FASHION NOTES.

Some of the Eccentricities Which Distinguish Woman's Attire in the Blue-Grass Region.

Small knots and bows of velvet will again be worn in the hair.

New summer bonnets will be of drawn net, close at the sides, with trimmings very high in front.

A black net bonnet with soft pink roses is very attractive, this combination of colors being always admired. A glove intended for evening wear

reaches to the wrist, and has a long lace sleeve of the color of the glove extending nearly to the shoulder.

A beautiful little jacket of black net, embroidered all over with gold, with a deep flounce of gathered lace, and a moire sash fastened about the hips is very becoming to youthful figures.

A girl's hat is of gray straw, bound with blue velvet, and trimmed with a blue and gray scarf, with a handsome gray buckle in front. Another is of fine brown straw, with high crown and curved brim. It is handsomely trimmed with brown velvet and a cluster of spring flowers.

A large hat of split English straw braid is in sage color. The brim is faced with moss green velvet and edged with gold tinsel cord. A wide band of velvet, overlaid with tinsel torchon, surrounds the crown, and in front is a large drapery bow of velvet, surmounted by ostrich tips and dark green quill feathers and a metal aigrette.

In the latest bonnet styles we observe one of medium size, faced with gold tinsel nicotine, the brim finished with a fringe of gilt and straw beads, having a soft crown of Egyptian embroidery in a design of tinsel and straw. The trimming was of chartreuse-green velvet ribbon, crossing the top and forming the strings, and on the left of the top a monture of green marabout tips and oats, upon which rests a large grasshopper.

A pretty dress for a little girl has a skirt of handsome brown and red plaid material, made with broad side plaits and set on a waist of silesia. A long jacket of brown velvet, closed at the throat, falls open over a full vest of red silk, the back of the jacket fitting snugly. It has coat sleeves and a small jacket collar. A frill of lace sailor at the throat and wrists completes the suit.

Another large hat has a flattened, oval-peaked crown of rose-colored silk undervailing of Oriental piece lace, the brim being formed of bordering The hat is trimmed with roselace. colored ottoman ribbon around the crown, a bow being made with long ends at the left side of the back, with a monture of full nodding white ostrich tips placed on the left side of the front.

Another bonnet, with mitre crown and pointed poke brim, is of pale, straw-colored silk, covered with tinsel embroidered net. The crown is defined by folds of French crepe, and the brim is faced with brown velvet and overlaid with drop straw fringe. A large bow of cork-brown satin ribbon is on the top, held down by a tinseled bird, and strings of the ribbon complete the trimming.

A handsome dress is of moss green Sicilienne with front trimmed with wide, handsome passementerie of cut black jet, with small jet tassels depending from it. A long polonaise opens over the front, showing the passemen-

MUTTON AND MERINOS.

Basing Profitable. Sheep husbandry would not be profitthe larger the surface the larger the tries in which it is found. quant ty of wool; and thus far certain-

it? That it reju res more tood to keep residents, as well as among travelers, saying and proving more than this, it the aborigines has still further exaggeris no argument at all. Doe: it cost ated. How many times, while iving in more to keep a large she p that the my hammock during the long equinocone size do not make the same econom- and more extraordinary. From hecathat the digestion and powers of asand may be said to be almost unia difference, and may be more difference than we are able to see. But we story about a child whose blood had do not bel eve that a large Merino cats been sucked while it lay in its cradle. more than it pays for; in fact, we do not believe that the difference is worth considering. At the Mich gan

Sheep Breeders' As ociat on last year -we noticed it at the tme-it was stated that a French flockmaster had demonstrated that a heavy sheep shearing seventeen pounds of wool ate twice as much as a light sheep shearing sixteen pounds of wool. As between two individual sheep this might be true. but as we understand the statement, it was that the Frenchman found this to be true throughout a flock; and if that is the statement, though it may prove nothing to say we do not believe it, still we say it. The prine ple in regard to large cattle is equally applicable to sheep, viz., that it does not make any difference how large an animal is, if it is symmetrically developed, compact in form. A speaker at the convention referred to recognized this principle. though he did not comprehend it. He advocated a sheep of medium size and compact form, evidently believing that we could not secure compactness if we went beyond the size stated. But we all know that this is not true, for we see large compact animals every day.

