Subject: "Sisters of Charity."

works and almsdeeds which she did."—Acts is. 35.

Starting now where I left her off last Sabbath in reciting woman's opportunities. I have to say that woman has the special and superlative right of blessing and comforting the sick. What land, what street, what house, has not felt the smittings of disease? Tens of thousands of sickheds! What shall we do with them? Shall man, with his rough hand and heavy foot and innastent bearing, minister? No, he cannot soothe the path. He cannot quiet the nerves. He knows not where to set the light. His hand is not steady enough to pour out the drops. He not wakeful enough to be a watcher. The Lord God sent Miss Dix into the Virginia hospitals, and the Maid of Saragoesa to appear the wounds of the battlefield, and has equipped wife, mother and daughter for the content disease fell upon them they did not send for their friends at the bid of her worldy associates. Their first cry was "Take me to their partner in business, or their worldy associates. Their first cry was "Take me to my wife." The dissipated young maider home influences but at the first biss of they more income influences but at the first biss of the sing the more recommendation of the says, "Where is mother?" Walter Scott wrote partly in satire and partly in compliment when he is and the said.

is mother? Walter Scott wrote partly in sattre and partly in compliment when he said:

O woman, in our hour of ease.

Uncertain, coy and hard to please:

When pain and anguish wring the brow,

A ministering angel thou!

I think the most pathetic passage in all the Bible is the description of the lad who went out to the harvest field of Shuaem and got sunstruck-throwing his hands on Pus temples and crying out: "Oh, my, head! My head! And they said, "CaFry him to his please. And then the record is, "He sat of her kneet till noon, and then died." It is an awful thing to be it," away from home in the same head of the same head of the same head over the same head of the same head over the same head of the same head over the same head of the same hea

Ilps to read the comforting promises of Jesus.

In our last dreadful war men cast the cannon; men fashioned the musketry; men oried to the bosts, "Forward, march," men hurled their battalions on the sharp edges of the enemy, orying, "Charge, charge!" but woman' scraped the lint; woman administered the cordiale; woman watched by the dying couch; woman wrote the last message to the home circle; woman wept at the solitary burial attended by herself and four men with a spade. We greeted the general home with a spade. We greeted the general home with brass bands and triumphal arches and wild huzzas, but the story is too good to be written anywhere, save in the chronicles of heaven, of Mrs. Brady, who came down among the sick in the swamps of the Chickahominy; of Annie Ross, in the cooper shop hospital; of Margaret Breckinridge, who came to men who had been for weeks with their wounds underssed, some of them frozen to the ground, and when she turned them over those that had an arm left waved it and filled the air with their "Hurrah!" of Mrs. Hodge, who came from Chicago with blankets and with pillows, until the men shouted. "Three cheers for the Christian commission! God bless the women at home; then, sitting down to take the last message: "Tell my, wile not to take the last message: "Tell my, wile not to take the foot side. Tell her to bear my loss like the Christian wife of a Christian soldier," and of Mrs. Shelton, into whose face the convalesent solder looked and said. "Your grapes and cologne cured me." Men did their work with shot and shell and carbine and howitzer, women did their work with socks and Scripture toxts, and gentle strokings of the hot temples, and so the strokings of the hot In our last dreadful war men cast the canmakes you cry? To dight, while we men are sound a-leep in our beds, there will be a light in yonder loft; there will be groaning in that dark alley; there will be cries of dis-tress in that ceilar. Men will sleep, and

in that dark alley; there will be cries of distress in that cellar. Mon will steep, and
wound will watch.
Again, woman has a superlative right to
take ears of the poor. There are hundreds
and thousands of them in all our cities.
There is a kind of work that men cannot do
for the poor. Here comes a group of little
barefoot children to the door of the Dorces
Society. They need to be-olothed and previded for. Which of these directors of
banks would know how many yards it would
take to make that little girl a dress? Which
of these masculine hands could fit a hat to
that little girl's head? Which of the wise
men would know how to te on that new
pair of shoes? Man sometimes gives his
charlyin a rough way, and it falls like the
fruit of a tree in the East, which fruit comes
down so heavily that it breaks the skull of
the man who is trying to gather it. But
woman gilles so softly into the house of
destitution, and hade out all the sorrows of
destitution, and hade out all the sorrows of distinution, and finds out all the sorrows of the place, and puts of questions of the questions of the question of the form under some sold of questions of the question of the questions of the questions of the questions of the questions of the quest

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of Arc.

