END OF THE WAR IS NEAR

at Washington.

AGUINALDO APPEARS IN EARNEST

Parties Seut Within Our Lines to See What Arrangements Can Be Made Looking to a Cessation of Hostilitles-Last Ditch Undoubtedly Reached by the Insurgents.

of the Filipino insurrection is in sight, in the opinion of army and navy officials. A telegram received from General Otis announced that Aguinaldo had taken what is regarded as the first step toward surrendering, namely, requesting a cessation of hostilities. Secretary Alger said, as the department | tained. closed, that, while it could not be said that peace was assured, he regarded the prospects as of the brightest and felt confident that the end of the insurrection was near. To his mind there would be a repetition of the negotiations which were had before Santiago. The secretary left Washington tonight for a ten days' trip in the west, and it gave him great satisfaction to leave affairs in such promising

Everybody is praising the volunteers, a marked change in the sentiment expressed a few days ago, when it was understood that the same men were pleading to be brought home. Colonel Funston came in for the most commendation, even the regular officers taking note with admiration of the fact that his achievements were all strictly within the line of plans laid down for him by his superior officer, General Wheaton,

General Corbin said that every volunteer who participated in the fighting in the Philippines since peace was declared should have a medal of honor, By the terms of their enlistments they were entitled to withdraw from the service, but they had remained voluntarily, performing more than was required of them, which was more than the ordinary duty of a soldier.

It is expected that tomorrow there will be further negotiations with the insurgent representatives. While the hope is expressed that our commission will not hold out for terms so severe as to lead to a renewal of the fighting or the withdrawal of the insurgents to another stronghold further north, it is realized that Otis must exercise care to make sure they do not in bad faith take advantage of the opportunity afforded by a suspension of hostilities to secure whatever of benefit to themselves may come from the rapidly approaching rainy season. Campaigning on the part of the Americans will be almost impossible at that time. However, it is believed that Aguinaldo. is now really in earnest and that his sole effort is to shift responsibility for the surrender to the Filipino con-

Filipino peace overtures will not bring | America raw materials. In this conabout any change of plan in this nection he observed that despite recent country as to forwarding of ships, events the United States was in close supplies and troops to the Philippines. Transports are about to sail from San Francisco and a considerable number of troops are under orders to proceed

to Manila. it improbable that the Iowa will be sent to Manila, according to the original program. In view of the state of affairs in China, however, the American fleet on the Asiatic station will be kept at a high standard.

Jury Acquits Mrs. George CANTON, O., April 29 .- The jury in the George case brought in a verdict of not guilty. Mrs. George entered the court room at 10:35. She was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. St. Clair and Mrs. Milligan, a friend.

Before the verdict was read the court cautioned the audience that there must be no demonstration. In spite of that there were loud cheers as the clerk read the verdict of "not guilty." A score of women rushed to Mrs. George and shook her hand. Congratulations has been issued. It shows no changes, were also extended to her attorneys.

Mrs. George worked her way to the jury box, took each juryman by the hand and gave them a word and a nod of thanks. Then the court said she was discharged and released the jury. The jury was out just twenty-three hours and forty-five minutes, and dur- are under General Shafter; the Colo-

ing that time twenty-two ballots were cast. h einterval between these ballots was spent in reviewing the testimony and discussing its various of the departments are the same as After the jury reported, it was said that the first or preliminary ballot showed four jurymen favoring a verdict of guilty in the first degree and eight jurymen for a verdict of not guilty and acquittal. The last ballot was a unanimous vote of the twelve men of not guilty.

A number of congratulatory telegrams were delivered to her. To a reporter of the Associated Press she said she would go to her old home in Hannoverton tomorrow and visit her mother, Mrs. Lucinda Ehrhart, for a few days. Then she would return to Canton to gather up her belongings and arrange for the future. As to the future she said sae had no definite plans as yet. She has been invited to go to the seaside on an extended vacacation during the summer, and she would probably accept the invitation.

President Thanks the Soldiers. PHILADELPHIA. April 29.-Immeately upon receiving from Washington the dispatch of General Otis, President McKinley sent the following message of congratulation and thanks oldiers in the Philippines:

PHILADELPHIA. April 28.-To Otia, Manila: Your message announcing the achievements of MacArthur's livision and the proposal by the insurats of suspension of hostilities most atifying. Convey to officers and men eartfelt congratulations and gratitude or their signal gallantry and triumph. "WILLIAM M'KINLEY." A PEACEFUL OUTLOOK.

