REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject ; "The Old Fight to be Settled."

TEXT: "Whatsoever ye would that men hould do to you, do ye even so unto them." -Matt. va., 12.

Two hundred and fifty thousand laborers in Hyde Park, London, and the streets of American and European cities filled with American and European cities inted with processions of workmen carrying banners, brings the subject of Labor and Capital to the front. That all this was done in peace, and that as a result, in many places, arbitra-

and that as a result, in many places, arbitra-tion has taken place, is a hopeful sign. The greatest war the world has ever seen is between capital and labor. The strife is not like that which in history is called the Thirty Years' War, for it is a war of cen-turies, it is a war of the five continents, it is a war begindering. The middle algorithm is a war hemispheric. The middle classes in this country, upon whom the nation has depended for holding the balance of power and for acting as mediators between the two extremes, are diminishing, and if things go on at the same ratio as they have for the last twenty years been going on, it will not be very long before there will be no middle class in this country, but all will be very rich or very poor, princes or paupers, and the country will be given up to palaces and hovels.

The antagonistic forces have again and again closed in upon each other. You may poon pooh it; you may say that this trou-ble, like an angry child, will cry itself to sleep; you may belittle it by calling it Fou-rierism, or Socialism, or St. Simonism, or Nihilises, or Communism, but that will not hinder the fact that it is the mightiest, the darkest, the most terrific threat of this century. Most of the attempts at pacification have been dead failures, and monop-oly is more arrogant and the trades unions oly is more arrogant and the trades unions more bitter. "Give us more wages," cry the employes. "You shall have less," says the capitalists. "Compel us to do fewer hours of toil in a day." "You shall toil more hours," say the others. "Then, under cer-tain conditions, we will not work at all," say these. "Then you shall starve," say those, and the workmen gradually using up that which they accumulated in better times, unless there be some radical change, we shall have soon in this country three million have soon in this country three million hungrymen and women. Now, three million hungry people cannot be kept quiet. All the enactments of legislatures and all the constabularies of the cities, and all the army and navy of the United States cannot keep three million hungry people quiet. What three million hungry people quiet. What then? Will this war between capital and labor be settled by human wisdom? Nover. The brow of the one becomes more rigid, the

The of ow of the one becomes more rigid, the fist of the other more clinched. But that which human wisdom cannot achieve will be accomplished by Caristian-ity if it be given full sway. You have heard of medicines so powerful that one drop would stop a disease and restore a patient, and I have to tall you that one drop of me and I have to tell you that one drop of my text preperly administered will stop all these woes of society and give convalescence and complete health to all classes. "What-soever ye would that men should do to you, do you even so to them." I shall first show this morning how this controversy between monopoly and hard work cannot be stopped, and then I will show you how this

controversy will be settled. Futile remedies. In the first place there will come no pacification to this trouble through an outcry against rich men merely because they are rich. There is no laboring man on earth that would not be rich if he could be Sometimes through a fortunate in could be. Sometimes through a fortunate in-vention, or through some accident of pros-perity, a man who had nothing comes to large estate, and we see him arrogant and supercihous, and taking people by the throat just as other people took him by the throat. There is comething the throat build

one farthing of wages into a callous paim. Sarbarism will never cure the wrongs of avalization. Mark that! Frederick the Great admired some land ear his palace at Potsdam and he resolved.

to get it. It was owned by a miller. He of-fered the miller three times the value of the property. The miller would not take it, be-cause it was the old homestead, and he felt about it as Naboth felt about his vineyard when Ahab wanted it. Frederick the Great was a rough and terrible man, and he ordered the miller into his versues and the King the miller into his presence; and the King, with a stick in his hand -- a stick with which he sometimes struck his officers of state—said to this miller: "Now, I have offered you three times the value of that property, and if you won't cell it I'll take it anyhow." The If you won't sell it I'll take it anyhow." The miller said: "Your Majesty, you won't." "Yes," said the King. "I will take it." "Then," said the miller, "if your Majesty does take it I will sue you in the chancery court." At that threat Frederick the Great yielded his infamous demand. And the most imperious outrage against the working classes will yet cower before the law. Vio-

