IN RELIGION'S REALM.

Expressions From the Various Religious Newspapers.

The Religious Thought of the Day as Expressed in the Sectarian Press—Some Matters of Interest to Both Ministers and Laymen.

"The searching criticisms which the report of the Commission on the Revision of the Constitution and Canons has received in different directions justifies the conviction that this work has been entered upon with rather too light a heart," says the *Living Church* (P. E.) of Chicago. "The changes involved are far more important than at first appeared, especially those which affect the relations of the two houses of the general convention. Further than this, questions have been stirred of so radical a character as to require for their satisfactory adjustment an amount of discussion far greater than the limited period of one convention will allow. Many persons have had their attention drawn for the first time to the fact that the real and permanent constitution of the church lies back of the written instrument of that name. It seems certain that the proposed constitution cannot be passed in its present form at the coming convention. Probably only some portions will be passed, and those not without amendment. There is even a possibility that none of it will be passed, but that it will be referred in its entirety to a new commission. There is much to be said in favor of this method. In ordinary cases it might be feared that a policy of delay would swamp the whole movement. But in the present instance there need be no such anxiety. The church can always afford to wait. Sudden and radical changes are contrary to her spirit. It is just beginning to be realized how many important principles are touched by this work."

"At the Protestant Episcopal Diocesan Convention a minister offered a resolution calling on Bishop Potter to instruct delegates to the approaching triennial convention at Minneapolis to urge that the name of the church be changed. This minister's idea was that the words 'Protestant Episcopal Church' should be laid aside and 'The Holy Catholic Church' should be substituted. That would be a shrewd scheme," remarks the New York *Christian Advocate* (Meth.), "but might lead to a lack of reference for the Apostle's Creed. It is quite probable that if a sect of the size of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which contains less than one twenty-fourth of the number of Protestant communicants in this country, should arrogate to itself the title of The Holy Catholic Church, that creed should not continue to be generally used in its present form. The simple truth is, that the title Protestant Episcopal Church expressed the sentiments of those who organized the body in this country and gave its name. Very few of them possessed the arrogant spirit becoming common in their successors. Perhaps, if that name is adopted, certain feeble-minded persons will believe that the Protestant Episcopal Church is the The Holy Catholic Church. But if that body really proposes to take such an almost all-exclusive name as 'The Holy Catholic Church,' we can suggest one from the Scriptures which will express the feeling which would lead to its selection, and thus leave the Apostles' Creed to the use of all 'who profess to be and call themselves Christians.' It is found in Jer. vii., 4: 'The temple of the Lord are these.'"

"We are very glad," says the New York *Churchman* (P. E.), "to learn from the utterance of Cardinal Vaughan exactly what the Roman Church means when its Bishops, including Pope Leo himself, advocate the reunion of Christendom. People are very apt to accuse Romanists of disingenuousness. The controversialist with Rome cites Liguori as a specimen of Jesuitical paltering with double sense. The Italian ideas of truth, we are told, are not the English or American ideas. In the Cardinal Archbishop, who has made so striking a declaration about the conditions of reunion with Rome, we meet a very downright and outspoken Briton. He clears away all the mists or misunderstandings that may have arisen from the recent encyclical of the Pope, addressed to Englishmen in the interests of reconciliation. For our own part, we never attached much importance to that document from a practical point of view. Whatever importance it had as a step towards reconciliation Dr. Vaughan has quite destroyed. He takes pains to show that union with Rome by the Church of England, as a whole, is a sheer impossibity."

"The papal delegate in this country, Mgr. Satolli, in defending the right of the Pope to temporal sovereignty, based it on the ground that 'the Pope, as head of the Catholic Church, must be independent of all human authority.' With thinking people, however," observes the Boston *Christian Register* (Unit.), "such a statement will not help in the slightest the claim of the Pope's temporal supremacy, because it is as indefensible as the doctrine it is supposed to support. There is no reason in history, philosophy, ethics or common sense why the Pope should be 'independent of all human authority;' there is every reason on the other hand why he should submit to constituted authority wherever it is legitimately exercised. 'Some sort of restraint,' says Mgr. Satolli, 'is inevitable, so long as the territory in which the holy see is located belongs to another power.' This is undoubtedly true. The Pope is obliged to obey the laws of the country in which he resides. This is what every good citizen ought to do if he is to share the protection which allegiance assures. The doctrine of Archbishop Satolli is not that set forth by Paul or observed by Jesus, whose teachings the Popes have mistranslated into 'Render unto the Popes the authority which belongs to Cæsar.'"