Indications that the Insurgents are

About to Give Up. WASHINGTON, April 29.—General This Is the Belief Prevalent Otis telegraphed the war department this morning that the commanding general of the insurgents has received from the insurgent government directions to suspend hostilities pending negotiations for the termination of the war and the insuprgent staff officers are now on the way to Manila for that

The text of General Otis' dispatch follows

MANILA, April 29 .- Adjutant General, Washington: After taking Calumpit, MacArthur's division crossed the Rio Grande river in the face of WASHINGTON, April 29 .- The end great obstacles, driving the concentrated forces of the enemy back on the railroad two miles. MacArthur reports that passage of the river was a remarkable military achievement, the success of which was due to the daring skill and determination of Colonel Funston, under the discriminating control of General Wheaton. Casualties slight, number not yet ascer-

This morning chief of staff from commanding general of insurgent forces entered our lines to express admiration of the wonderful feat of the American army in forcing the passage of the river, which was thought imposssible. Staff officer reports that insurgent commanding general has received from insurgent government directions to suspend hostilities pending negotiations for the termination of the war. Staff officer with party is now enroute to Manila and will soon arrive. Lawton's forces well in hand in vicinity of Angat, east of Calumpit, where he is waiting supplies to be sent tomorrow. Yesterday morning force of 1,500 insurgents attacked troops at Taguig; driven back by Washington regiment. Our loss two killed, twelve wounded.

The dispatch from General Otis was immediately telegraphed to President McKinley at Philadelphia. The officials of the war department all believe that the hostilities are about conclud-

MANILA, April 29.-The Filipino edvances for peace have been fruitless. Colonel Manuel Argulese and Lieutenant Jose Bernal, who came into General MacArthur's lines under a flag of truce, told General Otis that they were representatives of General Luna, who had been requested by Aguinaldo to ask General Otis for a cessation of hostilities in order to allow time for the summoning of the Filipino congress, which body would decide whether the people wanted peace.

General Otis replied that he did not recognize the existence of a Filipinc

Commercial Ties That Bind.

LONDON, April 29.-Robert P. Porter, who was the principal guest of the White Friar's club tonight, responding to a toast, "The Anglo-Saxon Brotherhood," dwelt upon the ever-increasing commercial ties binding the United States to Great Britain, which he said would be still further improved by the fact that the tariffs of America's new dependencies would be patterned after England's open-door. In the course of his remarks Mr. Porter said that during his recent visit to Germany he had tried to make it understood that Germany would profit sympathy with Germany.

Nebraska Cause of It All.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—According to the best information the storm which It is said at the navy department caused so much loss of life and dethat the developments of the day make struction of property in normern Missouri originated in Nebraska. Its course was southwest, through western Iowa to the Missouri state line, thence through Harrison, Grundy, Sullivan, Linn, Macon, Shelby and Marion, north and west through Lewis, Knox, Adair, Sullivan and Putnam counties. When the storm retraced its course it was almost parallel with the other track traversed, and it was then that Kirks-

villle and Newtown were struck. As far as known Kirksville, Newtown and Lancaster, Mo., are the only towns that felt the full force of the storm.

An Official List.

WASHINGOTN, April 29 .- An official list of the different departments of the army under the war department save those recently made in Cuba. Texas is not established as a separate department, but remains in the depart. ment of the gulf, with headquarters at

Atlanta, under command of Colonel R. Frank, First artillery. The departments of California and the Columbia rado and Missouri, General Henry C. Merriam; Dakota, General Wade; the east, General Merrit. The commanders previously announced.

Spain Ready for Her Pay.

WASHINGTON, April 29.-Secretary Hay this afternoon was totified by the French ambassador that Spain would accept, through him, the \$20,000,000 to be paid under the treaty of peace for the Philippines. The payment will be made to the ambassador as soon as the president returns.

Casualtles of the Missouri Cyclone. KIRKSVILLE, Mo., April 29.-Tha latest details of last night's tornade s...ow that the list of known dead has been raised to forty-nine by the identification of twenty-four more bodies. As the night advanced the number of injured was also considerably increas-

Days must pass before a complete list of casualties can be secured and before the reat extent of the damage to property can be known.

Work on Burlington Extension

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 19 .- A special to the Cheyenne Tribune from Wheatland states that 600 teams are at work in western Nebraska on the Burlington's Wyoming extension. The grade will be completed from Alliance, Neb., to Fort Laramie, Wyo., within four weeks. Burlington right of way men have purchased the right of way for the new road to a point fifteen miles west of Fort Laramie.

