

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

A Factory in Quebec, Canada, Totally Demolished.

Over a Score of Bodies Taken From the Ruins.

A boiler in the Quebec Worsteds Company's factory, at Hare Point, Canada, in the outskirts of the city of Quebec, exploded at about 9:45 o'clock on a recent morning, completely demolishing the engine house and a part of the factory.

The explosion was that of the boiler of the Quebec Worsteds Mills, an immense building at Hare Point, 500 feet long. The factory had been closed a fortnight while repairs were being made to machinery, and on the day of the disaster the boilers were being tested preparatory to work being resumed when the explosion occurred.

Arthur Tweedie, Superintendent of the Quebec and Lewis Ferry Company and a skilled engineer, was superintending the work, assisted by the engineer of the factory, Thomas Stiles, John Lee, engineer of Montreal, and by three master mechanics named John La Motte, Joseph Michaud and William Francoeur, all of whom were killed.

The explosion lifted the roof of the engine house a considerable height in the air and carried it some distance away. The walls of the structure and the lofty smokestack tottered and fell. The dyehouse and two hundred feet of the factory building were leveled to the ground.

Eighty operatives who came to see if work would commence that day had been sent home ten minutes prior to the explosion. About half the number were in and about the building and some were killed or injured.

Willing hands worked hard all day at the removal of the debris, and occasionally their labors were rewarded by the discovery of masses of human bones little more than limbs, at others armless or legless bodies.

There are portions of human remains that are recognized only by fragments of the clothes they wore, and the bodies of the injured and dying were removed into the Marine Hospital, close to the factory, where all the doctors in the city and a number of Sisters of Charity attended them.

Most of the wounded are so disfigured as to be almost unrecognizable, and harrowing scenes were witnessed on all hands as wives, sisters or children, rushing among the rows of mangled, bleeding bodies, shrieked out the name of the husband, brother or father that they had identified.

Firemen, Canadian bank, police and citizens, and men of the regular regiments of Canadian cavalry and artillery worked like heroes all day long among the debris and the snow to recover the dead and dying. The damage to the factory will probably exceed \$100,000.

Mr. Harvey, foreman of Messrs. Carrier, Laine & Co., of Lewis, who were carrying out repairs to the machinery and boilers, says that he was in the engine-room when the explosion took place. He instinctively threw himself under the shelter of a large wheel, and so escaped being crushed by falling bricks and rafters.

He was rescued a half hour later, and has only slight injuries. He cannot account for the accident.

The cause of the accident is not at present known, but it is thought that the pipes may have frozen while the fires were out, and so caused a stoppage when steam was started.

LABOR WORLD.

SKILLED Japanese get a penny a day. In New York City 100,000 men are idle. ST. LOUIS (Mo.) painters work eight hours.

NEW YORK'S bakers' union runs a class in languages. ROCHESTER (N. Y.) shoemakers lost an eight months' strike.

THE Amalgamated Society of Engineers has 96,000 members. NEW YORK granite cutters will demand eight hours on April 1.

THERE are symptoms of depression in the iron and textile industries. A GENERAL strike of trainmen on the Canadian Pacific is threatened.

NEW YORK slipper makers working from sixteen to eighteen hours a day get \$1.35 and \$1.50. SOME Boston (Mass.) railroad laborers only get \$1.35 a day, while others roads pay \$1.75 and \$2.

SIXTEEN THOUSAND men and boys are out of employment in the Connellsville (Penn.) coke mines. A BREWERS' union at San Francisco, Cal., has nearly doubled wages and reduced hours almost one-half.

THE K. of L. invites all unions to join in the movement to form a third party with the Farmers' Alliance. THE coal miners' risks are shown by the thousands of widows and fatherless children in Pennsylvania's coal region.

ORGANIZED labor in Chicago, Ill., passed resolutions against the employment of non-union labor on the World's Fair. RAILROAD employes, suffering indirectly from the granger attacks on railroads, will organize against such legislation.

BERLIN (Germany) police have come to the conclusion that they are inadequately paid. A strike is possible unless their wages are advanced. It cost five cents to swear in a certain Grand Rapids (Mich.) factory, and the box which contains the fines and which is now nearly full is to be sent to the heathen.

THE labor organizations of Indiana demand, among other things, that the inhabitants of towns of more than 10,000 population shall have the right to vote on franchises. IF you wear side whiskers don't apply to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad for a job. It has long been the rule that road and its branches not to employ a side whiskered man in any capacity.

