FOR OUR YOUNG READERS.

TWILIGHT-LAND.

Here we are in twilight-land, Creakety-creak, ing-chairs at every hand Sway and swing and squeak, Here is neither park nor street; Bare are the little twinkle feet; White are the gowns and looses

No place here for ball or bat. No need now for coat or hat, None for stockings or shocs.

What are the stories of twilight-land? Hark, sh, hark!

Call the sweet names where they stand, Waiting in the dark.

Cinderella, and little Bo Peep, Who lost her sheep, her pretty sheep; Jack Horner, bold Boy Blue,

And the three bears living in the wood,

And the wolf that ate Red Riding Hood, And the spinning pussy, too.

The little children in twilight-land Are still as mice,

And the storytellet must understand She's to tell each story twice.

The crickets chirr, the stars' eyes wink: Pernaps the man in the moon may think Them saucy in their play:

But, whatever is heard or said or done, Each sleepy, weary little one Gets rested for next day.

For the pillow is white in twilight-land, And white the bed,

And the tender loving mother's hand Is laid on the drowsiest head. And list, the tune she hums and sings,

As with soft creak the rocker swings, How far away it seems!

That tune-that fullaby-ah, me!-They are leaving twilight-land you see For the stiller land of dreams.

-Clara Doty Bates, in Youth's Companio

A TOBOGGAN CAP.

A Little Hint That Worked Just Like a Charm.

Both Reymond was on her way to school with her head bent thoughtfully. The matter to which she was giving so much thought was this: All the girls in her class for the past two weeks had leen wearing toboggan caps, of blue, of white, of pink, of red and of other colors, and B th's heart longed for one intensely. But she had spent all of her monthly allowauce soon after she received it, and she knew she could not have any more money for two weeks. But, oh, how she wanted one of those bright caps!

"I can't bear to be the odd one," shes aid, half aloud; "all the class have them, and they look so pretty; but if I ask mamma to get me one she will probably give me a little lecture about spending my money so fast and tell me I must wait till the first of the month, but it does seem as if I could never go to school another day without a toboggon cap."

All that morning in school her mind think of some plan by which she might

"Oh, Rob, don't laugh! I didn't want so many," said Beth, pleading-ly and with a half-smile. "Come, all you merry maidens,

Of every name or station: Here's just the place to find Caps for all the nation,"

sang Rob. teasingly.

Just then Beth heard her father calling her at the foot of the stairs. "Yes, papa," she answered, and

went to see what was wanted. "Here is something for you, daugh-

ter," he said tossing a small package into her hands.

Rob's eyes twinkled mischievously as she carried it into her room and disclosed to view a red toboggan cap.

"I solemnly advise you to wear these three at once," said he, taking up the red, the white and the blue one; "then you will look like the American flag, and be an honor to your country and a terror to the foe."

"Robert Livingston Raymond," sail Beth, "will you please behave yourself for a few minutes, just to see how it would seem, and tell me what I am going to say at the tea-table?"

"Well, if I were you," returned Rob, trying to look serious, "I would simply say: 'My dear friends, my little hint worked like a charm-far beyond my wildest hop s. I give you a vote of thanks for five toboggan caps. May you all live long and thrive.' Say just that, and I'll recite a few appropriate lines when the right time comes. How would these d ?

"My sister has her wish, dear friends, Of caps a goodly store: She never gave a little hint

With such success before. And-"

But Beth put her hands over her acs, and ran down stairs and left him alone.

Of course the whole story came on. at the tea-table, and Beth's cheeks burned as the merry laugh went round. And she resolved never, as long as she lived, to give any little hints of that kind again.

As Rob passed her door on his way to bed that night, she heard him singing:

"Oh. I know a little maiden,
Do, de, dum!
Do, de, dum!
With toboggan cops laden.
Do, de, dum!
D-u-m!
D-u-m!"
-E. L. Brown, in Golden Days.
he Beginning and the End.
Encourse and the constraints of

THE BEGINNING.

A school-boy ten years old, one lovewandered from her books to the ly Jane day, with the roses in full longed-for cap, and she tried hard to bloom over the porch, and the laborers in the wheat fields, had been pent oltain it. O her way home at noon, by his Uncle J hn to pay a bill at the after she had parted with the other country store, and there was seventygirls, she took up the same train of tive cents left, and Uacle John did not At noon this boy had stood under a beautiful blue sky, and a great temptation came. He said to himself: "Shall I give it back, or shall I wait till he asks me for it? If he never asks, that tables Grandpa Raymond and Aunt get it again." He never gave back

RELIGIOUS READING.

