The Certain Reward of Obeying God

Noah and His Ark as a Testimony Against This Generation.

Sermon by the "Highway and Byway" Preacher.

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Text:—"Thus did Noah; according to all that God commanded him, so did he."—Gen. 6:22.

THE simple, direct statement of our text bears a wonderful tribute to the patriarch Noah. He obeyed God. This is the greatest testimony which can be borne of any soul. We who read the complete story of Noah's life and see plainly the reward of that obedience may be quick to exclaim: "How foolish and how fatal it would have been for him to do otherwise than all that the Lord commanded him." But if we will try to forget for the time being the glorious ark riding in safety on the crest of the mighty flood, bearing its living freight above the watery graves of those who refused to hear God's voice or heed His warnings, and stand with Noah when the command of God first came to him, we will see that only implicit faith in God could have given Noah the courage to act. Is it not probable as Noah saw the sun rising day after day, in his strength and glory, as his feet passed through his grain-laden fields, and bearing orchards, as he heard the music of the birds, as he beheld the busy rush of life all about him, people marrying and being given in marriage, commercial and industrial enterprises commanding and occupying the skill and energy and brains of mankind; is it not probable that Noah found it hard to believe and obey God? In obeying God he could not hope to secure the support or even indorsement of his neighbors and friends. Perhaps he knew that at first it would mean opposition in his own household.

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BUT there were other things besides ridicule and opposition and persecution which would make the obeying of God no easy thing. He must give up personal plans and ambitions. It must not be supposed that, up to the time the command came to Noah, he had been standing around idly waiting for something to turn up. The Lord always seeks out the busy hands and brains to work for Him. He has no more love for the drone than has the employer whose success depends upon the industry of the men he employs.

And I, for one, believe that Noah was one of the most industrious and successful men of his time. He was respected and looked up to in the community. The godly life always commands the respect of the wicked. There is no doubt that the times in which Noah lived were distressingly bad, for the record preserved by God declares that "the wickedness of man was great in the earth, and every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually."

But Noah lived an upright life, and his excellencies made him a commanding figure in the country in which he lived. He was an important and influential citizen, and as such was undoubtedly full of his own plans and ambitions. And so, when the command of the Lord came to him to turn from these things and build the ark, it doubtless cost him no little struggle to obey.

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THE Christian has to meet the same conditions to-day in yielding obedience to God, but the reward is as certain as that which came to Noah. We see so clearly the glory which issued from Noah's obedience, that we forget that, when Noah performed the Lord's command, the reward of that obedience was still ahead of him, and unrealized, while the skepticism and opposition all about him strove to drive him from his task, and make him unhappy and rebellious under the command of the Lord. But he obeyed God in the face of it all, and reaped a sure reward of that obedience. This is the first thought which we wish to drive home to the heart of the Christian, yes, and to the unsaved soul, as well. Obeying God paves a safe roadway to final victory and glorious reward. To the Christian it leads to all the riches that are in the treasure house of God; it leads to the crown of life, the crown of righteousness, and the crown of glory. And to the unsaved soul it leads from the land of death to life and liberty in Christ Jesus. The one command to the unsaved is: Repent and believe on Jesus Christ. Obedience to this command reveals the reward of Eternal Life to the soul after that obedience is rendered. The soul that walks with Noah and does all that God commands it will not pass over an easy pathway, but the glory of the certain reward which rests at the other end tinges the horizon of the sky of life, and encourages and leads the soul on. It is no imaginary pot of gold at the end of the arching rainbow. That is what the world is chasing after. Man is obeying his own impulses and desires with the vision of the yellow gold drawing him on to the end of the rainbow of life, and when he comes to the end he finds it disappears, as the mirage in the desert fades before the disappointed gaze of the dying traveler. There is no sure reward awaiting the soul that obeys man rather than God, and that follows its own inclinations. It is always a case of the rainbow and the never-found pot of gold when God's commands are forgotten and disobeyed. But as surely as Noah rode in the ark on the flood which destroyed those who had derided him, so surely will the soul that yields obedience to the command of God ride above the storms and floods of life to the mountain top of blessing, and to him will come the olive branch of God's peace, and the rainbow of God's eternal presence will speak its reassuring message to his soul.

