SUNDAY'S SERMON.

OME OF REV. DB. TALMAGE'S STERLING DISCOURSES.

Subject, "Reavenly Congratulations."

TEXT: "Likewise joy shall be in heaven oper one sinner that repenteth, more than open musty and une just persons who need no repentance."—Luke XV., 7.

one minsty and arms just persons who need no rependance." - Juke Xv., 7.

A lost sheep! Nothing can be more thoroughly lost. I look through the window of a hepberd's house at night. The candles armsighted. The sheepberd has just placed his staff against the mantle. He has taken off this coat, sheken out of it the dust and hung it up. I see by the can-lie light that there are neighbors who have come in. The shepherd lagged on! with the long tramp, sit down on a bence, and the wife and the children and the neighbors say to him, "Come, now, tell us how you found the poor thing," "Well," ne says, "this morning I went out to the yard to look at the slock. No sooner hat I looked over the fence than I saw something wrong. The fact was they did not count right. Ninety-live, ninety-six, ninety-seven, ninety-seight, ninety-six, ninety-seven, ninety-six, ni

nounces there is joy in heaven among the angels of God over one, just one, sinner that repenteth.

Some cathedrals have one tower; so me catheorals have two, three, four towers. Did you ever hear them all ring at once? I am told that the best in the cathedral of St.-Paul rings only on rare occasions, for finstance, at the death or the Lirta of a king. Have you seen a cathedral ve/th Jour towers, and have you heard them all strike into one great chime of gladness? Hore is a man who is moral. He is an example to a great many professor. of religion in some things; he never did a mean thing in his life; he pays all his debt, and is a good citizen and a good neighbor, but the says ne is not a Christian.

Some day the Holy Spirit comes indeed heard and he sees that he cannot be paid to the cathedral he sees that he cannot be paid to the cathedral he says:

"Some day the Holy Spirit comes indeed heard and he sees that he cannot be paid to the cathedral he says:

"I shall be seed to the cathedral proposed of the cathedral he says:

"I shall shall be seed to the cathedral he says:

"I shall shall be seed to the cathedral he says:

"I shall shall be shall

bim, an immediately one of the towers of heaven strikes a silver chine, for there are four towers to the heaven'y tempe. Here is a man who is had, in he knows he had, and every boly else knows her's bid, but he is not an outcust—far from bin ran outcust—far from bin ran

bad, and everyboly else knows hat's bid, but he is not an outcast—aft from boilt an outcast—the from boilt an outcast—the more of the Haly Gross, he rous any to see his sinfulness and he-avs; "O Lerd, have mercy." I am a wanter, and without free I perish. Have mercy." God hears him, and immeliately two of the too the powers o heaven strike a silvery cajma. But he e is an outcust. He was olecad us last night out of the gutter and carried to the police station. He has been in the ponitentary three times. He is covered and soaked with look homeness an isbonination. Arough from his debauch, he cries out: "O God, have mercy on me. Thou wat didtpardot the pe litent truef, hear ms cry for mercy." And the Lord listens and pardoned, than three of the great towers of heaven strike up a silvery chap. But here is a waif of the street. She passes un ler the greatight, and your side shu ders with a great horror. No clipy for ner, No committee the passes of they free it you for mercy, it you for mercy, it you for the street.

gaslight, and vol. soft shutders with a great horror. No fivy for her. No commisseration for her.

As she passes dhen the street she here a song in a midnight mission, and the instead to that song she hears:

All may come, whoaver will. This Man receives need sing All may come, where the continues allows the continues by the continues have the continues the continues have been continued by the continues have been continued by the continues have been continued by the continues of th

strike at airway chima, and they who pass through the colestial excets eay: "What's that? Why, the worst sinner must have been saved. Hear all the four towers ring and ring and ring." "And there is joy in heaven smog the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth."

and ring and ring? And any the magnetic hard seven among the angels of God over one sincer that repeateth."