classes will yet cower before the law. Vio-lence and contrary to the law will never ac-complish anything, but righteousness and ac³ cording to law will accomplish it. Well, if this controversy between capital and labor cannot be settled by human wis-dom, it is time for us to look somewhere else for relief, and it points from my text roseate and jubilant, and puts one hand on the broadcloth shoulder of capital, and puts the other hand on the homespun covered shoul-der of toil. and says, with a voice that will grandly and gloriously settle this and settle everything. "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." That is, the lady of the household will say: "I must treat the maid in the kitchen just as I would like to be treated if I were downwould like to be treated if I were downstairs, and it were my work to wash. and cook, and sweep, and it were the duty of the maid in the kitchen to preside in the parlor." The maid in the kitchen must say: "If my amployer seems to be more prosperous than I, that is no fault of hers; I shall not treat her as an enemy. I will have the same in-dustry and fidelity downstairs as I would ex-

dustry and fidelity downstairs as I would ex-pect from my subordinates if I happened to be the wife of a silk importer." The owner of an iron mill, having taken a dose of my text before leaving home in the inorning, will go into his foundry, and, pass-ing into what is called the puddling room, he will see a man there stripped to the waist, and beswanted and arbausted with the leave he win see a man there stripped to the wars, and besweated and exhausted with the labor and the toil, and he will say to him: "Why, it seems to be very hot in here. You look very much exhausted. I hear your child is sick with scarlet fever. If you want your wages a little earlier this week, so as to pay the nurse and get the medicines, just come the nurse and get the medicines, just come into my office any time."

After awhile, crash goes the money mar-After awhile, crash goes the money mar-ket, and there is no more demand for the articles manufactured in that iron mill, and the owner does not know what to do. He says, "Shall I stop the mill, or shall I run it on half time, or shall I cut down the men's wages?" He walks the floor of his counting proges?" He walks the floor of his counting room all day, hardly knowing what to do. Toward evening he calls all the laborers to-gether. They stand all around, some with arms akimbo, some folded arms, wondering what the boss is going to do now. The manu-facturer says: "Men, business is bad; 1 do&'t make twenty dollars where I used to make one hundred. Somehow, there is no demand how for what we manufacture or but some one hundred. Somenow, there is no demand how for what we manufacture, or but vary little demand. You see, I am at vast expense, and I have called you together this afternoon to see what you would advise. I don't want to see what you would advise. I don't want to shut up the mill, because that would force you out of work, and you have always been very faithful, and I like you, and you seem to like me, and the bairns must be looked after, and your wife will after awhile want a new dress. I don't know what to do." There is a dead halt for a minute or two, and then one of the workenen term out form

and then one of the workmen steps out from the ranks of his fellows and says: "Boss, the ranks of his fellows and says: "Boss, you have been very good to us, and when you prospered we prospered, and now you are in a tight place, and I am sorry, and we have got to sympathize with you. I don't know how the others feel, but I propose that we take off twenty per cent, from our wages, Boss.

will, the law of demand and supply will regulate these things until the end of time." No, it will not, unless God dies and the batteries of the judgment day are spiked, and Pluto and Proserpine, king and queen of the infernal regions, take full possession of this world. Do you know who Supply and Demand are? They have cone into parcership, and they propose to gone into parnership, and they propose to swindle this earth and are swindling it. You are drowning. Supply and Demand You are drowning. Supply and Demand stand on the shore—one on one side, the other on the other side of the life boat, and they cry out to you: "Now, you pay us what we ask you for getting you to shore, or go to the bottom?" If you can borrow \$5000 you can keep from failing in business. Sup-ply and Demand say: "Now, you pay us ex-orbitant usury or you go into bankruptcy?" This robber firm of Supply and Demand say to you: "The crops are short. We bought up all the wheat and it is in our bin. Now, you pay our price or starve?" That is your you pay our price or starve." That is your magnificent law of supply and demand.

Supply and Demand own the largest mill on earth, and all the rivers roll over their wheel, and into their hopper they put all the men, women and children they can shovel out of the centuries and the blood and the bones redden the valley while the mill grinds. That diabolic law of supply and demand will yet have to stand aside, and instead thereof will come the law of love, the law of co-operation, the law of kindness, the law of

operation, the law of kindness, the law of sympathy, the law of Christ. Have you no idea of the coming of such a time? Then you do not believe the Bible. All the Bible is full of promises on this sub-ject, and as the ages roll on the time will come when men of fortune will be giving come when men of fortune will be giving larger sums to humanitarian and evange-listic purposes, and there will be more James Lenoxes and Peter Coopers and Will-iam E. Dodges and George Peabodys. As that time comes there will be more parks, more picture galleries, more gardens thrown open for the holiday people and the work-ing classes ng classes.