PHANTOM SHIP

The Flying Dutchman.

CHAPTER XVI.—(Continued.)

Philip made no reply; he felt a respect even for Capt. Barentz' misplaced regard for the vessel. They made but little way, for the swell was rather against them, and the raft was deep in the water. The day dawned, and the appearance of the weather was not favorable; it promised a return of the gale. Already a breeze ruffled the surface of the water, and the swell appeared to increase rather than go down. The sky was overcast, and the horizon thick. Philip looked out for the land, but could not perceive it, for there was a haze on the horizon, so that he could not see more than five miles. He felt that to gain the shore before the coming night was necessary for the preservation of so many individuals, of whom more than sixty were women and children, who, without any nourishment, were sitting on a frail raft, immersed in the water. No land in sight-a gale coming on, and in all probability a heavy sea and dark night. The chance was indeed desperate, and Philip was miserable-most miserable—when he reflected that so many innocent beings might, before the next morning, be consigned to a watery tomb-and why?-yes, there was the feeling-that although Philip could reason against, he never could conquer; for his own life he cared nothing; even the idea of his beloved Amine was nothing in the balance of these moments. The only point which sustained him was the knowledge that he had his duty to perform, and, in the full exercise of his duty, he recovered himself.

"Land ahead?" was now cried out by Krantz, who was in the headmost boat, and the news was received with a shout of joy from the raft and the boats. The anticipation and the hope the news gave was like manna in the wilderness; and the poor women on the raft, drenched sometimes above the waist by the swell of the sea, clasped the children in their arms still closer and cried, "My darling, you shall be saved."

Philip stood upon the stern-sheets to survey the land, and he had the satisfaction of finding that it was not five miles distant, and a ray of hope warmed his heart. The breeze now had gradually increased and rippled the water. The quarter from which the wind came was neither favorable nor adverse, being on the beam. Had they had sails for the boat, it would have been otherwise; but they had been stowed away and could not be the oars to increase their way, but the towing of a large raft sunk under water was no easy task, and they did not, with all their exertions, advance more than half a mile an hour.

CHAPTER XVII.

Until noon they continued their exertions not without success; they were not three miles from the land, but as the sun passed the meridian a change took place; the breeze blew strong, the swell of the sea rose rapidly, and the raft was often so deeply immersed in the waves as to alarm them for the safety of those upon her. Their way was proportionately retarded, and by 3 o'clock they had not gained half a mile from where they had been at noon. The men, not having had refreshment of any kind during the labor and excitement of so many hours, began to flag in their exertions. The wish for water was expressed by allfrom the child who appealed to its mother to the seaman who strained at the oar. Philip did all he could to encourage the men, but finding themselves so near to the land, and so overcome with fatigue, and that the raft in tow would not allow them to approached their haven, they murmured, and talked of the necessity of casting loose the raft and looking out. for themselves. A feeling of self prevailed, and they were mutinous; but Philip expostulated with them, and, out of respect for him, they continued their exertions for another hour, when a circumstance occurred which decided the question, upon which they had recommenced a debate.

The increased swell and the fresh breeze had so beat about and tossed the raft that it was with difficulty, for some time, that its occupants could hold themselves on it. A loud shout, mingled with screams, attracted the attention of those in the boat, and Philip, looking back, perceived that the lashings of the raft had yielded to the force of the waves, and that it had separated amidships. The scene was agonizing; husbands were separated from their wives and children-each part of the raft which was atill towed | by the boats had already left the other far astern. The women rose up and screamed; some, more frantic, dashed seamen were treated with kindness by into the water between them, and at- the settlers, and at the expiration of tempted to gain the floating wreck upon which their husbands stood, and | bay and took in refreshments; she was cank before they could be assisted. But homeward bound, with a full cargo. the horror increased-one lashing and, being chartered by the company, having given way, all the rest soon could not refuse to receive on board followed; and, before the boats could the crew of the Vrow Katerina. Philturn and give assistance, the sea was | ip. Krantz and the seamen embarked; strewn with the spars which composed | but Captain Berentz remained behind the raft, with men, women and chil- to settle at the Cape,

 yells of despair and the shricks of the women as they embraced their offspring and in attempting to save them were lost themselves. The spars of the raft, still close together, were hurled one upon the other by the swell, and many found death by being jammed between them Although all the boats hastened to their assistance, there was so much difficulty and danger in forcing them between the spars that but few were saved, and ever, those few were more than the boats could well take in. The seamen and a few soldiers were picked up, but all the females and the children had sunk beneath the waves.