"No two men have exactly the same capacity, the same gifts, the same aspirations and the same tendencies; they do not think the same thoughts, their emotions are not touched in the same way, and their lives proceed on various lines. If this is true of those who have the most points of agreement," says the New York *Independent*, "how wide must be the differences which separate those who are most unlike. These differences affect the religious life as much as they do the social, the family, or the business life. Christianity does not make men and women, with all their individual peculiarities, over again and run them into the same mold. When a man becomes a Christian his innate peculiarities are preserved and must continue. They are a part of the man and cannot, like habits or customs, be laid aside. It necessarily follows that it is absurd to expect the same Christian experience of all. The Lord would not have made us different if he did not deem that it were best so. He certainly cannot require us to endeavor to annihilate the differences by which he has marked us. The man who is impulsive and who lives a Christian life that is colored by his emotions may be doing that which is wise and best for him; but he should take care not to condemn his fellow Christian whose emotions are not easily touched, but who is rather guided by a sense of right and duty and who takes a very sober view of the Christian life."

"When Christ has been presented and accepted, they who have accepted him must be left free to follow him," says the New York *Outlook*. "We may give them the benefit of our studies, our experiences, even of our errors; for so we may save them from duplicating those errors. But we may not impose upon them our limitations under guise of giving them the truth. Christ is the Savior and the Life-giver, but the salvation will differ in form as do the characteristic sins from which different communities need to be saved; and the life will differ in form as national types and temperaments differ. Christianity is more than either Romanism or Protestantism, more than Anglicanism or Puritanism, more than primitive, mediæval or modern Christianity; and when a new people, such as the Japanese, accept the Christ, it is to be expected that he will be the power in them that he has been in other nationalities, and that their conversion will not merely duplicate old conceptions of Christianity, but will add a new one. In short, there is to be, to use Mozoomdar's phrase, an Oriental Christ, as there has been an Occidental Christ, as there has been an Occidental Christ. And with each new conversion will come a new vision, and the true Christ will be seen in his completeness when all eyes look upon him, each nation from its own point of view, and be praised in his fullness when all tribes confess him, and in its own dialect."

"It has been assumed and has been stated that 'the report of our Lord's teachings was not written by himself, but by apostles and evangelists, and that not until varying periods from one to two generations after his words had been spoken.' This seems most improbable," says the *Interior* (Pres.) of Chicago. "The apostles, though they were men of lowly occupation, were not illiterate. They were familiar with the literature of their times and could write. It is not probable that they would listen to the Sermon on the Mount, and not have an immediate desire to have it in writing. They would wish the Lord's Prayer and other teachings and sayings of the Master in a form for preservation and for use in teaching. All the probabilities are very strongly against the idea that the words of Christ were not reduced to writing till one or two generations had passed. The records have all the newness of an immediate report. And then it has been rendered certain that the writers of the Gospels had a mass of writings before them. We are persuaded therefore that in the Gospels we have the words of our Lord of immediate record, and it is not at all improbable that the writings were known to him and subject to his revision."

[For the RECORD-UNION.]

STILL THE TAXPAYERS SWEAR.

Oh, dear, what can the matter be;
Dear, dear, what can the matter be;
Oh, dear, what can the matter be
That causes taxpayers to swear?
The candidates promise reduction in taxes,
And not to help any in grinding their axes;
But when they're elected, the fact is
They still make the taxpayers swear.

They told us that if we'd adopt the new charter
There'd be "nary" chance to buy, sell or barter;
They'd scale down the taxes at least a full quarter,
And no more would taxpayers swear.
The charter went through—no flies were there on it;
We all said and thought, "Now we will be in it."
Trustees and Mayor went to work with a vim on it,
But still the taxpayers swear.

One-sixty-five was only a starter,
One-ninety came on very soon after—
Three-fifty-and-five!—fruit of the new charter,
And this makes the taxpayers swear.
Two-twenty was laid on ten million—not over.
It paid all expenses, with officials in clover.
Sixteen millions we've now, and a rate a third over.
No wonder the taxpayers swear.

In the years of old we thought taxes "extensive."
The "place-maker" new is by far more expensive
Than all the "soft spots" that the city retentive;
And yet the taxpayers swear.
With promise and platform they would fool the masses.
As flies are oft caught with a spread of molasses.
When they're fooled and are caught the truth on them flashes.
Then, oh! how the taxpayers swear!

