A Happy New Year.

Ring out, ring out, O bells of time, A grand, a sweet, a glorious chime, o may the music fill each soul With joy and peace, while time shall And may the world take up the strain, That joy and peace may still remain Throughout this glad New Year again.

o may the Lord, the Heavenly King, Make every heart with joy to sing, For mercies, oh, so kindly given, For love, and joy, and peace from heaven

The source of all that is divine. Ring out, ring out, O bells of time, A grand, a great, a glorious chime.

D may Great Britain's Queen be blessed With love divine, with sovereign grace, O may her counselors too be blessed With grace and wisdom from on high-The source of wisdom, love and joy. Ring out, ring out, O bells of time, A grand, a sweet, and glorious chime.

Ring out, ring out, immortal praise, For love that crowns us all our days; Oh bounteous source of every joy, Immortal praise our tongues employ. To Thee, our God, all praise we owe, Great source from whom all blessings Great Ring to whom all nations bow.

Ring out, once more, in joyous strain, For yellow sheaves of ripened grain, For flocks and herds on hill and plain, For richest blessings of the fields, For blessings every garden yields.

With grateful homage, joyful praise. Ring out, ring out, O bells of time,

A joyous, sweet, inspiring chime, That peace and plenty hand in hand Shall reign this year throughout this land; That suns shall rise, and warmth dif-

And rain-clouds drop their fattening Ring, ring aloud this joyful news.

Ring, ring aloud, immortal praise, For God has blessed us all our days, With peace and plenty, joy and health, For counselors wise, and public wealth, Ring out, ring out, O bells of time, A grand, a sweet, a glorious chime, For all these blessings are divine.

Ring out, ring out, a joyous chime, May the whole world take up the strain. And praise aloud His glorious name The source from whence this plenty Ring, ring aloud, in joyful lays-

Our grateful homage, joyful praise. Ring out, once more, in tones sublime, The hand that blesses is divine, And may the music fill each soul With joy and peace, while time shall

May the whole world take up the strain

That Joy and Peace may reign Throughout the world, this year again. -A. J. GILMOUR. For these, dear Lord, our souls upraise, London, Dec. 30, 1897.

Odd Things in Sweden.

Traveler in the North Country.

Quaint Scenes Made Easily Accessible to the Curious.

Free and Easy and Cheap Fare at the Railway Restaurants.

[By Rev. Francis E. Clark, D.D.] One of these odd things strikes you most forcibly as soon as you land on Swedish soil and enter a Swedish hotel. When you come down to dinner you see a number of men gathered around a small table at one end of the diningroom, helping themselves to a great variety of cold dishes and spicy viands by way of whetting their appetites dinner which is to follow. Pickled fish and smoked fish of every description, cold meats, bread of half a dozen different varieties, butter and cheese pickles and relishes of twenty different sorts, fill this table; and I am sorry to say that it is often flanked with tall

bottles of Swedish punch. From these viands the guests help themselves to their heart's content and, after they have eaten a good pre aminary dinner, then they sit down to dinner, and are served with various courses, from soup to dessert, which the bountiful host and the admirable Swedish cook know so well how to

At the railway restaurants, too (and by the way, these restaurants are the best that I have seen in any land fo food), the same rule is observed. First you eat a good meal at the "smalloread table," as it is called, and then

have linner or supper, as the case may Here are the dishes that I noticed or the table of a railway restaurant at a small town in Sweden: Fried eggs and bacon, hot roast becf, roast veal, roast turkey, four kinds of cold meats in addition to great joints of cold roast bee and roast lamb and cold chicken, hot sausages, three kinds of bolognas, sardines, four kinds of pickled fish, tea, coffee, fresh milk, five different kinds yellow butter, and half a dozen differ-ent kinds of cheese. From all these dishes one could freely help himself, and I assure my readers that we hungry travelers made the most of our op-

notice of what we were doing. One or two nonchalant-looking cashiers stood behind the desk in one corner of the room, while the travelers came and went and improved to the utmost their "twenty-five minutes for refreshment. We poured out our own coffee or ter or milk, as the case might be; helped ourself to a round of beef, to a chicken

