the case of a modern liner, is at the rate of about one and one-half tons per day. More primitive methods prevail in ports of less importance than those at either end of the Atlantic lines. In the West Indies coaling is almost exclusively done by negro women, who pour in a ceaseless stream over the gang planks, each carrying about 100 pounds of coal in a basket poised on her head. In Mediterranean ports the work is done by men instead of women, but for the most part with the same primitive instruments—shovel and basket.

Has Plenty Decorations.

Sir William McCormac, president of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, is perhaps the most highly decorated member of the profession in Great Britain. He has the Order of Medjidie, the Crown of Prussia, the Ritter Kreuz of Bavaria, Dannebrog, Crown of Italy, Cross of the Takovo of Serbia, Order of Merit of Spain and Portugal and the Star of Sweden. He is also Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Sir William was born in 1836, has taken part with the volunteer medical corps in the Franco-Prussian, Turko-Serbian, and Russo-Turkish wars. He is an enthusiastic fisherman and golf player.

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LESSON IX—NOV. 28—I. PETER 4:1-8.

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Lesson Hymn—
Thou'ldst judge me quick and dead, Before
Thou'ldst judge me quick and dead, Before
With holy joy or guilty dread, We all
shall soon appear;
Our cautioned souls prepare For that tremendous day,
And bid us now with watchful care, And
strive us up to pray,
O may we all be found Obedient to thy word,
Attentive to the trumpet's sound, And
looking for our Lord,
O may we thus insure A lot among the
blest;
And watch a moment to secure an everlasting rest.
Charles Wesley.

The verses for to-day's lesson follow:
1. Forasmuch then as Christ has suffered for us in the flesh, arm yourself likewise with the same mind; for he that hath suffered in the flesh hath ceased from sin;
2. That he no longer should live the rest of his time in the flesh to the lusts of men, but to the will of God.
3. For the time past of our life may suffice us to have wrought the will of the Gentiles, when we walked in lasciviousness, lusts, excess of wine, revellings, banquetings, and abominable idolatries.
4. Wherein they think it strange that ye run not with them to the same excess of riot, speaking evil of you;
5. Who shall give account to him that is ready to judge the quick and the dead.
6. For for this cause was the gospel preached also to them that are dead, that they might be judged according to men in the flesh, but live according to God in the spirit.
7. But the end of all things is at hand; be ye therefore sober, and watch unto prayer.
8. And above all things have fervent charity among yourselves; for charity shall cover the multitude of sins.

Hints to Teacher.
It is suggested by the Lesson Committee that with this lesson the truths of temperance be emphasized, especially as it falls upon a day set apart in England, and to some extent in America, as Temperance Sunday. Every principle laid down in these verses may be directly applied to the temperance reform.

I. The principle of self-denial. Verse 1. Christ pleased not his own flesh, but suffered for us; even so should we deny ourselves for the sake of others. Supposing, though it is a dangerous supposition, that the moderate use of liquor will do us no harm, would not Christ's example bid us to abstain in order that we may help others?
II. The principle of loyalty to God. Verse 2. The disciple is not his own master. He wears a yoke, though it is easy, because lined with love. He has submitted his own will to the will of God. Before he can take a glass of wine he must ask, "What is my Father's will? Would God approve my doing this?" Who can doubt what the answer to this inquiry would be.

III. The principle of the new creation. Verses 3, 4. The apostle is writing to people many of whom had lived in pleasure and open sin. He names the dark catalogue of their vices. But he tells them that all these things were ended when they became followers of Christ. The time past was for these things; now they are new creatures, and must lead new lives. These are the badges of the world; we put them off forever when we cease to live for the world, and begin living for God.

IV. The principle of accountability. Verses 5, 6. Each man stands alone before God, and must render an account for his life in the day of judgment. We shall meet there the reckoning for every deed of shame, for every secret sin, for every sensual pleasure. Let us be ready for the trial.

V. The principle of charity. Verses 7, 8. As disciples of Christ we should be ruled by love to one another. Would he that loves his brother man show him an example that would corrupt his character?

Gautier, the Amateur Artist.
Like Thackeray, Victor Hugo and some other famous writers, Theophile Gautier began life with the determination to become an artist. It was as an art student that he wore his famous red waistcoat and attended the theaters in order to applaud Victor Hugo. Later in life the main use that he made of his acquirements was in drawing fancy heads of his heroines, and he possessed the ability to portray varied types of character no less with the crayon than with the pen. Engravings from several of his sketches were used as frontispieces or vignettes on the title-pages of his books. It is as a painter in words that Gautier will longest be remembered. In fact, he may be said to have created that kind of literary art. But it is probable that he would never have been able to produce the delightful word-paintings in his "Emaux et Camees," his "Fortunatus" and other stories, and his books of travel if he had not practiced with crayon and brush and learned the language of the studios.—Art Amateur.

