SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

-It is said that the Sabbath-schools of the Presbyterian Church on children's day this year contributed to mission work \$20,423.49.

-The Presbyterian Sabbath-school in the city of Damascus is attended by 850 children and the day-school by 730. Between 400 and 500 natives attend the Sunday services. -Public Opinion.

-Dr. Greene, of Constantinople, reports that there are in that city four Mormon missionaries from America. They seem to have taken up their residence there, and have held one public meeting .- United Presbyterian.

-A site of fifty acres has been taken for the ("Chinese") Gordon Memorial Boys' Home in London. A building is to be erected which will accommodate one hundred and sixty boys, and the cost of maintaining the establishment will, it is estimated, be \$20,000 a year.

-The marking system should be abolished in colleges and in the higher schools, and the students should be made to feel that they are working to equip themselves for the actual struggle of life, for rounding out and completing their own personalities, and not to pass the examinations merely. - Omaha Bee.

-There is no fighting on a quagmire. Faith furnishes the only solid, the only safe ground on which we can contend. Faith clothes us with the whole armor of God. Faith connects us with the Captain of our salvation, without whom we can do nothing, but through whose strengthening us we can do all things.-Jay.

-A student, being desirous of learning whether there was any truth in the statement that Seneca was addicted to drunkenness, opened an illustrated encyclopedia, and having found the name of the celebrated philosopher, the first object that met his gaze was a woodcut, beneath which were the words: "Seneca, after an ancient bust." The ardent investigator, finding his worst fears confirmed, looked no further.—Penman's Art Journal.

-Street boys congregated on the steps and in the vestibule of a Boston When there was no more eider to work church and littered up things with peanut shells. The sexton kicked, but the pastor stood by the boys, for he thought the old walls might bring good to the urchins. The sexton appealed to the governing committee and was sustained. Then came the crisis, and the pastor appealed to the church, and this high court, hearing the case from their parson, who pleaded almost in tears, stood by him. There are lots of boys about the old temple now, but there are few peanut shells.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

-G d's eye is upon his servants in the solitudes of the desort as well as amid the splendors of the palace.

"I don't believe in the existence of the devil." "Well, my friend, resist him a while, and you'll believe in it." -The Moravian.

-To try to do other work than that to which God has adapted us, is simply to

TO MAKE CIDER VINEGAR. A Quick Process of Producing a Pure and

Wholesome Article. Any farmer can easily change all the cider he is likely to have into vinegar by the following quick process: The M. Beauchamp said: requirements are, first, a cask; second, a box made of four wide boards, fifteen to eighteen feet long, with a bottom board "full of holes;" this is to be placed upright, above and leading into the cask: third, above and leading into this box there must be an automatic fountain. These provided, each person can determine where it will be most convenient to improvise the factory, whether in barn or wood-house, If he has no better place he can put the fountain in his house at a second-story window, the box and cask being outside under the window. Instead of the box, I used (with first-rate success) two headless salt barrels, one above another, the lower one with one head full of holes. It may be possible that the barrels are better than the box, because air is admitted where they join, and they do not allow the porous contents to settle readily and pack as a straight box would. Cross-pins through the box would be a remedy against the settling and packing. Next I put in a half bushel of cobs and filled to the top of the upper barrel with oak saw-dust. Then, from the fountain, I turned on a stream of eider nearly or quite

as large as a common penholder. but reduced to a mere dripping through the night. The saw-dust absorbed more than a barrel before any began to run into the lower cask. The fountain was kept running with cider till the lower cask was nearly full. Then the fountain was supplied from the contents of this cask till the liquid had made three or four circuits through the saw-dust and corn cobs, and had become excellent vinegar.

Most of this was barreled, and the rest was used, alternately with new cider, to replenish the fountain. Sometimes I used twice as much of one as the other, but as fast as it became good vinegar 1 kept on barreling all except what was wanted to mix with new cider in continuation of the process, up, the vinegar in the saw-dust was got up by putting water in the fountain. and as it descended in the saw-dust it "displaced" or pushed the vinegar downward. When the water began to come through tasting only a little of vinegar, it was turned off.

The last lot of vinegar may be mixed with that previously made, and the total measure will be fully equal to the original quantity of eider; and if the cider was pure and unwatered, the vinegar will be so intensely strong that it may be largely diluted.