The trouble with most nen is not that they do not know how to ork, but that they do If a man knows how to rest and how to take care of his health there is hardly a limit that he may accomhimself injury. The trouble is that men not only over-work, but that they neglect to rest at the

proper hours

their health A man passes a restless, sleepless night, gets up dull and headachey in the morning, goes to the breakfast table without an ap petite, bolts what little he does eat and rushes away to business. He is drowsy and nervous by turns all day and forces himself to work against his will. He takes five minutes for lunch and not a minute to rest afterward. He goes home at night utterly fagged out and with no appetite for supper. The idea of taking no dicine or en taking a little rest never enters his head. Some night his wife finds him in the rocking-chair before the fire-place dead. The doctor will call it nervous protration or heart trouble or something that kind. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best medicine for hard working men. It restores a keen edge to the appetite. It facilitates the flow of the ligestive juices and makes the digestion and assimilation perfect. It invigorates the liver and purifies and enriches the It is the great blood-maker, flesh builder and nerve-tonic. Medicine dealers

N. Gaddis, Esq., of No. 313 South J Street, Ta coma. Washington, writes: "I was taken ill in February 1892. My lungs hurt me and I got so poor that I was just skin and bone. I thought I was going to die. I tried Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and it seved my life."

Pierce's For sick headache, biliousness and constipa-tion, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the most rational cure known. They are mild but thorough and effective. They regulate and invigorate

The Experience of a Famous | wing, or a second joint of turkey, as the fancy seized us; came and went between the large table which was covered with these viands and the smaller table where we ate them, with none to molest us or to make us afraid

with an enormous bill. When the time came for settlement, and the warning bell informed us that the train was about to start, we timidly put down a ten-kroner gold piece, the value of about eleven shillings. Quite to our astonishment we had eight kroners and a half given back in change, and found that the meal had

ost about a shilling and a half. The railway trains are very comfortable, but not at all speedy, and some of them manage to use up 38 hours in making the journey of 400 miles from Malmo to Stockholm. Other trains, however, cover the distance in sixteen hours, and the fastest take but little more than twelve. The railway cars are more like Am-

upon the continent, with a corridor along one side through which the conductor can pass, so that he is not obliged to hang on by his eyelids on the precarious step outside, as is the ustom of many railways of the continent: nor are through passengers obliged to wait for ten minutes outside of the city of their destination while the guard opens 40 doors and takes the tickets from as many compartments. All the oddities and queer things of Sweden are brought together in a beautiful park called Skansen, just outside the limits of Stockholm. most attractive place is Skansen for the tourist. Here he gets a bird's-eye view of all Sweden, from Lapland on the north to the southern coast that ooks across to Copenhagen. Here is the dwarfish Laplander in his queer little round wigwam, not unlike the tepee of the Indians of the Western plains. Here is a herd of reindeer with mighty branching horns. Gentle creaures they are, however, that do no disdain a crust of bread or a carrot from the visitor's hand. Here are great fluffy Arctic owls, with green yes that blink solemnly at you all day long; and ptarmigan and snowwhite hares and foxes that live under

the light of the Aurora Borealis. More interesting still, however, are the human habitations, for every province in Sweden has its own type of architecture, as well as its own liar costume for the inhabitants. Many of these cottages are exceedingly pic turesque, with low carved beams, and huge fireplaces big enough to take in a

cord of wood at a single mouthful. Along the sides of the room we see the bunks arranged for the family, one above the other, the mother sleeping in the lowest bunk, with a curious swingng cradle made of a hide attached to two cords, which she can easily jog by putting out her hand when the baby's old-fashioned crockery which the peas ants use, and the wooden "piggins" and the huge wooden beakers, ornamented with many an odd device, from which in the olden days they quaffed their stout draughts of strong ale. In the corners of these rooms, or sitng at the tables in a most life-like ashion, are wax figures of the inhabtants of the provinces dressed in the quaintest of costumes, while side by side with the wax figures is often the living attendant, dressed in precisely similar garments, so that one is quite at a loss to know whether the wax figures are speaking or the human figures who are standing by stiff and silent. Before addressing a remark to one of these ladies, it is well to look very narrowly lest you waste your words upon a deaf and dumb image. In another part of this wonderful park are representations of the churches of Sweden, and the old wooden bell-towers, which often stand quite emoved from the church edifice, apparently in the very heart of the for