My subject impresses you, I think, with the thought that it is possible for us to augment the happiness of heaven. People think that souls before the throne are as happy as they can be I deay it. Look at that supply as they can be I deay it. Look at that she properly the throne of God. The same and the she had been before the throne of the same and came to God. The report of that salvation has reached heaven. Do you told make nother heaver the throne of the hampy a man illustrationary augmented. There is many a man illustration of the hamp and the site hamps to day who could go out with a time house to day who could go out with a site hams to day who could go out with a

be ore the throne of trod has not ner joy resist suggested. There is many a man in that house to day who could go out with a torch and kindle a new bonfire of victory on the hills of heaven. If you would this day repent and come to God, the news of your salvation would reach heaven, and then, hark't to the shout of the ransome!. Your little child went away from you into the good land. While she was here you brought her all kinds of beautiful presents. Sometimes you came home at nightfall with your pockets full of gifts for her, and no soner did you put your night key into the fatch than she began at you, saying, "Father, what have you brought me?" She is now before the throne of God. Can you bring her a gift to day? You may. Coming to Christ and repenting of sin, the tidings will go up to the throne of God and your child will hear of it. Oh, what a gift for her soul to-day! She will skip with new gladness on the everlasting hills when she hears

ness on the everlasting hills when she hears

ness on the everlasting hills wheat sine nears of it.

My subject also impresses me with the idea that haven and earth are in close sympathy. People talk of heaven as though it were a great way off. They say it is hundreds of thousands of miles before you read the first star, and then you go hundreds of thousands of miles before you get to the second star, and then it is millions of miles before you reach heaven. They say heaven is the center of the universe and we

heaven is the center of the universe and we are on the rim of the universe. That is not the idea of my text. I think the heart of heaven bests very close to our world. We measure distances by the time taken to traverse those distances. It tused to be a long distance to San Francisco. Many weeks and months were passed-hefore you could reach that city. Now it is air or seven days. It used to be six weeks

before you could voyage from here to Liverpool. Now you cau go that distance is six or seven days. It used to be six weeks before you could voyage from here to Liverpool. Now you cau go that distance is six or seven days. And so I measure the distance between earth and heaven, and I find it is only a flash. It is one instant here and another instant there. It is very near to day. Do you not feel the breath of heaven on your face: Curist says in one place it is not twenty-four hours' distance, when He says to the penitent thief, "This day, this is not a day, it is not a mount, it is not a minute, it is not a second.

Oh, now near heaven is to earth. By oceanic caples you send a message, you compress a great deal of meaning in a new words. Sometimes in two roots you can put vast meaning. And it says to me to the read of the carry news from earth to neaven need to take up the zour in regard to your soul, only two words in order garl to your soul, only two words in order garl to your soul, only two words in order garl to your soul, only two words in order

angels of God who carry news from earrain nearen need to take up the "gour in regard to your soul, only two words in order to kindle with gladness all the refeemad before the throne, only two words. "Bather saved." "mother saved." "Soul "saved," "laughter saved." And "there is joy in heaven among the angels of God over one sinner that reponeth."

My subject also impresses me with the fact that the salvation of the soul is of vasc importance. If you should make \$330,000 this year, do you suppose that news would be carried to heaven? It would not be of enough importance or significance to be carried to heaven? It would not be of enough importance or significance to be carried to heaven? It would not be of enough importance are made President of the United States, do you suppose that news would be carried to heaven? Do you supose that new would be carried to heaven? Do you suposin would be carried to heaven? Do you suposin would be carried to heaven? Do you suposin would be carried to heaven? The suppose that the news of a revolution in France or Spain would be carried to heaven? Do you supose that news would be carried to heaven? The suppose that the news of a revolution in France or Spain would be carried to heaven? It is your repentance hafors God.

The style salvation of your soul. It is your repentance hafore God.