BY CAPTAIN MARRYAT.

The effect of this catastrophe may be imagined, but hardly described. The seamen who had debated as to casting them adrift to perish wept as they pulled toward the shore. Philip was overcome. He covered his face and remained for some time without giving directions, heedless of what passed.

It was now five o'clock in the evening; the boats had cast off the towlines, and vied with each other in their exertions. Before the sun had set they had arrived at the beach, and were safely landed in the little sand bay into which they had steered; for the wind was off the shore and there was no surf. The boats were hauled up and the exhausted men lay down on the sands still warm with the heat of the sun, and forgetting that they had neither eaten nor drunk for so long a time, they were soon fast asleep, Captain Barentz, Philip and Krantz, as soon as they had seen the boats secured, held a short consultation, and were then glad to follow the example of the seamen; harassed and worn out with the fatigue of the last twentyfour hours, their senses were soon drowned in oblivion.

For many hours they all slept soundly, dreamed of water and awoke to the sad reality that they were tormented with thirst, and were on a sandy beach with the salt waves mocking them; but they reflected how many of their late companions had been swallowed up, and felt thankful that they had been spared.

They were not more than fifty miles from Table Bay; and although they had no sails, the wind was in their favor. Philip pointed out to them how useless it was to remain, when before morning they would, in all probability, arrive at where they would obtain all they required. The advice was the boat cheered and double-banked So tired and exhausted were the men that their oars dipped mechanically into the water, for there was no strength left to be applied; it was not until the next morning at daylight that they had arrived opposite False Bay and they had still many miles to pull. The wind in their favor had done almost all-the men could do little or

Encouraged, however, by the sight of land which they knew, they rallied; and about noon they pulled, exhausted to the beach at the bottom of Table Bay, near to which were the houses and the fort protecting the settlers, who had for some years resided there. They landed close to where a broad rivulet at that season (but a torrent in the winter) poured its stream into the bay. At the sight of fresh water some of the men dropped their oars, threw themselves into the sea when out of their depth-others when the water was above their waists yet they did not arrive so soon as the ones who waited till the boat struck the beach and jumped out upon dry land. And then they threw themselves into the rivulet, which coursed over the shingle, about five or six inches in depth, allowing the refreshing stream to pour into their mouths till they could hold no more, immersing their hot hands and rolling in it with de-

light. As soon as they had satisfied the most pressing of all wants they rose dripping from the stream and walked up to the houses of the factory, the inhabitants of which, perceiving that boats had landed when there was no vessel in the bay, naturally supposed that some disaster had happened, and were walking down to meet them. Their tragical history was soon told. The thirty-six men that stood before them were all that were left of nearly three hundred souls embarked, and they had been more than two days without food. At this intimation no further questions were asked by the considerate settlers until the hunger of the sufferers had been appeased. when the narrative of their sufferings floating away from each other-for the was fully detailed by Philip and Krantz.

We must pass over the space of too months, during which the wrecked which a small brig arrived at the

dren clinging to them. Loud were the They shook hands and parted-Phil- to somebody.-Emerson

into articles most useful to a settler, and have them sent out by the first, fleet which should sail from the Zuyder Zee. But this commission it was not Philip's good fortune to execute. The brig, named the Wilneimina, sailed and soon arrived at St. Helena. After watering, she proceeded on her voyage. They had made the Western Isles, and Philip was consoling himself with the anticipation of soon joining his Amine, when to the northward of the islands they met with a furious gale, before which they were obliged to seud for many days, with the vessel's head to the southeast; and as the wind abated and they were able to haul to it, they fell in with a Dutch fleet of five vessels, commanded by an admiral, which had left Amsterdam more than two months, and had been buffeted about by contrary gales for the major part of that period. Cold, fatigue and bad provisions had brought on the scurvy, and the ships were so weakly manned that they could hardly navigate them. When the captain of the Wilhelmina reported to the admiral that he had part of the crew of the Vrow Katerina on board, he was ordered to send them immediately to assist in navigating his crippled fleet. Remonstrance was useless. Philip had but time to write to Amine, acquainting her with his misfortunes and disappointment; and, confiding the letter to his wife, as well as his narrative of the loss of the Vrow Katerina for the directors to the charge of the captain of the Wilhelmina, he hastened to pack up his effects, and repaired on board of the admiral's ship with Krantz and the crew. To them were added six of the men belonging to the Wilhelmina, whom the admiral insisted on retaining; and the brig, having received the admiral's dispatches, was then permitted to continue her voyage.