The most curious historic relie to found in this park is the summerhouse of Swedenborg-a tiny little cottage to which the great Mystic loved to retire. Here is his old-fashioned spinnet, some of the books from his library, and many interesting memorials of the man whom not a few regard as one of the seers of the age. All in all, Skansen is a unique and nteresting spot; and the thought ocurred to me while visiting it, Why should not my country have its "Skansen," where may be brought together things curious and ancient, the relics of bygone glories, a living tale of the past and a visible training school for

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS. The Christian Scientists have opened a marble church in Chicago, to seat 2,000. A feature of each of the openrepetition of the Lord's Prayer by the congregation, while the two 'readers' responded, after each clause. with the "spiritual interpretations" of the founder, Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy. That lady sent a message, which is given fully in the Chicago Tribune, but it is very esoteric. "No warfare ex-

present and for coming genera-

itually, not materially. The specific quests of Christian science is to settle all points beyond cavil on the biblical basis that God is all-in-all. Whereas philosophy and natural science, called, dealing with human hypotheses or material cause and effect, are aided only at long intervals with elementary truths, and ultimate in unsolved problems and outgrown proof-less positions. "Progress is spiritual, it is the maturing conception of divine love; it demonstrates the scientific sinless life of man and mortals' painless departure from matter spirit, not through death, but the true idea of life, and life not in matter, but

No Leisure

To Grow Wise.

The Rush of Modern Life Has Disadvantages.

Where the Ancients Were Ahead of the Moderns.

The rush of modern life, the quick intercommunication between nations and between the different parts of a nation, the wonderful developments of applied science and the quickening of all the processes of civilization due ployers liable in damages for injuries thereto-are all these working out results beneficent to mankind, or the reverse? Will the civilization built upon them endure, or go its way with preceding civilizations? Are we on the whole, so far as the deeper things of life are concerned, better or worse off than the ancients? These are some of the questions aroused by the Harreian oration this year (in England) delsered by Sir William Roberts. Sir William takes a very favorable

view of the future of our civilization. He recounts the wonderful effects wrought by modern science and the advantages we have over preceding generations; our improved health and prolonged life; our security from irruptions by savage hordes; our safety in travel; our ability, by means of chemistry, to create new products and to organized cloakmakers in New York originate new industries. All these results, he thinks, are purely beneficent and lasting, and tend to improve the race as well as to make it more comfortable. The ancients perished from mental inanition, "arising from deficiency of fresh and varied intellectual pabulum." They had no "news," and therefore could not take any sustained interest in the course of public events. It is true nervous maladies have greatly increased in our day, but this very fact shows a quickening of the brain, from which we may expect a long succession of great and original men, whose intellectual activities have been aroused as such activities were never aroused before. The ancients invented, but they did not unify and co-ordinate knowledge. Our civilization is based on the fact that we have done this,

and it is therefore probably sound and enduring Among those who comment at some length on Sir William's oration is the London Spectator, which has a unique reputation for treating subjects of a wide range such as this. It does not attempt to dogmatize, but it calls Sir William's premises and conclusions in question. There were ancients and ancients, and while monotony reigned in some places, it is hardly accurate to consider ancient Rome and Greece as under its dismal sway. We have yet to learn that intellectual activity is as great or powerful among us as it was in great sections of the antique according to Freeman, was incomparably abler than the average mem-

er of the English Parliament. Then, coming still more closely to the problem of the rush and bustle of town life and its effects on the mind. the Spectator continues as follows: "Ruskin, in a very characteristic let-ter to a correspondent, takes a quite different view of all this energy, which seems to him to have no adequate rational end, to expend itself with fury, and to arrive nowhere. His chief enemy, he says, all his life long, has been the 'industry' of mankind; and while others have painted the devil as incarnate wickedness, Mr. Ruskin paints him as incarnate 'business,' and ees numerous hints of him in the city where rest and peace are unknown. What are we to say when confronted by these opposing views? We may say that rest and meditation tend to goodness without intellect, while bustle tends to intellect without goodness .. But this is no solution, for, in the long run, we are firmly persuaded that saints are not made out of stupid people. There is no such absolute divorce Schopenhauer supposed, between goodness and intellect. Mill is on far truer lines when he argues that character and intellect, roughly speaking. go together. What we think is this: There is much truth in the contention of Sir William Roberts that the stress f modern life develops intellect, but it develops it in the mass, in the average man, and it does not develop it in profound form. What seems most

