RANDOM STREET-CAR NOTES

Trials, Tribulations and Contagions Contended With in the Transfer Box.

Business of the System Growing Beyond Its Capacity—How a Woman Sits Down and Trips Up—Running of the New Lines.

"Whatever the transfer car has been as a convenience it is now an intolerable nuisance that should be abated without any postponement on account of the weather," remarked a Washington-street merchant, whose place of business is near that eye-sore. "While the Citizens' Street-railroad Company is asking for a franchise, or rather while Mr. Frenzel is preparing to grab one, the long-suffering people of this community should make themselves heard. If that company should continue to refuse to give transfer tickets after the transfer car is abolished, it should be compelled to make a 3-cent fare on all lines within the city limits. This would be doing something for the working people of Indianapolis—and for the rest of us—that would be of direct and tangible benefit.

"The working people of this city have never been taken into account by that corporation. In many other cities street railways give concessions as to fare within certain hours and to school children. Here no concessions are made; the company will not even give six tickets for 25 cents. If there ever was a misnamed corporation it is the 'Citizens'' Street-railroad Company."

Another gentleman remarked to the reporter: "The street-railroad company's cars are run upon Washington street, through the most important retail business portion of the city, with a reckless disregard for the rights of foot passengers, not to speak of the danger to pedestrians, that should not be permitted. Cars follow each other so closely that it is difficult and dangerous to get across that thoroughfare, and to make the crossing one has to go on the run. This is especially true of the Washington-street crossings at Pennsylvania, Meridian and Illinois streets."

Another talker: "The street-car company's employes are not always as careful of the welfare of passengers as they should be, but this is not altogether their fault. The cars are always overcrowded on certain lines at certain hours because the company fails to furnish sufficient conveyances to transport its patrons in comfort and safety. On Friday night, when the theaters discharged their audiences upon the streets, the closed cars on several lines were crowded to suffocation, while on the 'pneumonia' cars, as the open variety are now aptly called, the passengers hung on to foot-rails like proverbial death to the colored man. While a Clifford-avenue car was passing the south side of the East market, the tongue of a market wagon that was backed up to the sidewalk and from which the horses had been detached, raked the foot-board. Two passengers were struck upon the legs and severely bruised, while another, the tongue having lifted, was struck upon the back and had the breath knocked out of him."

As the city grows and the new rapid-transit lines begin to heavily increase traffic, it becomes evident that the transfer-car must go. For several months it has been too small to accommodate with any semblance of comfort the throng of people who are pushed and prodded through it with little more ceremony than cattle at the stockyards. A different system of transfer is in immediate demand. Any evening that one enters this car he will see a struggling crowd of men, women and children packed like sardines in a box, and, as the arriving and departing cars are announced, fairly fighting their way to get in or out. That anybody escapes with even a part of his raiment from this rough-and-tumble fight is almost a marvel. The men in charge of the car are usually polite, considering the duty they have to perform, but the men and women who enter this car would not submit to like treatment anywhere else on earth and continue their patronage. The car-keepers have a running fire of this kind: "Move up there—get away from that door—plenty of room at this end—that red-headed man ain't a transfer—put that little woman with the baby on the stockyards line—crowd in there, and be quick about it—I can't hold that car forever, d'ye hear?"—and more of the same sort.

Now and then a lady physically unable to fight her way through misses her car and is delayed until she has to go home after nightfall, her family meantime being filled with anxiety as to the cause of her absence. The chances are that the plucky woman who does successfully fight her way through the mass of humanity and reach her car will suffer all the next day with an attack of nervous headache or from sprains and bruises received in the struggle.

"That transfer car," remarked a physician to the reporter, "has already in my opinion done no small amount of mischief in this city in spreading contagious diseases like scarlatina, diphtheria, whooping-cough, etc. Indianapolis has more than her share of such contagious diseases, and I think that the transfer car acts as a distributing agency for them. It will do better work in this line in the winter than in the summer, for then the doors will be closed and there will be no ventilation, while breath and clothing will be distributing the seeds of disease. It is an outrage to continue the present system of transfer a moment longer; it is not only a violation of the street-car ordinance to maintain that car in the street, but it is in violation of all the rules of health. Some of these days it would occasion no surprise to the physicians of this city if that transfer car should send a pestilence through Indianapolis that would number many scores of victims."