JUST A MINUTE.
Woman is seldom merciful to the man who is timid.—Edward Bulwer Lytton.
The average weekly loss of vessels on the seas throughout the world is twelve.

The residents of Nodaway county, Mo., are greatly bothered by timber wolves.
At present Canada supplies one-fourteenth of the imported food of Great Britain.

SLICING CRIMINALS IN CHINA.
An Atrocious Law That is Happily Coming Into Disrepute.
The horrible means used for inflicting the extreme penalty of the law by the Chinese has been the subject of many articles all over the civilized world, but of late little has been heard of these cold-blooded executions. It seems, however, that although the inexorable indiscretionary law has passed out of existence in the more civilized portion of the empire, it is still in effect in other localities, where the condemned is put to death by the slicing process. A case has recently come to light in the northern part of China, and although efforts were made to save the offender, they were unsuccessful and he was killed in the old-time way—literally butchered alive. The victim was a boy 11 years old, who, while playing with a piece of metal attached to a cord, accidentally struck his mother on the head, her injury proving fatal. By a peculiar Chinese law the child who kills a parent, wilfully or by accident, must pay for the act with his life. The child in this case was accordingly taken into custody at once, a mere form of trial was gone through, and a verdict of guilty found and sentence of death by the knife passed. The condemned is tied upon a table similar to those used for surgical operations in this country. The feet and hands are firmly tied together and he is strapped to the board in such a manner that only a slight movement can be made. He is neither hooded nor gagged, his persecutors listening to his cries and watching the horrible facial contortions until death comes. A keen edged knife is used, the executioner first cutting away the fleshy part of the body, beginning with the sides of the trunk, from which large steaks are cut. The abdomen is next slashed, but in such a manner that if there is still life in the body the cutting will not prove fatal at once, the great object being to produce as much suffering as possible. The lower limbs are now stripped of flesh, followed by the arms. Few live after

the first few slices have been taken away, but that makes no difference to the executioner, who finishes his fiendish work until only the skeleton remains.

Three Queer Tennessee Farmers.
"There is in Tennessee a family of three sisters which presents some of the most startling peculiarities imaginable," said Mr. J. J. Kennedy, of that state. "The three sisters live together on a farm, their sole means of subsistence, and work early and late to earn a livelihood. Two of them work in the field; the third does the cooking and other housework. There is but one period of the year when any member of the trio has anything to say to any other member. All during the winter, spring and summer they go about their business with the seal of silence on their lips. When fall comes and the crop is harvested they break the silence, and then only to quarrel over the division of the proceeds. When each has succeeded in getting all that she thinks possible, silence reigns again until the next harvest time. The sisters, as you may judge, have made a name for themselves. They are known far and near as the 'deaf and dumb triplets,' although such a title is scarcely appropriate."—Washington Post.

Kansas Judge Coins a Word.
They were discussing various things in the clerk of the Supreme Court's office the other day, that is, a party of judges were. Finally the talk drifted on to the subject of coining words and phrases. Mr. Justice Allen made the remark: "I coined a new word the other day. It is a good one, I think, and perfectly natural, but I have been unable to find it in any dictionary. The word is 'enforceability.'" The lawyers present studied a while and finally all agreed that the word would be very useful, and fit certain cases exactly. Chief Justice Doster declared that he once used a word that exactly described a certain case, and it seemed to him that it was by far the best term to apply. The word he used was "obtenction," meaning the act of obtaining. Judge Doster finally discovered the word in a rare old book on interstate law.—Topeka Capital.

Saved the Girl's Life.
Two men saved the life of a little girl in New York a few days ago by clapping hands and making a cradle of their arms, into which she fell from a third-story window. The child had teea left alone in the room and had crawled out on the window ledge, where she was seen from the street. While a policeman ran up the stairs to warn the mother the two members of the Volunteer Life Saving Corps of New York got under the window and prepared to catch the child. It fell before anyone could get to it, but was caught by the two men and returned to the negligent mother uninjured.

Quite True.
Whenever you begin to feel that you want people to think you are younger than you are, you are growing old.—Pack.

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III. The principle of the new creation. Verses 3, 4. The apostle is writing to people many of whom had lived in pleasure and open sin. He names the dark catalogue of their vices. But he tells them that all these things were ended when they became followers of Christ. The time past was for these things; now they are new creatures, and must lead new lives. These are the badges of the world; we put them off forever when we cease to live for the world, and begin living for God.

IV. The principle of accountability. Verses 5, 6. Each man stands alone before God, and must render an account for his life in the day of judgment. We shall meet there the reckoning for every deed of shame, for every secret sin, for every sensual pleasure. Let us be ready for the trial.

V. The principle of charity. Verses 7, 8. As disciples of Christ we should be ruled by love to one another. Would he that loves his brother man show him an example that would corrupt his character?