OBEYING God is expansive in its scope; it is elevating in its tendency. Look at Noah! His obedience to the commands of God involved the destiny of the whole human race to the present day. He did not build for himself and his family alone. He reared his ark that it might be a part in the great plan of God's redemptive work for man. The sound of his hammer is heard to-day, solemnly warning the world of another Judgment day to come. Christ used the story of Noah to drive home this very truth to His hearers. "As the days of Noe were, so shall also the coming of the Son of Man be. For as in the days that were before the flood, they were eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage, until the day that Noe entered into the ark, and knew not until the flood came, and took them all away; so shall also the coming of the Son of Man be." The world prides itself on its breadth of life, the scope of its activity, the largeness of its aims and ambitions, but, bless you, they are as narrow and sordid in breadth and scope and largeness in comparison with the life which unfolds in God's will as the planet on which we live is small and insignificant in comparison to the universe of which it is a part. To obey man's will is to limit the horizon of the life, and confine its possibilities to the few short years which mark the passage from the cradle to the grave. To obey God's will launches the soul on the limitless expanse of God's purpose in His vast universe and gives wind and sail to carry through the unending years of eternity.

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OBEYING God is elevating in its tendency. It fixes the vision of the soul up above the things of life, it draws the soul on and on until at last it gains the presence of God, Who is supreme over all and above all. The world's wisdom tells you to aim high, and you will hit something; to fasten your chariot to a star. The possibilities of human aspirations are limited. The aim may be high, the star may be hitched on to, but what beyond these? The limit is reached, and disappointment crowds in at death. But the soul that obeys God is always on the up-grade. His destiny is not limited to human ambition or even the far, twinkling star, but with God Himself. Obedience to God is the only elevator line which passes through the realm of human possibilities into the regions of God's Heaven. Obedience to God lifts the vision from the center self and fixes it on the beacon light of God's unfailing blessing.

Alexander's ambition was to conquer the world, but death ended career and ambition, and loosened his grasp on the small part of the world which he was permitted to subdue. His ambition and hope ended in the dark, cold grave. Timour, the Tartar, desired a universal conquest, saying the earth was too small for more than one master. "It is too small to satisfy the ambition of a great soul," declared he. The sheik of Samarcand is said to have replied to him: "The ambition of a great soul is not to be satisfied by the possession of a morsel of earth added to another, but by the possession of God, Who alone is sufficiently great to fill up an infinite thought." And only obedience to God can give entrance to the glorious realization of that ambition.

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IT IS hard to obey God wholly and implicitly. The flesh warreth against the spirit. The natural tendency of man is away from God. But why should it be, when we realize all that obedience to God means? If faith is strong to keep the vision of the reward of obedience clear before the heart, it is not hard to obey. That is why Noah kept steadily at work on the ark until it was completed. God told him there was to be a flood, and his faith painted the picture of that which was surely coming to pass, and quickened his hands as they joined the timbers together. The people of the world were not slow to come around to Noah's shipyard and ply him with questions. Why did he build his boat on dry land? Better go down to the sea shore, Noah, where it will be easy to launch. And while he busily plies the hammer and saw, he replies: "The flood is coming, God says there is to be a flood." Where will it come from? How will it come? When will it come? were some of the questions probably put to him. You may rest assured that the people of Noah's day were as capable of asking questions as are the people of the world to-day. Attempt to tell them the message of God. That God says: "To-day, if ye will hear My voice, harden not your hearts." And again: "Now is the accepted time, now is the day of salvation." Tell them that the Judgment day is coming, and that it may be to-morrow, for "no man knoweth the day nor the hour," and an unbelieving heart can call up more questions than all the theologians in the country can answer. And when Noah's message had gained currency, and he began to collect his materials for the ark, people were not slow to ply him with questions.