"WHILE WE HAVE TIME."

"While we have time let us do good to all men: especially unto those who are of the household of faith."-Gal. vi. 10. While we have time let us do good to all men, Life is too short for folding idle hands, Too short for selfish loitering on the way, when The Master says: "Obey My just commands:

Go forth, do good." Dear Lord, we only pray Thee Show us the way; do Th u with us abide. We bear so much of Caiu we fain would say:

·We Are not our brother's keeper. Be our guide,

'While we have t me.' While we have time. Benold there cometh :

night. Wherein no man can work; e'en now "tis

ncon, Perhaps-long past the freshness of the early daylight

The Master of the vineyard may come soon. Shall we stand idle all the day while they faint For want of help, the children of our King? Dark gleaners for the prince of evil may taint The sheaves that we should to our Master bring.

"While we have time."

While we have time. We grow so soon weary. The shadows lengthen when our noon is past. Thy "loving-kindness" made our morn so cherry.

We shiver in the chilly evening blast, Without Thy "peace" that crowns our sleep

with blessing. And lays us safely at the Master's feet When we have gleaned. Dear Lord, the time

is pressing. And we, ere night, would reach Thy mercy seat,

"While we have time." -The Churchman.

SINCERITY AND FRANKNESS.

Excellent Virtues in Their Proper Time and Place-The Duty of Feeling Right, and the Duty of Seeming to Feel Hight. Sincerity and frankness are very well in their way, and in their time and place; but their propriety depends very much on the spirit which is back of them. If a man is controled wholly by the spirit of Christian love, and by a simple desire to promote the cause of truth and the welfare of his fellows, he can safely be sincere and frank in the expression of his opinions and feelings in his intercourse with these who are about him. But if evil thoughts and desires dominate him, or unkind feelings have a place in his heart, he has no right to be sincere and frank in the outspeaking or in the outshowing of his innermost self, so far to his fellows. His first duty in such a case is to keep back the uprisings of evil from within, and to strive, not for the expression of his thoughts and feelings as they are, but for their changing. Every man recognizes this truth within certain limits; but most men fail to apply universally the principle here involved, in all its legitimate bearings. If a man were moved in anger to curse his fellow, he would hardly consider it a Christian duty to be frank and sincere in his bold cursing accordingly. If lustful desire for a moment hold of him, he would had recognize the fact that its frank and sincere expression would be a sin on his part. If, on the other hand, an un-Christian feeling of dislike, or of antipathy, swaved him in his feelings toward another, he might delude himself with the idea that it was his duty to be frank and sincere in the disclosure of his sentiments or emotions. Yet frankness and sincerity would in this case, as in the other, be the unjustifiable disclosure of evil that ought to have been repressed until it was rooted out from the heart Sincerity and frankness are a daty when the feeing which is back of them is that which ought to be cultivated in one's heart, and rejoiced over as found there. They are never meritorious or commendable when they are the prompting of a feeling which ought to that they lay on this .- N. Y. Exambe changed. In fac, every person ought to try to scem toward every other person just as he ought to feel toward that person, whether he feels that way or not. There is a two-fold duty in our relations to our fellowsthe duty of feeling right, and the duty of seeming to feel right; or, in other words, the duty of right feeling and the duty of manifesting right feeling. Pecause a man fails in the first of those duties, it is to his added discredit that he feels Bedlam had been loose. Every thing free to fail in the second. There are persons who unhesita ingly show unkindness or discourtesy or indiffernce to their fellows, saving to themselves as they do so: "I'm one who is always frank and sincere. Every boly can know just how I feel toward then." They do not realize the truth that their frankness and sincerity are a result of their unwillingness to feel right in the first place, and then to show that they feel right. Their frankness and sincerity are as much to their discredit, in fact, as gross hypocrisy would be. - S. S. Times.

men brought up under religious infinences. When he began the course of speculation and investigation as to the origin of species, which resulted in the publication of the theory now universally known as Darwinism. the tendency of these speculations was to undermine his religious beliefs. These had all along been traditional rather than personal, and to undermine them was perhaps no hard thing. He did not give much time to speculations on other than scientific subjects, and when his opinion was asked on religious questions he gave it with modesty, as that of one who was no anthority. Bu', nevertheless, he did give it to many