An angular sheep is not more desirable than an angular steer. Such an ani-mal will eat, and cat, but will take on fat very slowly, if it does at all. The system will utilize that part of the food consumed which makes bone and musele, or enough of it to keep the bones and muscles in full strength, and will exc te the fat-producing elements. It is a waste of resources to feed such an animal fat-producing foods. If they are useful for other purposes than meat production, they should be fed the non-fat-form ng foods as long as they can be made to serve the purposes for which they are kept, and then be got rid of in the easiest way. If there is no other purpose in keeping

them than meat production, everyone must judge for himself what he will do with them. As to the sheep, the bone and muscle of the angular animal will secure the nourishment, to the detriment of the fleere to some extent. But if we had a sheep that was symmetrterie, and is edged down each side with | call, developed it would not be objeca rich trimming also of jet, arranged tionable if it was as large as an elein Vandykes. The folds are caught up phant. In this country, where we have yery high toward the back, and fall in so much feed that we desire to convert

THE BIRD SPIDER.

The Two Factors Watch Emier Sheep- History of a Remarkable Insect Native to Warm Countries.

Few animals are more repulsive than able if we sayed the fleece only. Mut- this gigantic spider. The bird spider ton and wool are the combined object (Mygale avicularia), for so the creature we seek. But as we once before stated is called, excites horror in all the coun-

In the Antilles and in the forests of ly the argument is on the side of size. Venezuela, Brazil, Guiana and Ecua-What argument can be urged against dor, its repulsive aspect has, among the a large than a small shies? Without caused a terror that the imagination of profits which its returns compensate tial nights, have I heard the Indians for, is the quest on. As to the d ff r- and peons, while squatting around the ence between the amount of food con- camp fire in the virgin forest, tell each sumed by two sheep of different sizes other stories, or fables rather, whose the opinion must be lar, elv speculative. | inexhaustible theme was serpents, bats Indeed, we can not see how a definite and big spiders! In measure as the rule could be fixed. for all sheep of night advanced, the tales became more e d use of food. One may assimilate tombs of birds devoured upon their perfectly, and another may not. It is true nests by the Arana cangrejo (crab spider), with long velvety legs and imilation of the sheep are very strong, poisonous jaws, the orator passed to more dramatic facts, and the last versally nearly perfect. Still there is flickerings of the dying embers often lent their fantastic accompaniment to a

> Freed from these local exaggerations. which are so frequent among these weak minds in a state of nature (and examples of which might be easily found nearer home), the history of the bird spider still remains sufficiently interesting to merit being narrated and be better known.

> Linne described this species under the name of Aranea avicularia, the specific name recalling the animal's habit of feeding at times upon birds, and even upon adult humming birds, captured upon the nest. The celebrated entomologist Latreille in 1802 established the genus Mygale for Arachnids of the tribe Theraphoses. All the individuals included in this group are hunters, and live either in nests constructed in the the earth or in the clefts of stones and under the bark of trees, like the species that form the subject of this article. Some of them are wonderfully skilled workmen, as the mason spider (M. cormentaria, Latr.), of southern France and pioneer spider (M. fodiens, Walck,) of Corsica.

> The habits of the bird spider are not so well known as those of the ones just mentioned, either because from its hunting being done at night it is rarely met with, or because it selects retreats that are not very accessible. There are few authors to be found, however, who have correctly spoken of this curious and dreaded spider; several of them have copied one another, and others have devoted themselves especially to its anatomy. During the course of my travels in equinoctial America I have several times had an opportunity of seeing the bird spider in a state of nature, and it will perhaps be permitted me to add a few personal observations to those of the travelers who have preceded me.