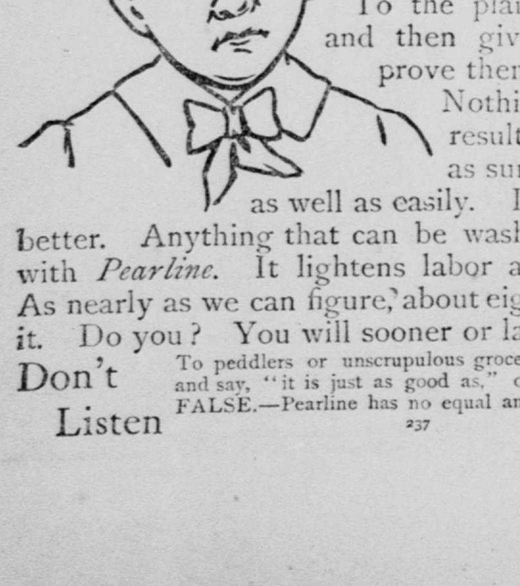
Solemn promise they make, whoever would "thunk" it.
They take all there is—are willing to lump it;
Only care for themselves—the dear people may hump it.
And this makes the taxpayers swear.
They're near all the same—black pot or black kettle;
They know the same hole to get the sweet pickle;
Take all that's in sight and don't give a nickel.
And still the taxpayers swear.

They promise "all right"—*they* never would do it.
If anyone does, oh, how they shall rue it!
Drive us to the polls—we the least evil choose it.
And yet the taxpayers swear.
Now how will this end? Oh, tell me, ye sages.
You've made it a study for all the past ages.
Oh, when will officials be content with their wages,
And cease to make taxpayers swear.

When water runs up and never runs down;
When the hungry have plenty all through the town;
When fish of the sea can swim on the ground,
No more will taxpayers swear.
When the sun in his beauty shall rise in the west;
When the stars cease their shining, are ever at rest;
When all time is ended, and we're with the blest—
Then there'll be no taxpayers to swear.
—VOX POPULI.—I. L.

THE ADDER AND HIS AD.

I bathe within the sun's bright light and feel the gentle breeze
Which plays æolian melodies as it whistles through the trees;
I watch the river sweeping by and hear the sweet birds sing.
Yet note how full of business now is every living thing.
The bees are making beeswax, the grasshoppers make grass,
The bottleflies blow bottles, in plain or frosted glass,
The butterflies make butter, the raccoons, too, hall racks,
The ants make antipyrine—these really are but facts—
The fireflies cut firewood to have the others mad,
And to improve his business the adder writes an ad.
—Fame.



Give Ear

To the plain facts about *Pearline*, and then give *Pearline* a chance to prove them, by giving it a fair trial. Nothing else will give the same result. It washes safely, as well as surely; it cleans carefully, as well as easily. It is as cheap as soap and better. Anything that can be washed, can be washed best with *Pearline*. It lightens labor and does lightning work. As nearly as we can figure, about eight millions of women use it. Do you? You will sooner or later.

Don't Listen To peddlers or unscrupulous grocers who offer imitations of Pearline, and say, "it is just as good as," or "the same as" Pearline. IT'S FALSE.—Pearline has no equal and is never peddled.

237 JAMES PYLE, New York.

FARM AND ORCHARD.

Great Difference in the Quality of Eggs.

Good Horses Are Always Desirable—Apple Butter—The Medicinal Use of Eggs—General Farm Notes.

The custom which has always prevailed in this country of selling eggs by the dozen has well nigh fixed in the mind of producer and consumer the idea that an egg is an egg. In our markets the name egg is almost exclusively applied to a hen's egg of any size, just so that it is reasonably fresh and counts to make up the dozen.

But any one, either among the producers or consumers of eggs, who has thought of or has tasted good eggs, knows that the quality as well as the quantity depends not only upon the chicken but much more largely upon the character of the food supplied to the laying hens.

The time is fast approaching when hen eggs, like beef, will be sold by the pound and selected for their quality. Everyone knows that poorly fed cattle or hogs cannot produce for the market good beef or pork, although every animal may have the same number of bones and muscles as those that have been well fed. The poultry of the hennery or farmyard should have as much attention, if good eggs are to be produced, at least as the swine when we would have good pork.

Poultry experts all advise care and cleanliness in raising chickens, and if they are to be raised simply for food, the kinds of food are well understood and designated. But chickens when fed for egg production require yet more care and a special food, which not only contains a large amount af nitrogenous matter, but which contains it in a form which does not taint the egg; but unless this is given fresh, the delicate flavor of the egg will suffer. Chickens if left to themselves often eat refuse animal matter which pollutes the egg. Nitrogenous grains are generally a safer source of this valuable part of the egg. Wheat, rye, barley, buckwheat and oats are all highly nitrogenous grains, and furnish food always relished by healthy chickens. Oats and buckwheat, if ground, should be mixed with wheat bran when fed, to prevent clogging. Very little corn need be fed during the laying period, except only when the weather is very cold, and then a little should be given an hour before the birds go to roost, when, by its slow digestion, it will act as a warmer during the night.