It may be said, in a word, that during his later years Darwin wavere between theism and agnosticism. A times one form of belief was uppermost, and again the other would almost convince his judgment. It was purely a mental process with him, a balancing of probabilities with a candid and truth-loving spirit-but with a mind that had never been influenced by personal faith in Jesus. The one consideration that always stagger.d him and kept him from a total abandonment of religion was, to use his own words, "the extreme difficulty, or rather impossibility, of conceiving this immense and wonderful universe, including man, with his wonderful capacity of looking far backwards and far into futurity; as the result of blind chance or necessity. "When thus reflecting." he adds, "I feel compeled to look to a First Cause, having an intelligent mind in some degree analogous to that of man; and I deserve to be called a theist."

If this was the conclusion of a mind in its usual workings singularly candid and colorless, absolutely without bias in favor of religion, and strongly biased against it his scientific beliefs, may 64 it not be confidently assumed that the same consideration will have an even greater weight with men for all time to come? The argument is indeed unanswerable, irresistible, and must compel the surrender of minds that are open to conviction. Mr. John S uart M II, in his posthumous Essays on Religion. advis s theologians to stick to the ar rument from design. And though Darwinism has been hailed in some quarters as destructive to teleology, the case of Darwin himself shows conclusively that such is far from being true.

It is, indeed, impossible to believe ever come to the point where they are able honestly to accept the theory that the universe is the work of blind chance. To assume that the primordial matter and force from which all things (by the theory) have been developed, containel within themselves the promise and potency of all that is or is to be, is only to push the difficulty back a step. The fundamental assumption of science is that every effect must have an adequate cause. and the cause of mind can not be any thing inferior to mind. This conviction can not loose its hold on mankind with the advance of knowledge, for it is a conviction that is closely bound up with the validity of al knowledge. If out faculties are to be trusted on any point, if we really know any thing with certainty, we may be certain to precisely that degree that there is a F rst Cause of all existing things. The value for others of the fluctuations in belief experienced by a

MISCELLANEOUS.

-It is discovered that a school teacher near Monireal can neither read

-Bent whalebones can be restored -The force of habit is aiways strong. Athens.

A Baltimore young man who was callter says that the father wandered in at a rather late hour; and, opening the door, mechanically exclaimed: "Sit close, please." - Baltimore American. his cloak in front of the ezar's carriage during the czar's visit to Berlin. The package was opened by a superior, and was found to contain samples of soap.

The hunchback was let go. -Washington Sunday-school.-Teacher (to little girl)-"Now, Angeline, can you tell me what it means to return good for evil?" Angeline Brooks-"Well, miss, I don't 'exactly know de words, but I tink it mean of any one sasses ver, doan't ver jaw back.". Harper's Bazar.

-A company of eaters were cracking jokes the other day when one of them startled the rest by asking: "Did you ever see a bun dance on the table?" After struggling awhile they said they hoped they always would be able to see such a thing-especially when hungry. -St. Albans (Vt.) Messenger

-At the reception .- Miss Vawze (from Bawstine) -"Which do you like the better, Mr. Miller, winter or spring?" Mr. Miller (from Minneapolis)-"Well, a good hard No. 1 spring grinds pretty well, and there's the most money in it: but after all, give me the regular oldfashioned winter wheat that ain't growed any, and I'll guarantee you the best flour every time?"-Pack.

-An exchange says that a folded newspaper placed under the cost in the small of the back is an excellent substitute for an overcoat. There is considerable warmth in a newspaper, that's a fact. Many a man has become heated by simply reading an article in a newspaper; and at such times he wants to make it hot for the editor, too.-Norristorn Herald.