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ONE man, willing to obey God implicitly in the face of an unbelieving and wayward world, can set it by the ears and gain an audience. He is a marked man. It may be true sometimes that the world may laugh, it may ridicule, it may denounce and oppose. God's servants always have to meet these conditions. But the man who obeys God runs, "not as uncertainly," and fights, "not as one that beateth the air." Obeying God, then, gives clearness of vision and definiteness of aim. These two qualities are absolutely lacking in their fullest sense in the people of the world. I dare to challenge the soul that is living outside the will of God to disprove this declaration. Only those who obey God have clearness of vision and definiteness of aim. The people of Noah's day were as blind as bats, and as shifting as the wind. They could see the glitter of gold; they were far-sighted in human enterprises and commercial possibilities; they could see pleasures that would gratify the lust of the eye and the pride as far as man's foot could travel, and his appetites plunge him; they could dream of some new thing every day, and exercise cunning ingenuity in its creation, even as do the people of this generation, but they had no vision that could see the coming flood, and the sure judgment of God. They were blind on the Godward side. And because they were blind and would not see, they dared to joke about Noah's flood, and his new boat. Possibly some of the more scholarly and learned of their number went about the country lecturing on the mistakes of Noah, and weaving smooth sentences and plausible theories and springing witticisms to strengthen the people of the world in their unbelief. The world hasn't grown a bit old in its unbelief towards God since Noah's day, nor in its methods of attacking God's Word and God's way. As a weather prophet and architect, Noah was considered a dismal failure, but obedience to God enabled him to look a hundred years farther than the people who were laughing at him, and it gave him definiteness of aim, which made the building of the ark the supreme object of life. Many contemporaries of Noah were apparently living with more definiteness of purpose than was the builder of the ark, and it seemed that they were accomplishing more, but when God's testing came, the flood swallowed up everything that man had been doing, except the great ark, which floated out upon the dark waters and proved that only he who builds into the great purpose and plan of God has real definiteness of aim.

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ANOTHER reward of obeying God is that of the possession of a perfect confidence, which day by day unfolds into the nearer realization of the future hope. Perfect confidence; that peace abiding in the soul, which rests undisturbed even though the storms of life rage without. This is a condition to which the people of the world are absolutely strangers. Only those who obey God can know what it is to rest in Him; can know the confidence with which each act of obedience is performed; can know with absolute certainty that the final results are to be as enduring as God Himself. The soul that is building only for himself; the Christian, perhaps, who is following his own will, instead of the will of God, has to face the hours and days and weeks of anxiety and worry. But he who obeys God has no reason to be troubled or anxious over the ultimate results. Yes, doubts and difficulties may come along the pathway of obedience to God, but not as to the final issues, but only as concerns some of the minor details which are to be worked out in attaining the supreme end. I have no doubt that many a difficulty came to Noah in the building of the ark. In carrying out many of the details of that structure he was building for God, it is more than likely that he had his days of doubt and trouble. But all through those long years of building there was no shadow of doubt as to the certainty of the completion of the ark, or as to the necessity for its use. And so it is always with those who obey God. Their confidence is in One Who never fails, and the act of obedience links their destiny with the eternal purposes of God.

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IT IS declared of Noah that he did ALL that God commanded him. That little word ALL is a mighty word in its influence on final results. Noah did ALL that God commanded, and so there was room in the ark for all that God was to preserve alive therein. He did ALL, and, therefore, there were no leaks to sink the craft after it started on its voyage. He did ALL, and it was a stanch and serviceable craft, able to endure the deluge of forty days and forty nights, and ride safely on the waters until they subsided. This is an important word to look at in considering this matter of obedience to God. But right here is where so many Christians fail. This little word ALL trips up their unwary feet, and the craft they build for God is defective, leaky and unsafe. But it is well to remember that you are the one who must ride in the ark you are building for God. Noah observed the ALL of God's commandment, and hence he reaped a sure reward of his faithfulness. But it is so hard to render full and complete obedience, and not follow the personal desires of pride and ambition. Saul found it so. He did not observe the ALL of God's command when he went out and warred against the Amalekites. He saved the best of the cattle, and brought Agag back as a living witness to his valor and prowess. But the ALL of God's command required that not even the fat cattle and Agag, the great king, should be saved. And the failure of Saul to heed this little word ALL cost him the kingdom, and sent him headlong to a dismal end. No smallest detail escapes the watchful eye of God. The ALL must be done, before He can bear testimony to the soul: "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." God said of Noah: "According to all that God commanded him, so did he." That brief sentence is a complete epitome to the life of Noah. One knows that that hundred years' contract for the Lord was discharged faithfully in every detail. Will God be able to bear like testimony for you and me? If so, that which you are building for God will float as surely as did the ark of Noah, and will bear the precious freight with which it is loaded safely to the desired haven. Peter said: "We ought to obey God, rather than men." Let us add: To obey God means final and eternal success. To obey man brings untold misery and at last defeat and death and oblivion.