The women have a great propensity for sitting on one foot in a street-car as well as in the seclusion of their own homes. It's a great failing of the sex. The ordinary observer would never notice it, probably, because their skirts come too low to tell whether two precious little feet or one are dangling down, but if, when one gets in a car, he will just casually glance along the line ten chances to one he will find one young lady, at least, who to all appearances is a hero of the battle of Gettysburg. They do it so skillfully and deftly that nobody but a woman is likely to ever detect them at it. It is done when she first sits down. Just as she is about to sit she gives a quick little hitch, which motion is employed to bring the leg up to the seat, and then the rest of the performance proceeds as usual. Thus, like the Turk at his pipe, or the tailor at his work, she rides comfortably from the starting-place to the destination. There are many advantages in this mode of sitting, and few disadvantages. It economizes space in a crowded seat, and makes room for one more passenger, so that the gentleman who graciously rises to give up his seat to the lady who has just entered finds, to his astonishment, that there is still room for him after she has settled down to riding position. The only great disadvantage is that frequently a lady may tear her skirt when she gets up to leave the car. Or, worse still, she may catch her shoe-heel in the dress or other garment and trip herself. A lady arose from a Pennsylvania car-seat the other day, and there seemed to be a tugging and pulling going on under her dress. In a moment there was a long, ripping sound, and she had fallen flat on her face in the bottom of the car. When she arose to her feet to go she trailed about two yards of red braid after her.

As to Sofa Pillows.

Frank Leslie's Weekly.

Sofa pillows and cushions at present appear to demand the largest share of the needlewoman's attention. And some of them are indeed dreams of beauty. The prevailing fancy for ease and comfort in home decoration insists upon a generous supply of these cushions strewn about an apartment. A straight-backed chair is immediately made more comfortable by the placing of a pillow against the hollow of one's back, and four or five are not too many to pile upon a divan or couch. Cushions for this purpose should be stuffed with down, because it absolutely refuses to knot up in lumps, but shakes out and fills up again, however much pressure it may have been under. Large couch pillows are frequently filled with a fine quality of feathers, in which case an inner covering is requisite so as to prevent the feather quills from sticking through.

SECRET SOCIETY NOTES.

I. O. O. F.

Metropolitan Encampment meets to-morrow night.

Irvington Lodge initiated a candidate at its last meeting.

A new subordinate lodge will be instituted at Stinesville, Oct. 30.

Samaritan Lodge, of West Indianapolis, had its first death last week.

Metropolitan Encampment has given the work to nearly fifty new members within the last month.

All the city lodges are having work. Indianapolis, No. 465, conferred the initiatory and first degrees Friday evening.

John B. Kenner, of Huntington, and J. E. Barrett, of Knightstown, past grand representatives, were in the city during the week.

It is suggested that a series of visitations by and between the different lodges of the city be inaugurated during the coming winter.

Following a custom adopted by it seven years ago, Indianapolis Lodge, No. 465, will exemplify its work before its representatives to the Grand Lodge in November.

The Grand Lodge will be called upon, at the coming session, it is believed, to take positive action as to the Odd-fellows' Home. If it does not do so it is probable the project will be dropped.

The Grand Master delivered the address at a union celebration of the lodges of Carroll county at Camden on the 15th. He will go to Dana Wednesday to give instruction in the unwritten work.

Philoxenia, No. 44, is busily rehearsing its dramatized third degree, which it will give Oct. 28 for the benefit of invited guests from city and contiguous lodges. R. W. S. Wheatley, grand master of Illinois, will probably be present on the occasion.

Canton Indianapolis, No. 2, is not at all disturbed because it did not receive better than third at the St. Louis drill. No. 2 undoubtedly put up the best drill in its history, but could not overcome a rigid inspection which cut its average down very materially.

The three new cantons being organized in this city will be instituted Saturday, Nov. 7, probably by Lieutenant-general Underwood. The occasion will be a gala event to members to a limited extent. The uniforms have been delivered, and considerable enthusiasm prevails.

The November session of the Grand Lodge will be exceedingly large. A great many members will take advantage of the reduced rates to attend a meeting of the members of the Mutual Aid Society, which will be held during the session. The Grand Secretary sent out notices of reduced rates on Friday.

All who visited Knightstown on the 10th, to attend No. 99's anniversary, came back, delighted with the treatment accorded by the members of that little city. Those present from here included Grand Secretary Foster, Grand Master Leedy, Grand Junior Warden John B. Cockrum, Col. J. E. Bodine and Captain Frank McQuiddy.

District meetings will be held at Greencastle Oct. 27, Terre Haute Nov. 3, Huntington Nov. 9 and 10. These will close the series for the present year. So far, meetings have been held at Lafayette, Logansport, Mitchell, Seymour, Wabash, Evansville and South Bend, and have been attended by representatives of 227 lodges.