The styling hoofs of God's couriers clash through the gates and the news goes from gate to mussion, and from mansion to temple, and from temple to throne, and "there is joy in heaven" among the angals of God over one sinner for given. It must be of vast importance to be of any moment in heaven, your salvation in that land where gladnesses are the every day occurrence, in that land where the common stones of the still are jasper and emerald and the typograsus—and carbuncie and sardonyx. And yet the news of your salvation makes joy before the throne of God.

Having found in my own experience that this religion is a comfort and a joy, I stand here to commend it to you. In the days of my intancy I was carried by Christian parents to the house of God, and convecrated in baptism to the Father, and the Son, and the Hoy Ghost; but that did not save me. In after time I was trught to kneel at the Christian family after with father and mother and brothers and sisters; the most of them now in glory; but that did not save me.

In after time I was Lynch to the day of them now in glory; but that did not save me. In after time I was Lynch to the same of them now in glory; but that did not save me.

In after time I was Lynch to the same of them now in glory; but that did not save me.

arrer time I was taught to keest at the Christian family actar with gather and mother an i brothers and sisters, the most of them now in glory; but that did not save me.

In after time I read Dothridge's "Riss and Progress" and Baxter's "Call to the Unconverted," and all the religious boots around my father's household, but that did not save me. But one day the voice of Christ came into my heart saying, "Repent, recent; believe, believe," and I accepted the offer of mercy, and thouga no doubt there was joy in heaven over the conversion of other souls because of their far-reacting influence, I verty believe when I gave my meant to G11 there were some soirrits in heaven the garden of the constitution of the constitutio

THE HURSESHOE.

USE IN ANCIENT MODERN TIMES.

The First Use of Iron-Structure of the Horse's Foot-Odd Materials Used for Footgear.

Used for Footgear.

To the ordinary observer a horseshoe is simply a bit of hariron-osateel shaped to fit the hoof of the horse and is without to fit the hoof of the horse and is without to fit the hoof of the horse and is without to the horse and the horse horses. But it To the ordinary observer a horseshoa is simply a bit of har iron-osated shaped to fit the hoof of the horse and is without any apparent further interest. But it has its story, and a very outertaining one, too, it is. The most careful investigation into the past history of horse-shoes disc as an antiquity to the practice of shoeing with iron. Iron shoes were unknown to the Greeks, and if to them to all other nations of earlier ages. Nemophon, the Athenian historian, essayist and stilltary commander, who wrote the most complete work on horsemanship of his day, some 400 years before Christ, makes no mention of Lorseshoes, but on the contrary heis particularly explicit as to the means to be taken to harden and toughen the hoofs. Horses are not shod in Egypt, Assyria or Palestine. The latter country did not raise its horses, but obtained them from Egypt. Arsistote and Pliny mention that horses' feet were covered when stony ground was to be protect the hoof from wear or breakage, but it is certain that the coverings were not metal shoes in the form and shape and use of the horseshoe of to-day, but simply bandages or plaited straw or hemp twisted together like a mat and sometimes strengthened on the bottom by plates of iron. In ancient times in the east camels were booted with leather, and if the owners of the asimals were rich and ostentations the soles of the boots were protected by a sheet of metal. In rare cases the precious metals, gold and silver, were used. It is said that the mules of the Emperen Xero, were boots of leather shod with silver, while those of his wife Poppen had the soles protected by gold.

Coming down to the later times, the earliest record that is found of iron shoes

Coming down to the later times, the earliest record that is found of iron shoes being nailed to the hoof is in the de-scription of a shoe said to have belonged to the horse of Chilperic, who lived A. scription of a shoe said to have belonged to the horse of Chilperic, who lived A. D. 481, but the practice did not become general until the ninth century. It seems to be not necessary in all countries to shoe horses, for in many wild portions of the globe horses and ponies run over rocks, through ratines and over precipitious ridges unshod, and with advantage to their hoofs, for these animals seddom suffer from contracted feet or corns or s. nd cracks. The fact appears to be that enlightened man has by his care and use trained the horse to have tender feet and trained the horse to have tender feet and tragile hoofs and to make the use of iron

ascientine understanding of the practice of shoeing.