-Among the "fowls of the air" are three, the eagle, swan and raven, which live to the age of 100 years or more. The paroquet and heron attain the goodly age of sixty years. The sparrow-hawk, duck and pelican may live to be forty, while the peacock and linnet reach the quarter century, and the that men with sound intellects will canary twenty-iour years. - Boston -Any device that will make the cars comfortable and do away with the chances of fire in case of accident will satisfy the public; the railways have only to consider the question of efficiency and economy. It is even credible that a temperature below the stifling height usually reached by the stoves would be grateful to a great many travelers. - Boston Post. -In 1887 2.057,281 acres of land in-Dakota were newly filed on; 1,586,672 acres were acquired by final proof and cash entry, and 2,337 acres were purchased by land serip. There was a large immigration into the Devil's Lake district. The area of unsurveyed land taken up, but not filed on, during the year, is estimated to be about 200,000 acres. -The ship Macaulay, launched thirty-two years ago in Baltimore, has been sold to Boston parties as a coal hulk. She cost in 1855 \$32,000, and man like Darwin is in the emphasis for a mere song. The Macaulay once and once from Southwest Pass, at the month of the Mississippi, to Liverpool in twenty-four days. She was among the last of the famous Baltimore clippers, -A restaurant proprietor of Montmartre, in France, recently opened a curious cafe. The interior is in the form of an immense tub, the illusion of shape of the doors and windows. The -You turn the Gospel upside down signboard is inseribed with the word "Diogenes," whom the untatored folk of Montmartre imagine to be some quit of his wideedness first by his own of Montanartre imagine to be some effort, in order that thereby he may fellow countryman of theirs who hal -Two Kennebank, (Me.), farmers --We are wanting the strength we have come to grief recently from too need for the discovery of tru h as yet close following of book and too little anknown, because we do not rest exercise of common sense. One had read it was best to dehorn a calf and the other that the best and most sucits tail. Both followed directions, but neglected to care for the animals afterward and the result was that both calf to the burlens of that day, even if one and hog became sick and died at the lives to see it, which is a certainty to next cold spell of weather. - Chicago -Indications now point to the existence of a sub-narine volcanic crater between the Canary Islands and th coast of Portugal. From a cable-laving steamer in 39 deg. 25 min. north, 9 deg. 51 min. west, the water was founto measure 1.300 fathoms under th bow and 800 under the stern, showin the ship to be over the edge of a dee depression in the ocean bottom. The well-known inequalities in the bed e the Sea of Lisbon ars thought to be due to a submarine chain of mountains --The time has come, we are gla to say, when those who can really ap preciate possion and tater can get th full worth of their money. The possais in all his glory and the tater is sappy The combination is superb. It has n. superior in this or any other land, and it is distinctive, for not every ma loves possum, otherwise there would not be left enough to go around. Bu cold spell is here and the possu

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

-A silk-throwing mill is to be established at Wadesboro, N. C., the first of its kind in the South.

-On the 17th inst. the citizens of Athens, Ga., organized a company to and used again by simply soaking in build a five thousand-spindle cotton water a few hours, then drying them. mill at Barnett Shoals, ten miles from

-There are now in use on American ing on a street car conductor's danghe railroads 26,415 locomotives, 19,252 passenger coaches, 6,325 baggage cars, 845,914 freight cars. Their value is estimated at \$700,000.000.

-Wood-fiber capable of being spun -A little hunchback was seized by a is now prepared in Germany. The detective in Bertin and relieved of a preparation of the fiber of pine leaves package which he was carrying under as a material for carpets is another promising new industry .- Arkansaw Traveler.

-The shoe factories of Portland, Me., have done \$3,580,000 worth of business the last year, the local factories contributing \$1,355,000. The factories have turned out 841,000 pairs of ladies' shoes. The factories employ 417 males and 358 iemales.

-We have read a good deal about the civilization of the mound builders. and we have seen the mounds. Piling up a million tons of dirt over a dead Indian and a few stone hatchets don't indicate an advanced state, of enlightenment. The mound builder was only an industrious savage. - Muriha's Vineyard Herald.

-By means of improved appliances the Germans are now able to extract 11.31 per cent. of beet sugar and 0.65 per cent. of molasses, or a total of 11.95 pounds per 100 pounds of beets. The cost of this sugar is only two cents per pound. The sugar is enduced in enormous quantities, sufficient for the home supply a -Boston Budg t trade.

-Quill ton om France. orld is near The largest fat

Paris, where the annual prodnet of twenty million quills. The factory was started to make quill pens, but when these went out of use it was turned into a toothpick mill. Wooden toothpicks are made principally in Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana and Onio.

