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REVELATION.

Prophecy is none for after times,
When we to ashes return and rhymes,
Much more to matter our idolatrous,
For God's and Truth's everlasting wisdom—
The subject age of great shall rise,
And fair regions lies unclosed prize,
And, much a source, angelic sky,
With life and immortal face to face—

With prophetic Wisdom we shall talk,
And years of heaven to earth know,
And in the light of Knowledge walk
Forever and forever more!
The eyes search of time to reason,
And Change are endless and strange—
Things that today are new and strange
Tomorrow are forgotten things.

The slow mutations of the years,
The powers of years, the loss of ends,
May make the problem of our years
The dark and unknown thing of time
The great that we can see in the light,
The least, slow pang of spiritual pain,
Some part of the Apocalypse
Shall make the solemn meaning plain.

With, let it come! We live our lives
We dream our dreams! Let time go by,
A hunter race springs up and thrives,
Nearer to Truth's immortal day!
Circle on circle revolves
Our little span of being swell,
Gather and press upon the door
Of Death's eternal silence.

—New York Ledger.

A DOG'S BRAVERY DISPLAYED.

A Manifestation of Unexpected Qualities in a Good Natured Setter.

The existence of a quality in a being is often unsuspected and remains unknown, even to the owner, until some sudden emergency brings it forth.

This was strikingly illustrated by a stirring little episode which electrified the Pine hills not long since.

Up on those hills lives a Gordon setter of mature years. This dog is a dog of an exceedingly pacific disposition. It cannot be truly said "that he would not hurt a fly," but he draws the line at flies. To be sure, he is a terror to cats, but only when they flee before him. If even a kitten turns and faces him he stops in his heedless career, sits down, wags his tail and inspects the kitten blandly.

Once the ladies of the family discovered a rat. They called the dog into the room, then scattered their feminine ensigns by squatting chairs and tables and waiting results. And this dog followed that rat around the room, sniffing at it and occasionally accelerating its pace by a poke from his nose until it got away down a hole. So it was readily seen how harmless and peaceful he is. Every child on the Pine hills has pulled his tail; a hard word causes that tail to droop depressingly.

A short time ago his owner brought home a bulldog weighing forty-five pounds. Now a bulldog is organized, both mentally and physically, entirely with reference to combat, and a forty-five pound bulldog represents a terrible instrument of warfare.

The chain which held this dangerous compound of brute, snarl, brutality and jaw was apparently strong, but when the bulldog saw the setter wagging his tail in greeting he rent somehow his bonds and planed that setter by the throat.

The neighbors gathered from far and near, with sympathy and suggestion. A crowbar was actually used as a pry in the bulldog's mouth, without effect; ammonia proved useless; a hose was turned upon him, but his iron jaw held firmly to the setter's throat. Finally the victim tore his throat away from that awful grip, leaving the bulldog's mouth filled with setter flesh.

Then what did that setter do; that peaceful dog, who would not harm a rat, who was cowed by a woman? Of course he presented a black streak as he disappeared through Allen street en route for his old Lafa street home.

Did he? Well, no.

The hired man, who was of a figurative turn of mind, said that "he rip upon his hind legs like a hippopothemus," an expression fanciful but obscure. In plain English he developed suddenly into an aerial fighter; he attacked that bulldog in a manner terrible to behold. A lady fainted at the sight.

He destroyed his enemy's internal economy; he dug huge pits in his flesh; he caused an almost complete dissolution of continuity between the bulldog's fore lip and his body. He tore him till he dropped for dead, and then, like the lady spectator, Malta fainted clean away.

And the next day he was discovered in the barn, showing a rat around with his nose and making it squeal for his amusement.

He is now regarded by the children as a great warrior, yet they pull his tail with impunity as of yore. And the children of those children will know many years from now, the story of Malta and the bulldog.—Albany Argus.

A Large Pickerel.

Edward Koch, of the Willow Fishing and Hunting club, caught a pickerel at Muskegobe lake which weighed 19 pounds when dressed. This is said to be the largest pickerel ever caught in that lake. It measured over four feet. Mr. Koch will have it mounted and will present it to the public museum.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

At the great reunion of the Smith family in New Jersey one of the oldest women present summed up her estimate of the differences between the old times and the new in these words: "There were some true men and fellas were heroines."

Oliver Wendell Holmes attained the immortal saying that it was better to be seventy years young than forty years old. The doctor himself now has the great happiness of showing to the world what it is to be eighty-one years young.

PLANES OF THE OSTRICH.

The Bird Popularly Held Does Some Mighty Queer Things at Times.

The ostrich is not a bird that can be easily brought up in the way that it should go. It has no power of discrimination. "Because God hath deprived her of wisdom, neither hath he imparted to her understanding"—is thus the description of the ostrich in the book of Job. It cannot discriminate between a nice frock and the open camp, between friends and foes, or between what is helpful and what is hurtful to the digestion. It was owing to its want of understanding in this last respect, and to an equal want of discrimination on the part of the Irish public, that it has been found impossible to keep ostriches alive in the zoological gardens in London.