> Of the several hundreds of spiders that have been described, this is the argest. The largest specimen that I captured measured exactly, with legs stretched out, seven inches in diameter. The first one I saw was at Martinique, not far from Saint Pierre, in the trees skirting a road. Its nest was suspended from the branch of a Palicourea, an elegant shrub of the Rubiaceze, and its appearance strikingly recalled those large caterpillar nests that we so fre

THE ART OF THE BAKER.

An Improvement in the Methods of Making Cakes-The Latest Novelties.

Fine cake-making is not a secret, but it is manifestly an art. The regulation old-time pound-cake, and jumbles are st'll to be seen, but they no longer hold the palm. Even the delicious sponge cake, so delightful in childhood's memory, now takes a modest back seat be fore the appearance of the multitude of other light, feathery loaves and laye. cakes.

"We sell on an average about \$600 worth of cake each month." said a young lady behind the small counter o a place where genu ne domestic com pounds in the way of bread, cake, preserves, etc., are offered for sale. "T demand is about equal for del cate has cakes and layer cakes. We have some call for old-fashioned fruit cake, but there are several fruit cakes made now much lighter and less ind gestilde that really taste nicer, too, and they seen to be preferred. We keep that old-time stand-by, pound cake, on hand always, too. Layer cakes are diled with every thing-jellies, chocola - nuts, creams, and fruit. A favor to cake is the one made with English walnuts. A new cake is called 'walnut cream.' the flavor being in the filling. Another new cake is 'pineapple.' The canned fruit is used. being chopped fine and mixed with frosting for the filling. 'Pinafore' cake is made with alternate layers of pink and white icing, the pink being given its tint by using a few drops of the fruit coloring that can be bought at any gro-'Dolly Varden' cake is the same cer's. thing except that instead of pure white cing chocolate is mixed with it. The lighter and more delicate cake can be made the better it is liked. Consequently the greasy loaves, heavy with good butter, which our mothers were taught to consider the proper temptation to place before company, no longer have an existence. The cake made now is mostly harmless to the most delicately organized stomachs, but it's awfully expensive to make.

by Americans except on some prononneed festal occasion like a wedding. and not always then. The Germans make the most use of ornamental cakes, but the cake is very light. Some of the ornaments designed to make the tops of cakes glorious are indeed of fearful and wonderful construction. I saw a lot the other day-four or five hundred. There were those not more than an inch high, and some queer constructions at least three feet tall. One had the form of the trunk of a palm tree given it, with an immense, bushy head composed of trailing rose vines, with sil- you? ver leaves and orange buds. Beneath it stood a wingel figure arrayed in a cloak-a la Hamlet-and engaged in the act of hurling forth a crown of thorns. It was a touching matrimonial symbol. Then there were hands clasping hands, some tinted flesh color, with the most miraculous cuffs and frills about the wrists. Of course there were marriage-bells and horse-shoes without number and of considerable price. There were brides whose candy heads and sugar features were shaded by little Think of a bride standing on a veils. cake! But more effective than the bride alone were the representatives of the bride and bridegroom; he was clothed in the prescribed full dress black suit, with gloves, and shirt-front as immaculate as the confectioner's art could

NOT A BLAMED WORD.

hour, ma ntained an unbroken silence,

"Have you any bus ness with me?"

Again he settled down into deep si-

"What can I do for you?" repeated

...Well, if you were in my place what

"Haven't heard anything about me,

"Well, I'll tell you. I live out about

"That's strange. Well, some time

"Well, Nat he wan't agin the affa'r."

"Wasn't, ch?" said the Auditor. be

When I asked him he 'lowed

You've heard of that,

The Aud tor became imput ent.

"Not in particular."

"Hah!

"Nothing."

"Not a word.

"Not a word."

"Not a word."

"No."

"No.

"What can I do for you?"

"I don't know, I am sure."

"Not a blamed word?"

"Not a blamed word?"

"Not a blamed word?"