-During the past two seasons Mr. E. B. Poniton has made observations which prove that the silk of at least three species of English moths is greatly affected in color by environment at the time of spinning. The cocoons were dark brown when the larvæ had been placed in a bluck bag or among green leaves, and white when they had been freely exposed to light in the immediate neighborhood of white surfaces. - Arkansaw Traveler. -The question as to the best width for wagon tires on vehicles used for the transportation of heavy loads over dirt roads and farm fields, has become a subject of scientific investigation. As the deasity and hardness of the earth over which the tires are to roll enter largely into the problem, it will take a wide range of experiments to enable investigators to fix upon that precise width of tire which will be most uniformly advantageous on all the varieties of dirt roads and farm soils. But . that the tires should be much wider than those in general use seems to be conceded on all sides. -N. Y. Ledger. -The scientific relation of colors to nerves and temper is attracting attention. Physicians sometimes find that a certain color will throw a patient into hysterics or spasms. In other cases, a person is made sick to the stomach, or afflicted with headache, at the sight of a color that, for some reason, is obnoxalthough a sound vessel still, was sold | ious to him. Others, again, are thrown into spasms of ill temper by colors, the made the run from Liverpool to Mel- offending color sometimes being blue, bourne, Australia, in seventy-eight days, sometimes vellow, but oftener red or searlet. Animals are affected in a similar way by colors. Everybody is familiar with the fact that the sight of a red garment or cap will drive a bull frantie with rage, and the red juice of berries is said to have a similar effect upon an elephant. -.N. Y. Ledger. -One of the simplest of barometers which is carried out by the circular is a spider web. When there is prospect of rain or wind the spider shortens the filaments from which its web is suspended, and leaves things in this state as long as the weather is variable. If the insect elongates its thread it is a sign of fine, calm weather, the duration of which may be judged of by the length to which the threads are let out. If the spider remains inactive it is a sign of rain; but if, on the contrary, it keeps at work during the rain the late ter will not last long, and will be folcessful way to fat a hog was to cut off lowed by fine weather. Other observations have taught that the spider makes changes in its web every twenty-four hours, and that if such changes are made in the evening, just before sunset, the night will be clear and beautiful.--La Nature. -A celebrated physician has remarked that every house ought to be pulled down at the end of the sixtieth year, as it has by that time absorbed all the diseases of those who have lived in it, believing that wood and plaster absorb gases, foul air and feverish exhalations as readily as milk or water does. But as it is not practicable to tear down houses every half-century or so, it is to be considered if all the wood used in the interior construction and all the plain surfaces of plaster should not be so thoroughly oiled or varnished that the power of absorption should be almost entirely destroyed, and the character thus so change I that destruction would be no longor desirable. - Buston Budget.

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nor write.

persons, and at some length.

thought, and when she hung up her ask him for it. Coak and hat in the hall at home shq said to herself: "I believe I'll just give a little hint at the dinner-table, and see if it will do any good."

When dinner was apnoanced a Lois were there for a visit, and there the money. was so much talking that Beth almost despaired of g-ttin; in her little hint; but finally Grandpa Raymond said something about the change of fash-, ions since he was a boy, and Beth said, safe. H saw them, wrapped them up quickly:

.O, grandpa, have you noticed those brigh -e dored caps the girls are all wearing this winter? They are so pretty. I want one so much."

Grandya said he thought he had scent them, and then the co versation change | and Beth could only wonder whether the hint had taken effect.

As she started for school her mother asked her to do a little shopping for her af er school was out.

She smiled as she handed Beth the money, saving:

"If you have money enough left, I think you may get one of those caps, if you want it so much."

Beth ex laimed: "Oh, thank you, mam.na! I do want i. very much!' and away she went gaily.

After she had bought what her mother wanted, she found she had money enough left to buy the cap, so she selected a pretty white one.

When she reached home, her mother was out to see a sick neighbor, so she Look the cap to her room to try it on. As she entered the room, she found a small package on the bed, marked:

"For Beth, from Aunt Lois."

She opened it quickly, and found a pink toboggan cap.

. My! what shall I do with two?" she said, in surpr sc.

Just at this moment her little sister Mamie came into the room with a small package in her hand.

.Grandpa has just come back," said she. "He bought a wax doll for me, and this is for you."

Beth opened the package, and found a toboggan cap of delicate blue.

Her checks flushed as she took it fr m the paper. She said nothing, but she began to feel a little uncomfortable over the success of her hint. She sat down with her books for about half an hour, when she heard

See

her brother Rob whistling "Yankee Doodle," and coming up-stairs two steps at a time.