The term ending June 30, last, shows the largest net gain of any term in the history of the order. The total membership, at that time, was not far from 37,000. A gain of not less than one thousand is estimated for the present term. The Rebekah branch will also show great gains this year, new lodges and dormant lodges resuscitated alone numbering about forty.

Chosen Friends.

Eureka Council is doing good work.

Universal Council is making large gains.

Marion Council meets as usual in Frater Hall.

Delta Council is holding large and interesting meetings, and added two new members at its last meeting.

Alpha Council will have a called meeting, when every member is expected to be present. Something good.

True Friend Council had a very large gathering at their last meeting, 125 being present, and that on election night.

Venus Council very generously gave their next meeting evening to a good cause, and every member should assist by their presence on that evening.

Crescent Council had an open meeting, and left none of the ice-cream and cake to take away. It is hoped when they have another such they will invite members of other councils in the city.

The executive committee of the Supreme Council will be in session the last of this month. Grand Councilor P. T. Luther will be in the city in a few days. It is expected when all the big fathers come there will be a gathering of the little ones. Friend Campbell, of Elkhart, covered himself all over with glory at the last session of the Supreme Council, as did Grand Representative Miller, of Goshen. There is a good prospect of a large council in Greencastle, also in Kokomo, also in Somerset. The councils all over the State seem to have taken on new life, and large increases are reported in all directions.

Knights and Ladies of Honor.

Washington Lodge received three applications for membership last Monday evening.

Compton Lodge, No. 1137, has changed its meetings from Wednesday to Thursday evening of each week.

Grand Protector Byrd and Vice-grand Protector Haught will visit Hoosier Lodge next Tuesday evening.

The printed proceedings of the late session of the Grand Lodge have been distributed to the subordinate lodges.

Dr. S. P. Schereur, of Washington Lodge, was married on last Wednesday evening to Miss Allie Cullie. The Doctor will reside at No. 581 South East street.

Indiana Lodge, No. 1343, has changed its place of meeting, from Virginia avenue to the K. of H. hall, in the Baldwin Block, and meets the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

Washington Lodge will give an elegant entertainment at its hall, corner Mississippi and Vermont streets, on Monday evening, Nov. 16. A number of elegant presents will be given to the holders of tickets, and a cordial invitation is hereby extended to all members of the order and friends to be present.

Knights of Honor.

Wheatley Lodge, No. 8, Knights of Honor, will meet on next Saturday evening.

Victoria Lodge, No. 22, Knights of Honor, will meet to-morrow evening, and the degree team is expected to be present and fine degree work done.

Eureka Lodge, No. 24, Knights of Honor, will meet Friday evening. On last Friday evening the degree team of No. 22 visited this lodge and conferred the work upon several candidates for Eureka Lodge, and the ceremonies were very impressive.

Washington Lodge, No. 114, Knights of Honor, has lost another brother by death. Alonzo Meek died at 10 A. M. on Friday and will be buried to-day at 10 A. M. He lived at No. 380 Fletcher avenue, was a fine locomotive engineer, a good husband and father, and many friends and knights mourn his loss. If the family are willing the lodge will turn out and bury him according to the ritual of the order.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

Joseph Chez, assistant secretary Indianapolis association, will conduct the Gospel meeting at association hall Sunday.

The class in vocal music, Mr. Herbert S. Wood teacher, opened last Saturday night with a full attendance. It will make a good musical nucleus of the association.

The Sunday-morning Bible class meets at 9 o'clock in the committee-room of the association building. Systematic study of the life of Christ is the order. It is very profitable. Young men are always welcome.

Rev. J. H. Young, D. D., of Louisville, Ky., will deliver the opening address of the coming State Convention of Young Men's Christian Association, to be held in this city Nov. 5-8, 1891. Dr. Young is one of Kentucky's most eloquent orators, and is especially interested in work for young men.

As the time for State convention draws near the boys are getting interested. Secretary C. B. Willis, of Milwaukee, will conduct the singing. Mr. Willis is one of the best-known association secretaries in the country and has remarkable success in conducting convention singing. It is worth traveling a long way to hear him and catch just a little of his happy spirit.

Amusement-course tickets are selling quite readily. In order that the course may be self-sustaining the committee will sell three hundred more tickets. Six entertainments of the highest class are offered for $1. Among these are the Schubert Quartet, Leland T. Powers and the Ovide Musin Concert Company—any one of which would cost $1 admission in an opera-house.