JOSEPH W. SMITH, a former brakeman on the Boston and Albany road, was awarded \$10,000 damages in his suit against the company at Boston, Mass., for the loss of an arm while coupling cars in 1862. THE French Chamber of Deputies has adopted a bill regulating the employment of women and children in factories. The bill has already been passed by the Senate. It provides for a working day of ten hours and a day of rest in each week.

THE average wages of the workmen throughout the world are not more than fifteen cents a day, those of the laborers in India being sixty-six cents per month, and those of China about \$7 per year. The highest wages are paid in the United States, where the average is not quite \$1 a day.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

4TH DAY.—The joint resolution to correct an error of punctuation in the Tariff act was taken up. Its amended paragraph 362 (as to cables, cordage, etc.) so as to include in the parenthesis only the words "except binding twine." Mr. Berry objected, and the joint resolution went over. The order of the session was announced, and the House passed. The House bill for the adjustment of accounts of workmen, laborers and mechanics under the eight-hour law was discussed. The death of Mr. Yellan, of Tennessee, was announced, and Mr. Harris offered the usual resolutions of regret and condolence, which were adopted, as well as a resolution for the appointment of a committee to attend the funeral. Senators Harris, Jones, of Arkansas, Faulkner, Storer and Pierce were appointed such committee, and as a further mark of respect the Senate adjourned.

5TH DAY.—The Lithographers' amendment to the Copyright bill, offered by Mr. Tamm, was adopted. By a vote of twenty-eight, nays twenty-nine, the Senate refused to reconsider the vote recommitting the Eight Hour bill to the Committee on Education and Labor, and the bill therefore stands recommitted.

6TH DAY.—The Naval Appropriation bill was considered and the Naval Militia amendment was adopted. Mr. Hoar reported an original measure, a bill to divide the judicial districts of the United States into circuits. The House bill to revise the wages of certain employes in the Government Printing Office was passed with a substitute offered by Mr. Gorman, providing that all-night employes should be paid twenty per cent in addition to the amount paid for day labor.

The resolution of the House in relation to the death of Mr. Walker, late Representative from Missouri, was presented, and Mr. Cockrell offered resolutions expressing the profound sorrow of the Senate and suspending business in order that fitting tribute be paid to his memory. Mr. Cockrell delivered a eulogy on him, and was followed by Messrs. Berry, Carlisle and Vest. The resolutions were adopted, and as a further mark of respect the Senate adjourned.

7TH DAY.—The Naval Appropriation bill was passed. House bill amending section 4178, Revised Statutes, providing for the marking of vessels' names on their sides (with amendments) and for the marking of the draught, was passed. The appropriation carried by the District of Columbia bill as reported is \$8,307,500, an increase in the House bill of \$2,750,000. This increase was made for the purpose of redeeming District of Columbia bonds which fell due July 1. Mr. Teller offered a resolution (which was agreed to) calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a list of all persons, firms or companies who own silver bullion had been offered under the act of July 14, 1890.

8TH DAY.—The Copyright bill was up, but no action was taken. Several pension bills, among them one for General N. P. Hart, were passed.

9TH DAY.—The Senate resumed consideration of the Copyright bill. The discussion having closed the vote was taken on Mr. Sherman's amendment, and it was agreed to pass twenty-five, nays twenty-four. The Copyright bill was laid aside without further action. Tributes to the career of Admiral Porter were delivered, and the Senate adjourned out of respect to his memory.

In the House.

2D DAY.—The House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Payson of Illinois in the chair) on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The pending question was the decision of the Chair on Mr. Mason's point of order raised against Mr. Chandler's amendment to the World's Fair item. The World's Fair was discussed at great length. Without disposing of the bill the committee rose. Mr. McMillin said that the sad duty devolved on him of announcing the death at Nassau, where he had gone in search of health, of the Hon. James Phelan, member of Congress from the Fourth District of Tennessee. Mr. McMillin then offered the following resolutions: That the House has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret of the death of the Hon. James Phelan. That a committee of seven members of the House, with such members of the Senate as may be joined, be appointed to attend the funeral. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Washington, McRae, Wicham, Enloe, Stockbridge, Montgomery and Coleman as said committee, and then, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the House adjourned.