How the Teuder Feelings of a Bright Young Man Were Trampled Upon By

Designing Young Woman. The Aud tor of State, hearing some one enter the room looked up and beheld a man who looked as though he and melancholy had long been companions. "Good morning," said the Aud tor. "Only tolerable." He sat down and had, during a half

when the Auditor said: len e. the Auditor. would you do?" then?" wenty miles from here. I'm the feller that killed the big rattlesnake. Now, you have heard of me, haven't you? igo I fell in love with Nat Pearson's daughter. reekon?" coming amused. · "But few ornamented cakes are used

that he didn't care, jes' so I waited till he got through plantin' corn. for Sook -that's her name-can kiver more corn with a hoe than any man in the neighborhood. I hadn't said anyth ng to the gorl all this time, th nkin' that I would wait. Well, when I spoke to her about it she 'lowed that it suited her well enough. Concluded to git married in town by a Jestice of the Peace, so this mornin' we sot out an' come to town. I got my license an' bou't her a lot of apples an' eatin' truck an' sweet stuff. I left her at the 'Squire's office while I went to the wagon yard after our horses, intendin' that as soon as we was married we would r de. Well, sir, when I came back sh thad dun married Ike Jacobs. You know him. don't

> "No." "You've heard of him. haven't you?" "No, never heard of him." "Not a blamed word?"

"Not a word." "Well, he is a little bit the ugliest an' good for nuthin' man I ever seed. The State of Arkansaw can't show up such another feller. Why, sir, he let

Darb Andrews fling him down. You've hearn o' Darb?" "No.

"Not a plamed word."

"I won't.

eler.

"Not a word."

church choirs.

"Not a word?" "Well now, if you was in my place

what would you do?" "I would a't do anything."

"Not a blam d th ug?"

"No. "I tell you, cap'n. It wan't so much that I love the girl, but that I need



CELEBRATED CHURCH EDIFICES.

Exterior Front Views, with Some Inter-

esting Facts Concerning Them.

TRINITY CHURCH, NEW YORK. The three most notable church edifices in the United States are probably Trinity church in New York city, and Plymouth and The Tabernacle in Brooklyn. The first, besides being one of the most cathedral-like and elagant structures in the country, is the property of the richest church organization, the income from its real estate being considerably over half a million dollars per year. It is situated at the head of Wall street, within a stone's throw of the Stock Exchange. The offices of Mr. Jay Gould, the late firm of Grant & Ward, Russell Sage, and the principal notabilities of Wall street look out upon the spacious graveyard surrounding it. The land on which Trinity stands, once the site of a Jesuit mission, was deeded together with a farm extending about a mile along the Hudson to it by the British government about 1700. During the revolution the church was closed for a time on account of its clergy persisting in praying for the success of the king of Englan !. The present gothic structure was erected in 1840. It is built of brown sandstone, the steeple rising 184 feet above the sidewalk. The principal feature of the grand interior is the marble altar, which was built to the memory of the late Wm. B. Astor. As the church was constructed to accommodate the beautiful ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the space taken up by the chancel and allowed for aisles reduces the portion alloted to the pews, so that the seating capacity is not as great as the size of the interior would warrant,



graceful folds over, the skirt of the dress.

A costume of mushroom color, in faille française is attractive. The skirt is trimmed with narrow stripes of tartan velvet running round it. The polonaise is tucked longitudinally upon the bodice, these tucks supplying the fullness for the skirt of the polonaise. The folds are caught back very high and fall over the skirt of the dress. A little cape of velvet, the same color as the faille, trimmed with a thick, deep fringe, in which all the colors of the tartan are mingled, completes the costume.-Louisville Courier-Journal.

----NEWSPAPER CUTS.

How a Bright Boston Journalist Met an Emergency.