When poultrymen once begin in earnest to improve the "quality" of the eggs they bring to market, we will hear of fancy prices for special eggs, as we now hear of special prices for choice butter. There has been much care and experiment given to the production of the best birds for the table, as well as for the production of hens that are good layers, and with some success. The time has come to pay especial attention to the "quality" of the egg, for the reason that a far larger number of pounds of food is furnished good and healthy if properly produced, in the egg products, than in the flesh of the fowls. We hope in our poultry exhibits hereafter, premiums will be offered for egg exhibits, and that they will be tested not only as to the number of pounds produced, but especially as to flavor and other qualities of the egg. Let the "quality" of our eggs be improved and prices will advance for those of the best quality, just as the prices of butter have advanced in like manner.—Farm News.

FAMILY HORSES.

The price of horses has of late been so reduced that farmers are discouraged in horse-raising. The low prices now prevailing is due to a want of demand on account of the electric car system which has been so generally established throughout the cities and some parts of the country for rapid transportation. This is, no doubt, in some part the cause of the weak demand for horses in the markets. There is, however, another cause which will be found in over-production. A few years ago the horse craze, as it may be called, prevailed among farmers, and there was scarcely any one who was not breeding either first-class roadsters or blooded drivers.

For these for a few years first-class prices were obtained, and the demand, which was at that time a fictitious one, produced a sort of boom in horseflesh, produced an over-supply, and now there are too many horses for the market, which has for the time been somewhat diminished by the electric car lines. But good horses are always desirable, and will in the near future bring better prices than now. Farmers will understand what they need and for a while, perhaps, the supply will be short of the demand, but the price will again settle to a fair compensation for the trouble and risk in raising good horses.

Good family horses will always be in demand in the cities and in the properous villages. Cars may carry men to business, and women to do their shopping, but there is a demand, in hours not spent in business, for a carriage horse to supply a need felt by almost every well-to-do family, that may have a restful airing in the country or in the parks and suburbs of the city. Farmers would do well to turn their attention to raising horses to supply this want. Horses should be raised of the best blood, not for the turf, but for the carriage, and as much care should be taken in their training for this purpose as is necessary to produce good conditioned, quiet, trusty horses, suited to driving through all the bustle and noises of the city. This will require time and care in the trainer, but such horses will always have a good sale, and can be profitably raised. Give us good family horses, and the demand will be sufficient to pay the producer a good profit.—Farm News.

APPLE BUTTER.

In many parts of the country the apple crop season is unusually large. Besides the accustomed plan of making cider and cider vinegar, evaporating, drying and jelly-making, there should be some "apple butter" made. The following method of making apple butter is from *Our Grange Homes*, and it is said to be a very good recipe. The writer says:

At our home on the farm the cider was always boiled in a large copper kettle, which made the operation a much shorter one than boiling on a stove in a small kettle would be.

Take new cider, fresh from the press, not yet fermented; put into a porcelain-lined kettle and boil until reduced one-half. Boil the cider the day before you make the butter, and boil all that you need for the quantity desired. As soon as one kettle has been boiled take it out and boil another. This must be done carefully that it may not scorch or boil over. To each four gallons of boiled cider allow a half pound of nice, juicy apples, pared, cored and quartered. The apples should be one-third sweet and two-thirds sour apples. Now, when ready to make the apple butter, fill two-thirds full with the boiled cider a very large kettle, and as many apples as you can keep moist: allow this to stand and cook very slowly on the back part of the stove, stirring almost constantly until the apples are soft and of the consistency of marmalade and the color a dark brown.

If you cannot add all the apples at first, after a portion of them are cooked add a few more, and so continue until it is the proper consistency. Keep out a portion of the boiled cider; in case the butter becomes too thick you can add a little to thin it down. Twenty minutes before you have taken it from the fire—and remember slow cooking is necessary to insure good keeping qualities—add to each gallon of cider used a teaspoonful of cinnamon and one-half a grated nutmeg. Do not add sugar.

When it has the proper appearance of being the right consistency and is dark in color, drop a tablespoonful into a saucer and stand it aside; if it retains the consistency, the liquid not running over the sauce, it is ready to take from the fire, but if it separates in the saucer, making a sort of a sauce, the liquid part running around, cook longer. When done, cool; when cold put in tumblers or jars and cover closely.—Baltimore Sun.

THE MEDICINAL USE OF EGGS.