I was reading some time ago, in regard to a charge that had been made in England against Lambeth palace, that it was exclu-sive; and that charge demonstrated the sublime fact that to the grounds of that wealthy estate eight hundred poor families had free passes, and forty croquet companies, and on the half day holidays four thousand poor people recline on the grass, walk through the paths, and sit under the trees. That is gospel—gospel on the wing, gospel out of doors worth just as much as in doors. That time is going to come. That is only a hint of what is going to be.

The time is going to come when, if you have anything in your house worth looking atanything in your house worth looking at-pictures, pieces of sculpture-you are going to invite me to come and see it; you are go-ing to invite my friends to come and see it, and you will say, "See what I have been plessed with! God has given me this, and, to far as enjoying it, it is yours also." That is goard.

to far as enjoying it, it is yours also." That is gospel. In crossing the Alleghany Mountains, inany years ago, the stage halted, and Henry Clay dismounted from the stage and went put on a rock at the very verge of the cliff, and he stood there with his cloak wrapped about him, and he seemed to be listening for isomething. Some one said to him: "What ire you listening for?" Standing there, on the top of the mountain, he said: "I am listening to the tramp of the foot-steps of the coming millions of this continent." A sublime posture for an American statesman! You and I to-day stand on the mountain top of privilege, and on the rock of ages, and we look off, and we hear coming from the future the happy inhear coming from the future the happy in-dustries, and smiling populations, and the consecrated fortunes, and the innumerable prosperities of the closing nineteenth and he opening twentieth century. And now I have two words, one to sap-

italists and the other to laboring men. To the capitalists: Be your own executors. Make investments for sternity. Do not be like some capitalists I know who walk around among their employes with supercil-ious air, or drive up to the factory in a manner ms to crats of the universe with the sun and moon in their vest pockets, chiefly anxious when they go among the laboring men not to be touched by the greasy or smirched hand and have their broadcloth injured. Be a Christian employer. Remember those who are under your charge are bone of your bone and flesh of your flesh, that Jesus Christ died for them, and that they are immortal. Divide up your catates or port immortal. Divide up your estates, or por-tions of them, for the relief of the world tions of them, for the relief of the world before you leave it. Do not go out of the world like that man who died eight or ten years ago, leaving in his will twenty mill-ion dollars, yet giving how much for the church of God? How much for the allevi-ation of human suffering? He gave some money a little while before he died. That was well: but in all this will of twenty million dollars, how much? One million! No. Five hundred thousand? No. One hundred Hollars? No. Two cents? No. One cent? No. These great cities groaning in anguish, nations crying out for the bread of everlast-ing life. A man in a will giving twenty ing life. A man in a will giving twenty millions of dollars and not one cent to God! It is a disgrace to our civilization. To laboring men: I congratulate you on your prospects. I congratulate you on the fact that your are getting your representa-tives at Albany, at Harrisburg, and at Washington. This will go on until you will have representatives at all the headquarters, and you will have full justice. Mark that. I songratulate you also on the opportunities for your children. Your children are going to have vast opportunities. I congratulate you that you have to work and that when you are dead your children will have to work. I congratulate you also on your op-portunities of information. Plato paid one thousand three hundred dollars for two books. Jerome ruined himself, financially, by buying one volume of Origen. What vast opportunities for intelligence for you and your children! A workingman goes along by the show window of some great pub-lishing house and he sees a book that costs five dollars! He says, "I wish I could have that information: I wish I could have that information; I wish I could have that information; I wish I could have that information and he gets the value of that book for fifty cents in a pamphlet. There never was such a day for the working-men of America as the day that is coming. But the greatest friend of capitalist and toiler, and the one who will yet bring them together in complete accord was born one Christmas night while the curtains of heaven swung, stirred by the wings angelic. Owner of all things—all the continents, all worlds, ing life. A man in a will giving twenty millions of dollars and not one cent to God! Christmas night while the curtains of heaven Swung, stirred by the wings angelic. Owner of all things-all the continents, all worlds, and all the islands of light. Capitalist of immensity, crossing over to our con-dition. Coming into our world, not by gate of palaca, but by door of barn. Spending His first night amid the shepherds. Gathering afterward around Him the fishermen to be His chief attend-ants. With adze, and saw, and chisel, and ax, and in a carpenter shop, showing Him-self brother with the tradesmen. Owner of all things, and yet on a hillock back of Jerusalem one day resigning everything for others, keeping not so much as a shekel to pay for His obsequies. By charity burled in the suburbs of a city that had cast Him out. Before the cross of such a capitalist, and such a carpenter, all men can afford to shake hands and worship. Here is the every man's Christ. None so high but het was hister. Here is the every man's Christ. None so high but He was higher. None so poor but He was poorer. At His feet the hostile extremes will poster. At his feet the hostile extremes will yet renounce their animosities, and coun-tenances which have glowered with the prej-udices and revenge of centuries shall brighten with the smile of heaven as He commands: "Whatsoever ye would that men should to to you, do ye even so to them."