Under Obligation.

Every man, whether he will or no, is under inexorable obligation to God and man.—Rev. Dr. Monk.

THE BEDTIME TRAIN.

When we go up stairs to sleep—
Up the stairs so long and steep—
They're a mountain climing high
Through the clouds, up to the sky!
Though our train's not very long
We must have two engines strong.
Harve' and I the engines are,
Mamma'n babe are each a car.
"All board!" now here we go!
Don't you hear the whistles blow?
Puff the engines, "choo, choo, choo,"
Blow the whistles, "toot, toot, toot!"
See us go around the bend!
There's the tunnel at the end.
Tunnel is the bedroom door,
'Cause it's dark there, just before—
"Switch a car, she'll bring the light!"
Now, we'll reach the station right.
"Toot!" we're home; our journey's done,
Bed's the station—Oh! what fun!
—Maude Whitmore Madden, in Good Housekeeping.

SOME MUSICAL CATS.

One Used the Telephone, Another Played the Piano and a Third Was a Guitar Virtuoso.

One particularly interesting cat that I knew had a long life. He had reached the advanced age of 14 years. He was not a blue-blooded cat, but simply a plain, black cat, without pedigree, and bore the plebeian name of Tom, but he often displayed a high degree of common sense, and sometimes of reason. In the house he lived in was a speaking tube of the ordinary kind, passing from the upper to the ground floor. On one occasion Tom was left alone in the downstairs room, the doors of which were closed. Desiring to get out of the room, and having no means of opening the door, he climbed upon a chair near the speaking tube, erected himself upon his hind legs, steadied himself by placing his paws upon the back of the chair, placed his mouth to the tube, and began whining and mewing into it. In this attitude he was found by his young mistress, who came into the room at the moment that he was trying to call some one to his aid.

Tom had evidently observed that the tube was used for such purposes, and that some one usually came in response to it. He did not know enough of its mechanism to remove the plug or to use the whistle, but he certainly showed that he knew something about the use of the instrument, and as far as he had ever seen into the mystery used it accordingly.

There lives at this day in New Jersey a cat whose tastes are esthetic, if not cultured. She answers to the name of Bonny. While she is the pet of all the family, she is especially devoted to the only daughter, who is a young lady of some 20 summers, and she is equally devoted to the cat.

Bonny is fond of music, and is perhaps the only one of her race that performs upon the piano. This she does of her own volition, and apparently for her own pleasure, for she is shy of performing in the presence of strangers; but while alone or in the presence of her young mistress she does not hesitate. Bonny seems to have a clear sense of the fitness of time and place, and never interrupts

DEVOTED TO THE GUITAR.

her mistress while playing or when otherwise engaged, but on seeing her idle she often goes to her, claws at her skirts, and runs away to the parlor. If not followed, she returns and repeats the act until her wish is obeyed.

When the instrument is opened for her she lightly springs upon the keyboard and amuses herself and friends by prancing over the keys in a most singular manner. Of course her music is without melody or rhyme, but she appears to find infinite pleasure in her tuneless noises.

Every evening after her young mistress has finished dinner, Bonny climbs into her lap, purrs, caresses her, claws at her drapery, and then runs away to the parlor. When the piano is opened, if no one is seated at it, the cat immediately begins her overture, but when the young lady takes her place on the stool Bonny promptly resigns in her favor, and crouches herself on the top of the instrument, where she remains as long as one continues to play it.

A woman whom I recently met told me that her cat was devoted to the music of a guitar, and when the instrument was placed within reach the animal often amused itself for an hour at a time by plunking the strings. When the lady herself took up the instrument, the cat invariably perched itself upon her shoulder and remained purring as long as the music was continued.