It may not be generally known that there is nothing more soothing for either a burn or a scald than the white of an egg. It is contact with the air which makes a burn so painful, and the egg acts as a varnish, and excludes the air completely, and also prevents inflammation. An egg beaten up lightly, with or without a little sugar, is a good remedy n cases of dysentery and diarrhea; it tends by its emollient qualities to lessen the inflammation, and by forming a transient coating for the stomach and intestines, gives those organs a chance to rest until nature shall have assumed her healthful sway over the diseased body. Two, or at the most three, eggs a day would be all that would be required in ordinary cases, and since the egg is not only medicine but food, the lighter the diet otherwise and the quieter the patient is kept the more rapid will he recover.—Indiana Farmer.

FARM NOTES.

Varieties of fruit should be selected according to the climate and soil. The kinds which produce heavily on clay soils may not thrive on sandy locations.

The roots of dahlias and cannas may be kept in any place where potatoes can be stored. Dig up the roots as soon as the leaves are killed by frost. A dry cellar is an excellent place for them.

It should be remembered that when the cows are kept on dry feed alone they require a much larger amount of water than when they have the run of the pastures or have plenty of succulent food.

All manure should be in a condition to permit of spreading it over the surface of the ground evenly, as it serves as a mulch during the winter, and is also rendered more soluble and serviceable by spring.

In view of the hopeful condition of trade, advancement in prices and general prosperty, it stands horticulturists in hand to see that orchards receive proper treatment and the products handled to the best advantage.

The orchard is an excellent location for a poultry house, as the hens have a range, and in summer they can resort to the trees for shade. Fruit growers who use hens in the orchard state that the trees are protected from insects.

The Hubbard squash may be stored away in the same manner as the pumpkin, which it greatly resembles. It is one of the most serviceable and esteemed of all the varieties of squash, and will keep through the entire winter.

Honey costs little, and is a valuable product, considering the price it usually brings in comparison with the small outlay in care and the expense of the first introduction. There is no reason why every farmer should not keep bees.

The peach yellow riddle remains unsolved. The cause of the disease is yet wholly unknown. This is the remarkable and deplorable outcome of all the investigations made during the past half a dozen years by specially appointed experts and scientists.

Potatoes should be cooked for swine; for fattening cattle they can be fed raw or cooked when given with hay, meal or other substances. Wash them for cows in milk, and feed about twenty-five pounds a day. They are not good for very young cattle or lambs.

Is it not true that one-half the farmers feed and care for their stock in such a way as to make themselves poor in a few years? One can hardly think they are trying stock raising for profit, and it is not possible for such to keep long out of debt. Let the follies we see be our lessons.

The *Western Plowman* says: If you have sowed but two bushels of oats an acre, when next you have a chance try a half bushel or a bushel more and watch the result. There is no economy in thin sowing of oats. The extra bushel will not cost much, and your reward will be satisfactory.

The first runners of the strawberry vines are considered the strongest and best. Some growers cut away all runners that are late, keeping the beds narrow. The largest yields, however, have been obtained from wide beds that have been manured and given liberal applications of fertilizer.

A good dip for sheep may be made by steeping four pounds of tobacco stems in twenty gallons of water at boiling heat; to this add, by stirring, one pound of flour of sulphur. Dip with the liquid at about 120 degrees, meanwhile stirring the mixture. Dip old sheep just after shearing, and again in the fall.

The demands of the market are for early matured sheep, as well as for younger steers and hogs. Fortunately, this is in line with the growers' interests, for the earlier the sheep are matured the fewer chances they will have to eat their heads off. A ewe which raises two lambs and a good wool clip should more than pay her way.

Ground for an orchard should be as well prepared as for wheat or corn. It should have natural drainage, if possible; if not, by deeply-laid tilling; trees will not thrive if the roots are water-logged. The young roots will need every aid they can get from fertilization, as they require plant food for a good start. A tree well planted is half grown,

The fact that corn fodder is not equal to hay does not lessen the value of the fodder. Fodder and ensilage are the cheapest foods that are produced on the farm, and they can be so utilized as to economize in the use of hay. Every pound of fodder harvested can be made to do service in permitting the farmer to keep more stock, and thereby increase his profits, as well as enrich the soil by the greater production of manure.

The patrons of creameries should not omit hogs as mediums for converting the waste products of the butter factories into something that brings good prices. The profit derived by those who patronize the creameries is largely that which they bring home with them at the time of delivering the milk, and the hog is, therefore, as useful as the cow in neighborhoods where the milk is delivered direct to the factories.