Woman is further endowed to bring us into the kingdom of heaven. It is easier for a woman to be a Christian than for a man. Mny? You say she is weaker. No. Herheart is more responsive to the pleadings of divine love. The fact that she can more easily become a Christian I prove by the statement that three-dourths of the members of the 'churches in all Christendom are women. Bo God. appoints them. to be the chief agencies for bringing this world back to God. The greatest sermons are not researched on celebrate platforms. They are presched on celebrate platforms. They are

right. Plenty of bried at last. Hely en a little deal of the control of the contr

Haven for any the fitter frames. No more strings up until midnight for the comings of staggering steps. No more sharp, kees, bitter curses.

Some of you will have no rest in the world. It will be toil and struggle and safefering all the way up. You will have to stand at your door fighting beek the wolf with your own-hand, red with carnage. But God has a crown for you. I want you to realize that He is now making it, and whenever you weep a tear He sets and the your to realize that He is now making. If, and whenever you weep a tear He sets and whenever you weep a tear He sets you weep a tear He sets you have a pang of body or soul He puls another gem into that crown, until, after a while, in all the thara there will be no room for another splendor, and God will say to His angel, "The crown is done; let her up that she may wear it," and set the Lord of righteousness puts the crown upon your brow angel will cry to angel, "Who is she?" 21d Christ will say: "If will tell you who She is. She is the one that came up out of great tribulation and had her robe washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb." And then God will spreed a banquet, and He will invite all the principalities of heaven to sit at the feast, and the tables will blush with the best clusters from the vine-yards of God, and crimson with the twelve manner of fruits from the tree of life, and waters from the fountain, of, the rock will fissh from the golden tankards, and the old harpers of heaven will sit there, making music with their harps, and Christ will point you out amid the celebrities of heaven, saying: "She suffered with Me on earth. Now we are going to be glorified together." And the banqueters, no longer shie to hold their peace, will break forth with more, but with fire tipped fingers, writing in blazing capitals of tight and love and victory. "God has wiped away all tears from all faces."

SOME ODDITIES OF MARRIAGE

SOME ODDITIES OF MARRIAGE

Widows and Widowers Generally Avoid Single Life and Mate Again. It has been remarked that times of speculation are invariably accompanied by increase of marriages. Dr. Farr, the eminent statistician, hazards therefore, the suggestion that it is the spirit of speculation itself that leads many to of speculation itself that leads many to embark on matrimony at such times. Another reason, which he is careful not to Ignore, is the increased prosperity that induces and sometimes seems to accompany what he calls the periodical actompany was ne cans the periodical epidemics of speculation. A great war, after it is over, is good for marriage. So is a good harvest; so is the establishment of new industries or the extension of old ones. The reason is the same in all these instances; the increased proporties the secondary the secondary of or the people. So intimately is matrimony associated with national well-doing that it has come to be styled the barometer of prosperity. Its Indications, however, are more for the future than for the present, dealing rather with the expected and anticipated than with the actual. But this only goes to substantiate what was said of marriage as speculation. The nation is sometimes extraordinarily sanguines, and when this is the area manifered. and when this is the case marriages and when this is the case marriages are plentiful. Great popular leaders inspire this feeling. A statesman of genius at the head of affairs perceptibly increases the marriage rate. In a word, the great fluctuations in the marriages are the result of peace after war, abundance after dearth, high wages after

dance after dearth, high wages after want of employment, speculation after languid enterprise, confidence after dis-trust, and national triumphs after na-tional disasters.