Gautier, the Amateur Artist.
Like Thackeray, Victor Hugo and some other famous writers, Theophile Gautier began life with the determination to become an artist. It was as an art student that he wore his famous red waistcoat and attended the theaters in order to applaud Victor Hugo. Later in life the main use that he made of his acquirements was in drawing fancy heads of his heroines, and he possessed the ability to portray varied types of character no less with the crayon than with the pen. Engravings from several of his sketches were used as frontispieces or vignettes on the title-pages of his books. It is as a painter in words that Gautier will longest be remembered. In fact, he may be said to have created that kind of literary art. But it is probable that he would never have been able to produce the delightful word-paintings in his "Emaux et Camees," his "Fortunatus" and other stories, and his books of travel if he had not practiced with crayon and brush and learned the language of the studios.—Art Amateur.

JUST A MINUTE.
Woman is seldom merciful to the man who is timid.—Edward Bulwer Lytton.
The average weekly loss of vessels on the seas throughout the world is twelve.

The residents of Nodaway county, Mo., are greatly bothered by timber wolves.
At present Canada supplies one-fourteenth of the imported food of Great Britain.

SLICING CRIMINALS IN CHINA.
An Atrocious Law That is Happily Coming Into Disrepute.
The horrible means used for inflicting the extreme penalty of the law by the Chinese has been the subject of many articles all over the civilized world, but of late little has been heard of these cold-blooded executions. It seems, however, that although the inexorable indiscretionary law has passed out of existence in the more civilized portion of the empire, it is still in effect in other localities, where the condemned is put to death by the slicing process. A case has recently come to light in the northern part of China, and although efforts were made to save the offender, they were unsuccessful and he was killed in the old-time way—literally butchered alive. The victim was a boy 11 years old, who, while playing with a piece of metal attached to a cord, accidentally struck his mother on the head, her injury proving fatal. By a peculiar Chinese law the child who kills a parent, wilfully or by accident, must pay for the act with his life. The child in this case was accordingly taken into custody at once, a mere form of trial was gone through, and a verdict of guilty found and sentence of death by the knife passed. The condemned is tied upon a table similar to those used for surgical operations in this country. The feet and hands are firmly tied together and he is strapped to the board in such a manner that only a slight movement can be made. He is neither hooded nor gagged, his persecutors listening to his cries and watching the horrible facial contortions until death comes. A keen edged knife is used, the executioner first cutting away the fleshy part of the body, beginning with the sides of the trunk, from which large steaks are cut. The abdomen is next slashed, but in such a manner that if there is still life in the body the cutting will not prove fatal at once, the great object being to produce as much suffering as possible. The lower limbs are now stripped of flesh, followed by the arms. Few live after

the first few slices have been taken away, but that makes no difference to the executioner, who finishes his fiendish work until only the skeleton remains.

Three Queer Tennessee Farmers.
"There is in Tennessee a family of three sisters which presents some of the most startling peculiarities imaginable," said Mr. J. J. Kennedy, of that state. "The three sisters live together on a farm, their sole means of subsistence, and work early and late to earn a livelihood. Two of them work in the field; the third does the cooking and other housework. There is but one period of the year when any member of the trio has anything to say to any other member. All during the winter, spring and summer they go about their business with the seal of silence on their lips. When fall comes and the crop is harvested they break the silence, and then only to quarrel over the division of the proceeds. When each has succeeded in getting all that she thinks possible, silence reigns again until the next harvest time. The sisters, as you may judge, have made a name for themselves. They are known far and near as the 'deaf and dumb triplets,' although such a title is scarcely appropriate."—Washington Post.

Kansas Judge Coins a Word.
They were discussing various things in the clerk of the Supreme Court's office the other day, that is, a party of judges were. Finally the talk drifted on to the subject of coining words and phrases. Mr. Justice Allen made the remark: "I coined a new word the other day. It is a good one, I think, and perfectly natural, but I have been unable to find it in any dictionary. The word is 'enforceability.'" The lawyers present studied a while and finally all agreed that the word would be very useful, and fit certain cases exactly. Chief Justice Doster declared that he once used a word that exactly described a certain case, and it seemed to him that it was by far the best term to apply. The word he used was "obtenction," meaning the act of obtaining. Judge Doster finally discovered the word in a rare old book on interstate law.—Topeka Capital.

Saved the Girl's Life.
Two men saved the life of a little girl in New York a few days ago by clapping hands and making a cradle of their arms, into which she fell from a third-story window. The child had teea left alone in the room and had crawled out on the window ledge, where she was seen from the street. While a policeman ran up the stairs to warn the mother the two members of the Volunteer Life Saving Corps of New York got under the window and prepared to catch the child. It fell before anyone could get to it, but was caught by the two men and returned to the negligent mother uninjured.

Quite True.
Whenever you begin to feel that you want people to think you are younger than you are, you are growing old.—Pack.