In some sections of the West the root crops, such as beets, carrots, turnips, potatoes and turnips, are stored in large bins in the barn. They are harvested (and washed if there is much dirt on them) and allowed to thoroughly dry. Next a foot of sand, or dry earth, is placed in the bin, and then a layer of the roots, the spaces being filled with the sand, or other material used, followed by alternate layers of roots or sand until the bin is full. This method keeps them at an even temperature.

Concentrated foods can be used to balance rations of hay, fodder, straw or ensilage, and a study of the proportions of foods will greatly aid in judicious feeding. It is claimed that a pound of cottonseed meal is equal to ten pounds of hay. There is also a balancing in quantity, as the concentrated foods, such as bran, middlings, linseed and cottonseed meal, provide mineral matter which may be deficient in lime, but abound in fat and starch, linseed meal being used to balance them.

[For the RECORD-UNION.]

THE LOGIC OF PEACE.

O Peace! how patient is thy hand!
So many times life's throbbing pulse
Hath reaped its own foresworn results
Because it needs not thy command.
Can passion hope to reach thy haven
And reap the joys thus far unstriven,
It having shunned thy tranquil gaze
And walked its own unbidden ways?
Nor can it always push thee back,
Though it stand guard on its own track—
There comes a day when o'er it bent
Stands thy supremest argument.
Life's throbbing some day will cease,
And the great ultimate is Peace!
—HIRAM HOYT RICHMOND.

Our dead are with the undying Love, and move on in Him. Our business is to mourn them no more, but to love them as if we saw them, and to live for them and with them in spirit, and to wait in work for the hour when they will welcome us into reunited life. This is part of our faith.—Stopford Brooke.

THINK OF THIS. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye to-day. It cures disease when all others fail, because it makes pure blood.

Hood's Pills cure jaundice, biliousness, sick headache, constipation and all liver ills.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"International Trade" is the title of a new monthly magazine issued by Henry Glassford, 66 Broad street, New York. The October number is the first. The object of the magazine is, says Mr. Glassford, "to call attention to this, the next field of American enterprise and progress; to give information about the regions and the people with whom we should do business; to summarize the many publications of this and other Governments containing information valuable to commerce, but which often is presented in a form so diffuse or defective as to lessen its value. There are many lessons to be learned from the methods of our competitors for the world's trade; these will be gathered from the trade journals of all the world and from other sources." The October issue is a South African number, supplemented by South American commercial news and several special papers and tables on commerce. Diagrams, tables and maps abound in the number, which we should judge to be of high value to business men looking for trade abroad. The new magazine would seem to occupy a field where there is need for just such a journal. It is edited vigorously, but with dignity.

"The North American Review" for October (3 East Fourteenth street, New York) has these papers: "The Atlanta Exposition," by the Governor of Georgia; "Politics and the Insane," Dr. Henry Smith Williams; "Birds in Flight and the Flying Machine," Hiram S. Maxim; "Some Problems of the Age," Rev. F. W. Farrar; "The Microbe as a Social Leveler," Cyrus Edson, M. D., "A Study in Wives," Max O'Rell, Grant Allen, Karl Blind and H. H. Boyesen; "Future of the Arid West," Hon. Edmund G. Ross; "English Women in Political Campaigns," Lady Jeune; "The Liquor Question," Dr. J. F. Waldo, Dr. David Walsh and Rev. F. C. Iglehart, D. D.; "Personal History of the Second Empire—Causes of the Mexican War," Albert D. Vandam; "Hunting Large Game," General N. A. Miles, U.S.A.; "Is Socialism advancing in England?" Rev. Professor W. G. Blaikie; "Our Need of Stringent Shipping Laws," Frank Rotherham; "The American Note," Rev. J. H. Ward; "Harnessing the Tides," George E. Walsh; "Rural Free Mail Delivery," John M. Stahl.

"The Journal of Electricity (San Francisco) for September was a Sacramento edition. This handsome quarto is superbly illustrated with half tone pictures of the Folsom electrical power works, the great dam, views above and below it and along the canal, pictures of the State's and company's powerhouse and of the sub-station in Sacramento, views in the powerhouse at Folsom, map plan of the canal and dam, views along the line of transmission of electricity to Sacramento, pictures of the electric powerhouse and gas works of the Capital Gas Company, views of the great Electric Carnival in this city, and elaborate accounts and descriptions of all these in ample, well-written text. Besides, there are papers on other subjects, book reviews, electrical news, trade notes, lighting news and discussion. It is a number of great attractiveness and has notable local interest and value.

