A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED

Friday, Jan. 26.

Decided shocks of earthquake were felt throughout central Maryland last night.

Constance Fenimore Woolson, the novelist and descendant of Fenimore Cooper, died at Nice.

The son of Governor Holt, of North Carolina, was married to the daughter of Governor Jones, of Alabama.

Emperor William of Germany and Prince Bismarck have become reconciled, and there is great rejoicing throughout Germany.

George H. Painter was hanged at Springfield, Ills., this forenoon for the murder of Alice Martin, his mistress. He had been twice reprieved.

Saturday, Jan. 27.

The opposition to President Barrios, of Guatemala, is increasing in strength.

Willie Smith and Harry Meyer, 10-year-old burglars, are in jail at Pottsville, Pa.

California's midwinter exposition was formally opened today with great pomp. The day is a legal holiday in the state.

It is announced that the czar's oldest daughter, the Grand Duchess Xenia, has been betrothed to her cousin, Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch.

The Democratic convention for the Seventh congressional district of Virginia nominated Captain Smith S. Turner, of Warren county, to succeed Governor O'Ferrall in the house of representatives.

Monday, Jan. 29.

A reduction of 10 per cent. has been ordered in the wages of Union Pacific trainmen.

Gold, silver and lead in paying quantities have been discovered near Bourneville, O.

At Pittsburgh, Kan., W. A. Chapman, a storekeeper, was bound, gagged and murdered by burglars.

Judge John D. Stewart, ex-congressman from Atlanta, Ga., died at his home in Griffin, aged 60 years.

There is talk of a fight between Peter Jackson and "Denver" Ed Smith before the Corbett-Jackson fight.

A locomotive and a snow plow jumped the Union Pacific railroad track near Como, Colo., and rolled down an embankment. Five trainmen were seriously injured.

Tuesday, Jan. 30.

Pierre Jules Cavelier, the French sculptor, died in Paris, aged 86.

The president has appointed William D. Rutan postmaster at Newark, N. J.

Miss Rosina Vokes (Mrs. Cecil Clay), the well known actress, died in London.

A fire at Burton, W. Va., destroyed the town hall, the Mynor block and smaller buildings. It was incendiary. The loss is $15,000.

Herman Moos, aged 58, a prominent attorney of Cincinnati, and also a well known Jewish novelist and poet, dropped dead from heart trouble.

Dr. August Hirsch, physician and pathologist, is dead at Berlin. He was celebrated for his researches into the geographic distribution of epidemic diseases.

Wednesday, Jan. 31.

Jack Lavin, of Paris, Ky., was found near Ruddell's Mills frozen to death.

Republican members of the Ohio legislature have decided in caucus in favor of biennial sessions.

Cochett, the pugilist, will play with the Baltimore baseball club during July and August, receiving $1,000 a week.

In the Hoboken meadow disaster inquest an effort is being made to throw the responsibility on the flagman of the telescoped train.

The special elections in New York yesterday for members of congress resulted in the selection of L. E. Quigg (Rep.) and Isidor Strauss (Dem.)—a Republican gain of one.

At a country dance at Alpine, Ark., a fight occurred in which Lew Jones, Charles Ross and Sam Powell were stabbed to death. Several others were wounded.

Thursday, Feb. 1.

William W. Windle, the famous cyclist, announces his permanent retirement from the race track.

William Miller, mayor of Harrogate, Ky., was shot and mortally wounded by ex-Marshal Newbee, who blamed Miller for his dismissal.

Willie Brandt, 9 years old, was arrested in New York in act of stealing a revolver through a plate glass window he had broken. The proprietor of the store refused to prosecute.

The United Labor league was formally organized at Chicago at a mass meeting of workingmen. Its objects are political and its platform is identical in spirit with that adopted by the People's party.

STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS

Closing Quotations on the New York and Philadelphia Exchanges.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The ebb and flow of the tide of speculation grows more sluggish daily and the Stock Exchange is no longer the bustling place it used to be. The day was duller than any of the preceding days of inactivity. Closing bids:

Lehigh Valley	39¼	W., N.Y. & Pa.	24¼
Pennsylvania	49⅝	Erie	15¼
Reading	19⅝	D., L. & W.	166
St. Paul	59¼	West Shore	102¾
Lehigh Nav.	52⅝	N.Y. Central	101⅜
N.Y. & N. E.	11½	Lake Erie & W.	15
New Jersey Cen.	115	Del. & Hudson	135⅝

General Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—Flour weak; winter superfine, $2@2.10; winter superfine extras, $2.25@2.50; No. 2 winter family, $2.50@2.65; Pennsylvania roller straight, $2.90@3.10; western winter clear, $2.75@3. Wheat steady, dull, with 68⅝c. bid and 64¼c. asked for January. Corn quiet, firm, with 42¾c. bid and 43c. asked for January. Oats quiet, unchanged, with 36c. bid and 36½c. asked for January. Beef steady. Pork quiet and steady; new mess, $14.50@14.75; extra prime, $13.50@14; family, $15.50@16; short clear, $15.50@17. Lard dull; western steam, $7.90. Butter fairly active, steady; western dairy, 13½@17c.; do. creamery, 18@27c.; do. factory, 12@16c.; Elgins, 27c.; New York dairy, 16@22c.; do. creamery, 18@22c.; Pennsylvania creamery prints, fancy, 27c.; do. choice, 24@26c.; do. fair to good, 20@23c.; prints jobbing at 28@31c. Cheese active, firmer; New York large, 9@11¾c.; small, 10¼@12⅝c.; part skims, 4@10c.; full skims, 2@3c. Eggs dull and lower; ice house $2.50@3.50 per case; western, fresh, 16c. per dozen; southern, 15@16c.

Live Stock Markets.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Jan. 31.—Cattle dull, lower; prime to extra, $4.50@4.75; fair to good, $3.90@4.30; common to fair, $3.25@3.75; fat cows and heifers, $3@3.25; bulls, $2.25@3.50; bologna cows, $5 to $15; fresh cows, $20 to $40. Hogs very dull; all grades, $5.40@5.50. Sheep slow; prime, $3.50@3.80; fair to good, $2.50@3.30; prime to extra lambs, $4.25@4.50; fair to good, $3.25@4. Veal calves, $5@6.50; heavy and thin, $3.50@5.50.

BUFFALO, Jan. 31.—Cattle quiet; prime beeves, $5.15; good butchers, $3.75@4; light stockers, $2.25@2.50. Hogs slow; medium and heavy, $5.60@5.70; Yorkers and pigs, $5.65@5.70; roughs, $4.25@4.75. Sheep steady; extra wethers, $4; prime state lambs, $4.50@4.70 fair to good, $3.25.

The Story of a Bell.

In the church tower of the little town of Grosslaswitz, in the north of Germany, hangs a bell, and on it is engraved its history, surmounted by a bas-relief representing a six eared stalk of corn and the date, Oct. 15, 1729. This is the story of the bell: At the beginning of the last century the only church bell at Grosslaswitz was so small that its tones were not sufficient to penetrate to the ends of the village. A second bell was badly wanted, but the village was poor, and where was the money to come from? Every one offered to give what he could, but the united offerings did not amount to nearly enough for the purpose.

One Sunday when the schoolmaster, Gotifried Hayn, was going to church he noticed growing out of the churchyard wall a flourishing green stalk of corn, the seed of which must have been dropped there by a passing bird. The idea suddenly struck him that perhaps this one stalk of corn could be made the means of producing the second bell they wanted so much. He waited till the corn was ripe, and then he plucked the six ears on it and sowed them in his own garden. The next year he gathered the little crop thus produced and sowed it again, till at last he had not enough room in his garden for the crop, so he divided it among a certain number of farmers, who went on sowing the ears until in the eighth year the crop was so large that when it was put together and sold they found that they had enough money to buy a beautiful bell, with its story and its birthday engraved upon it and a cast of the cornstalk to which it owed its existence.—London Globe.

TIMELY ANNIVERSARIES.

Some Current Selections From History's Broad Page.

February 4.



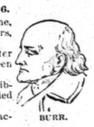
MARK HOPKINS.