About nine years ago James W. Clarke, who is now the managing editor of Boston Traveler, was conducting the Boston Sunday Times. Illustrated journalism had never, so far as I know, been heard of then, and the enterprising young man, who was always trying experiments and original inventions, bethought him of the attractions of outline portraitures. The famous Belknap commotion was going on then, will not come up to these higher and young Clarke conceived the idea weights, have begun to wonder how the that to bring out the portrait of Mrs. Belknap would be a very "taking" thing. So on Friday he advertised in all the city papers that the Sunday Times would contain this portrait. He port. Well, they would not be put on telegraphed to Washington for a pho- record. The four who voted for 150 tograph, and behold! none could be obtained. Saturday came. He telegraphed to a friend in New York to search Sarony's, to search every photographer's, but there was no success. Saturday night came, and it was remonstrated against being put on recdemonstrated to a mathematical cor- ord upon such a matter, and we think tainty that no photograph of the lady could be obtained. In this dilemma Mr. Clarge sought a wood engraver, arranged with him to cut the likeness of an ideal beauty that figured on his favorite brand of tobacco, and the next morning this ideal divinity appeared in the Times, duly labeled "Mrs. Belspeaker put it, "scarcely too large," if knap." I doubt if from that day to this any reader of that illustrious sheet ever knew the difference. It was Mr. Clarke, I believe, who first introduced this illustrated journalism into Boston .- Chicago Inter Ocean.

-In Maryland, in early times, a box of forty pounds of tobacco was levied upon every taxable inhabitant for the pay of the preacher's salary. This tax was collected by the Sheriff, who charged four per cent, for his services, and also deducted from the total collected one thousand pounds per annum for the payment of the Parish Clerk. By the laws of Virginia every elergyman received annually one thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco and sixteen barrels of flour.

into greater than its orginal value, what we particularly want is an animal that will consume all that it will give an account of.

It is fortunate to at but few thoughtful breeders will agree with the gentleman to whose remarks we have reterred. Unless there is some special reasor of a selfish character for a d fferent advocacy, all breeders will advocate large sheep. As one gentleman said at i.a. sing, the champ on shearer of the world was a large sheep. When a man has a family of high pedigreed Merinos that are small, he will advoeat) small sheep, of course; and he is preity nearly the only man who does. Fas was shown by the results of the

attem t at this convention to determine the idea of the members of the association in regard to the size of a stock ram. Those who believed that one hundred and thirty pounds, independent of fleece, was the proper size, were asked to stand up, but none responded. The same re nest with reference to a hundred and forty pounds met with no response. A hundred and fifty pounds drew four to their feet, and six thought that a hundred and sixty pounds would be catisfactory. But already the reader, who knows that many high-priced merinos owners of such could consent to be put on record as favoring large sheep. This was the thought that came to us as soon as we began to read the repounds, of course, had rams of that weight, and those who stood up for 160 had rams of that size. But when those who believed 170 pounds were ind cative of the proper size, the convention very properly, for the merit of an animal, as already stated, depends upon other things than size. At the suggestion of 170 pounds, some one stated the requirements in the animal in a mitshell, as we have stated it above: a sheep could not be too large, or, as the

Western Rural.

palaneed up with other good qualities.

-The annual report of the Ohio Agcultural Experiment Station urges the preservation and maintenance of forsts, and says this concerning wood encourage the valuable sorts to take tim at leisure.-La Nature. their place. Stock should not be alowed to run in wood lots for purpose of forage; there should be a careful planted in vacant places of such valeties as are most desirable; shoots of inferior varieties should be kept down and valuable sorts should be trimmed up, so that they may grow tall, forming trunk rather than branches."-

Cleveland Leader.