"The Overland Monthly" for October (San Francisco) is very freely illustrated, far more than commonly. The leading papers and features are: Frontispiece, "Nathaniel Hawthorne," Charles S. Greene; frontispiece, "Evening on the Ranch," Herbert Bashford; frontispiece, "Charles Warren Stoddard"; "Mount Lowe and Santa Monica," Rounsevelle Wildman; "An Iconoclastic Episode," Emma Mersereau Newton; "Charles Warren Stoddard," Joaquin Miller; "Sons of the American Revolution," Frank Elliott Myers; "Schools in Hawaii," W. R. Castle; "The Irrigation Problem in California," W. S. Green; "Al Fresco," Clarence Urmy; "The Quicksands of Pactolus," Horace Annesley Vachell; "Powder Making on the Pacific Coast," W. C. P.; "Inanimate Target Shooting," Merton C. Allen; "Smokeless Powders for Shotguns," W. L. Colville.

The October issue of the "Quarterly Journal of Economics" (Boston), published for Harvard University, contains an article by Professor Lexis of Gottingen on the concluding volume of Marx's "Capital," in which this posthumous publication of the great socialist is fully analyzed and criticised; an article by Professor Bascom of Williams College, urging the retention of the gold standard as against international bimetallism; an article by G. K. Holmes of the Census Bureau, pointing out how far the people of the United States live in their homes as owners or as tenants; and a careful theoretical discussion, by Professor Taussig of Harvard University, of the employer's place in distribution. There are also notes and memoranda on tariff history and on other subjects and the usual bibliography of current publications.

"Passing Hours" is the title of Frank Leslie's magazine for boys and girls, which has entered a new series. It is issued by Frank Leslie's Publishing House, New York, monthly. It is freely and handsomely illustrated with half-tone and wood cuts. The first number of the new series is that for October, and it opens with a story by Oliver Optic, followed by a serial story by Edward S. Ellis; "Hints on Trapping," by F. L. Oswald; "What John Found," Rebecca Harding Davis, and papers by Max I. Harvey, Ethel Hatton, Henry E. Haydock, Adelia Beard, Howard C. Ives and others. It is certainly a very attractive periodical, and at $1 a year is a remarkably cheap one.

"Popular Astronomy" for October (Northfield, Minnesota, Goodrell Observatory) has a fine portrait of the late Professor Benjamin Peirce. Its papers are: "The Services of Benjamin Peirce to American Mathematics and Astronomy," T. J. J. See; "Photographing the Milky Way," H. C. Wilson; "The Fixed Stars," W. H. S. Monck; "The Spectroscope in Recent Chemistry," Littell's Living Age; "How the Telescope Aids Ordinary Vision," W. W. Payne; "The Grating Spectroscope for Small Telescope," illustrated, David E. Hadden; "The Solar Ephemeris," illustrated, J. Morrison, M. A., M. B., Ph. D.: "The Constellations," "Comet Notes."

"The American Magazine of Civics" for October (Andrew J. Palm & Co., New York) has these papers: "Steam and Electricity—a Study in Sociology," A. A. Johnson; "The Decadence of Home-Ownership," H. L. Bliss; "The Political Mission of Reform," L. P. Gratacap; "An Automatic vs. a Fiat Currency," E. L. Rector; "Proportional Representation," W. Dudley Foulke; "The Fountains of Patriotism," Thomas E. Davis; "The Decadence of Good Citizenship," Seymour H. Ransom; "A Financial Predicament," Henry B. Russell; "Civic Aphorisms," Adolph Roeder; "The Single Tax—A Reply to Mr. Kitson," George Bernard.

"The American Historical Register" for October (Philadelphia) is rich in historical protraiture. Its paper on "Lafayette's Visit" continues, with many illustrations. There is an illustrated article on "General Comte de Rochambeau," another on "Traditions of Fort Jenkins," another on "Colonial Families," and papers on the "Patriotic Hereditary Societies of the United States," and in addition reports, news notes, accounts of celebrations, etc. This magazine is devoted to cultivation of the patriotic sentiment and study of noble examples in our history.

"McClure's Magazine" for October (N. Y.) has several superb portraits of General Miles at different ages. It has many illustrations and these leading papers: "The London *Times*," James Creelman; "The Crime of Count Nikolas of Festenberg," Anthony Hope; "Railroading Over an Earthquake," Cy Warman; "Grant and Lincoln in Bronze," Cleveland Moffet; "The New York *Tribune* in the Draft Riots," Edmund Kirke; "The Real John Keats," John G. Speed; "A Master of Deceit," Ian Maclaren; "Closing the New York Saloons on Sunday," Theodore Roosevelt.

The "Midland Monthly" (Des Moines, Iowa) for October has in portraiture types of midland beauty, "Story of the Associated Press," "The Editor's Journey on the Rhine," John Brown and His Cause," with portraits; "Lincoln as a Lawyer," with portraits; stories, poems, sketches and illustrations in plenty and variety.