Students of the various colleges of the city appreciate the privileges of the association. A special ticket is issued for a term of six months at a cost of $3 to each applicant. The ticket entitles use of the baths, gymnasium, reading-room and all other departments. Seventy-two students have secured tickets this fall. A class in gymnastics, known as "Students' class," is conducted by Mr. McCulloch, physical director, every Saturday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

Christian Endeavor Anniversary.

The Junior Society of Christian Endeavor of the Seventh-street M. E. Church will celebrate their first anniversary on Monday, Oct. 19th, in the church. A number of the Juniors of the Orphans' Home Society will assist the society in rendering the programme for the entertainment of the evening, and all the Endeavors of the city are cordially invited to attend. Take College-avenue electric cars.

IS DR. PATTON A HERETIC?

An Old Address Revived That Is Not in Keeping with Calvinistic Doctrines.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—There is some agitation in store for President Patton, of Princeton University, growing out of a speech he delivered to the Philadelphia Society of Princeton College on March 31, 1887. During that year the controversy at Andover on the question of future probation was agitating the whole religious world. Dr. Patton, then professor of ethics in the college as well as the seminary, was invited by the students of the former institution to give an address upon the subject in Murray Hall, Philadelphia. A large and attentive audience listened to him with the deepest interest, his views being supposed to be safe and final. Two members of the staff of the Philadelphia Magazine, one of them a stenographer, reported the speech with the greatest care. At the request of a member of the faculty, the venerable Dr. Duffield, who deemed the address "very broad," one of those students waited upon Dr. Patton the following morning, gave him the proof of his address and requested his permission to insert it in the Magazine. To his surprise, the Professor emphatically forbade using it, saying that "he had spoken as Dr. Patton and not for the seminary," and that to publish his remarks "would injure the seminary." He closed the interview with the information that he was soon to write upon the same theme for the Forum, and did not desire to anticipate that article.

These gentlemen have retained their proof and now come forward and are willing to swear that they made a correct report. Not long after the address had been delivered the Forum article appeared entitled "Is Andover Romanizing?" A comparison of that article with the Philadelphia address is said to be startling as to the disclosures. Here is an extract from the Philadelphia address: "We continually see men going into the other world imperfect. They must be imperfect when they reach there and need some time for restoration or change. I am pretty sure that there is no doctrine that is put in jeopardy by the simple affirmation of this belief"—[future probation.]

MELBOURNE AN IMPOSTOR.

Charged with Stealing Another Rain-Maker's Secret—Alleged Prank at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 17.—Governor Humphrey, of Kansas, is in receipt of a letter from Stockton, Cal., from an individual who signs himself Michael Cahill, M. D. Cahill says Melbourne, the Australian rain-maker, is an impostor, and is infringing on his rights, he having applied several years ago for a patent on his discovery. He claims to have been thirty years in developing his discovery and says he laid the matter before the Australian government when Melbourne discovered a part of his secret. He says when the ground is damp and the stratum of air next to the earth contains vapor, Melbourne's operations fail, but that the art as explained by him never fails.

It is believed that rain-maker Melbourne has played a trick on the local signal-service observers, who are much mystified over a rain which fell here yesterday morning. The indications for the past three days have been clear and warmer. At 6 o'clock there was not a cloud to be seen anywhere, but at 6:30 it was pouring down rain, with heavy wind and thunder. At 7 o'clock it was again clear, and there was no depression of the barometer. The observers say that the rain was purely from local causes, as there was nothing to indicate it. It is now asserted the rain was due entirely to the efforts of Melbourne, the rain-maker, who, it is alleged, has been working secretly here for the past three days, and whose work was crowned with success.

Professor Ellis's Experiments.

SAN DIEGO, Tex., Oct. 17.—For the past twenty-four hours a party at Camp Edward Powers, near here, in charge of John T. Ellis, have been firing off cannon and mortars, and exploding dynamite and "rack-a-rock," in the hope of obtaining rain. The firing began with a clear sky, which soon after began to cloud up, with prospect of rain falling soon. The ranchmen in this county have subscribed $2,500 to pay part of the expenses of the test.

PENSIONS FOR VETERANS.

Residents of Indiana and Illinois Whose Claims Have Been Allowed.