211—Lucius Septimus Severus, Roman emperor, died at York, England.
836—King Egbert, who united the Saxon heptarchy, died.
1556—John Rogers burned at Smithfield; Protestant martyr.
1615—Gianbatista Porta, Italian scientist, inventor of the camera obscura, died.
1802—Professor Mark Hopkins, famous American scholar, born at Stockbridge, Mass.; died in Williamstown, Mass., 1887.
1881—Thomas Carlyle, "writer of books," died in Cheyne row, Chelsea, where he had lived over 40 years; born in Scotland 1795.
1890—Centenary of the United States supreme court celebrated. Montpensier, Duc de (Louis d'Orleans), fifth son of King Louis Philippe, died in San Lucan, Andalusia; born in France in 1824.

February 5.

46 B. C.—Marcus Cato (Uticencis) killed himself.
1722—John Witherspoon, "signer," born in Haddingtonshire, Scotland; died 1794.
1725—James Otis, patriotic orator and writer, born at West Barnstable, Mass.; killed by lightning May 23, 1783.
1732—William Miller, founder of the "Millerites," who looked for the end of the world in 1844, born in Pittsfield, Mass.; died 1849.
1799—Death of Lewis Galvani, discoverer of galvanism.
1852—Halmdrih, a factory village in Yorkshire, England, swept away by the bursting of a reservoir; 190 people perished, 7,000 were thrown out of employment and property damaged to the extent of £600,000.
1876—False alarm of fire in the Cincinnati Opera House resulted in the death of 11 people in the panic; 30 injured.
1887—The White River Junction disaster on the Boston and Montreal road; 2 sleepers containing 80 passengers hurled from a bridge and burned on the ice below; about 40 escaped death, but were seriously injured.

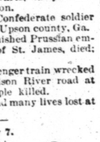
February 6.



BURR.

1626—Mme. Marie de Sevigne, famous for her letters, born; died 1695.
1665—Princess Anne, daughter of James II and later Queen Anne, born; died 1714.
1672—Augustine Calmet, Biblical scholar, born; died 1757.
1685—Death of Charles II; accession of James II.
1756—Aaron Burr born at Newark, N. J.; died Sept. 14, 1836.
1778—France officially acknowledged independence of United States and promised an alliance.
1818—William Maxwell Evarts, lawyer and statesman, born in Boston.
1832—John Brown Gordon, Confederate soldier and statesman, born in Upson county, Ga.
1846—Baron Bulow, distinguished Prussian embassador at the court of St. James, died; born 1790.
1871—A petroleum and passenger train wrecked and burned on the Hudson River road at New Hamburg; 30 people killed.
1875—1,200 houses burned and many lives lost at Osaka, Japan.

February 7.



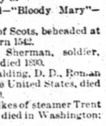
ADMIRAL STRINGHAM.

1800—Millard Fillmore, thirteenth president, born in Summerville, N. Y.; died 1874.
1807—Battle of Eylau, bloody, but indecisive; Bonaparte against the Russians and Prussians.
1812—Charles Dickens, novelist, born; died 1870.
1822—Anna Radcliffe, novelist, died; born 1764.
1834—M. de Bourrienne, early friend, private secretary and biographer of Bonaparte, died in a madhouse at Caen, France; born 1767.
1841—The United States bank, acting under a Pennsylvania charter, suspended payment the second time, greatly increasing the panic and depression.
1863—H. M. S. Orpheus wrecked in Manukau harbor, New Zealand; out of 260 officers, sailors and marines on board 190 were lost.
1876—Admiral Silas H. Stringham, U. S. N., distinguished in all the wars from 1812 to 1861, died in Brooklyn; born at Middletown, Orange county, N. Y., 1798.
1878—Pope Pius IX died; born 1792; elected June 16, 1846.
1888—Overflow of Hoang-Ho river, China, and great destruction of life and property.
1892—Hotel Royal burned in New York; 70 people perished.

February 8.

1516—Mary I of England—"Bloody Mary"—born; died 1558.
1587—Mary Stuart, queen of Scots, beheaded at Fotheringay castle; born 1542.
1820—William Tecumseh Sherman, soldier, born in Lancaster, O.; died 1890.
1872—Most Rev. John Spalding, D. D., Roman Catholic primate of the United States, died in Baltimore; born 1810.
1877—Admiral Charles Wilkes of steamer Trent and San Jacinto fame died in Washington; born 1798.
1880—Rev. Alexander Keith, English Biblical expositor, died at Buxton, England; born 1791.
1882—Berthold Auerbach, German-Jewish philosopher and historian, died at Cannes; born 1812.
1893—British steamship Trinacria wrecked on the Spanish coast; 38 people drowned.