A public accustomed to slip its pennies into automatic machines could not refrain from the temptation offered by the convenient throat of an ostrich, and filled them up with poisonous copper, as if they were so many pennyroyal pills. In its African life, however, the chief danger that beasts it is not the recklessness of its appetite, but its serious disregard of its own limbs. It will take flight at a shadow and hurl itself blindly into the nearest fence, from which it will be extricated with a broken leg, or fight savagely with a brother ostrich and break its leg, or dance, waltzing with swift and graceful precision, affording a most beautiful sight to the spectator and the greatest satisfaction to himself, until giddiness comes upon it and brings it to the ground—again with a broken leg. It is true that its dangerously powerful legs are also very fetching, but it must be confessed that it does not use them well.

Of the danger that the owner sometimes runs from those powerful limbs, a writer tells some very amusing stories. A sturdy newsboy, who had lost in height, laughed at the warnings that were given him when he set out for a walk and diplomatically refused the protection of a bodyguard. Shortly afterwards, the dexterous toe of which will keep the ostrich at bay—averring that he "was not afraid of a dirty bird!" He was missed and discovered some hours afterward by a search party most uncomfortably perched on the top of an ostrich's head, and was rescued only under the African sun, while the "dirty bird" did nothing up and down, watching him with an evil eye.

Another gentleman had a theory that any creature, however savage, could be subdued—"quelled," as he said—by the human eye. One day he tried to quell one of his own ostriches, with the result that he was presently found in a very pitiable predicament, lying flat on the ground, while the subject of his experiment jumped up and down on him, occasionally varying the treatment by sitting upon him. Doubtless it was easier to lie down then to stand up to be kicked; but to be set upon as if one were an egg must have been indeed humiliating.

Curious, too, is the account that the author gives of the essays or little kingdoms that the ostriches mark out for themselves, with invisible but never to be encroached upon boundaries. Inside that camp it will hear no intrusion, but outside of it, in the domain of its neighbor, it is pedantically indifferent to the stranger's wanderings.

Nor is it safe for the farmer to presume upon his former acquaintance with any bird, for the ostrich has not wits enough to distinguish an old friend from a new intruder, nor sufficient respect for his owner to accept him from his capricious hostilities. Though it would appear that as a rule, he will manifest a stronger aversion to the Kaffir or Hottentot than to a white man.—Great Divide.

The Red Seed of the Abrus Precatorius.

The small shining red seeds of Abrus precatorius are largely used by the Indian goldsmiths as weights, each weighing about 1.75 grains. It is stated that the famous Koh-i-nur diamond was first weighed by the rati, a word which by some authors is supposed to have given origin to the jewelers' carat, from the Arabic kirat. The carat is the twenty-fourth part of an ounce, or 3 1-6 troy grains; this approximately would be equal to two of these seeds.

They are sometimes called crab's eyes. From a fancied resemblance to these objects; and in the West Indies are known as jequirity seeds, being extensively used for necklaces, ornaments for the ears, and to decorate small boxes, baskets, etc. Strung as necklaces, they are considered tooling remedies for young children. The fact of these being used as remedies doubtless suggested the specific name of "precatorius."—Chambers' Journal.

Modern Conveniences.

Hood (most thursday morning—I'll give a thousday paper, but I'm a stranger here and don't know which paper is the best.

Newsstand Man—Had your breakfast yet?

"No."

"Ordered it?"

"No."

"Well, you'd better take this paper; three supplements, twenty-four pages. If the waiter is spry he'll get your order filled before you're through reading.—

The Universal Help.

Employer—Jerry, you ought to know better than to put that hot coal on that shelf, where no one can reach it.

Jerry—Do you wish to get it down?

Employer—Yes.

Jerry (who is slightly superstitious)—Advertise.—Jewelers' Circular.

Women are demonstrating every day that they are capable of doing what men can in the business fields. A Montana policeman has been arrested for raiding the nails.

The little German emperor stands with his thumb on the button of the universe and says, "I believe I have mastered the time and impulses of this new spirit which thrills the expiring century."

The Lowest Class.

Tom Sayers and Prince Edward Island advise us to show that the lowest rails for the season, which closed Aug. 1, was the most successful of any season for the past ten or twelve years. Especially is this the case with the factories located on the Northumberland strait. A conservative estimate has been made by those factories will on the whole average a net profit of about $6,000 each. Taking into consideration the fact that the season for catching lobsters is by law restricted to June and July, this profit must be regarded as enormous.

The benefit of the short season is now becoming apparent to the investment public, which is almost double that of previous years, while the lobsters are just the right size for canning purposes, which has been the rapid growth of the industry that every available size along the shores of the straits of Northumberland, Prince and Queens, and portions adjacent of investing money in the business are withheld by the difficulty of procuring a favorable answer beforehand.