In the island of Sao Thome I saw a cat that was so shy of human society that it rarely entered any part of the house when any person was present, but whenever anyone began playing a guitar it came into the room and mounted a table or a vacant chair near the performer, where it quietly remained, if not molested, until the music ceased.—Chicago Tribune.

Heaviest Bird That Flies.

The gray buzzard is said to be the heaviest bird that flies, the young males, when food is plentiful, weighing nearly 40 pounds. The bird is nearly extinct.

Asked and Answered.

"Is there any substitute for wisdom?" asked the youth from Ludlow.

"One," replied the Cumminsville sage; "and that is a chunk of silence."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

RARE GARDENING SKILL.

An Armchair Formed by Natural Growth Under Direction of a Corean Expert Gardener.

The armchair pictured in the accompanying illustration may be said to have partly grown out of the ground, although its shape was furnished by twisting and turning a vine out of which most of its framework was formed. It was brought to the United States by a sea captain who saw it in a Corean city. The chair is studded or ornamented with seeds of the gingko tree of various sizes, which have actually grown to the fiber of the vine. A Corean gardener, familiar with the adhesiveness of the seed, took a native vine, noted for its toughness, and rudely made it into the form of a chair, holding it in place with branches of small trees. The seeds fresh from the

NATURAL ARM CHAIR.

tree were bound to the vine until they had firmly fastened themselves to it, being allowed to grow in the meantime. After the seeds and boughs had become attached, the vine was cut from the roots, and the natural chair exposed to the sunlight until the sap had dried from the fiber and all of the material had hardened into a substance as solid as oak. It was then polished until its surface glistened like mahogany. Although but three feet four inches in height, and 25 inches in width, the weight of this curiosity is over a hundred pounds, on account of the hardness of the material of which it is composed.

The armchair may well be regarded as a striking example of the gardening skill of the far east.—Scientific American.

TURKEYS IN RED COATS.

Maryland Spinster First Plucked the Birds and Then Supplied Them with Warm Clothing.

Miss Sallie Blake, who lived in Calvert county, Md., some years ago, was in the habit of gathering chicken-grapes in the autumn, and making them into medicines by preserving them in spirits.

It happened once, after the contents of a jar containing the decoction had been exhausted, that Miss Blake emptied the liquor-soaked grapes on the ground. Here her fine brood of turkeys quickly gobbled them, relates the Baltimore Sun.

Presently Miss Blake found the turkeys lying on the ground and, not realizing the cause of their stupor, she thought they were dead. In order to realize something from the feathers, she had the turkeys picked. The carcasses were thrown outdoors.

The next morning there was a great hue and cry from the servants in the backyard, and, looking out of the window, Miss Blake saw her turkeys walking about, absolutely bare except for a few tail and wing feathers.

In order to protect them from the cold, the good old woman bought enough red flannel to make each turkey a comfortable garment. Very soon, to the wonder of the neighbors far and wide, Miss Blake's turkeys stalked abroad, wearing their red coats with the same easy grace with which they had worn their feathers.

ROBINS EARN THEIR CHERRIES

Destroy Insect Pests and Save Far More Fruit Than They Can Possibly Consume.

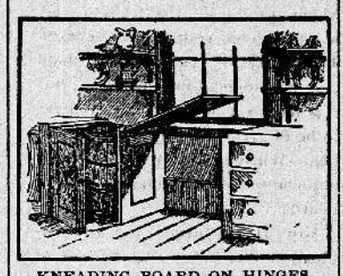
An orchardist at Fulton makes complaint against the robins or "Jack robins" as he calls them. He says they are nipping all the blossoms off his cherry trees. They just strip the trees, and the ground beneath them is white with blossoms. He says the wicked birds tear the hearts out of the blossoms and then bite the stems in two and let them fall, and fears that his cherry crop will be ruined, says the Portland Oregonian. A member of the John Burroughs society who has been applied to for information on this subject says the orchardist is mistaken; if the robins do cut off any bloossoms it is only defective ones, or such as have insects in them, and that the birds are doing good instead of harm. He says he puts up nests of boxes among his trees to enable birds of any kind, even sparrows, to make their homes on his grounds. He says that birds help themselves to a few cherries when ripe, but they are welcome to them, as they have earned them by destroying insect pests. It is hoped that this information will satisfy the orchardist. It is doubtless correct, for if robins were as destructive as he imagines there would long ago have ceased to be any cherries in Oregon, while the fact is that the cherry crop is large almost every year, and of great value. The birds must not be condemned on false or mistaken testimony.