February 9.



PARTON.

1567—Henry Lord Darnley, husband of Mary, queen of Scots, murdered; born 1541.
1757—C. F. de Volney, French deist and philosopher, born; died 1820.
1773—General William Henry Harrison, ninth president of the United States, born in Charles City county, Va.; died in Washington city 1841.
1814—Samuel Jones Tilden, statesman, born in New Lebanon, N. Y.; died Aug. 4, 1886.
1822—James Parton, American author, born in Canterbury, England; died 1891.
1828—Samuel Bowles born in Springfield, Mass.; died 1878; he edited the Springfield Republican 34 years. General John Alexander Logan, soldier and statesman, born in Jackson county, Ills.; died 1886.
1872—Dr. David Frederick Strauss, chief of the German Rational school, died at Berlin; born Jan. 27, 1808. M. Michelet, French historian, died; born 1798.
1882—General Winfield Scott Hancock, distinguished Union leader, died on Governor's island, New York bay; born 1824.
1890—The people of Schenectady commemorated the 200th anniversary of the massacre there by French and Indians, King William's war.
1892—John Jay Knox, noted American financier, died in New York city; born in Knoxboro 1828.
1893—Insane asylum burned at Dover, N. H.; 44 deaths.

February 10.

1670—William Congreve, very celebrated poet and dramatist, born near Leeds; died in London 1729.
1755—Montesquieu, French jurist, author of the "Spirit of Laws," died; born 1689.
1763—The French and Indian war ended by treaty at Paris.
1840—Queen Victoria married.
1876—Reverdy Johnson, statesman, died in Annapolis; born 1796.
1883—Marshall Jewell, ex-postmaster general, died in Hartford; born 1825.
1887—Mrs. Henry Wood, English editor and writer, author of "East Lynne" and other popular novels, died in London; born 1820.
1892—James Redpath, Irish Nationalist and author, died in New York.

A Friend of the Family.

Mr. Arthur Gilman of Cambridge tells the following story: "You know there was a picture of Mr. Longfellow's children that was copied a good deal which was taken in such a way that the arms of one of the little girls did not show, and so it was told about a good deal that she had no arms. One day Mr. Lowell was in a car going by Mr. Longfellow's house, and near him were three women seeing the sights.

"One of them was explaining things to the others, and after pointing out the house she said, 'You know one of Longfellow's children had no arms.' Mr. Lowell thought that story had gone about far enough, so he said, 'Excuse me, madam,' and told her Mr. Longfellow's children all had the usual number of arms. She turned on him with a sniff and a little toss of her head and said: 'One of them has no arms, sir. I had it from a friend of the family.'"—Boston Transcript.

The Bathtub Trunk.

Some novelties in bathtubs are made abroad especially for traveling purposes. They are made of best tinned iron, with japanned oak outside and white inside. The novelty is that they can be closed up with a strap and utilized as a trunk to hold the clothes of the owner. A self heating gas bath is made upon the following principle: An atmospheric gas burner is employed, from which the heat is conducted around the body of the bath by flues, and after doing this duty escaping by a main flue. A bath can be heated in this way in 45 minutes at an expense of 3 cents.—Hardware.

THE PUZZLER

No. 1.—Double Acrostic.

My primals name an author, and my finals a painter.

Crosswords: 1. Brittle. 2. Having symmetry and dignity. 3. Concerning. 4. Extreme joy or pleasure. 5. A small, monkey-like animal. 6. To surround entirely. 7. A long, cushioned seat. 8. A maritime province of China. 9. To pour in drop by drop. 10. Not the one or the other. 11. A large animal found in South Africa. 12. A title given in India to Europeans of rank. 13. A machine for shaping articles of wood or metal. 14. The act of pouring out. 15. A tribe of Indians native of Arizona.

No. 2.—Pictorial Rebus.



The above represents a rendering of a very well known proverb.

No. 3.—Arithmetical.