Towels.

First of all, have plenty of towels. Comfort and cleanliness depend upon it. You can better afford to go without any ornaments whatever, than you can afford to have a scanty supply of towels. I have visited where there were not enough, and been most uncomfortable. After one or two lessons, I learned to carry two or three towels in my trunk, although it is pleasant to add I seldom have to use them. Have them of a good size. They

are more satisfactory and wear enough longer to pay for the difference in original cost. Somehow, one feels dryer if she has had enough of a linen surface to dry upon. A friend of mine begs me not to forget the misery and discomfort produced by the "summer

resort" towel, about one-third as large as it should be, coarse, sleazy and mean, wetting through with the mere taking of it in the hands and before one has wiped at all. Most of us know this towel, and love it not. Shall the towels be fringed or not?

This is a matter of taste. Some one told me, the other day, that fringe was out of fashion and a nemstitched hem had taken its place. Indeed, I really heard this same statement long ago, but turned a deaf ear to it, as all my dear old towels had fringe, and I must give my allegiance and affection to them for a while to come. But a hem is really pleasanter than fringe, and has the advantage of looking well to the very end, as fringe does not.

Shall our towels be huck-a-back or damask? That, too, is a matter of taste but it is also a matter of complexion. The skin needs vigorous rubbing with a somewhat rough surface to keep the pores open; and what- I. The Captious Lawyer: ever false notions some girls and older persons may have, cleanliness and open pores are the first requisites of a good Why tempt ye me, ye hypocrites? complexion. Huck-a-back seems best (Matt. 22:18). for general use, then; but a few damask | A lawyer, asked him a question, tempttowels are a nice possession.

To get the "new" out of towels it is a good plan to hang them out of doors wet and let them freeze. Does this imply buying them in winter? Well, it is in the winter that most our large stores have their annual "linen sales." O ye economical housekeeper! another bit of advice bearing upon meety is: Iron your towels on both sides. It takes but little more

time and makes them pleasanter to use. Just a word about bathing towels: Have Turkish towels if you can, for they are proper and a comfort. There are few housekeepers who do not know the advantage of roller-towels

at one or more places in their houses where frequent washing is done. There should at least be one in the kitchen and bathroom, or wherever else the family 'flock' to wash. In the "children's room it presents great advantages. It is hung up, and not on the floor; it is always "there," and does not have to be hun-

ted for while wet hands are dripping, perhaps; it rolls along from wet spots to dry, in a way very accommodating to a hurried boy or girl; and it is not easy to use it for a wash-cloth. And here let me say in connection with all towels,

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON. SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1892. The Good Samaritan,

LESSON TEXT. (Luke 10 : 25-37. Memory verses, 33-35.)

LESSON PLAN. TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: Jesus the Saviour of Men. GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER : This is indeed the Christ, the Saviour of the world.-John 4:42.

LESSON TOPIC : Words on Neighborly Love. 1. Captions Questioning. vs. 25-29. 2. Skilful Answering, vs. LESSON OUTLINE: 3. Personal Application, vs. 36, 37.

GOLDEN TEXT: Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.-Lev. 19:18.

DAILY HOME READINGS . M.-Luke 10 : 25-37. Words on neighborly love. T.-Lev. 19:1-18. The old law of neighborliness. W.-1 John 3 : 10-24. The new law of love. T.-1 Cor. 13 : 1-13. The pre-eminence of love. and Jonathan. David and Jonathan. fruits of Love.

LESSON ANALYSIS. I. CAPTIOUS QUESTIONING.

A certain lawyer stood up and tempted him (25). ing him (Matt. 22:35). The lawyers rejected the counsel of God (Luke 7:30). Some of them tempted, and perished (1 Cor. 10:9).

of II. The Wise Reply. What is written in the law? how readest thou? (26).

The law of the Lord is perfect, restoring the soul (Psa. 19:7. To the law and to the testimony (Isa. 8:20).

They have Moses and the prophets; let them hear them (Luke 16: 29). The sacred writings which are able to

make thee wise (2 Tim. 3 : 15). III. The Evasive Question: And who is my neighbor? (29) In the resurrection whose wife shall she be? (Mark 12: 23).