The marriage returns invariably the marriage returns invariably show a corresponding increase for any augumentation in the duties pald upon malt, wine and spirts. They in the same way keep pace with the consumption of tea, sugar, coffee and tobacco, and with the imports of raw silk, cotton wool and timber. The one increase is not however the cause of the other. wood and timber. The one increase is not, however, the cause of the other; both are but effects of the same cause—increased national prosperity. Mariages after banns are five times as numerous as marriages after licenses. When the price of wheat is high the diminution in the former class is commandiate, much greater than in the left. paratively much greater than in the lat ter. They are the first to be affected by high prices, licenses and banns being regarded as the prospective badges of capital and labor not without important exceptions, however. Autumn is the favorite season everywhere; with a few spring is preferred. Half the weddlugs throughout the country are cele brated on Wednesday and Thursday. Saturday has more than the average number. Friday is not a favorite, as few marriages are cele rated on that day. Widowers are more inclined to marry than bachelors. Widows are more inclined to marry than spinsters. Both facts are eloquently in favor of the comparative advantages of matri mony. For one bachelor that married between the ages of 50 and 55 sever widowers remary between these ages.
These are marriages out of an equal number of each class; the actual number of bachelors married will be greatest only to present the present of the p st only in proportion as they exceed by seven to one the actual number of widowers living at these ages. Under the same conditions, for every spinster married between 30 and 65 two widow-are remarried.—New York Dispatch.

A New Jersey dairyman sells 13,000 quarts of milk a day. He has only thirty cows. But before we believe that figures are a recommendation for the Jersey cow we would like to know how many pumps he has.

There is only one thing prettier than the sunrise, and that is an early morning nap.

of Wales Described.

In a chatty article on the Prince of Wales and his clothes, a writer in Cassell's Saturday Journal says: As a matter of fact, the "First Gentleman in Europe" does spend a great deal of money with his 'tailors. It should be remembered, nevertheless, that much of this is for uniforms. The Prince is nounlarly supposed to The Prince is popularly supposed to possess seventy military uniforms—and this total is about accurate.

when we remember that a cavairy outfit may cost £150, as a low estimate, and that subalterns entering a line regiment rarely begin with a lower disbursement than £50 or £60, the amount that the Prince's uniforms have cost him is easily to be

The Prince, of course, possesses, for the most part, colonel's uniforms, but as a field maghal he is compelled often to renew the terribly expensive outfit suited to that rank; and it is in this fine tunic that he and to 18 in this line unit that appears at most military ceremonials, and at royal weddings, or other great occasions of state. In addition he possesses many naval uniforms and dress of a large number of German, Russian and Austrian-regiments.

Putting saids the question of uni-

Putting aside the question of uniforms, upon which his Royal Highforms, upon which his Royal High-ness cannot spend less than three or four hundred pounds a year, we come to his ordinary dress. It is admitted universally that very few men in town manage things with more taste, or have a quicker eye for a good cloth. There are youths, no doubt, whose tailors' bills are far larger than the Prince's, for he is by no

whose tailors' bills are far larger than the Prince's, for he is by no means extravagant, although exceedingly particular about his clothes. Nor does he, says the writer, pay absurdly fancy prices, as many people suppose, being charged at the usual rate of a West End house. This means that a frock coat may cost him twalve quiness which most This means that a frock coat may cost him twelve guineas, which most people would regard as very "fancy" indeed; a dress suit somewhere about fifteen, trousers four guineas, and an ordinary "ditto" suit from eight to ten guineas.

When in town the frock coat is invariably worn by the Prince. No doubt, during the London season, he "consumes" a large number of these articles—perhaps two a month, of which one will be a light gray one And it is a habit of his never to wear a coat two seasons running, even if it has only been used two or three times by him. As he is in

even if it has only been used two or three times by him. As he is in town perhaps six months in the year, his total of 'frocks' may be set down roughly at twelve.

In dress suits he is supposed to be particularly extravagant; but this is not really the case. Any maj about town has five or six dress suits a year. The Prince may here a down.

town has five or six dress suits a year. The Prince may have a dozen, but the story told in a contemporary recently that he had one a week is pure nonsense.