3D DAY.—Mr. Geary introduced a bill providing for the free coinage of all silver the production of American mines. In Committee of the Whole (Mr. Payson of Illinois in the chair) on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The bill increasing to \$100 a month the pension of the widow of General Custer was passed.

4TH DAY.—Messrs. Adoo and Fitch spoke against the shipping bill. The Legislative Appropriation bill was considered. A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to what rules of evidence are recognized by the Pension Bureau governing examiners in the adjudication of pension claims. On motion of Mr. Evans, of Tennessee, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War for a list of the names of retired army officers now in the Civil Service.

5TH DAY.—After disposing of business of minor importance the House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Payson, of Illinois, in the chair) on the Legislative Appropriation bill. The appropriation for the clerical force of the Civil Service Commission was stricken out on a point of order. The Senate bill granting a pension of \$100 a month to General N. P. Banks was passed.

6TH DAY.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill. After another wrangle with the Civil Service Commission, the House passed the bill.

THE MARSHAL KILLED.

The Blockader Whom He Tried to Arrest Fatally Wounded. William B. Jones, Town Marshal, was shot and instantly killed at Forest City, eight miles from Charlotte, N. C., by John Parris, a blockader, who was also mortally wounded in the affray. Eighteen or twenty shots were exchanged.

Parris and his brother had been around town selling liquor on the sly. Jones, assisted by a Mr. Harrill, attempted to arrest them when Jones resisted, using a pistol with the above result. As Jones fell Harrill fired, hitting Parris in the right shoulder. Parris was not expected to live.

OVER THE VETO.

The Dallas (Texas) Public Building Bill Passed by the House. In the House of Representatives Mr. Abbott, of Texas, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported back the bill providing for an extension of the public building at Dallas, Texas, at a cost of \$500,000. This bill passed Congress last session, but was vetoed by the President. The recommendation of the committee is that the bill be passed over the veto. The bill was passed by yeas 141, nays 99, and the necessary two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

MEN OF MARK.

Career of John P. Lovell, of Boston—Fifty Years in Business.



JOHN P. LOVELL.

The golden anniversary of the business career of Mr. John P. Lovell, one of Boston's most widely-known business men, was appropriately celebrated in that city recently. Speaking of Mr. Lovell's career, which might be described as "an adventure tale," the Field and Farm says: "John P. Lovell was born in East Braintree, Mass., July 25, 1820. At the age of eleven he left school and went to work in a cotton factory. One year later his mother opened a boarding house in Boston and John had another year of schooling. With this scant equipment, but with an indomitable determination to succeed in life, the boy of thirteen entered into the arena of life's battles.

"The years that followed witnessed the lad making a noble fight against the disadvantages with which he was surrounded. After an eventful life in various lines of trade, he became connected with the gunsmith business in the employ of A. B. Fairbanks, to whom he became apprenticed at a weekly salary of \$2, with a \$25 yearly allowance for clothes, and a raise of fifty cents per week and \$10 per year additional clothing until the age of each succeeding year until the age of twenty years.

"The qualities which in later years developed the man of large enterprise and unswerving integrity took firm root in the gunsmith boy, and Mr. Fairbanks was so gratified with his success that, when John was twenty years of age, the old gentleman voluntarily took him in as a partner with one-half interest. At this time John had not a dollar in the world.

"Thus, fifty years ago, was formed the firm which is represented by the great house of John P. Lovell Arms Co., whose business radiates throughout the world. "John's profit for the first year was \$700. In 1841 Mr. Fairbanks died and the partnership was dissolved. In 1844 John P. Lovell bought out his partner's share and with renewed zeal pushed his business toward the high mark of success which he had set before himself in his youth. As the years passed by, his name and fame grew from city to city. Through the ranks of the sporting goods dealers of America he hewed his way from the lowest to the highest place of success, until with honest pride he felt his feet securely planted on the high ground to which in boyhood days, when poor and unknown, his ambition had aspired. His family had grown up around him in the intervening years, and he now beheld his sons, developed into men ready to assist him in his old age to carry to a further success the enterprise begun years before.

"In 1874 the business was removed to the present spacious buildings in Boston which are located in the business centre of the city. "Here daily may be seen John P. Lovell, so large the young man whose energy and elastic in the pursuit of lofty ambitions, but John P. Lovell the man of years, who has trodden life's pathway through both the bitter and the sweet, and has emerged from its shadows and contests, a man of peace and of the development of wealth and of character."