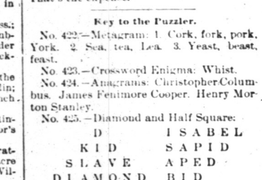
If 60 gallons of water in an hour's time fall into a cistern containing 300 gallons, and by a pipe in the same cistern there run out 45 gallons per hour, in how many hours will it be filled?

It is required to find two numbers such that if the square of the first be added to the second the sum shall be 62, and if the square of the second be added to the first it shall be 175.

No. 4.—Curtailment.

Although I'm in the pleasant woods
Amid the fragrant WOULK,
To lend a country life is not
The longing of my soul.
Although the flowers bloom profusely
Around me every where,
I'm longing for a change of scene
And PRIME for change of air.

No. 5.—Connected Word Squares.



I—Upper square: 1. A military title. 2. A lizard. 3. The sides of a door. 4. A game at cards. 5. Destroyed.

II—Left hand square: 1. A governor. 2. Custom. 3. Extensive. 4. Incited. 5. Pastoral pipes.

III—Right hand square: 1. Flat round plates. 2. A kind of tape. 3. A quantity of yarn or thread. 4. Cuts. 5. Understanding.

IV—Lower square: 1. Drives along. 2. Droll. 3. A fish. 4. More horrible. 5. To terrify.

No. 6.—Proverb Making.

From the letters which compose the following words form a proverb which shows that there is not always safety in a multitude of counselors.

Spoon.	Bother	Stock.
Toil.	May.	Oh.

No. 7.—Metagram.

I am an eatable. Change my head, and I am something by the roadside. Again, and I am something that travels on the sea. Again, and I am to speak indistinctly.

No. 8.—Floral Anagrama.

1. He sees a rat.
2. No path is set.
3. Smile, cat.
4. The hare.
5. Rise, romp.
6. One name.
7. The poor lie.
8. Slower fun.

No. 9.—Buried Names of Fruits.

1. I appeared very foolish on that occasion.
2. My brother is very plump and rosy.
3. I saw a man go to his work.
4. I went to Appleby by train.
5. I tried to solve the problem on the board, but failed to do so.

Puniana.

The sculptor is generally fishing for fame when he makes a cast.

When a man talks into a telephone, what he says goes.

You never can tell what germs of greatness may be in a prison convict, for he isn't allowed to "let himself out."

High Priced Art.

Friend—See here, George! What does this bill of $20 mean?

Amateur Photographer—You told me that if I'd take half a dozen pictures of your house you'd gladly stand the expense. That's the expense.

Key to the Puzzler.

No. 422.—Metagram: 1. Cork, fork, pork, York. 2. Sea, tea, Lea. 3. Yeast, beast, feast.

No. 423.—Crossword Enigma: Whist.

No. 424.—Anagrams: Christopher Columbus. James Fenimore Cooper. Henry Morton Stanley.

No. 425.—Diamond and Half Square:

D	ISABEL
KID	SAPID
SLAVE	APED
DIAMOND	BID
BROWN	ED
ANT	L
D	

No. 426.—Transposition, etc.: Deal, lead, dale, ale.

No. 427.—Numerical Enigma: Mount St. Gothard.

No. 428.—Illustrated Proverb: Make hay while the sun shines.

No. 429.—Squares:

LUTE	SCAR	EAST
UNIT	CARE	ALOE
TINT	AREA	SOON
ETTeA	REAL	TENT

No. 430.—Double Crossword: Thomas Edison.

No. 431.—Numerical: Extravagant.

No. 432.—Beheadings: 1. D rill. 2. R-eel 3. D-ell. 4. D-apple. 5. E-vent. 6. N-ode.

American Champagne.

At a banquet in this city, given in one of the popular restaurants, a half pint bottle of champagne was set beside each plate. It bore a French label, but not such a label as those who drink champagne are accustomed to see.

"What kind of wine is this?" asked one who could with difficulty tell the difference between champagne and bottled crab apple cider of a gentleman across the table who has a right to have such a question put to him.

"That's what puzzles me," and he read the French label with an English pronunciation. "I never saw that brand before. It is evidently some new mild champagne, adapted to the use of those who would get heady on heavier wine, drinking it a glass at a time because it has a pleasant taste."