Pensions have been granted the following-named Indianians:

Original—Frederick Brenner, Enos E. Robbins, Moses M. Wilson, John W. Bartlow, Jas. E. McGuire, Frederick Ambruster, Solomon C. Payne, James Breeze, Nathaniel P. Baldwin, John Hierly, Washington Hampson (deceased), Julius Oppenheimer, Albert H. Crail, Henry L. Beedle, Daniel F. Ward, Benjamin L. Herr, John Casey, David Stillwell, Wm. E. Burroughs, Peter Stoneham, Grant Seymour, John W. Grishaw, John L. May, Wm. H. Rohrback, Horb Osborn. Additional—James M. Boyd, James Long, Jas. K. Hovey, Francis M. Parman, David B. Grubb, Clinton Murray, David Haskinson, Charles H. Corey, Haskell F. Proctor, William Bridenstine, John Bird. Increase—John J. Thurman, John A. Roberts, Joseph H. Vanmeter, Wesley B. Hollingsworth, Robert W. Smith, James Turpin, Charles H. Wolhaupter, Calvin R. Smith, Simon Welmer. Reissue—James H. Potts, William Plunkett, Samuel H. Carr, James C. Mills, Erasmus Vickey, Wilson Zellars, Lafayette Doughty, Gilbert D. McClain, George Banel, Caleb Green, Patrick Breen. Reissue and increase—John N. Thomas, Jesse M. Purcell. Original widows, etc.—John Deeter (father), Caroline Hampston, Nancy T. Shearer, minors of John W. Schlenker.

TO RESIDENTS OF ILLINOIS.

Original—Edward Davis, William Bryte, Daniel C. Swank, Henry Reyer, John J. Thomas, William A. Yeaman, Charles McCormick, Theophilus Pettibone, John W. Folkers, Henry S. Beeney, Clayton S. Donahue, Edward Evans, Levi L. Davis, Robert Donnelly, George R. Galloway, Benjamin F. Church, John H. Steele, Samuel W. Edson, Richard W. Belknap, Isaac P. Bell, John M. Darnall, George Hornberger, John R. Campbell, Samuel Bennett, Charles Selle, Anthony Kelley, George W. Curry, George Hester, Nelson Burr, Christopher Mulvaney, William Grohte, Joseph Cogdal, William Seeley, Colman Howard, John Bayliss, Francis Cox, John W. Edwards, Abraham Bevier, Joseph Crummer, William Gardner, John S. Bush, Frederick T. Busch, Cornelius A. Duncan, Jacob Aringdale, George W. Howe, James D. Cox, John H. Rink. Additional—Nathaniel T. Tinkham, Henry Ringe, David N. Cook, Frank Mueller, Thomas B. Ford, Joseph Koeiner, Franz Offermann, James L. Cornwall, Charles W. Edgecomb, Michael A. Davidson, Silar Terry, sr. Increase—Samuel Posey, John Witzemann, Eleazor Todd, Andrew J. Smiddy, John H. Pettigrew, Isaac Morgan, Edwin H. Learned, Michael Riley. Reissue—Prescott Bartlett, Wm. Gray, Justus Wilhelm, Thomas Coleman, Francis M. Wallis, Erasmus D. Kepner (deceased), Hiram Alexander. Reissue and increase—Joseph Lauer. Original widows—Ruth E. Allen, Alice Stanard, Olive A. Buck, Celia McKay, Delilah Kepner.

Followed the Fad.

Jewelers' Circular.

Arabella—Did you collect any souvenir spoons at the seashore?

Isabella—Oh yes: I have an entire album full.

READING FOR SUNDAY.

Just for To-Day.

"As thy days so shall thy strength be."

Just for to-day; to-morrow is not mine,
And may be spent where days unclouded shine.
This cross is heavy for an upward way,
My weak hands tremble; give me strength to-day.

Just for to-day; the poorest child am I
That heavenward looks, yet ravens when they cry
Receive Thy bounty, though despised are they;
Remember, then, this lowly heart to-day.

Just for to-day; Thy manna food I ask
That I may go rejoicing to my task.
And if from cooling streams my feet should stray,
Let some rock prove a fountain for to-day.

Just for to-day; it is much better so;
I might grow arrogant did I not know
My poverty, yet find it sweet to say:
"It is Thy gift, the blessings of to-day."

Just for to-day; what more can heart demand
From One who will each longing understand?
Thy love withholds no treasure, so I pray:
"Choose what may come, but give me strength to-day."

—Myra Goodwin Plantz.

International Sunday-School Lesson for Oct. 25, 1891.

CHRIST COMFORTING HIS DISCIPLES. (John xiv, 1-3; 15-27.)

Golden Text—I will pray the Father, and He shall give you another comforter, that He may abide with you forever. (John xiv, 16.)

HOME READINGS.