"Paper and Press" for October (H. M. Paton, Philadelphia) is a very handsome number and replete with papers and notes of first value to engravers, printers, book binders, book lovers, publishers, artists, paper makers, etc. A valuable article is an illustrated one on the question, "Shall We Have a National School of Lithography?" We do not know of a superior technical and trade magazine. "Paper and Press" is a model of beauty, vigor, information and variety.

"The School Review," conducted by Cornell & Colgate, Professors, is at hand for October (Hamilton, New York), and has these papers: "Report of the Conference on Entrance Requirements in History"; "Home Readings for the Secondary Schools," Gussie Packard DuBois; "School Discipline," Austin Lewis; "School Patriotism," Endicott Peabody; "Current Educational Notes"; "Foreign Notes."

The "Book-Buyer" for October (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York) has a table of varied and interesting contents with numerous illustrations. A notable paper is an outline of the contributions of Robert Louis Stevenson's contributions to English magazines. There is also a fine portrait of Anthony Hope.

THE FIRST BLOOMERS IN JAY VILLE.

I seed the crowd a-gatherin'
Like flies in front of Pettingill's,
An' think, says I, as sure as sin,
A man has come with circus bills.
The folks was jammed around the store,
An' more a-comin' on the run,
An' pushed an' crowded till the door
Jes' wouldn't hold another one,
An' every neck a-stretchin' out,
Jes' like an old tea-kettle spout.

Dad said it 'minded him o' when
The war bruk out in sixty-one,
When all the able-bodied men
Was itchin' fur to grab a gun.
That store of Pettingill's, he vowed,
Was packed from mornin' plumb till night,
An' every feller in the crowd
A-chawin' plug an' talkin' fight;
An' now he reckoned mebbe there
Was some new war talk in the air.

We both was short o' breath when we
Got to the store an' j'ined the crowd,
An' craned our eager necks to see
What caused the uproar. Dad allowed
'At mebbe burglars had bin
A' robbed the place back in the night.
I thought so, too, till Grandad Linn
Said "Jemeses crickett, what a sight!
It beats the very Dutch, I swan!
Two city gals with britches on!"

Bimeby the crowd come fallin' back,
A-treadin' on each other's corns,
An' all a-yellin', "Clear the track!"
Their eyes bugged out like heifer's horns.
Out comes the gals, a-munchin' at
Some cheese an' crackers, an', by Jings,
I blushed clear underneath my hat
To see the queer, outlandish things—
Fust time I ever had a chance
To see a gal a-wearin' pants.

I thought it wasn't right to look,
An' turned my face the other way;
But dad he never flinched, and took
The hull blamed circus in; an', say,
You'd orto seed ol' Preacher Moore;
He moved his lips in pra'r, an' sneaked
Around the corner of the store,
An' stood there horrified—an' peeked.
He said it was a burnin' shame,
But kep' on peekin' jes' the same.

The critters wa'n't a bit ashamed,
But looked at us with sassy eyes,
An' sort o' smiled, an' I'll be blamed
If I warn't burstin' with surprise.
They jumped on them new-fangled traps
They call bi-sickes—'straddled, too—
Told us "Ta-ta" an' tipped their caps,
An' land o'goodness, now they flew!
By gosh, we heard 'em whiz when they
Was more'n half a mile away.

The preacher made of the affair
A subject for his nex' discourse;
Said Sodom and Gomorror were,
With all their sins, but little worse.
He scorched the Constable fur not
A-takin' of 'em up, an' spoke
O' how the brazen things had brought
Disgrace on simple country folk.
An' then to think o' how he sneaked
Around behind the store, an' peeked!
—Charles Barton.

One or the Other.

Russian Official—You can't stay in this country, sir.

Traveler—Then I'll leave it.

Official—Have you a permit to leave?

Traveler—No, sir.

Official—Then you cannot go. I leave you twenty-four hours to make up your mind as to what you shall do.—Household Words.

DR. SIEGERT's Angostura Bitters, the world renowned South American appetizer and invigorator, cures dyspepsia, diarrhea, fever and ague.

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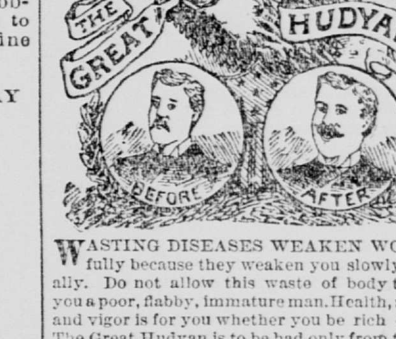

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