At this day the art and the practice of it seem to be regarded as being without the pale of the veterinarian and are confined to the village smith and city horseshoer. The principal parts of the shoe are the two faces, upper and lower; the two edges, outer and inner; the toe's or front part, the heels, the quarters, between the toe and heels; the calks, projections from the lower face at the toe and heels; the calks, projections from the lower face at the toe and heels; the fullering or crease in the lawer face near the outer edge, in which the nail holes, generally eight, four on a side, are made; the clip, a kind of claw on the upper face, usually at the outer edge of the toe, for protecting the hoof at that point and assisting the nails to to keep the shoe in place. The upper face is beveled at the inner edge to prevent the sole of the foot resting on the iron, the purpose being to have only the crust or horn of the toot rest thereon. Horseshoes are known according to some distinguishing characteristic or feature, such as bar, racing, mailless, jointed, elastic, tread, etc. A bar shoe is one in which the heels of the shoe are continued around beneath the heel of the foot and united together at their ends. It is used on hoofs liable to contraction at the heel, its object being to keep the heel of rawhide. Several thicknesses of hide are employed and compressed tightly together in a mold of the proper shape, and then chemically. shoeing. At this day the art and the practice of Horseshoes are known according to some distinguishing characteristic or feature, such as bar, racing, nailless, jointed, elastic, tread, etc. A bar shoe is one in which the heels of the shoe are continued around bemeath the heel of the foot and united together at their ends. It is used on hoofs liable to contraction at the heel, its object being to keep the heel open. Horseshoes have also been made of rawhide. Several thicknesses of hide are employed and compressed tightly together in a mold of the proper shape and, then chemically treated to of paper. A number of thin sheets of parchment paper saturated with oil and turpentine are glued together and then subjected to great pressure. It is stated that the German cavarly horses are shod with them. Another well-known shoe is made of metal, with rubber, tarred rope or some other yielding substance for the tread. The part of the foot to be shod is the horn, or crust. The horse walks upon the lower edge of this horn, the frog, sole and bars. The frost warf it is only the latter that needs to be shod in fact ought to be covered.

The foot is automatically constructed with direct reference to two important objects, viz.; great firmness and great elasticity, the former to sustain the leavy weight of the body and the latter to diminish the impact on the ground of rapid and vigorous action of the foot. This crust or outside covering, though the proportions which the craze has refered and used in "yes, the while the meat is served in the latter to diminish the impact on the substitive to the market as the would examine.

toot within from blows an by its one

toot within from blows an ... by-its ... bytiotty lessen the concussion when the
foot strikes the ground. The greatest
woar and strain is at the toes of the front
feet and quarters of the hind feet, and
nature has made extra provision at these
points by there increasing the thickness
and hardness of the horn. Curiously
and interestingly enough the human
nails are similarly so provided, the finger
nails being thickest in the middle and
the toe neils thickness at the side.

As every portion of the foot nois togother, it is necessary, in order to get the
best results, that the different parts
smudd he free to perform their functions. Nature having provided the
crost frog, sole and bars to protect the
highly sensitive interior parts, it is incomprehensible that a horseshoer can be
so ignorant us to cut away these safeguards to actual matilation and believe
it beneficial instead of positively injurions to the foot. It makes one turn away
sick at heart from the thought of the intolerable agony silently borne by this
noble animal in being subjected to such
treatment. When one is a daily witness
to a horse's drawing loads, their feetnot the horn alone shod, the frogs and
hars set up off the ground and of no
more use than if their feet were the
scooped-out ends of posts instead of living, feeling parts—he wenders at man's
indifference and stapicly in not requiring
as much skill and intelligence in the
horsesheer as he exacts of the surgeon.
The shoer would be benefited by such requirement; and his trade, which is now
simply regarled as a means of carning a
living, would be lifted to the dignity of a
profession.