During the process considerable heat is generated, the saw-dust and liquor becoming quite warm. It may be that this heat may be increased or diminished to advantage by turning on a large amount of cold eider at once, or by having the eider warm when it is turned on-more especially at the beginning when every thing is cold. However, without warming the eider, I succeeded as above. break and ruin some of God's tools The original recipe prescribed mixing a small quantity of honey with the cider. This is not necessary. The recipe also called for beech-wood shavings, as though nothing else would answer. The fact perhaps is that the shavings and saw-dust of all kinds of wood that will not communicate taste or color, are about equally good. Dead ripe, cut straw, washed free from rust and smut, would probably answer. The theory of the quick process is based on

ABORIGINAL VILLAGES. Some of the Houses Constructed by the Indian Tribes of New York.

Before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Dr. W.

"Some of the finest New York relies are not found on inclosed sites, but be-long to early travelers or residents in open villages. Many articles found on open sites quite commonly are the line of diamonds and watches, he has never seen in forts, and the open vil- the largest stock of any house in the State, lages differ much from each other. and his prices defy competition. This does not prove that they were not sometimes contemporaneous. Early New York earthworks are rarely New York earthworks are rarely or never rectangular, but stockades and honor, and they may be assured of being justly dealt with. If the goods do are often of this form, being more recent. Palisades were frequently supported by banks of earth, but these were replaced by cross timbers and Montgomery street, San Francisco, under parapets, firmly bound together, at a later day. When the Indians got new ideas and tools from the whites the de- frontier. tails of forts and of warfare soon changed. Village sites were usually occupied but a few years, but not for distinct terms of ten years, as asserted by the French. These changes must population, as successive forts occur in groups.

"Digging necessary trenches was less laborious than supposed and for palisades continuous trenches were made, not separate holes. Stockades probably had as many gates as earthworks, but they have often been overlooked. In the highlands forts were commonly long and narrow, often two or three times as long as wide, and usually with the houses in the narrow part, leaving the wider portion for publie uses and games. Tile long house was not peculiar to fl.e Iroquois, nor prominent among them, and facts have yielded to theories. Greenhagh notieed these large lodges only in one town and Morgan's estimate would give that town five times the whole Seneca population. The traveler's account gave but an average of two or three warriors to a lodge throughout the five nations. The form of the forts often afforded little room for long houses, especially in those examined by the writer of this paper. Among the Iroquois they do not prove communal life. Early writers often refer to an ownership of fields, and that high authority, Sir William Johnson, said that every nation, tribe and family had its own district and well-known portion of land.

"The early Indians who occupied some of the open villages and small camps in New York or came here as travelers were neither Iroquois nor Algonquins, and they had more skill in working stone and a larger variety of stone ornaments and implements than those later nations who dwelt in forts. The modes of fortifying did not essentially differ, except as better tools were obtained, and no forts were very old, as Squire judiciously has observed. Also the long house was not largely used among the Iroquois and it was not peculiar to them. As for burial customs, they varied so much that all that can be proved is the changeableness of their rites. The few Iroquois long houses were found mainly in one town and proved nothing regarding communal life. In the five nations the principal men often had large lodges, while the others had not, because in their degree distinctions of wealth and station existed among them as among white men. The conclusion to be drawn from a true study of aboriginal life is that it embraced not only questions of war, social economy and religion, but also those of property and fashion." - Troy (N. Y.) Times. -----

We have been informed by Colonel A. Andrews, who has just returned from the East, that his Dian and Palace will be open every evening until further notice. We have examined his magnificent stock of iamonds, wat hes and jewelry and must confess that we never saw its equal in this or any other city, It will certainly pay intending purchas-

stock before purchasing elsewhere, as they can save at least from 20 to 25 per cent. In Parties in the interior will do well to send their orders direct to Colonel Andrews, stating the article wanted and the price, and leave the selection to his good taste, judgment not suit, they can be exchanged, or the money refunded. Goods forwarded C. The Diamond Palace is situated at 221

the Russ House. Russia is massing troops on the German

"As is the bud bit with an envious worm," so is many a youth cut down by the gnaw-ing worm consumption. But it can be made to release its hold and stop its gnaw-ing. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will if taken in time, effect permbe considered in estimates of age and anent cures, not only in c nsumption, but in all cases of chronic throat, bronchial and lung diseases.