Nothing more was said, but the inquisitive person pushed his inquiries in another direction, a few days later, and was told that the champagne was made in Ohio—a pure article, and a mild and palatable one, but it was necessary to have French labels on the bottles to make it salable.

And yet all the speeches on that occasion were full of American ardor. The American bird's plumage was extolled as the finest in the world, but the American wine had to be palmed off with a foreign name.—Indianapolis Journal.

He Recovers.

The Youth—Does a man ever get too old to take any interest in life?

The Sage—Oh, yes. But he generally recovers by the time he is 25.—Indianapolis Journal.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON V, FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, FEB. 4.

Text of the Lesson, Gen. xii, 1-9—Memory Verses, 1-3—Golden Text, Gen. xii, 2—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

1. "Now, the Lord had said unto Abram, Get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and from thy father's house, unto a land that I will shew thee." We have come down the stream of time over 400 years since the last lesson. After the deluge God began the race again with Noah and his sons, but as before, man left to himself proves a failure. Noah is drunken, Ham brings a curse upon Canaan, and iniquity consummates in an organized union against God. Lest they be scattered and to make them a name, they will build a tower reaching to the skies. At the close of the nineteenth century we find ourselves in an age of tower building and man worship, but as the Lord confounded and scattered them in the plain of Shinar, so again when all Shinar associations shall have had their consummation as in Zech. v, 11; Isa. xvii and xviii, the Lord will humble all the pride of man, and He alone be exalted in that day (Isa. ii, 11, 17). After the Babel judgment, it seems from Josh. xxiv, 2, that the people fell greatly into idolatry, and from such surroundings in the land of Mesopotamia, the God of glory called out Abram (Acts vii, 2) to make of him a faithful witness unto the truth. A study of Gen. xi will show that Shem, Arphaxad, Salah, Eber, Reu and Serug were all living when Abram and Terah left Ur of the Chaldees, but whether every one had become an idolator or not is not clearly stated. The new departure now is that instead of despoiling or scattering them He will take out and separate one from them who will walk with Him as Enoch did. It was a mistake to take Terah along, for Abram was only hindered by him until he died at Haran (xi, 31, 32; Acts vii, 3, 4).

2. "And I will make of thee a great nation, and I will bless thee and make thy name great, and thou shalt be a blessing." The people of Shinar wanted to make themselves a name (xi, 4), but Jehovah says to Abram that He will make him a name. Those who today try the Shinar plan will fail as they did, but those who, like Abram, prefer to obey God will have a name without seeking it. Abram was to be blessed in order to be a blessing, and Israel is destined yet to be a blessing to all nations (Zech. viii, 13). When we are willing to be a blessing to others and forgetful of ourselves, then we shall indeed be blessed. But it must be the Lord's doing from first to last, and He must have the glory.

3. "And I will bless them that bless thee and curse him that curseth thee, and in thee shall all families of the earth be blessed." Here is the true idea of election as taught in Scripture—a choosing of one or more to make them a blessing to others—and whosoever will may be elected, for him that cometh will in no wise be cast out (John vi, 37). Who can possibly find fault with this? See also how God takes man into union with Himself. It makes us think of those words, "He that heareth you heareth Me, and he that despiseth you despiseth Me" (Luke x, 16). We shall find this covenant repeated four times after this to Abram and once each to Isaac and Jacob, making seven in all. The fullness of its meaning is yet to be seen.

4. "So Abram departed as the Lord had spoken unto him, and Lot went with him, and Abram was seventy and five years old when he departed out of Haran." He went out, not knowing whither he went (Heb. xi, 8). He only knew that God knew and that the end of it all would be a city which hath foundations whose builder and maker is God (Heb. xi, 10), and with Him in communion. He went on. He believed the gospel, and all who believe today will be blessed with him (Gal. iii, 8, 9) and made a blessing to others.

5. "And Abram took Sarah, his wife, and Lot, his brother's son, and all their substance that they had gathered and the souls that they had gotten in Haran, and they went forth to go into the land of Canaan, and into the land of Canaan they came." Haran was but a partial obedience. This is now full obedience, which, it is to be feared, the Lord gets from very few of us. Many are content to be hindered by the affections of those who will go part of the way but not all the way to the promised land of whole hearted surrender to God. Yet Jesus says, "He that loveth father or mother, son or daughter more than Me is not worthy of Me" (Matth. x, 37).