DOG MEAT USED IN PHTHISIS.

profession.

The Fi, sh of Cannies Tried by Ohio and Indiana Consumptives.

and Indiana Consumptives.
Sufferers from consumption in Ohio and Indiana are just now excited over a new consumption care, which, although it seems repugnant at first thought, is yet being eazerly tried by many who have vainly used every known remedy.
The medical fad, for soit may be called, of eating dog flesh and dog lard as a care for consumption, dates from the publication of an article in an Indiana paper some weeks ago in which it was

care for consumption, dates from the publication of an article in 'an Indiana puper some weeks ago in which it was stated that a young lady in a small town in Indiana had been cured of hasty consumption by eating a quantity of dog flesh.

The article was given with such an abundance of detail, and on the testimony of so many witnesses, that it caused a sensation among consumptives, and was copied far and wide in the press of thic and Indiana. Invalids who at first threw-down the paper with a shudder at the thought of eating dogs, on second thought decided that it was worth a trial, and commenced trying the care. Miss Lizzie Jones, a prominent young lady of Indianapolis, was one of the first to overcome her prejudice. She claims to have been benefited by using the dog meat for consumption. Since the middle of December the has eaten nothing but dog meat, and it throw days after heriuming the treatment. tragile hoofs and to make the use of iron Jamenezea rying me circ. MISS LIZZIO is a protection compulsory. The practice of shoeing horses was introduced in the England by William the Conqueror, the daring and pittless Norman duke.

The versatile Frenchmen early took the greatest interest in theart of shoeing, and in 1761 a veterinary college was founded in Paris. A complete staff of professors gave instruction in the physiology and anatomy of the horse and veterinary medicine in general, and especial attention was paid to imparting a scientific understanding of the practice of shoeing.

At this day the art of the large free transport of the shoeing at the day of the practice of shoeing.

I have eaten four dogs," she told a reporter to-day. "The first was a shephord, then two large Newfoundlands, and the last a water spaniel, which was very good. It 'll you, sir, the shepherd is the dog. The meat and oil are both far superior to other dogs.

"I have had a great deal of trouble in getting my dogs. One of the Newfoundlands! got at Woodruff place and had it killed, and came very near getting ar-

lands I got at Woodruff place and had it killed, and came very near getting arrested for it; and after all it was not a very good dog. I advertised for dogs, and the only answer I got was from a vanu who wanted \$25 apiece for his dogs. That would have made a rather expensive meat for me, wouldn't it?

"In preparing the meat I have the dogs skinned and cut by a butcher. The larI I have rendered, and I cook my potatoes and other food in it. The oil I apply to my lungs externally, and the meut is cut up and generally fried. I keep it on ice, and one dog will last mo little less than two weeks. The meut is not like beef or mutton. It has a little less than two weeks. The meat is not like beef or mutton. It has a sweeter taste, and is very nice."

A neighbor hearing of the case of Miss Junes said:

Jones said:
"Yes, the lard is rendered and used in

HUNTING THE ELE

the Fay West.

Here is a specimen story, by illustrating the sport to beenly hunters in the territory contigu

nunters in the Cerritory contigo.
Port Crescent:
William Ginger, who lives about the continuous above Beaver prairie, of Solednek River, took his rife the cedar pegs over the door of the continuous the cedar pegs over the door on it rested and meandered forth to or be slain. In Mr. Ginger the stinct of the huntsman is large veloped, and he suffed sport if all that morning—and then he signs," too, that convinced him there was what the picture Georgian would call "oolles" of in his immediate neighborhood mountains that form the backgr for Mr. Ginger's homestead had covered with snow for several and more snow, and consideral it, had fallen on the range the ous evening and the air was deliced crisp.

crisp.