M.—Christ comforting His disciples.....John xiv, 1-3; 15-19.
Tu.—Christ comforting His disciples.....John xiv, 20-27.
W.—Parting exhortation.....John xiii, 31-38.
Th.—"Be of good cheer".....John xvi, 22-33.
Fri.—Adoption by Christ.....Eph. i, 3-13.
Sat.—The love of Christ.....Eph. iii, 14-21.
Sun.—Able to succor.....Heb. ii, 10-18.

WHAT THE LESSON TEACHES.

The Independent.

The disciples needed to be told not to be troubled. They naturally would be very much troubled. They had expected a glorious kingdom, and had just been quarreling as to who should have the best places in it, when He surprises them by telling them that He would leave them and be put to death. That shattered all their hopes. What should they do?

One who believes in God is ready to believe in His Son as soon as he knows of Him. The two are closely connected in our knowledge and our faith: for our knowledge of God comes chiefly through our knowledge of Jesus Christ.

Christ represents His Father as a king with a great palace; in it are many chambers for the abode of His servants. There abide all the officers of His court, all His servants, all His Son's friends, all the retainers of the palace. That is one figure of heaven, and one which brings us very close to God; it is closer than the thought of numerous houses, mansions, scattered about a city or an immense realm.

There is room, space, in heaven for all the millions of God's people. There is room for the humblest in the heart of God, in the love of His Son. He does not want any to perish, but that all may live.

Christ will come for us. We have learned, better than the disciples knew, that we need not expect the visible coming of Christ to conclude the world's history. Whatever they expected, and whatever the cause of their error, for us we must expect Christ to come only in death. That is our second coming of our Lord. And then He will come for us, and surely take us to himself, and to the chamber prepared for us.

Heaven will be a companionship with Christ. He wishes us with Him. We shall be close to Him, as it were in the same house, occupying each one separate apartment in the royal palace with him.

It is not enough to know that when we die Christ will come for us and take us to His house, for what shall we do in the meantime? The disciples had had Christ's daily guidance. He had taught them, comforted them, helped them in every way. Now He was gone, who would teach them and protect them? They felt that they would be orphans indeed. They had expected that He would stay with them, and make a very glorious reign with them on earth. But now He tells them He is going to leave them, and they are greatly troubled. So He tells them that He will not leave them orphans. He will provide one who will fill His place—even the Holy Spirit.

It is the advantage of the Holy Spirit's presence that it is ever accessible. They could not all be all the time with Jesus, were he on earth; but each one can always be under the guidance of the Holy Spirit. He can be with us always.

Christ and the Holy Spirit are identified in office. At one moment Christ tells them that He will come unto them, that "ye will behold me," and the next he tells them it is the Holy Spirit that shall be with them. The Spirit is the spirit of the Son, His spiritual presence. The Spirit's guidance and comfort is His guidance equally.

Christians need not feel desolate, like orphans, if they have Christ or His spirit in their hearts. Then they should rejoice. They have the best company, the best guidance.

Christians have something the world does not have. They have Christ's spirit in their heart, Christ manifested to them.

One chief work of the comforter is to bring Christ's words to our hearts and our remembrance. We can cultivate His presence by thinking on Christ's word.

If the Spirit was to bring to the remembrance of the disciples what Christ said, we may be sure that He guided them when they wrote it down in the Gospels. Those books are inspired.

Christ's last words to His disciples gave them peace. That peace He left with them. It is still with them. It is their characteristic that they are not troubled by the little things of life, because they have peace in the love and promises of God.

Thoughts for the Day.

Be not simply good—be good for something.—Thoreau.

The test of your Christian character should be that you are a joy-bearing angel to the world.—Beecher.

Cheerfulness is also an excellent wearing quality. It has been called the bright weather of the heart.—Samuel Smiles.

Bunyan says: "All the flowers in God's garden are double." There is no single mercy. It is abounding mercy.—Spurgeon.

All the possible charities of life ought to be cultivated, and when we can neither be brethren nor friends, let us be kind neighbors and pleasant acquaintances.—Burke.

There are two things which will fill the pews of a church. One is a preacher's brains, and the other is piety. When you can combine both, the most satisfactory results will be obtained.—David J. Burrell.

God's world has one great echo,
Whether calm blue mists are curled,
Or lingering dewdrops quiver,
Or red storms are unfurled;
The same deep love is throbbing
Through the great heart of God's world.

—Household Words.

Therefore think not the past is wise alone,
For yesterday knows nothing of the best,
And thou shalt love it only as the nest
Whence glory-winged things to heaven have flown.

—Lowell.

CHRYSANTHEMUM MONTH.