6. "And Abram passed through the land into the place of Sichem, unto the plain (or oak) of Moreh. And the Canaanite was then in the land." To the neighborhood of Ebal and Gerizim he came (see Deut. xi, 29, 30) full half way down through the land, and he saw the land filled with people, yet believed that God would give it to him as He had said. He walked not by sight, but by faith, and was fully persuaded that what God had promised He was able to perform (Rom. iv, 20, 21). If we think more of the promises than of God, we will be discouraged, like the 10 spies. The only way is to see no man save Jesus only (Matth. xvii, 8).

7. "And the Lord appeared unto Abram and said, Unto thy seed will I give this land. And there builded he an altar unto the Lord, who appeared unto him." We read of no appearance at Haran and no new communication, for Abram there had not done as he had been told. "To him that knoweth to do good and doeth it not, to him it is sin" (Jas. iv, 17). Therefore if we are not living up to the light we have and are consequently disobedient we cannot expect any fresh revelation of God to our souls, but to every obedient soul there will be growth in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ (II Pet. iii, 18).

8. "And he removed from thence to a mountain on the east of Bethel and pitched his tent, having Bethel on the west and Hai on the east, and there he builded an altar unto the Lord and called upon the name of the Lord." He is a pilgrim and a stranger, just a sojourner (Heb. xi, 9), hence the tent is sufficient. He lives with God, and hence the altar. His whole life, when in fellowship with God, might be designated "the tent and altar."

9. "And Abram journeyed, going on still toward the south." Because of a famine he goes into Egypt, but this is evidently a misstep, for we read of no altar in Egypt, and not until he gets back to Bethel, where he again calls on the name of the Lord (xiii, 3, 4). We might with profit take the phrase in this verse—going on still—and make it a good daily motto, provided we avoid all going down to Egypt. Put it with II Sam. v, 10, "David went on and grew great (margin, going and growing), and the Lord God of hosts was with him," and it will be very helpful.

Forced Draft.

Our cruisers doubtless have as high a rate of speed as those of Great Britain. There is no reason to suppose that the result of the speed trials as given are not exact. Yet only a novice will have the idea that they will represent the normal speed on the high seas. Contractors take care that nothing is omitted to make the speed all that is possible, with bottoms perfectly clean, picked coal and the employment of the most expert firemen, with forced draft. It is well known that considerable repairs are frequent after speed trials, from taxing the machinery and boilers to their utmost, and perhaps injuries result that do not come to light for some time.

A forced draft is so destructive to boilers when inexperienced firemen are employed that only a few hours' steaming may seriously impair them. Captain Evans stated that when in command of the Baltimore in the Behring sea he ordered a forced draft in order to overtake a vessel before dark. As a result the boilers had 500 leaky tubes.—North American Review.

A Spirit Bell.

"There is a spirit bell in Arizona that is almost universally believed in," said W. H. Johnson of Tombstone. "It is about 40 or 50 miles from Tucson, at a convent which was formerly a monastery. It is one of the oldest cathedrals and convents in the United States, having been built long before Arizona was a part of this country. The story goes that there were originally seven silver bells, but one night some sacrilegious person stole one of them.

"At midnight these chimes are rung, and the seven bells can be distinctly heard. One of them, however, is separate from the others, and when they are silent it keeps up its musical tones as it passes down from the tower and through the cathedral. Upon some holy days a spirit monk can be seen carrying the bell away from the tower, but at other times no one can be seen. The chimes are rung at other hours, but there are but six bells, and an inspection of the tower discloses but six. The convent is visited by almost every tourist who comes to Arizona, but none of them has ever solved the mystery of the spirit bell."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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"Prosperous days!" remarked the other. "Why, how in the world can any one be successful when everything is dull?"

"That's just the point," replied the other. "He prospers when things are dull. He's an exception to the general rule, but then, you must know, he's a scissors grinder."—New York Herald.

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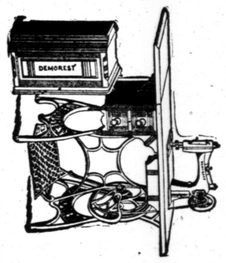
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