There were tracks—elk tracks There were tracks—elk tracks fresh ones, too—all about, and wasn't long until the eager Mr. ger had struck the trail of what knew must be a big band of the he was after. He had gone but a miles when he caught sight of a of elk numbering thirty-five, a his infinite delight they were hassing through a little open rout a short distance ahead of feeding as they went, and all upecting that a rancher with a had camped on their trail.

Here was Gunner Ginger's interest and he knew what to do with Making a detour, he struck in point a considerable distance ahead—one that the elks whave to pass as they headed for nonethers.

have to pass as they headed for

have to pass as they headed for mountains.

On they ambled gently, while ger, his heart in his mouth and rifte at his shoulder, awaited their proach. The leader of the ha big, noble fellow, with all the p of his brief tailed race centered a antier adorned head, came wif range and died. But he didn't de death of a common, sorrel be

range and died. But he didn't de death of a common, sorrel be short legged plug.

His death struggle was a drapicee of business, from which 8 Bernhardt could flich points for Camille. The bullet struck his ship just above the heart. Spin into the air with a wild cry, that through the valley and was coback from the cliffs, he stags along for twenty feet on his legs, and, then whirling and facing startled creatures that knew his their leader, he tossed his best head aloft, proud but tottering arch that he was, and with a with a stage and the startled creatures that knew his their leader, he tossed his best head aloft, proud but tottering arch that he was, and with a second startled creatures that he was, and with a second head aloft, proud but tottering arch that he was, and with as warning cry he recled forward fell among his herd, every ment which, quivering with a namelst ror, sprang past him a moment in a wild dash for life and safet,. Three times in rapid successing Ginger's rifle again rang out, and fore the fleeling band had passed elk were lying dead along the inkeep their fallen leader compatblighted with his day's so the hunter went-home, taking

being ned with his days so the hunter went-home, taking him some choice cuts of elks. The next day, with a neighbor. Oburg, he returned to the wood pack home as much of the best pack home as much of the best tions of the elk he had killed second.—Port Crescent Leader.—John Russia.

John Ruskin wrote poems when beven years old.



Miss Etta Hilbert

Is the daughter of Edward Hilbert, of 15 L Lawrence, Mass., who sends us the follow Is the dangence or who sends us the follow-Lawrence, Mass., who sends us the follow-"Ten years ago our child was born. But six children we were naturally, arrives at the alter of this one. What was our desails healter of this one. What was apparently domerow to find that she was apparently dos same fate as the others. She had little baby, and did not improve as she grew of about 2 1-2 years old she began to have

Fainting Spells

dropping wherever she happened to be a times she would turn black and appear point of death. Doctors told us she was he had way from

Heart Trouble

Nothing that we gave her did her soy feel utter desperation, we began giring he saparilla. She gradually began giring he saparilla. She gradually began to improve the same of the same of

Healthy and Rugg

a child as you will find anywhere as shown any indication of a return of because of the shown any indication of a return of the coulty. During the past 5 years perhaps at times when the spring and early summer. We say the apring and early summer. We say

Hood's Sarsapar Hood's Tile our THE LAND OF THE LAND

ature of the Great American Desert in California.