Lord, are they few that be saved? (Luke 13: 23). Pilate saith unto him, What is truth?

(John 18: 38). Foolish and ignorant questionings re-

fuse (2 Tim. 2:23). 1. "Master, what shall I do to inherit Lord of eternal life.

(1) The priest? (2) The Levite? (3) Samaritan?-(1) Which? (2) Wherein? (3) Why?

- 2. "He that shewed mercy on him." (1) The acts by which mercy is shown; (2) The character which is shown by mercy. 3. "Go, and do thou likewise." (1)
- Outgoing; (2) Activity; (3) Neighborliness.

LESSON BIBLE READING. NEIGHBORS.

Good neighbors a blessing (Prov. 27 10).

Neighbors should co-operate (Exod 12:4; Deut. 27:17). Entitled to respect (Psa. 101 : 5; Prov.

25:18. Should be treated honorably (Prov. 26:

19 : Heb. 2 : 15). Should be taught religiously (Jer. 31 : 34; Heb. 8:11).

Should be loved as ourselves (Lev. 19 ; 18 ; Mark 12 : 33).

Do good to neighbors (Rom. 15:2). Do not compromise with their wrong (Exod. 32 : 27).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS. INTERVENING EVENTS .- The return of the seventy is narrated in Luke 10:17. 24. If they were sent out after the feast of tabernacles, as Andrews and others hold, then their return is the F.-1 Sam. 20: 1-23. Love of David only intervening event on record. But if, as Robinson thinks, they were sent S.-1 Sam. 20 : 24-42. Love of out before the feast of tabernacles, then a number of events intervened; namely, S .-- Matt. 25 : 31-46. The eternal the final departure from Galilee (Luke 9:51, 52), Christ's rejection by a Samaritan village, for which James and John want it divinely destroyed (Luke 9:53-56), the cleansing of the ten lepers (Luke 17 : 11-19), and all the occurrences mentioned in John 7 and 8. Robinson also places the return of the seventy after Luke 10:25 to 11:13. As the chronelogical order of this period is difficult to determine in any case, these numerous divergences from Luke's order make Dr. Robinson's theory a confusing one. PLACE.—Andrews identifies the jour-

ney during which the seventy were sent out with that mentioned in Matthew 19:1; Mark 10:1; hence he fixes the locality at some point near Samaria, on the way to Persea. But Robinson thinks the place was somewhere near

Jernsalem, as the next occurrence seems to be at Bethany. TIME.—According to Robinson, im-mediately after the feast of tabernacles, October, 782 Year of Rome; that is, A. D. 29. Andrews fixes the date in November of the same year. Archbishop Thomson places all this part of Luke immediately before the feast of dedication. Andrews's view seems prefera-

PERSONS .- Our Lord and a lawyer. In the parable, a traveler, robbers, s priest, Levite, and Samaritan, with the host at an inn.

INCIDENTS .- The lawyer with his testing question; the counter-question regarding the law; the lawyer's reply from the eternal life?" (1) A great aspi- sum of the Decalogue; the Lord's anration; (2) A wise appeal. --(1) The swer. The question, "Who is my candidate for eternal life; (2) The neighbor?" The parable of the Good Samaritan in reply; 2. "What is written in the law? how plication of the parable to the lawyer.

just as other people took him by the throat just as other people took him by the throat. There is something very mean about human nature when it comes to the top. But it is no more a sin to be rich than it is a sin to be poor. There are those who have gathered a great estate through fraud, and then there are millionaires who have gathered their fortnne through foresight in regard to changes in the markets, and through brilliant business faculty, and every dollar of their estate is as honest as the dollar which the plumber gets for mending a pipe, or the mason gets for building a wall. There are those who keep in poverty because of their own fault. They might have been well off, but they smoked or chewed up their earnings, or they lived beyond their means, while others on the same wages and on the same salaries went on to competency. 1 same salaries went on to competency. I know a man who is all the time complaining of his poverty and crying out against rich men. while he himself keeps two dogs, and chews and smokes, and is filled to the chin with whisky and beer! Micawber said to David Copperfield:

Micawber said to David Copperfield: "Copperfield, my boy, one pound income, twenty shillings and sixpence expenses, re-sult, misery. But Copperfield, my boy, one pound income, expenses nineteen shillings and sixpence; result, happiness." And there are vast multitudes of people who are kept poor because they are the victims of their own improvidence. It is no sin to be rich, and it is no sin to be poor. I protest against this outcry which I hear against those who, through economy and self-denial and assiduity, have come to large fortune. This bombardment of commercial success will never stop this controversy between capital and labor.