DEATH IN THE BLIZZARD.

Six Lives Lost in the Storm in Nebraska and South Dakota. The blizzard in the Northwest having ceased, the work of restoring interrupted railway communication went on as rapidly as possible.

The blocked trains on the Union Pacific, near Cheyenne, Wyoming, were the first moved. Reports show the loss of six lives during the storm. In South Dakota a man and woman who drove out of Rapid City, bound for Elk Creek, have been found frozen in their buggy.

Near Ravenna, Neb., Mrs. Milton Cummings was also fatally frozen in her buggy. Near Kearney, in the same State, two boys, Eddie Chedster and Steve St. Peters, were frozen in a cornfield while trying to make their way home from a hunting expedition. M. L. Lisent is missing from Chadron, Neb., and parties are looking for his body.

THE MARKETS.

Table listing market prices for various commodities like Bees, Milk, Coffee, etc. Columns include item names and prices.

Table listing market prices for various commodities like Steers, Lard, Flour, etc. Columns include item names and prices.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

CHINA has one railroad. JAMAICA's exhibition is open. IOWA is spreading its beet sugar. VOLAPUK is spoken by 5,000,000. THE Africa news treasury is empty. MAINE'S first iron ship is finished. WYOMING had two failures in 1890. GERMANY will hold on to Damaraland. CONGRESS costs the people \$30,000 a day. TROOPS have left Suakin to occupy Tokar. A GREAT many pleasure tourists are in Egypt. INFLUENZA has appeared in the Italian Riviera. CHICAGO, Ill., I. to have a great coal entrapment. DURING last year 350 medicines were patented. There are now 30,000 Protestant Christian in Mexico. A MEERSHAUM mine has been discovered in Florida. The Farmers' Alliance in Kansas has 116 newspapers. ITALIAN exports for 1890 show a decrease of \$15,000,000. There were 2640 suicides in the United States last year. FIFTEEN members of the present Congress have died in office. The Government of Chili has prohibited the export of nitrates. The Kingdom of Siam, Asia, proposes to create a National bank. CHILI has seven war vessels in course of construction in Europe. PITTSBURGH, Penn., is talking of a \$25,000,000 ship canal to Lake Erie. The North Carolina Legislature has fixed the interest rate at six per cent. THERE are 6000 applications for the Koch lymph on file in Berlin, Germany. The State of Texas has \$72,836 in the treasury after paying every claim. FLORIDA is said to have more visitors this winter than before for many years. The soda fountain men have formed a union with a capital stock of \$3,750,000. The California Legislature has appropriated \$300,000 for World's Fair purposes. THE Melbourne (Australia) international exhibition has closed with a deficit of \$1,193,000. The German navy will have thirty-seven more vessels in active service this year than last. FREIGHT railways have reduced second and third class passenger fares twenty and thirty per cent. The time used in the United States postage to tie up letters for the mail costs \$72,000 a year. CHINA is trying to raise a loan of \$55,000,000 of gold at ninety-five, interest four and a half per cent. TWO THOUSAND boomers are hiding in caves in the Cherokee Strip. Soldiers have been ordered to eject them. The plantation Africans on the Portuguese island of St. Thomas, in the Gulf of Guinea, have again revolted. AN apparently endless supply of sapphires is reported to have been discovered at Withersfield, on the Central Railway, Queensland. A WOMAN died in the workshop at Alverston, England, recently, at the age of ninety-six, who had been a pauper during the whole of her life. It has been discovered that Patsy Devine, who was hanged at Clinton, Ill., in 1881 for the murder of Aaron Goodfellow, of Bloomington, was innocent. BRAKEMAN WARD, of Albany, Ga., was killed while flirting with two girls from the top of the train. He backed off the car and was mangled to death. W. A. WALTERS, who entered the Missouri Pacific Hospital in St. Louis, January 21, a consumptive, has just been discharged cured by Koch's lymph. THE census bureau of Florida has announced the population by counties and races as follows: Whites, 234,461 colored, 166,678; Indians, 168; Chinese, 101; Japanese, 14; total, 391,422.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

BRADLAUGH was an estranged boy. DR. KOCH, the consumptive curer, is in Egypt. THE Sultan of Zanzibar will shortly visit Berlin, Germany. THE Emperor of Germany now smokes a dozen cigars a day. KOSSUTH, the Hungarian patriot, is in poverty at eighty-four. EX-KING MILAN, of Serbia, now calls himself the Duke of Pavlovic. THE death of Meissonier removes the foremost French artist of the day. PREMIER RUDINI, of Italy, says peace can only be secured by continuing the Triple Alliance. EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has accepted an honorary membership in the Society of Old Friends. PRESIDENT DIAZ, of Mexico, is said to be broken down in health and to be preparing for a trip to Europe. MR. PRELIS, the American Minister in Berlin, Germany, is said to receive marked attention from the Kaiser.