White Ants as a Dainty.

A recent book on the Congo Free State gives this picture of the fondness of the natives for white ants: "In the white ant month the natives have a very busy time. The river is deserted, and men and women, boys and girls, go out to gather the white ants for food. I cannot say I admire their taste; but the white ant is not so bad for food—merely very rich. In this month he is about an inch long; the natives gather him in hundreds, pull off the wings and roast him. The native boys have a shorter way with him. Sometimes at mess white ants flopped on the table, attracted by the light. The boys, who were waiting, pounced on them, and without further ceremony popped them into their mouths."

The proper location for a pantry is near the kitchen range, and near also to the dining-room; but, beyond the mere matter of location, the interior arrangement is an important factor in lessening or increasing the labor of housework.

The point to be especially aimed at is such an arrangement of the pantry fittings as shall bring every article needed in cooking within easy reach of the



KNEADING BOARD ON HINGES.

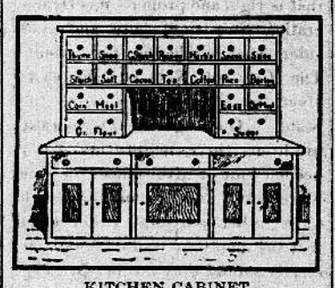
housewife's hand, with as little moving as possible. It is the constant hurrying from one point to another to get this article here and that there that makes housework hard. It is well therefore to have the pantry as nearly square as possible.

A square pantry gives the shortest distance from any point to that point where the kneading board is located. In one of the four sides will be located the doorway. The best arrangement for the other three sides, to my mind, is suggested in the accompanying illustrations.

The kneading board should be located in front of the window. A most convenient device for securing the full advantage of this location is shown in Fig. 1.

On the right of the window is a set of drawers, the uses of which will be obvious to any housekeeper. To the left of the window is a cabinet into which two barrels of flour can be rolled for bread and for pastry. The top of the cabinet is movable to give access to the flour.

The cover of the barrel next the window is made of just the right



KITCHEN CABINET.

length so that it will span the space in front of the window, and upside down it serves as a kneading board. When replaced in position over the barrel, the kneading surface will be underneath, which will keep it wholly from the dust. If shelves over the position of the barrels are desired, the kneading board cannot be hinged, but must be lifted and placed in position.

At right angles to this arrangement for flour barrels, kneading board and drawers, may well be placed a cabinet for holding all kinds of groceries needed in cooking. Ordinarily such groceries are kept in bags, or in paper, tin and wooden boxes, upon open shelves, one behind another, entailing much trouble and occasional spilling when getting one receptacle out from behind another. With such a cabinet as that shown in Fig. 2, everything is by itself and instantly available, without the disturbance of any other article. The large closets in the lower part of this cabinet accommodate iron and large tin utensils, and jugs containing molasses, vinegar, etc.

On the side of the pantry opposite the window is the dumb-waiter, and also open shelves for dishes (Fig. 3). If the pantry is in a city home, where ice is a necessity, the space occupied by the dumb-waiter may be used for the refrigerator; but in the country home, where ice is not used, a dumb-waiter is of the greatest importance. Articles that must be kept cool in warm weather can be placed upon its shelves, run down into the cellar with the motion of a hand, or drawn up as easily from that cool place, without the repeated and fatiguing ascending and descending of cellar stairs, which is one of the most distressing factors in many housekeepers' daily lives during the hot days of summer.

The building of such a dumb-waiter as that figured is not a difficult matter

DUMB-WAITER AND SHELVES.

at all. A rectangular closet is constructed, the floor being cut out beneath it. On either side, within, a strip of pine board is fastened. These strips extend down through the floor to the bottom of the cellar. A little space is left behind each strip for the pulley cord to run, and on the inner surface of each strip there is a groove running from top to bottom for the projections on the side of the dumb-waiter to slide up and down in.