never stop this controversy between capital and labor. Neither will the contest be settled by cynicel and unsympathetic treatment of the laboring classes. There are those who speak of them as though they were only cat-tle or draught horses. Their nerves are nothing, their domestic comfort is nothing. They have no more sympathy for them than a housd has for a hare, or a hawk for a hen, or a tiger for a calf. When Jean Valjean, the greatest hero of Victor Hugo's writings, after a life of suffering and brave endurance, goes into incarceration and death, they clap the book shut and say. "Good for him?" They stamp their feet with indignation and say just the opposite of "Save the working classes." They have all their sympathies with Shylock, and not with Aatonlo and Portia. They are plutocrats, and their feel-ings are infernal. They are filled with irrita-tion and irascibility on this subject. To stop this awful inbrogifo between capital and labor they will lift not so much as the tip end of the little finger.

of the little finger. Neither will there be any pacification of this angry controversy through violence. God never blessed murder. Blow up to-God never blessed murder. Blow up to-morrow the country seats on the banks of the Hudson, and all the fine houses on Madi-sen Square and Brooklyn Heights and and Brooklyn Mill and Rittenhouse Square and Beacon street, and all the bricks and timber and stone will just fall back on the bare head of American labor. The worst cmemics of the working classes in the United States and Ireland are their demented co-adjutors. A few years ago assassination-the assassination of Lord Frederick Caven dish and Mr. Burke in Phoenix Park, Dub-lin, Ireland, in the attempt to avenge the

and that when the times get good you will remember us and raise them again." The workman looks around to his comrades and says: "Boys, what do you say to this? All

says: "Boys, what do you say to this? All in favor of my proposition will say ay." "Ay! ay! ay!" shouled two hundred voices. But the mill owner, getting in some new machinery, exposes himself very much, and takes cold and it settles into pneumonia and he dies. In the procession to the tomb ars all the workmen, tears rolling down their cheeks and off upon the ground; but an hour before the procession gets to the cemetery the wives and children of those workmen are af the grave waiting for the arrival of the fu-neral pageant. The minister of religion may have delivered an eloquent eulogium before they started from the house, but the most impressive things are said that day by tha working classes standing around the tomb.

impressive things are said that day by the working classes standing around the tomb. That night in all the cabins of the working people where they have family prayers, the widowhood and the orphanage in the man-sion are remembered. No glaring popula-tions look over the iron fence of the ceme-tery, but hovering over the scene, the bene-diction of God and man is coming for the fulfillment of the Christ-like injunction, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

"Oh." says some man here, "that is all "Oh." says some man here, "that is all Utopian, that is apocryphal, that is im-possible." No, I cut out of a paper this: "One of the pleasantest incidents recorded in a long time is reported from Sheffield, Eng-land. The wages of the men in the iron works at Sheffield are regulated by a board of arbitration, by whose decision both masters and men are bound. For some time past the iron and steel trade has been exof arbitration, by whose decision both masters and men are bound. For some time past the iron and steel trade has been ex-remely unprofitable, and the employer can-not, without much loss, pay the wages fixed by the board, which neither employers nor employed have the power to change. To avoid this difficulty, the workmen in one of the largest steel works in Sheffield hit upon a device as rare as it was generous. They offered to work for their employers one week without any pay whatever. How much better that plan is than a strike would be." But you go with me and I will show you-not so far off as Sheffield, England-factories, banking houses, store houses, and costly en-ierprises where this Christ-like injunction of my text is fully kept, and yos could no more get the employer to practice an injustice apon his men, or the men to conspire against the employer, than yow could get your right hand and your left hand, your right eye and your left eye, your right ear and your left ear, into physiological astagoaism. Now, where is this to begin? In our homes, in our stores, on our farms-not waiting for other people to do their daty. Is there a diverg-mos now between the parlor and the kitchen? Then there is something wroag, sither in the parlor or the kitchen; perhaps in both. Are the clerks in your store irate against the firm? Then there is something mrong, either behind the counter, er in the private office, or perhaps in both. The great want of the world to-day is the fulfilment of this Christ-like injunction, that which He promulgated in His sermon Olivetic. All the political economists un-der the archivolt of the heavers in conven-tion for a thousand years cannot estile this controversy between monopoly and hard