COLONEL MACFARLANE, who was Kalkenberg's chamberlain, says the King left an estate worth about \$100,000. EXPLOSER STANLEY says that Edison, the electrician, has the most wonderful pair of eyes that he has ever seen in a human head. JAMES PARTON, the historian, wears well. Though about entering his seventieth year he regularly spends about six hours a day at his desk. SENATOR COCKRELL, of Missouri, is said to be the only man who has ever had the audacity to snore a pipe within the sacred confines of the United States Senate. JOHN FOOD, late editor of Harper's Weekly, has gone to Europe as chief adviser and secretary to Mr. Pulitzer, of the New York World, who is leaving this country for his health. THE O'Shaughnessy brothers, the Tennessee millionaires, claim descent from the kings of ancient Ireland. Their fortunes have been acquired almost entirely through investments in real estate. NINE Congressmen—Cummings, Farquhar, De Haven, Edelman, O'Donnell, Moore, Hansbrough, Wyckham and Craig, of Station Island—State Senator Brown, of New York, and Erastus Wiman were printers "devils."

GENERAL JOHN B. NEWTON, of New York, has been voted by the Board of Trustees a salary of \$10,000 per annum as consulting engineer of the Chicago (Ill.) Drainage Ship Canal. Chief Engineer Worthen was voted an equal salary. COLONEL F. H. HAIN, General Manager of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company, of New York, raised a salary of \$25,000 a year. When he began his business career in a small Pennsylvania village his wages were fifty cents a day. THE Rev. John Jasper, of Richmond, Va., who gained celebrity by his "sun-do-mo" lectures, doesn't let his salary move. His congregation has several times tendered him an increase, but he declines to accept more.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, the Standard Oil King, is of Pennsylvania Dutch descent, and his face shows the heavy lines and prominent nose that are characteristic of that ancestry. He is quiet, retiring, and wholly unassuming in dress and manner, and always speaks in low, well modulated tones. His home life is noted for its simplicity.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 22.

Lesson Text: "Elijah's Successor." II Kings, II, 12-22—Golden Text: Zech. iv, 6—Commentary.

"12. 'And Elisha saw it.' He had asked for a double portion of the spirit of Elijah, and the reply was, 'If thou see me taken from thee, it shall be so unto thee' (vs. 10). Now we are told that he saw the chariot and horses of fire, and the whirlwind which took Elijah to heaven, and we will expect, therefore, to see in him the spirit of Elijah.

"And he cried, My father, my father! the Master has ascended, and the horses thereof. When Elisha went down to Egypt to Joseph his son, we read that wagons were sent from Egypt to bring him and his household, and that Joseph went out in a chariot to meet him; but these are the horses and chariots of heaven, sent down to meet the servant of God and carry him to glory.

"And he saw him no more." Separated for the present, one gone out to walk with God in glory, and the other left to continue as a witness for God on earth. How often have we said, "And though we may have to lay away the bodies of our loved ones, as Elisha's was laid away, we may be sure that the messengers of God have welcomed them home (Luke xvi, 22).

"13. 'And he took hold of his own clothes and rent them in two pieces. He took up also the mantle of Elijah that fell from him, and went back and stood by the bank of Jordan.' Thus he discards himself, puts himself off and puts on Elijah. Jesus our Master has ascended, and has left on earth many who believe in Him to be His witnesses. He has also sent down the Holy Spirit to live in us, and be in us the power for service and testimony, and the work can be done only as our golden text tells us (Zech. iv, 6).