> Henry Ebert shot his wife and himself at Jersey City.







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PORTLAND, O

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and leave our work undone.

-Mr. Whittier is quoted as saying: "T'is a great thing to own a little bit of the Lord's earth straight up to the heavens. A man feels better for it."

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It is stated that out of the 27,000 inhabitants of the Samoan islands 7,-000 are church members and 3,000 are candidates for membership. There are 200 native pastors.

A CABINET-MAKER'S LUCK.

Some men are born rich, some acquire riches and others have riches thrust upon them. To the latter fortunate class belongs Mr. Charles A. Johnson, who resides at 375 W. Ohio street, Chicago, and who was the of air would answer. lucky holder of one-tenth of ticket No. prize of \$150,000 in the October 11th Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery Company.

found employment at his trade in New Yorker. Chicago. Being of sober, frugal and industrious habits, his wages were sufficient to maintain him comfortably, but would not permit of much to be laid aside for a rainy day. Hav. heads-Frederick William L. Frederick ing three times before purchased the Great (2), the Elector Frederick L, tickets in the lottery and drawn nothing, his joyful surprise may be imag- William IV., Emperor William (2) and investment of one dollar had brought him a return of \$15,000. The money was received by Mr. Johnson through the American Express company on October 21, just ten days after the drawing, and is now deposited to his credit in one of the banks of the city. When questioned regarding the use to which he would put his fortune, Mr. Johnson said: "I shall remain in Chicago and at once build a comfortable house, furnish it elegantly, and marry the young lady to whom I have for some time been betrothed. For the present I shall continue at my trade, and later I may engage in busi-ness for myself." Mr. Johnson is pleased with the promptness with Schnasse and Waagen .- N. F. Post. which the Lottery Company forwarded the amount of his prize, and especially is he delighted that he can now marry and maintain in comfort the lady of his choice. He is a sensible as well as a fortunate young man, and will, without doubt, make good use of his sud denly acquired wealth .- Arkansaw chicken always draw pretty well to-Traveler, Nov. 5.

the diffusion and exposure to the air. of the cider (or of any other fluid that will make vinegar), so that all portions may absorb oxygen simultaneously. If the theory is correct, then it is almost a certain fact that crushed charcoal or coarse sand that will admit circulation

Some people object to the quick-pro-13,646 which drew the first capital cess cider; but there is no reason why the simultaneous absorption of oxygen by all parts of the eider from the pure external air should make a vinegar less wholesome than that which is one or

A Traveler reporter, hearing of his two years in "making itself" by abgood fortune, called upon Mr. John- sorbing oxygen through a bung-hole son to congratulate him and hear from the poor quality of air in a cellar from his own lips the story of his where the cider is fermenting. Freshprofitable investment. He found Mr. made, quick-process vinegar is free Johoson a very intelligent young from animalculæ and will remain so Swede, twenty-seven years of age, a for many years without "dying," becabinet-maker by occupation, who coming "mothery," or "ropy," if in six years ago came to America and full vessels tightly corked.-Cor. Rural

Monuments in Berlin.

Berlin contains monuments of fifty celebrities, ten of them being crowned Frederick William III. (2), Frederick ined when he found that his last Queen Louise. Twelve are monuments of Generals-Leopold of Dessau, Zieten, Schwerin, Keith, Winterfeld, Seydlitz, Blucher, York, Gneisenau, Bulow, Scharnhorst and Wrangel. Three are monuments of statesmen-Stein, Count Brandenburg and Chancellor Cocceji; two of poets-Schiller and Goethe; five of scholars-Alexander von Humboldt, Wilhelm von Humboldt, Hegel, Graefe, Wilms; five of religious, political or economic reformers-Jahn, Beuth, Thaer, Calvin and Neuhaus; and thirteen of artists or writers on art-Schinckel (2), Schadow, Ottfried, Muller, Winckelmann, Rauch, Cornelius, Knobelsdorf, Kiss, Hirt, Kugler,

-A colored man who had been bitten by a rattlesnake claimed to have been cured by whisky and an application of raw chicken flesh. It is hard to tell which had the power to effect a cure, but the colored race and the gether.-Puck.





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man" creates an impression that perhaps the scientists are mistaken.-Texas Siflings.

"He smoked a cigarette."

held the inquest.

end in their mouths.

the less they fret.

got there.