diutors. A few years ago assassination-the assaination of Lord Prederick Care. diffi and Mr. Burke in Phoniz Park, Dui-lin, Irishand, in the attempt to lowage the trongs of Irishand on the attempt to low up the Hospital this or line of a strong and have the schempt to blow up the Hospital of Commons, in Lendon, had only this effect: To throw out of campioyness the strong of the fraction sands of isnocent Irish people in England. In this country the torch put to to be fac-torise that have discharged hands for good or bad reason, obstructions on the rail track inform to midnight express trains because the offenders do not like the Presiden of the mour the paper was togo to press, or is mine the day the coal was togo to delivered, or on paper strikes on a bigboard the hour they were going to sail, or in printing offices the press, or have to be differed to blow of the fac-toring the have strong of the factor mands in the scale of the scale to the scale in front of midnight express trains to compare the scale of the press. There was a gentleman riding by one at timber to be strong of the factor paral. "Why don't you have give in the to the paper was togo to press, or is mine the day the coal was togo to press, or is mine the day the coal was togo to delivered, or on paper scale of American labor at press the have. These serves in to the our prove, or and the scale of the piece. "Now," he said to the soldier, "No," he said to good the soldier, "No," he said to good the soldier, "No," he said to the press of the burds, a bout which is the specer was the to the specer. "Now," and the ison and to the paper was the scale to ano four mere to have scale to comporal, "why was many tor the menes to itil," and the ison and the ison and the ison at the construction on the shade of the share. As a result of one of our mere to have to the paper, was the set of the press. "Now," and the ison at the construction of the should be to good the paper was to be defined to more to be way to the menes to iting around the books as "B

Olive Thorne Miller, the Brooklyn authoress, has a room set apart exclusively for her pet birds, about which she writes so entertainingly. In this indoor apartment she trains and watches them, and from her observation of their ways writes such books as "Birds' Ways" "In

Australian settlers complain that there has been a great decrease in destructive insects since the English sparrows ar-

crats of the universe with the sun and moon even the corners of them, as many auto that they are not wash-cloths, not

people seem to suppose. The best thing of which to make roller-towels, is Russian crash. I am told it is woven by hand by Russian peasants. At any rate the best and medium qualities are more satisfactory for roller-towels than any other crash I know, and are least objectionable when new. Just here comes in a word as to when to begin using new towels. Let it be in the summer time, when skins laundry work is so much easier that the conscience feels less compunction at putting slightly soiled towels into the wash for frequent laundering. One who has ever supplied towels for a (Isa. 42: 22). group of growing boys and girls, will In perils of robbers (2 Cor. 11: 26). know that new towels in winter make II. A Picture of Neglect: sorry work. Nor is this at variance with the advice to buy in the winter. Buy and freeze, and then wait for sum-

mer to continue the necessary softening process. One thing more: All know how very

disagreeable new dish-towels are. Well, don't have 'em! Go to the supply of roller-towels, select some of the ldest, best-softened ones, cut them in two, and hem at both ends. The dishtowels are thus never new, and the ample replenishing of roller-towels will make it all right. Does some one suggest that this is not a clean way to do? Then use more soap, water and boiling when you wash your roller towels, and it will be.

Is there any use for other towels that have developed very thin "middles" and lost most of their fringe? If one has time to devote to such saving work or if there are little girls in the family who need employment, my advice is to cut the towels down the centre, lengthwise, and "over and over" the edges together. This gives a firm "middle" good enough to cut square wash-cloths from, for those who like such, or to use for any other purpose for which soft linen can be used.

Always have towels of linen. Do not be tempted into trying the cheaper cotton, which is very costly to temper and strength, as it leaves a disagreeable lint behind it, in gentle protest. Once I was beguiled into it, and the experience now serves to put greater warmth into my advice.

One word about "company" towels. Have them better than family towels if you please; but be sure to have the family take the "new" off. This may be hard on the family but the wiping guest will love you more, and leave behind a blessing instead of a re-proach.-Good Housekeeping.

THE new Johnston Line steamer Queensmore, Captain Trenery, arrived at Baltimore lately from London via Boston on her first trip to this side. Captain Trenery reports that he en-countered a shower of red rain off the Banks of Newfoundland. He was tratted when his struction startled when his attention was called III. Application: startied when his attention was called to it by one of his officers, but cannot as yet account for it. After the show-er, which lasted but a short time, the weather grew extremely cold. As soon as it brightened up the red rain dried like blood all over the decks and sails, almost dyeing them a light carmine hue. It could be rubbed off like dust.

DIAMONDS, rubies, sapphires and pearls strung like beads on a gold wire necklace, constitute an expensive and laborate ornament.

readest thou?" (1) The contents of the law; (2) The study of the law; (3) The disclosures of the law. "And who is my neighbor?" The

lawyer's question (1) Meant to shield himself; (2) Turned to convict himself.