"14. 'And he took the mantle of Elijah that fell from him, and smote the waters and said: Where is the Lord God of Elijah?' He now acts in the name of Elijah, using the name of Elijah, and looking to the Lord God of Elijah. So did Peter and John when they said to the lame man: 'In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth, rise up and walk' (Acts III, 6). Or to take an older illustration, so did David when he said: 'Goliath: I come to thee in the name of the Lord of hosts, the God of the armies of Israel' (I Sam. xvii, 45).

"And when he also had smitten the waters, they parted hither and thither, and Elisha went over." The same power had been manifested on behalf of millions, and so recently on behalf of two men, is now put forth on behalf of Elisha only. God will lavish His omnipotence on one man who is willing to stand for Him, but it will be only for the sake of one man, but for the sake of many that He might be glorified.

"15. 'The spirit of Elijah doth rest on Elisha.' Thus testified the sons of the prophets who from Jericho had witnessed the dividing of the waters. When the priests came out from ministering in the holy place, the odor of the incense ever burning there, and which would cling to his garments, would quickly tell where he had been.

"And they came to meet him, and bowed themselves to the ground before him. They worshipped God in Elisha, or as Paul says, 'They glorified God in me' (Gal. I, 24). Thus Potiphar saw God in Joseph, and so also did the keeper of the prison, and the king (Gen. xxxix, 2, 3, 21; 22, 38).

"16. 'Let them go, we pray thee, and seek thy master; lest peradventure, the Spirit of the Lord hath taken him up and cast him upon some mountain or into some valley.' In the words of the prophets request the fifty strong men should go and rescue Elijah from possible difficulties in which the Spirit of the Lord might have left him. How little those who live afar off (vs. 7) understand the ways and wonders of the love of God.

"17. 'They sent, therefore, fifty men; and they sought three days, but found him not.' At first Elisha refused to allow them to go, but when they urged and insisted he finally consented, and this is the result. In Job, 5, it is written that Enoch "was not found," from which we would naturally infer that he too was sought for, but in vain. There will be many searching parties for missing ones in that day when I Cor. xv, 51, 52; I Thes. iv, 16, 17, shall have been fulfilled, but they will not be found any more than Enoch and Elijah were found, for they shall have gone to meet the Lord in the air to be forever with Him.

"18. 'And when they came again to him to tell him that they had not found him, Did I not say unto you, Go not? The energy of the flesh can only be shown its folly by allowing it to prove its helplessness. These fifty were sure that they knew better than Elisha, but the vain efforts to have their own way for them what they would not let their words do, that is, convince them of their folly. They had wasted three days' time and strength and accomplished nothing. Many Christian workers are wasting much time and strength and accomplishing nothing for the same reason; they live far off from God and know not the power of His holy spirit. Elisha had three days' rest from the company of such prophets, which must have been a great relief to him, and afforded him time for quiet communion with his God.

"19. 'Behold, I pray thee, the situation of this city is pleasant, as my Lord saith; but the water is naught and the ground barren.' Pleasant to the eye, but unfruitfulness and death was in it; how like the tree of the garden of Eden, where there is only life and fruitfulness where the Spirit of God is, and however pleasant or attractive a person or a work may appear, without the Spirit all is death and barrenness.

"20. 'And he said, Bring me a new cross, and put salt therein. And they brought it to him.' In Deut. xxix, 23; Jer. xvii, 6; Zeph. ii, 9, salt is associated with desolation and barrenness, and every Bible reader is familiar with the Salt Sea. In Job, III, 16, etc., in which it is said nothing can live. But in Lev. ii, 13, we read that every offering to the Lord required salt; in Num. xviii, 19, we read of a covenant of salt, and in Matt. v, 13, Jesus is called the salt of the earth, while in Col. iv, 6, we are told that our conversation should be seasoned with salt. We need not stumble over these seeming contradictions when we remember that Jesus Himself is to some a savor of life unto death, and from flowing a life into life (II Cor. i, 15, 16).

"21. 'And he went forth unto the spring of the waters and cast the salt in there.' Not the stream, but the fountain whence the cannot be healed by any mere reformation of conduct; he must be born again, or have placed in him an entirely new fountain, born from above (John iii, 7, margin). And even after that we may find that there seems to come from the same fountain a sweet and bitter (Jas. iii, 10, 11), but we must learn that his need is to be filled with the Spirit of God, and only then shall the old nature which gives bitter water be effectually sealed up and prevented from flowing.