"Here, sister E-liz-a-beth," he said, putting his head in at the door, "please accept this small token from your humble servant." And he to-sed a small package lightly into her lap. Then, catching sight of the cars on the bed, he began to laugh heartily: "On, oh, this is too funny!

"Two and two are four. Do you want any more! "Why, sis, you will have to start a

THE ENDING.

Ten years went by; he was a clerk in a bank. A package of bills lay in a drawer, and had not been put in the in his coat, and carried them home. He is now in a prison cell; but he set his feet that way when a boy, years before, when he sold his honesty for seventy-five cents.

That night he sat disgraced, and an open criminal. Uacle John was long ago dead. The old home was desolate, the mother broken-hearted. The prisoner knew what brought him there. - School Journal.

A Marked Difference.

"What a marked diff-rence there is in young men," remarked a suburban matron the other day. "I have two nephews who alternately 'run out' from the city to see me, generally staying all night. It almost gives me the shivers to allot that spare room to one of them, he is so exceedingly careless. It looks the next morning as if is out of pl c ; the towel-rack is overturned, the pillow-shams are crushed, the wash-bowl is left full of water, the windows are thrown open to the incursive flies, and ev ry thing generally is at six s and sevens! But there's the other nephew-Bless my soul, it's a pleasure to have him come! Why you'd hink the deintiest lady had slept in the room. H : removes the shams and spread, washes the soap before he returns it to the soap dish, puts the towel squarely on the rack and the comb its to the brush, refixes the tidy on the bureau, and bows the shutters before he comes down and all that. Why I've got nothing to do scarcely but re-

make the bed, and one would hardly know he slept in it. I can not see why there should be such a marked d fference between the young men, when they are so much alike in almost every other respect. It's more likely born in them than bred in them. -Baptist Week y.

-A firm of undertakers of Roches-

ter, Pa., while taking charge of a funeral at Woodlawn, a rival undertaker had a boy pass around a business card during the services, stating that coffins could be had at the cheapest rates, carriages to hire, traveling men accommodated, etc. The firm, when informed of what the boy was doing, expeled him. It has created quite a sensation, and the r latives of the dead n an are very ind gnant.

-He-"What will you have, dear:

A FIRST CAUSE.

An Argument That I+ Unanswerable and Irresistable-Darwin's Fluctuations in Belief

In the lately published biography of Charles Darwin is an : crount of the religious views of the man who has infinenced scientific thought more than any one since Newton. It is a curious fact that when he was sent to Cambridge, Darwin was destined for the church, and pursued his studies and took his degree with that end of view. This project was never formally given up, but slowly died with the growth of Darwin's interest in natural science. No skepticism about religion seems to have influenced him, only his bent toward studies that he and his friends felt to be more congenial to his tastes and abilities.

For many years he seems to have continued to be a believer in orthodox of life to invigorate his heart and Christianity. He never appears to make him able to rightly serve the have had any inward religious experi- Lord. Happy is he who, having th

CHOICE SELECTIONS

iner

-Humanity and meckness escape many a blow; always keeping pace within, and often without, too. - Rev. W. B. MicKee.

-Every effort of His children to rise above the invision of evil in body or in mind is a pleasure to Him. - Macdona'd.

when you tell a wicked person to get obtain the favor of Gol. -Henry G. distinguished himself as a cooper. Comings, D. D.

enough in truth that we know. "Rest in the Lord." The greatest things are known already. -R. W. Dale.

-Wint one can and should do today had better be done to-day. It postponed u stil to-morrow, it will add no man. The great secret of a useful Lerald. life consists in faithfully doing the work of each day when it is present -N. Y. Independent.

-Doing admir ble things is quite different from doing things for the sake of being admired. While it is true that admirable deeds do not always bring admiration to the doer, it is also true that admiration for the doer does not always signify that he has done admir ble dee is. The onthing certain is that nothing is admirable that is done merely from a love of admiration. -S. S. Times.

-The boly needs refreshment an strengthening, and so does the soul. And as the fountain and daily manna meet the man in his journey and help him on his way, so there are th streams of God's grace and the bread

-In Harrisburg the other day a goose escaped from a farmer's wagon. flew down the street and alighted on an