most fatally famous part of the American Desert is Death Valley, ifornia. There is on all the globe for spot more forbidding, more te, more deadly. It is a concenn of the horrors of that whole as most and it has a bitter history. of the frost interesting and ic stories I ever listened to was leaded to me, several years ago, by ic stories I ever listened to was stated to me, several years ago, by the gurivors of the famous Death. Y party of 1849—the Rev. J. W. an aged Methodist clergyman now in California. A party of five de emigrants started on the last day ptember, 1849, from the southern of I that to cross the desert to the, now, mines of California. There one hundred and five canvas-topped in, drawn by sturdy oxen, beside it rudged the shaggy men, in hand, while under the as awnings rode the women and ren. In a short time there was son of opinion as to the proper route cn. In a short time there was, on of opinion as to the proper route, that pathless waste in front; and day five wagons and their people cast, to reach Santa Fe (whence were dim Mexican trails to Los Au, and the rest plunged boldly into cast. The party which went by fi Santy-Fe reached California in mher, after vast sufferings. The recompany traveled in comfort for days until they reached about days until they reached about Pioche now is. Then they entered Pioche now is. Then they entered and of Thirst; and for more than months wandered lost in that realm p months wandered lost in that realm pror. It was almost impossible to wagons through a country furrowed canons; so they soon abandoned vehicles, packing what they could the backs of the oxon. They giled on to glittering lakes, only to them deadly poison, or but a mirage arren sands. Now and then a wee one by one the coxen dropped, day lay the scanty flour ran lower. Nine gr men who separated from the rest,

ng in the mountains gave them new One by one the oxen dropped, day lay the scanty flour ran lower. Ninong mon who separated from the rest; gstalwart and unencumbered with lies, reached Death Valley shead of others, and were lost. Their bones a found many years later by Govern-laisdell and his surveyors, who gave th Valley its name. he valley lies in Inyo County, and bout one hundred and fifty miles. In width it tapers from three sat its southern end to thirty at the hern. It is over two hundred feet with level of the sea. The main ty crossed it at about the middle, re it is but a few miles wide, but sured frightfully there. Day by day so of their number sank upon the ming sands never to rise. The surrs were too weak to help the fallen. It strongest of the whole party was vous, little Mrs. Brier, who had come Colorado an invalid, and who shared her boys of four, seven and nine is of age that indescribable tramp of e hundred miles. For the last three ks she had to lift her athletic husband in the ground every morning and whim for a few moments before he the ground every morning and him for a few moments before he d stand. She gare help to wasted ts any one of whom, a few months re, could have lifted her with one

At last the few survivors crossed the At last the few survivors crossed the go which shuts off that most dreadful deserts from the garden of the world, I were tenderly pursed to health at hacienda, or ranch house, of a court-Spaniard. Mr. Brier had lost one aired pounds in weight, and the others thin in proportion. When I saw thin in proportion. Whe last he was a hale man of nast he was a hate man or seventy-c, cheerful and active, but with strange rows in his face to tell of those by-ne sufferings. His heroic little wife s still living, and the boys who had h a bitter experience as perhaps no er boys ever survived, are now stal-nt men.—[St. Nicholas.

Death Rates.

People die much more rapidly in some untries than in others; for instance, by die twice as fast in Hungary as a to il Sweden. In the year 1889 out every 1,000 persons living in the folying countries there died, in England, htten, in Norway, seventeen, in Swen, sixteen, in Austria, twenty-seven, Hungary, thirty-two, in Germany, entry-tree, in France, twenty-one, and litaly, twenty-five. How many died in a line of the states we do not know, besser to account of them was kept in the state part of the country, but it was or part of the country; but it was ably seventeen or eighteen out of 1,000 living. We do know, howobably seventeen or eighteen out of the 1,000 living. We do know, how-re, that they died faster in source cities in in others. For example, out of each log people living there died during the ar ending May 31, 1890, in New York Y, twenty-seven, in Brooklyn, twenty-re, in Boston, twenty-four, in Philadel-ia, twenty-two, in Chicago, twenty-e, in Detroit, twenty, in St. Louis meteen, and in Minneapolis, fifteen bile in the country districts the loss and playeleven or twelve out of each 1000.—[Louisville Courier Journal. Louisville Courier Journal

"According to Gunter."

The phrase "According to Gunter" resins in our language as a perpetua mory of Gunter, the English mathe alician, who was born in 1581 and diec. Almost to the present time the rks of Gunter were considered stand. He was the inventor of the sur yor's chain; of the logarithmic line the quadrant, of the seeks bearing him, and anything in mathematics tright must be recording to Gunter. St. Louis Global Property.