At the top of each strip are inserted stout window pulleys, over which the cord passes and is attached to the sides of the dumb-waiter. This is simply a set of shelves with side pieces firmly attached. Four shelves in the dumb-waiter will be sufficient, and above them may be two stationary shelves at the top of the closet. Glass doors may be provided for these fixed shelves, and two narrow wooden doors for the lower part. All the woodwork should be thoroughly oiled, to prevent swelling.

When one is building or remodeling a house, the pantry should, if possible, be placed upon the northern side of the house. If it is necessary to locate it upon the northeast or the northwest corner, let the window be upon the northern side, so that the room may be kept as cool as possible in summer.—Country Gentleman.

CHARTS HER FIGURE.

Statistics Play an Important Part in the Beauty Hunt of the Modern Society Woman.

An anthropometric chart is a necessary possession for the young woman who is striving for classic proportions in her figure. The woman who does not number such a chart among her possessions is quite behind the times, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

The height, the breadth, the depth, the girth of the anatomy, each must come in for a share of attention. Calipers, a breadth stick, a height stick, and a steel tape measure are needed.

In making inventories of one's inches, it is necessary to take each measurement with the body in the same position and in the same way.

The following are founded on the classic ideal: Height, 5 feet 5 inches; weight, 138 pounds; waist, 27 inches; bust, 34 inches; arm, at the shoulder, 13 inches; wrist, 6 inches; ankle, 8 inches; calf of leg, 14½ inches; thigh, 25 inches.

The arms extended should measure the height from the tips of the third fingers. The hand in length should measure one-tenth of the height.

The length from the elbow to the middle finger should be the same as from the elbow to the middle of the chest.

From the top of the head to the chin should be the length of the foot.

The height of the head should be just four times the length of the nose.

From temple to temple the measurements should equal the length of the face.

The stretch of the thumb and second finger should just measure the face.

The stretch of thumbs and first fingers should exactly circle the throat.

Measured by heads, the eight parts which make the height of the classic figure divide up in this fashion: Height, one head from crown of head to bottom of chin to breastbone; one-half head from top to bottom of breastbone to the middle of abdomen; one head from the middle of abdomen to beginning of lower limbs; one head from beginning of lower limbs to middle of thighs; one-half head from middle of thigh to top of knee; one-half head from top of knee to bottom of knee; one and one-half heads from bottom of knee to small of ankle; one-half head from small of ankle to soles of feet.

DIDN'T LIKE THE EAST ROOM.

Woman Visitor at the White House Was Not Favorably Impressed with Furnishings.

"Is it solid gold?"

The eager questioner was a country woman, a member of a large party which a railroad agent was piloting through the East room at the white house. She pointed to the piano with the gold-leaf coating as she asked the question.

The guide attempted to evade the woman's question by referring to the seals of the 13 original states which adorn the sides of the instrument, and explained that it is the one hundred thousandth piano manufactured by a prominent American firm, says the Washington Times.

"Is it solid gold?" the woman interposed.

Still the guide did not answer. "You will notice that there are 13 settees in this room, one for each of the original states," he continued.

"But I want to know whether the piano is solid gold," the woman insisted.

"No, madam, it is not solid gold," the guide remarked, with a slight display of temper.

"Huh!" the woman retorted. "I've seen calliopes that looked better and I'd hoped that it had value to recommend it. When there's only one real piece of furniture in a room of this size a person sort of expects that it'll be worth while coming to see. I can't find anything fine about this room but the view you get from the south windows."

Dog Fooled His Mistress.

This dog learned a thing or two very quickly. A family in Tiffin, O., had moved from the old home, but rented the house, furnished throughout, the new tenant being an elderly lady. For some reason, the family dog was "let" with the furniture. Now the new occupant of the house liked to sit in a particularly comfortable chair in the parlor, but as the dog was also as fond of the chair, she frequently found him in possession. Being rather afraid of the dog she did not dare to drive him out, and therefore used to go to the window and call: "Cats." The dog would then rush to the window and the lady would calmly take possession of the chair. One day the dog entered the room and found the lady in possession. He trotted to the window and barked excitedly. The lady got up to see what was the matter, and the dog instantly seated himself in the chair.