ip promising to execute Barentz's com-

mission, which was to turn his money

The admiral sent for Philip into his cabin, and having heard his narrative of the loss of the Vrow Katerina, he ordered him to go on board the commodore's ship as captain, giving the rank of commodore to the captain at present on board of her; Krantz was retained on board his own vessel as second captain, for by Philip's narrative the admiral perceived at once that they were both good officers and brave

(To be continued.)

RING PHARAOH CAVE JOSEPH. Interesting Relie in the Possession of ; Jersey man.

Prof. John Lansing of New Brunswick, who has been spending the winter in this city, will leave soon for Colorado, where he expects to live for a considerable time for the benefit of his health. He is a very scholarly and accomplished gentleman, being a minister of the Dutch Reformed church. He was born in the city of Damascus, Palestine, in "the street which is called Straight," his father being a resident Adjutant General Corbin says the as well as England, by manufacturing procured. The sight of land naturally approved of and acted upon; the boats missionary there. Prof. Lansing for rejoiced them all, and the seamen in | were shoved off and the oars resumed. | 13 years lived in Egypt and is the mascurious and valuable relics of Egypt, stones and jewels of the ancient Pharachs. He has what is thought by the best Egyptologists to be the identical gold ring set with a stone, which Khab Nub, the Pharaoh, gave to Joseph when he made him prime minister over all Egypt, says an Atlantic City paper. It is a curious old jewel and was worn on the thumb. It was found at Memphis 15 or 20 years ago in the coffin of a mummy. He has a walking stone and many kinds of sacred beetles bearing carved inscriptions telling of the reign in which they were the official emblem. He has a silk crocheted cap which was taken from a mummy and is several thousand years old, rare amber beads, the precious images of cats, and ancient symbols which have been unearthed in the land of the pyramids.

> MILTON'S STAIRCASE. Brought to Philadelphia, but It Has Since Been Lost.

"Where is the poet Milton's stair case?" asks the Philadelphia Record. 'This staircase was brought from London by Richard Rush and built into his country home, named Sydenham, which was located at what is now Columbia avenue and Sixteenth street. A small street of the same name, Sydenham, marks the place. Mr. Rush was make room for modern improvements. 'Paradise Lost,' Mr. Rush bought the old-time staircase and had it erected in his home and inscribed with a silver plate setting forth the dates and facts. Upon the death of Mr. Rush his estate was divided among his children and the real estate soon came into the market for building lots. Sydenham house was torn down and the antique Milton staircase doubtless fell to some one of the heirs. It would be interesting to learn where this relic found its final shrine. Sydenham was a quaint old place, just opposite the country seat of Judge Stroud. It has his winther's coul fer 'im, an' to think a variety of odd rooms entered by invisible doors, and much antique furni- soon to take out his ashes!" ture, massive silver and many old portraits."

Dog Adopts Pig. Savannah News: Quite a curious freak can be seen at the home of A. Proctor, at Summerfield, who has a dog that has adopted a motherless pig. The mother will fight her own off-

Each man is a hero and an oracle

spring to nurse the pig.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON VI, MAY 7, JOHN 15: 1-11.

Principal Text-"I Am the Vine, Ye Are the Branches"-John 15: 15-The Tree and the Offshoot-Notes of Explanations.

1. I am the true vine. The genuine, the ideal, the perfect vine. He is the one who can fulfil to them the perfect relation of a vine to its branches, in distinction from a natural vine; and from every other who has been called a vine, My Father is the husbandman. Not the hired laborer, the vine-dresser, but the owner of the vineyard, the original planter, possessor, and cultivator of the vine .- G. W. Clark. The whole scheme of redemption has its source in the love and wisdom of the Godhead. Every branch . . . ye are the branches. "A beautiful theory has been established in vegetable physiology which illustrates in a most striking manner the nature of the union be-tween Christ and believers, as symbolized by a vine and its branches. This theory proceeds on the assumption, 2. Every branch in me that beareth not These are the external professors, -the merely baptized members, who have no life and never had-though they be long to the outward connection.-Jacobus. He taketh away. Because their presence injures the other branches; and their remaining is of no benefit to them-

3. Every branch that beareth fruit, he purgeth it. Cleanseth it. There is a curious play of words in sound between the taking away (hairei) of the fruitless branch and the purging (kathairel) of the fruitful branch.-Cambridge Bible.