ern world is, first, the growing dearth of the rarer and deeper kind of inteland, secondly, the pressure brought to bear by the rising, eager, democratic mass on the few finer We do not produce today a Kant or a Spinoza, but clever critics who write about these men, who have read everything, and can give us all the latest views. We have not the deep constructive mind whose operations move in a vast orbit, but we have keen, eager minds, which, comet-like, dart into sight, astonish by their luster, and quickly disappear. This tendency may not last, but that it is the tendency of our society today cannot be doubted. Men will exhaust themselves in attempts to grow rich or to find out new forms of amusement, but who can afford the leisure to grow wise? mere craze to be talked about, to live n the glare of public opinion, tends to destroy depth, originality, genuine power, which is always solitary. The dominance of the masses, too, with their necessarily low standard of demands, is irritating to the few, even when they can see it is an inevitable stage in progress. The real

obvious to us in considering the mod-

truth seems to us that the world is so made that we have to pay a heavy price for everything. The Greeks paid a tremendous price for their ultra-individualism and devotion to art and speculative intellect. We are paying, and shall pay more and more, a very high price for our recognition of the supremacy of science, which, after all, not cover the whole of human life. We have to do not only with that which is, but with that which ought to with art and religion, with the twin ideals of right and beauty; and life will never be rounded and whole. civilization will never be secure, until these are co-ordinated with that keen our scientific conception of society."

stomach, liver and bowels. Never gripe. No
ether pill is like them.

The regulate and invigorate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Never gripe. No
ether pill is like them.

The regulate and divine theology and Christian science, for the latter solves the experienced pharmacists who know precisely the nature and quality of all ingredients.

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The replication is severed in the latter solves the experienced pharmacists who know precisely the nature and quality of all ingredients.

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habor's Realm.

Pennsylvania miners are still being gathered into the union Washington's two brewers' unions have not yet buried the hatchet.

Toledo Machinists' Union has decided to demand the eight-hour day. Duluth unionists want the city to establish a fire insurance depart-

More than 100,000 of the 295,000 wage earners of New York are out of employment. American and English unions amalgamate. Probably men would be in the union. Probably

The Labor Union Citizen, a paper devoted to the cause of labor, has been recently started in Detroit. Wheeling Trades and Labor Assem-

bly would not permit the barbers and dafrymen to send delegates. The California state free employment bureau during the first year of its existence found work for 5,800 applicants. The two factions of painters have

settled their differences and are now working harmoniously under one national organization. The Social Reform Club of New York is pushing a bill making emby their employes in accidents.

The conference of miners and officers at Pittsburg to fix a scale, as arranged at the termination of the recent great and like the printers will only particistrike, has been postponed to Jan. 15. pate in the movement as aids to those Boston barbers held a meeting to demand a law requiring an examina-tion. Boys must, under the proposed law, serve an apprenticeship of three years. Two thousand blast furnace em-

ployes of the Shenango Valley, Pa., have received an advance in wages of 10 and 20 per cent. This will make labor \$1 25 and turn work \$1 60 and \$1 80 a day. Secretary Braff, of the United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers, states | Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes that not more than 2,000 of the 9,000

are in actual employment just now, and few of these permanently. Twelve hundred miners in various parts of Alabama are on strike because of the failure of the operators to restore the 10 per cent reduction in wages made l, it spring, and which the

miners claim the operators promised to restore on Nov. 1. The interstate commerce commission has extended for two years the time for equipping freight trains with safety couplers and power brakes. The railroad companies asked for a fiveyear extension, but were opposed by the railway brotherhoods.