When the Prince is going to Newmarket he often wears a "ditto" suit with a light covert coat over it. In "ditto" suits, perhaps, his total would astonish the humble man who pays his tailor thirty pounds a year and considers that heavy.

It is certain that he never wears one of these suits more than two or three times, and his stock of them is

three times, and his stock of them is tremendous. Of shooting suits for the autumn he has an immense variety, using a different style of dress for battue work to that adopted for erdinary work with the dogs. Here alone for country dress he can scarce-ly spend less than a hundred pounds a year. a year.

In the matter of hats it is a

a year.

In the matter of hats it is a well-known fact that the Prince has three a fortnight, also buying a large number of bowler and square black hats for country use.

At Sandringham there is a hat room with a man whose chief, duty it is to keep the Prince's "tiles" in a high condition of polish. In the same palace a number of vast wardrobes contain the bulk of the uniforms and clothes which are not in regular use. Those large scarfs which are now worn with a frock coat often cost half a guinea. There are scores of up-to-date youths who have fifty pairs of gloves per autumn; three dozen shirts would be regarded as an absolute minimum. So far as the Prince is concerned he never wears a pair of gloves twice, and in this, and in the matter of boots, he is, unquestionably, the best dressed man in the kingdom.

A Barber Shop Tertor.

What every man who goes to a barber daily lears may happen has happened at last in England. A schoolmaster was being shaved, when the barber drew the razor across his throat, nearly cutting off his head. He missed the main arteries, how-ever, and the victim may recover. No cause can be found for the act.

A Bank Burglar Turns Choir Singer

A bank burglar, says the New Or-leans Presyune, notorious twenty odd years ago, and known to all police officials on both sides of the Atlantic, s now connected with a cosmetic tablishment keeping books and col-lecting bills from the ladies who have been beautified. He regularly attends, church, and until recently sang in the choir.

The importance of the new car unting the Baltic and the North St from a strategic point of view time of war cannot be overestimate Hitherto Germany has had no was way of her own and it became cl way of her own and it became clearly spars ago that if she were to mal tain her naval equality with t great European powers some meahad to be found of avoiding the borders of Denmark. The did culty was solved in the construction of the North Sea canal, and she made a water way of her own which has a water way of her own white cannot be interfered with. Even commercial considerations we thrown out, its construction on tiground of military necessity wou house institute.

ground of military necessity wou be justified.

The commercial use of the can The commercial use of the can is sure to make it a good investment for Germany. It is estimated the over one hundred thousand ships with pass through the canal annually representing about 7,500,000 ton The saving in time, too, for all ship traversing the new route will stee. The saving in time, too, for all ship traversing the new route will also it considerable. Thus, for all ship going to or coming from every point south of Hull, the distance will be reduced by nearly 800 miles, while Bremen ships will save 822 miles and Hamburg ships 424 miles. The can cuts from Kiel southwest across the province of Holstein; joining the Elbe at Brunshuttei below Hamburg The distance in round numbers. The distance in round numbers but sixty miles.

Perhaps even more important that the saving of distance and time will be the avoidance of danger. The oil route of passage through the sound between the Scandinavian peninsula and Jutland, is considered one of the passage of the same period of the same period

and Jutland, is considered one of the most dangerous in Europe. Statis ties show that an average of 20 vessels founder yearly on these coasts. The detailed figures of the cana itself show something of the mag nitude of the undertaking. Its average depth is 294 feet and its width at the water line 213 feet. At Brun et with the sounder the state of the sta shuttel-on-the-Eibe there is an oute harbor 1,312 feet long by 320 fee wide. Then follows a lock, 492 fee by 82 feet, 32½ feet deep, and ther an inner harbor 1,640 feet by 60 feet. Two suspension bridges cros the canal nearly 138 feet above wate level, so that railway traffic will no be interrupted. The speed allowed vessels passing through the cana will be 5.8 miles an hour, making the length of time on passag: about thirteen hours. shuttel-on-the-Elbe there is an out-