IL SKILLFUL ANSWERING. A Picture of Suffering:

Robbers....stripped him and beat him, leaving him half dead (30). are not chapped or sensitive, and when So Satan ... smote Job with sore boils (Job 2: 7). Wounds, and bruises, and festering sores (Isa. 1: 6).

This is a people robbed and spoiled

He passed by on the other side (31).

They that did see me without fled from me (Pss. 31:11). My kinsmen stand afar off (Psa. 38: 11).

No man careth for my soul (Psa. 142; 4). Shutteth up his compassion from him

(1 John 3: 17). III. A Picture of Relief:

He set him on his own beast, and brought him to an inn (34). Thou forgavest the iniquity of my sin

(Psa. 32:5). He answered me, and delivered me (Рва. 34: 4).

He layeth it on his shoulders, rejoicing (Luke 15: 5).

You did he quicken, when ye were dead (Eph. 2:1). 1. "He fell among robbers." (2) The unfortunate traveler; (2) His cruel

treatment; (3) His forlorn condi-2. "By chance a certain priest was going down that way." (1) A chance opportunity; (2) A culpable

neglect. 3. "He was moved with compassion, and came to him." (1) His motive; (2) His action.-(1) Imperiled; (2) Unselfish; (3) Beneficent.

III. PERSONAL APPLICATION.

Appeal: Which of these three, thinkest thou, proved neighbor? (36). Believe ye that I am able to do this? (Matt. 9: 28). Simon, I have somewhat to say unto thee (Luke 7:40).

Simon, son of John, lovest thou me? (John 21: 16). King Agrippa, believest thou the pro-phets? (Acts 26: 27).

II. Acknowledgment:

He said, He that shewed mercy on him (37).

They say unto him, Yea, Lord (Matt. 9:28)

Jesus said unto him, Go, and do thou likewise (37).

Be of good cheer; thy faith hath made thee whole (Matt. 9: 22). O woman, great is thy faith (Matt. 15) 28).

Go in peace, and be whole of thy plague (Mark 5: 34). Sin no more, lest a worse thing befall

Literature.

The reviewer of the literary seasof in this country could not fail to notice that during the last two or three years Americans have turned with their once well-known fondness to European lit-erature as a source of the most profitable entertainment and instruction. The favorite authors studied in literary clubs have been Robert Browning, Tolstoi and Ibsen. The most talked about and probably the widest read book of the winter has been the "Journal of Marie Bashkırtseff," those frank revelations which the most audacious American girl could not have imagined nor disclosed. The repeated new translations of foreign authors show that the publishers are sure of a demand among American readers. With this marked eagerness in following European thought there has arisen a half expressed dissatisfaction with literature in this country. Mr. George Parsons Lathrop says in the current Atlantic.

"There is a lack of independence, an insufficient variety of bold opinion, an indefinable disposition to discourage or modify salient individuality in our writing which is detrimental to vigor and diversity." And from other critice come equally positive opinions in re-gard to the need of more force and downrightedness in American literature. In former days, when there were no books worth reading in this country and when our dependence upon Europe was necessary, the need of for-Europe was necessary, the need of for-eign literary support was not surpris-ing. The attitude, at present, may be interpreted either as neglect of our own authors or as a sign of cosmopolitanism in literature. It may be regarded as the necessary condition of an interreg-num, when the process of assimilation is going on in preparation for a brilis going on in preparation for a bril-liant period of future creation. With few exceptions, the efforts of the younger generation of American authors seem to be tenative, often characterized by a timidity which deserves even the severe criticism of Mr. Lathrop. But these efforts are not re-stricted to a small circle of writers. Dr. Holms has uttered his protest against the vast quantities of commonplace verse annually issued by small poetasters. Magazine editors often give their wearied testimony upon the mass of prose issued by apparently untiring American writers. From this eagerness to produce literature and from the sincere efforts made to develop local peculiarities of custom and dialect, a brilliant future of American literary work may be predicted. The time may come when the study of our authors may be eagerly pursued by clubs and individuals as that of foreign authors at the present time. American history is a branch of recent popularity; but it may be a forerunner of enthusiastic appreciation of our liter-ature.-Boston Journal.

THE Council of Hygiene in Paris, it is said, is about to take steps to suppress the use of old magazines and newspapers for wrapping up food. The Austrian Government has prohibited 1. "Which.... proved neighbor unto him that fell among the robbera?"