The Remarkable Flower Will Flourish in November—Honored in Japan.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

The one thing that makes the flower lover look forward to November with pleasure, after the summer's wealth of bloom has passed away, is that November is the month given up to the worship of the chrysanthemum, the peerless queen of autumn. Year by year, in America and Europe, interest in this wonderful flower increases.

The home of the best varieties of the chrysanthemum is Japan, the birthplace of the dwarf orange tree and oaks a century old in six-inch pots. The highest distinction the Mikado can confer upon any of his subjects is the decoration of the chrysanthemum. The chrysanthemum is also the royal seal, and for centuries has been esteemed and loved by people, nobles and commons. When we think of the slow growth of varieties in garden flowers, how long the single rose must have been cultivated and variations noted and fostered before we had the immense full double sorts now known, we are obliged to believe that it is centuries since the careful Chinese and Japanese gardeners began to improve the chrysanthemum from the little single affair which is supposed to be the original of all the varieties now in cultivation.

The Japanese guard the choicest flowers with jealous care, and it is possible that varieties are carefully cultivated in some part of the empire that are superior to those known to Occidentals. It is even believed by some travelers that in some part of either China or Japan there exists that fabulous flower, the blue chrysanthemum. Chrysanthemums of blue are figured on old porcelain and mentioned in written works.

Mrs. Skidmore, in her book, "Jinrikisha Days in Japan," states that in the house of the head man of the village of Kawasu, the possessor of a wonderful collection of chrysanthemums, she was given a salad made from the petals of yellow chrysanthemums. It is also said that the Japanese put the petals of the flower into the sake cup to prolong life and keep free from misfortunes. It is possible that the resinous quality of the flower has some hidden virtue not generally known.

BITS OF FASHION.

There was a time when a black dress was never seen at a wedding; now, on the contrary, black is most fashionable for weddings.

Picturesque and pretty sleeves of silk or velvet again appear upon imported dresses of India cashmere, camel's hair and silk of varied sorts.

Ribbons are still the favorite trimming for evening robes. Their popularity is no doubt due to the girlish effect which they give the toilet they garnish.

Without following any special mode, the prettiest hats are bent to suit the face. In this way the question of a chapeau may be easily and satisfactorily settled.

Gathered flounces, rose-ruches, cabbage-pleatings, and battlemented edges trim the foot of many dress skirts, though some of the richest gowns are quite plain.

Rather a quaint air is given the new shapes by the conical tops that so many hats affect. Where this style is found to be trying the trimming may be used to overcome the difficulty.

Swiss belts have returned into fashion. They are laced up the back or front, and are high both back and front, and tapered at the sides. They are frequently studded with steel, gold or jet nail-heads.

For evening wear lace and spotted nets flourish as vigorously as if it were midsummer. One charming skirt is made of alternate breadths of lace and accordion plaited crepe, the bodice being of crepe and sleeves of lace.

Many gowns of heavy cloth are still lightened by omitting the foundation skirt, and are worn over a separate petticoat, sometimes of fine mohair, but usually of taffeta silk. Collars both high and low are worn, and the flaring model is popular that extends low on the chest, with a plastron of some rich textile inside, and also an inner collar.

Black velvet capes worn with large Rubens or Amy Robsart hats of black velvet, trimmed with jet and black ostrich plumes, impart a slight and elegant appearance to a lady of tall, slender build. There are also very effective and becoming capes of black velours de Nord and of short-napped silk plush, that are designed to be worn over colored cloth gowns, or those made of gay-hued Tartans made bias or the goods and demi-trained.

The Grecian style of coiffure is fashionable. We do not advise by any means, however, all our lady readers to adopt it merely for that reason. In the matter of hair-dressing far more than in any other a lady should consult her own style of face rather than the capricious decrees of fashion. This truth is much better understood nowadays than it was formerly, and ladies are free to wear their hair on the neck or on the top of the head, in plain bands, curls or frizzles, according to their individual style of beauty.

Petticoats for winter use are handsomer than usual. Very rich stuffs in plain and figured satin, black, cream, gray and Indian red brocade, also silk and wool materials, are utilized. Black satin or surah skirts, lined with fancy-striped flannels, are full in the back, closely gored on the front and sides and trimmed with rows of rose-pleating in plain ruches, or mixed with black lace. Soft gray surah and camel's-hair skirts are trimmed with tiny flounces of the skirt fabric, briar-stitched with red, lilac, black or golden brown silk. Very few muslin skirts, however, fine or richly trimmed, are worn with autumn dresses, their place being taken by round or demi-trained petticoats of strong American surah, many being simply finished with ruffles with a two-inch hem, headed with thorn stitching.