thirteen hours.
The army of men—varying from 6,000 to 8,000 in number—has been 6,000 to 8,000 in number—has been at work on the canal for eight years and it has cost Germany nearly \$40,000,000. It is lighted its entire length with electricity so that vessel will be able to pass through by night as well as by day. The breadth of the canal is amply sufficient for most vessels to pass one another wherever they may chance to meet, while the so called bays which have been constructed at different points along the route increase the breadth from bank to bank to 328 feet, and the bottom breadth to 197 feet, thus giving room breadth to 197 feet, thus giving room for the passage of the very widest craft, including men of war. It is estimated that the double section locks have the capacity to accommo-date at one time four steamers or nine sailing vessels of ordinary dimensions if necessary.

There has been a considerable German emigration to South America.

Turkey sends out tobacco, the cereals, nuts, almonds, olives, all sorts of dried fruits.

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whitely Reid effort in the Ti whitely Reid effort of t bine and last chinasin's R blies candidate for the vice-pre cy, arrived recently in New Yor wa year's trip abroad, wearing and new set of whiskers, grown and new set of whiskers, grown is and of Egypt. Advance notice it that they had been develope hedge against Sahara sand.
While Mr. and Mrs. Reid were entire in the desert the whole nar mped in the desert the whole part aped in the desert the whole part revery nearly overwhelmed by datorm. It began in the midd he night. The first gust swel tent from its fastenings and the suffocating canvas over sleepers. Then it was swel y into the night, leaving the at the mercy of the blinding clouds of sand. The minuticles cut into their flesh, got i



HON. WHITELAW REID

eyes and mouths and burie in its drifts. It flowed dow backs, filled their shoes an fold in their clothes. The force ry fold in their clothes. The lore the blast blow the particles even ough the chinks in their trunks when the bags and boxes were med later they were found to be of sand. The almost imperior to the control of the con all of sand. The almost imper aptible particles were driven be reen the leaves of the books in thes againd boxes. The storm lasteren hours. At the outbreak of the fem the camel drivers, who had not be such things before, piled the multiple saidles about Mr. and Mrs had and covered their heads with sakets. Then they built up a built will be the suffocating blasts continued the seven hours of the storm see hours of agony. Everyone in the party was almost suffocated by the sand and when it was over they was a from the dead. The faces of sere cut and sore from the flying and their eyes were red and ll of **sand. '** ptible **particles** dand their eyes were red and

A Rare and Beautiful Flower.

The Holy Ghost flower, or Flor de piritu Santo, is found in the region the Isthmus of Panama. There the 1sthmus of ransum. Inset is not a common plant, as it is und only in certain sections. It was to thrive only in low. marshy tots and springs up from decayed for from crevices in the rocks be larger and older bulbs frequent. send up the leaf stalks six or sever Jeen up the leaf stakes and or sever the in height and from these, which is joined, broad lanceolated leaves the thrown out in pairs. The plan lan annual, and in June, July and langust the flower stake up from the see of the bulb, devoting all their series of the bulb, devoting all the bulb are a reproped on the stake he buds are arranged on the stalk such like those of the hyacinth, th uch like those of the hyacinta, tan much number for a well grown stall bear being from twelve to fifteen he leaves are very pule green in locates as though in harmony with the licate purity of the blossom. Thousand is of alabaster whiteness nuch like the old style English pul. dossom is of alabaster whiteness such like the old style English pulls. This, of itself, is strikingly outens, but it fades into insignificance then one looks into the center than the looks into the center that strange blossom, for there estiling in its very heart, is the per estiling of a dove. It requires no magination to see it. No one could instake it for anything else, for numan skill could fashion its shapes of the end of the end of the looks in the end of the en

Largest Peach Orchard. One hundred thousand peach tree

he hundred thousand peace tree aingle blook is a pretty last th orchard, and yet that is a session to day of the Hule Court ard and naturally company. Agai Co., Grants, The games.