quently find upon the Aleppo pine Pinus halcpensis) on the mountains in the vicinity of Cannes and Nice. It conisted of a beautiful white silken tissue. of several thick layers, strengthened by very strong threads capable of arresting a small bird. In the center were placed the eggs, perhaps 1,500 to 2,000 n number. As soon as the young are hatched and escape from the cocoon, large red ants of the genus Myrmica wage a bloody war on them, and feast upon their whiteish flesh of no consistency and without hairs. Such destrue tion happily counterbalances the rayages that the spider would make were it to multiply too abundantly. In fact, the adult animal, whose body measures no less than four and one-fourth inches in length, not including the legs is as ferocious as its aspect implies. Its entire body bristles with long reddish brown hairs. Its eves, eight in numser, are strangely grouped upon a small elevation (cephalothorax): six of them are arranged in a triangle on each side, and the two others are separated at the apex of the warty prominence. At the extremity of the strong, black, smooth jaws are the palpi shaped like legs, and each terminating in an enormous, black, shining sting, which is obliquely swollen like that of the scorpion, and, like that, tilled with a dangerous venom. These are not its only weapons. At the extremity of its abdomen two elongated glands secrete an abundance of lactescent, corrosive liquid, which the animal is capable of ejecting against its enemy at will, in order to blind it or render it insensible. Add to this a muscular power so great that it is very difficult to make it let go. even when it has fastened itself to a smooth body, and we shall obtain some idea of the formidable manner in which this species is armed. It is rare that the bird spider is seen

to hunt during the daytime, except near its nest, and principally in dark places; but as soon as night arrives it leaves its lair. Its wonderful agility, a characteristic which it shares with its congeners, is coupled with rare boldness. It attacks large lizards, like the anolis of the Antilles, and likewise serpents, it is said. These it falls upon as quick as a flash, and seizes by the upper part of the neck, in order to prevent them from resisting. If it surprises a humming bird upon its eggs, it buries its terrible pinchers into it between the base of the skull and its first vertebra. lands: "The first step should be to re- injects therein a poison which paralyzes move all worthless varieties, and to it, and then sucks the blood of its vic-

-If there is a craze called roller skating raging in the land, as reported, guard against fire; seeds should be it is very strange that some of the paragraphists don't make a joke about it .-Norristown Herald.

> -Some one has discovered that the reason why men succeed who mind their own business is because there is attle competition.

manufacture for him from sweet stud's. "The German people sometimes use

colored flowers on cakes for special occasions, but not for weddings. Many Americans, however, consider cakes ornamented in any way suggestive of being a thing to gaze upon and not to eat, in very bad taste, and seldom use them. It is generally understood, even by the huvers of these decorated loaves, that being for ornamentation they are of inferior quality. Chicago people buy a large quantity of nice cake, and we could sell far more than we do if we had stores in different sections of the city. It is a field of enterprise open to woman who knows how to bake SUV skillfully, and I'm sure I don't know why more do not venture upon it."-Chicago News.

Pigeon Catching in the Soudan.

Miss Sartorius, in her book on the Soudan and Egypt, says: "Every village has its pigeon houses, looking like great mud cores, and in the evening the owners go out and call them in. But when a man wants to get hold of extra pigeons, instead of calling them he frightens the pigeons away. They do not understand this, keep circling above, and swoop down now and then toward their houses. Other pigeons, seeing this commotion, join them, and as soon as the man sees there are enough he hides. The whole of the birds, old and new, then go into the iouse, and the man returning shuts them in. This would be a fine business if it were not that all of them do the same thing, and, therefore, each gets caught in his turn. They know this perfectly well, but no Egyptian fellah ould resist the temptation of cheating his neighbor."

A Remarkable Case.

A writer says: "Talking the other day of General Grant, and the expectancy some people had that he would die on the anniversary of Appomattox, Senstor Palmer, of Michigan, said to me: 'I knew of a remarkable case of holding on to life in Michigan a year or two ago. There was a clergyman at Detroit named Barnes. I was over at Grand Rapids on the cars, when he came rushing in just as the train was starting. I noticed that he was flushed and exsited. He said to me that he had just received a telegraphic message that his wife was suddenly ill and dving; he had answered: "I'm coming, Mary; hold on till I get home." All the way over to Detroit the elergyman sat in silence by himself. I think he was praying. His wife got the dispatch and her attendants said it revived her. She held out till her husband arrived and died shortly afterward in his arms."

-After the death of a man at Bidde ever regard them as sterile fields for ford, Me., over \$10,000 in eash and labor. b nds were found concealed in his bed.