A good idea of the profits of lobster canning may be gathered from the fact that while a brand is put up ready for shipment at a cost of about nine cents they are taken from the canneries by wholesale dealers who pay from seventeen to twenty cents per tin. An American firm canning lobsters therefore in the neighborhood of the French and English market direct, and all on this are labeled "Machine Bay Lobsters," notwithstanding the fact that the lobsters were caught in Dominion waters, put up on Canadian soil and by Nova Scotia workmen.—Montreal Gazette.

Regulating Notoriety.

Organ grinders, like Antonio Worth's Bony Jones, want a little "regulating" at times in London, and the projects of Mr. Jacoby's modest legislative efforts in this and will probably be brightened by the report which Lord Salisbury has lately gathered from our representatives abroad. In Vienna, it seems, licenses are granted by the police to itinerant musicians, but only to those who are unable to earn their livelihood by any other means. In Paris anybody wishing to perform "as an itinerant musician, singer, actor, or musician or singer," must apply for a license to the prefect of police, and it is obligatory that a certificate of good character accompany the application. In Berlin "those persons who as a means of livelihood and not to the detriment of any profession are in the habit of to make public music in open places or public streets or in courtyards," require a license from the local police. In Rome the matter is provided for by the law of public security, and organ grinders are subjected by the Roman government to be able in St. Petersburg. In Madrid they are "suppressed" as an "intolerable nuisance."—London Telegraph.

Shots Not Quite Regularly.

Dr. Tomlin, whose paper on cases of human beings who shot their skin regularly created so much interest in the Chicago Medical society, has received the following letter from Mrs. E. Short, of Adams, Washington county, Ohio: "I am thirty-nine years old, and since the year 1876 have had an attack of this kind every second or third year regularly. In March, 1889, I had a very bad time and entirely shed my skin. In May of the same year I had another 'spell,' as I call it. My skin came off in the same manner as the man you wrote about. My hair falls off every time and my nails come out. In March of this year it was the same history. My symptoms were the same as those of Mr. Frost. My notice in writing to you is to prove to you there is another case like the one you write about."—Omaha Bee.

Juggler Snobcock Dead.

A man well known character in the streets of Paris has just died in the asylum at Bicetre. I allude to the sugar juggler, Bombonda, who, when I paid my first visit to Paris, was quite a prominent character in the streets of Paris entertainers. He used to quickly attract a crowd by the extraordinary way in which he cracked an enormous whip he carried, and some of his tricks were really very clever. One I well remember, was the apparent consumption of a big brick. He was a native of Martinique, and when in his prime, and during the Paris season, often used to make as much as thirty francs a day.

The Rat and the Clam.

On Thursday a rat that was feeling around among the clams in an oyster, near part of the Henry House, met with a serious accident. A large clam had left its shell open, taking in a new fresh air, was suddenly disturbed by something that made it very mad, causing it to close its door tight and hold the intruder a prisoner. The clam had shut down upon a kind head of a rat. The incident speaded and the rules attracted attention enough to induce into the cause of it. The rat was alive, but it could not be released until the shells of the clam were opened to pieces.

"German Syrup"

Martinsville, N.J., Methodist Parsonage. "My acquaintance with your remedy, Boschee's German Syrup, was made about fourteen years ago, when I contracted a Cold which resulted in a Hoarseness and a Cough which disabled me from filling my pulpit for a number of Sabbaths. After trying a Physician, without obtaining relief—I remembered one which remedy he prescribed—I saw the advertisement of your remedy and obtained a bottle. I received such quick and permanent help from it that whenever we have had Throat or Bronchial troubles since in our family, Boschee's German Syrup has been our favorite remedy and always with favorable results. I have never hesitated to report my experience of its use to others when I have found them troubled in like manner." Rev. W. H. Hagaman, of the Newark, New Jersey, M. E. Conference, April 27, '90.

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Grand Opening of Fall Purchase in NEW SILKS and DRESS GOODS.

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32 pieces of Changeable Satins, worth $1.00, at 75c.
55 pieces of Polka Dots and Two-Toned Brocades, worth $1.25, only $1.00.
Dress Goods at 10c. per yard, continued cheap at 25c.
50 pieces 27 inch Black Cashmere, at 12½c., well worth 25c.
47 pieces 36 inch All Wool Plaid, at 50c., sells regularly at 65c.
50 pieces of 32 inch Novelty Plaids, at 12½c., usual price 25c.
47 pieces double width Tricots, at 37½c., worth 65c.
50 pieces 40 inch pure Mohair, in all the new fall colorings, at 85c.
These goods are worth 65c.
30 pieces of 32 inch Louisa Cloth, at 35c.
30 pieces of 54 inch All Wool Ladies' Cloth, to make shelf room, will be sold at 65c.

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65c. French Flannel at 35c. 85c. French Flannel at 45c.
15c. Stocker Flannel, 15 yds. for $1.00. $1.50 Honeycomb Quilts, at $1.00.
$1.75 Damask Quilts, 7½ yds., at $1.25. $4.75 extra Marseilles Spreads, at $2.65.
Large Satine Comforters, $1.00.

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