The long controversy in the window glass trade has been settled, and fifteen factories started up. The solution was reached by a separation of the flatteners and cutters from the others in the craft. They were awarded \$28,-000 of the organization's funds. The Flint and Pere Marquette Rail-

way has signed a contract under which no labor except members of the American Federation of Labor will be employed in the big freight transfer denot at Ludington. The company takes this action in order to avoid further winter strikes. In New Zealand two people working

together constittute a factory; hours per week; overtime has to be paid for the rate of time and a half, but in no case must any employe receive less than 12 cents per hour for overtime, as world. The average Athenian citizen, than 12 cents per hour for overtime, as well as 12 cents tea money. LABOR .. 6w etaoineta troeinnnnr

Boston Painters' Union, through a committee, investigated the work upon the state house dome, and upon the report of that committee, claimed that the work was not being done according to the specifications, and laid the matter before the commissioners. Woodworkers' Union, No. 41, of Detroit, has elected the following new

officers: John Davidson, president; John E. Halley, vice-president; P. J. Wallace, recording secretary; A. Bolander, financial secretary; Michael Muth, treasurer; J. Davidson, Dennis Mulcahey and J. E. Halley, delegates to the Trades Council. John Davidson, president of the Detroit Trades Council, is a candidate

for appointment by the board of public works as foreman of the tenth ward. Mr. Davidson is very popular, and his candidacy is unanimously indorsed by organized labor. Mr. Davidson, who is a woodworker by trade, was formerly a resident of this city. When the English engineers began their great strike last July they had \$1,700,000 in their treasury. They have

expended \$2,600,000, the remaining \$900,-000 being largely contributions from cutside countries. The printers of Germany alone gave \$10,000. The United States has thus far given very little, but an effort is now being made to raise and send a creditable sum. San Francisco iron molders report that business is rather dull, owing to the large number of prison-made stoves

which are imported from Oregon. A communication will be sent to the representatives in congress requesting them to take some action to have this traffic in prison-made goods from state to state abolished, and compelling each state to consume the products of its own prisons.

The window glass trust has decided to advance prices 15 per cent, beginning Jan. 1. This is exactly the advance accorded the employes in settlement of the long strike last week. By the Dingley bill the tariff on window was advanced 40 per cent; the strikers claimed 17 per cent of this in consideration of voting the Republican ticket. The trust offered 12 per cent and settled at 15. Now prices are advanced so that the increase to the employes all comes out of the consumer.

Industrial conditions in New England seem to be the worst of any portion of the union. Advances in wages are noted from southern, western and middle state concerns, but decreases have been demanded in three important trades in New England within the past month. The Fall River iron works, employing ,000 hands, will join other concerns in 20 per cent reduction. Reductions have also been ordered in some of the large shoe factories, but the greatest cut is in cotton weaving, and this extends to nearly every factory in that section.

The convention of the American Federation in Nashville adopted a resolution favoring independent political action on the part of organized labor. President Samuel Gompers, in response to a telegram from the Rocky Mountain News asking him to outline the plans of his organization for independent political action, sent the following

desire to know which is at the root of in the interest of labor are only in a it is very esoteric. "No warfare exists between divine theology and Chris- Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared by however, to take such political action system. Telephone 850.

sible, and at all times defeat the enemies of our cause, irrespective of party. To achieve these purposes, owever, we realize that it is necessary for the workers of our country, east. west, north and south, to unite and

concentrate our entire efforts to attain the greatest success. The action of the American Federation of Labor convention, in renewing its declaration of one year ago for the establishing of the eight-hour day generally throughout the country on May 1 next, meets the approval of trades unionists. The further action of the convention in doubling the per capita tax-from one cent a membe per month to two cents-for a fund for carrying out the movement will be cheerfully complied with. The amount netted by the excess assessment will be about \$7,000 a month, and will pro-15,000,000 vide a fund of \$21,000 by May 1. It is not upon this small sum, however that reliance is placed to achieve victory at those points where contests may be made, but upon the larger in-ternational and local funds. Some trades, notably the printers, will not be affected by the movement as that craft is just now engineering a movement of its own to secure a reduction of the hours of hands working by the week to nine hours a day or 54 hours a week. Hitherto the hours have been ten a day on the average, and the

craft feel that a demand for so great a reduction as an eight-hour day would e bad policy. The printers will, however, lend all possible aid to establishing eight hours for those trades which are candidates for the reduction. Molders, carpenters, plasterers, bricklayers and several other trades already have the shorter day almost universally, trades where the change is demanded. Of the 700,000 members of the federation, perhaps, not more than 300,000 will be directly affected by the movement, and at many places it is expected that the battle will be gained without a contest; so that the pros-pect for anything like an industrial

ion is very remote. The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickle's and diminishes the sensibility of the membranes of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain, or soreness of the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

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