"Need her, eh?" I've got ten acres of new "Yes. ground that I want to put in corn. It s so rough that it can't be kivered 'cept with a hoe. That gal can kiver it in three days. It's awiul to be disappointel so early in life. Well, don't say anything about it."

The Turpitude of Church Choirs.

In no sphere of human effort is greater

progress shown than in the pulpit. But,

as we bear witness to the fact, a dull

pang of regret abates our joy in con-

The pews feel many a qualm of con-

science under the tire of the pulpit.

The theological sword thrusts at sin-

quence that fly over their heads never

hit the choiristers. They tickle them-

selves with the straws of concelt. They

wear an invisible coat of mail, and,

under a barricade of hymn-books, eat

sugar plums and crack jokes as if each

in turn had slipped on the ring of Gy-

ges. The man with bulging eyes and a bald head, who plays a fantasy

"Rock of Ages" on the cornet, fears

flirting with the soprano. He hold

at disadvantage. In mockery of

preacher's meek stare of reproof,

causes the diamond on his little tin

to twinkle in his eyes, as if it l

caught a ray of celestial light w!

triple-tonguing the last cadenza v.

an air of "sarcastico-benigant sup-ority." He knows it is not the sern

While the organist is holding a sus-

picious tete-a-tete behind a sheet of

music with a choir girl, who meets him

half way with a fan of peacock-teathers,

the tenor surreptitously writes a note

on the fly-leaf of a hymn-book and

pokes it in the contralto's muft. The

moral torpor of the the basso, who sits

with folded legs reading a Sunday

newspaper, is a contemptuous comment

that draws, but the cornet.

moral castigation from the pulpit.

"Not a blamed word?"



Plymouth church in Brooklyn, "the city of churches," has long been famous as possess ing in its pastor one of the greatest orators of the country. It is a great attraction for both strangers and residents. The usual directions to a visiting stranger going from New York to Plymouth church on Sunday is, to "go over to Brooklyn and follow the crowd." The church is a huge brick building of great architectural simplicity. It was built in 1849, two years after Mr. Beecher's association with its congregation. The building is templating the peccant of humors of 105 feet in length, 80 feet in width, and 43 feet in height from floor to ceiling. It has a seating capacity of 2,300. In anti-slavery days and during the Kansas troubles it was Sin cannot perk itself shame-faced on the scene of many historically interesting meetings. In marked contrast with the otherthe cushion of repose in the highest wise plain interior is the immense organ, the seat in the synagogue. But who ever largest of its kind, which cost \$27,000. In knew a church choir to cry p ccavi? the rear of the church is a building that will accommodate over 1,000 Sunday school chilners in the pews and the arrows of elo-



THE TABERNACLE, BROOKLYN.

Not far from Flymouth church is the Tabernacle, where the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage frequently gathers on Sunday an audience of nearly 5,000 people. The building is constructed after the plan of an half amphitheatre, the speaker's platform being in the centre, with the pews rising in semi-circles around it. The pews on the floor will seat 2,600 persons, the gallery has a seating capacity of 1,800 and 500 more can be accommodated on the steps in the aisles. The building was built in 1873, at a cost of \$147,000. and contains a \$24,000 organ. The popularity of Mr. Talmage is so great that an enlargement of the Tabernacle is contemplated, posibly by the addition of a second galle y. which will complete the theatro-like appoarance of the interior.

Burlington Free Press: "Winter is close a: hand," remarked an exchange. How refreshing is a bit of truth like this, in the midst of such a rubbish heap of old lies with the nail still sticking in them.

on the evangelizing power of the pul pit. Then the second tenor is convuls ed with a fit of laughter in watching : fly tickle the bald pate of a deacon be low. It seems as if the Evil One had been metamorphosed into an insect. and was making a rival pulpit of the bare patch on the deacon's crown. Usage has so consecreted the levities of church choirs, that missionaries must

H. V. S.

40.0