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We are showing large lines of HIGH NOVELTIES in the NEW PALETOT CAPES, exclusively confined to us for sale in this city. Some new ones that arrived this week, are of BLACK SILK VELVET, Jet Trimmings and Embroidery, with Ostrich-feather edge, $65 to $85.

Just received a large new line of Paletot Capes in light colors, embroidered and trimmed with Jet, Roman Collars and Feather trimmings, $15 to $30.

$11.50

$11.50

Warombo Beaver Reefer, full Shawl Collar, trimmed with curly Astrachan Fur, full length, Satin facing, etc. We closed out all the maker had the other day and they are worth at least $16 each. Our Price is **$11.50.**

ANOTHER SPECIAL

Black all-Wool Cheviot Reefers, full Shawl Collar, trimmed with imitation Lynx Fur, worth $10.50; our price **$8.00.**

CHILDREN'S GARMENTS

We show an immense line of Children's and Misses' all-Wool GRETCHENS and NEWMARKETS in the newest shapes and cloths from $3.50 to $15.

SEALSKIN GARMENTS

Owing to the great success of the opening of Furs, we shall continue it during the coming week.

EXTRA SPECIAL BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS

60 pcs. all-Wool Dress Goods, a mixed lot containing Stripes, Plaids, Tricots, Ladies' Cloths, etc., worth 50c to 60c a yard, *ALL AT* **39c** a yard.

50 pcs. all-Wool Cheviots, 38 inches wide, in Plaids, Cords and Knickerbocker effects, imported to sell for 65c, **50c** a yard.

79 pcs. 40-inch Fancy Plaids, bright colors, for use in combination dresses, **50c** a yard.

80 pcs. all-Wool French Serges, 38 inches wide, 12 new colorings, worth 65c; **50c** a yard.

60 pcs. 46-inch all-Wool Cashmeres, worth $1 a yard, 35 different shades, at **75c** a yard.

40-inch all-Wool Bedford Cords **85c**—a range of new shades.

40-inch all-Wool Bedford Cords, all the newest colors, **$1,** worth $1.15. These are very scarce goods.

BLACK GOODS

40 pcs all-Wool Black Dress Goods, consisting of Stripes, Figures, Checks, Diagonals, Jacquards, French Serges and Henriettas, worth, from $1 to $1.25 a yard, **85c** a yard.

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One of the Latest Novelties of the Season at Surprising Value.

40 pcs. Striped and Plaid Velvets in every imaginable combination of colors, the very thing for house wrappers, for dress trimmings and for combination with plain dress goods. These velvets cost to import 85c to $1.50 a yard; to close them out quickly we shall place them on our Bargain Counter on MONDAY at **39c** a yard.

FALL MILLINERY

THE CHOICEST AND MOST EXCLUSIVE LINE OF NOVELTIES ever shown in the city. Day by day new things appear, disappear and are superseded by others equally attractive. OUR MILLINERY PARLORS are this season the admiration of all who visit them.

FALL AND WINTER UNDERWEAR.

FOR MEN.

Men's Gray-mixed Shirts and Drawers, **19c** each.
Men's Canada-gray Shirts and Drawers, **29c.**
Men's Scarlet Shirts and Drawers, **39c.**
Men's gray and white, heavy weight, Shirts and Drawers, **50c.**
Men's Natural Gray-Wool Shirts and Drawers, **$1.**
Men's fine Camel's-hair Stripe Shirts and Drawers, **$1.35.**
Men's fine Scarlet Wool Shirts and Drawers, **$1.50.**

FOR LADIES.

2 cases Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests, worth 35c for only **20c** each.
1 case Ladies' Jersey Ribbed fine Cotton Vests, worth 40c at **25c** each.
2 cases Ladies' Jersey Ribbed, Natural Gray, Vests and Pants, worth 50c, for **35c.**
100 dozen Ladies' all-Wool Vests, Pink, Blue, Natural and White, slightly imperfect, worth $1; selling to-day at **50c.**
2 cases Ladies' Shaped Vests and Pants, pure Natural Wool, worth $1.50, our price **$1** per garment.
75 dozen Ladies' Fine Quality Scarlet Vests, actually worth $1.75, for only **$1.25.**
50 dozen Ladies' Combination Garments, in White and Natural Gray worth $1, for but **75c.**

We have the largest line of Ladies' Combination Suits in Silk, Cotton Fine Wool, etc., to be found in the city.

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