4. Abide in me, and I in you. Continue your connection with me by trusting, lov-ing, and obeying me. After I am gone still continue in me as you have done so far. Let all your strength, your wisdom, your plans, your hopes depend on me, as souls grow by contact with other souls. The larger and fuller the spirit with whom we come into touch, and the more the points of contact, the more free and strong is our growth. Then will I abide in you. My power, knowledge, influence guidance, will flow through you and pro-duce the fruit you are to bear in building up the kingdom of God. How? By the Holy Spirit, who guides into all truth, and by his word abiding in you,—all his teaching and promises. Except ye abide in me. Jesus emphasizes the only means by which they can carry on his kingdom

5. The same bringeth forth much fruit. "No can can make things grow. He can get them to grow by arranging all the circumstances and fulfilling all the conditions, but the growing is the work of God. . . . What man can do is to place himself in the midst of a chain of sequences." "While man prays in faith, God acts by law."-Professor Drummond. And they are burned. Because "no better use can be made of the vine-wood; it is absolutely worthless (Ezek, 15.) It is soft and yielding. 'Shall wood be tak-en thereof to do any work? or will men take a pin of it to hang any vessel there-on?' 'Is it meet for any work?' It will not even make a tent peg."—Canon Tristram.

7. And my words abide in you. Ex-plaining and illustrating how they abide in him, by continuing in his teaching, letting all their conduct grow out of his teaching, and be conformed to it. Ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you. Because such are so im-bued with God's will that they will ask what is God's to give, for God's glory, in submission to his wisdom and love. It is always safe to answer prayers made in such circumstances. 8. Herein, in the abundance of the

fruit they bear, is my Father glorified. Because they represent God to men; because the fruits are the expression of God's character and goodness, which are ter of nine languages. He has many his glory; because thus will they bring in his kingdom, and all men and angels shall see the consummation of work of redemption, which also is his glory. So shall ye be my disciples. Learners in the school of Christ, followers of his teaching, enjoying his rewards, 9. As the Father hath loved me, so have I loved you. This is a marvelous statement of the measure and the quality

of Christ's love for us. It is true, warm, personal, seeking our best good, unfail-When we wish to know how much Jesus loves us, let us remember how much the Father loves his only begotten Son. Continue. Abide; the same Greek word used so often in these verses. The do it.

10. If ye keep my commandments. even as I have kept, etc. Even for Christ there was only one way to continue in the love of the Father. could see, therefore, that it was the only way for them.

11. These things have I spoken unto you, that. One object of all this teaching was true joy, because joy is the flower and fragrance of a true life, the crown of life, the proof of its perfectness. It is a great joy to be the conductors of blessings to others. "You may break, you may shatter the

vase, if you will, But the scent of the roses will hang

round it still." That my joy. The same kind of joy that I have, and to be obtained in the same way. This joy is (1) the joy of a free activity in doing right, like the joy of motion in health, like the song of a bird in the morning. (2) The joy of entire consecration and submission to God. (3) The joy of doing good, of self-denial for others. (i) The joy of perfect faith wise and loving God, everything to his care. (5) Joy in the conscious love of God to us, communion United States minister to England and friendship with him. (6) The joy of when Milton's house was torn down to loving others. (7) The joy of seeing others saved. (8) The joy of victory. the end, outward delights and pleasures Being an admirer of the author of to correspond with the inward joy. Might remain in you. Be a permanent possession, not a mere glimpse, a thrill, a passing emotion. And that your joy might be full. Or fulfilled; grow more perfect; have every quality of true joy; increase in quality and abundance, full of joy, having all your nature can contain.

His Coal and His Ashes.

"Well, well!" mused McCarthy, the liveryman and undertaker, when they called to order a coffin for his old friend McGuire. "Thruly in the midsht of loife we are in death. Sure it was only last Novimber that I hauled in new that they'd be sindin' fer me this

HOME-MADE PHILOSOPHY.

It takes more'n five senses to see 3

If you wanter be loved by the world durin life, never tell the selfish world any disagreeabull trooths about it-Melf

Wen a poet finds the word he has bin huntin for, to rime with the name ov the widder heeze in love with, ha feels as proud as the western farmer wen he moves outer the sod house inte the brick palace,