"Thus saith the Lord, I have healed these waters." Not Elisha, not the salt, but Jehovah that healeth these (Ex. xv, 26). The salt was the symbol, Elisha the instrument, but the worker, the healer, the power, was Jehovah Himself. From the throne of God and of the Lamb flows the river of the water of life (Rev. xxii, 1).

"22. 'There shall not be from thence any more death or barren land. So the waters were healed.' All earthly streams produce only barrenness and death, but when the waters issue forth from the sanctuary then everything shall live whither the river cometh (Ex. xvii, 9, 13). Happy the soul that can say, 'All my springs are in Thee' (Ps. lxxvii, 7). Remembering the words of the Lord Jesus, 'He that abeth in Me and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit, for without Me ye can do nothing' (John xv, 5). If the fruit of the Spirit abounded in us we shall neither be barren nor unfruitful (II Pet. i, 8)—Lesson Helper.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

SERVING OLIVES.

Olives may be served at all times and with most all dishes; in fact, they may be placed on the table with the table decorations and remain there until dinner or lunch is over. One guest may pass them to another. It is not necessary to have the waiter pass them. They are usually passed at a dinner immediately after the soup, but may be passed three or four times, as the plates are being changed for the dinner courses.—New York Press.

SHEEP TONGUES WITH ORANGES.

Procure six pickled tongues; boil them in water fifteen minutes; lift them out, place them on a dish, having trimmed them well, and pour over a thin coating of brown sauce; set aside in a warm place, and add to the liquor in which the tongues have been boiled a little broth or consommé; boil, and strain this into a smaller saucepan; add two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, two of currant jelly, and set aside of the range to clarify by gentle ebullition. Ten minutes before serving thicken with a little corn starch and add three sour oranges cut into small portions and freed of their skins and seeds; dress the oranges around the tongues and pour the sauce over.

HOT SLAW.

Cut with a krout cutter or a very sharp knife a hard head of cabbage; if with a knife, take pains to shave very fine, salt and pepper it to taste; put a half teacup of butter (more if the cabbage is large) into a frying-pan; when hot put in the cabbage and turn it over quickly till the butter is all through the cabbage; it should not take more than a minute. Have ready a teacupful of sweet cream; put this in, stir briskly not more than another minute, then put in half a cup of good vinegar, stir again and take up. It should be over a quick fire, should not be left while cooking, should be finished in three to five minutes after putting on the stove, and is best eaten at once, though very good cold.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

DAINTY DISH OF MARROW FAT.

A gentleman quite skilled in cooking, says that one of the most delicate and daintiest of breakfast dishes may be made of marrow fat. It is chopped and boiled for one minute in salted boiling water, then drained and heated again with a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, the juice of a lemon, and a seasoning of salt and pepper, while two or three slices of delicate toast are made, upon which the marrow is served. Or another way is to mince it and quickly heat it, with salt and pepper and enough cold gravy to moisten it, and then serve it on toast. Although marrow is twenty-five to thirty-five cents a pound, he considers it a cheap breakfast, as he buys a long marrow-bone which costs only ten cents. He has the bone divided with the saw in pieces two or three inches long, and these in turn so split apart with the cleaver as to permit the marrow to be taken out in unbroken portions. This marrow-bone contains about half a pound of marrow, and for this breakfast dish of toast only half of that is needed. After all the marrow has been extracted that can be taken from the bone in good sized pieces, there will still enough cling to it to make a soup. So out of a ton marrow-bone he gets two breakfast dishes and at least one savory soup, which he considers an economical triumph for a man.—New York News.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Use a clam shell to scrape pots and frying-pans with.

The best covering for a poltice or a mustard paste is tissue paper.

"Buttered paper" always soaks in recipes a baking tin lined with heavily greased white paper.

Ingles in stoves can be made to look as new by washing clean with lukewarm water and wiping dry.

To clean white furniture use salt and water. Apply with a nail-brush, scrub well and dry thoroughly.

To restore strong ham to its original freshness, slice and soak over night in milk, either sweet or sour.

It is not generally known that tin cleaned with newspapers will shine better than when cleaned with flannel.

When wiping up the floor before putting the carpet down, sprinkle it over with salt while damp; this will greatly prevent moths.

When cold water is craved (although cold water really interferes with digestion), it should be boiled and filtered and cooled in bottles or ice.

The best way to cook Finnan haddis is to put on a broiler for ten minutes over a quick fire, and then put in boiling water five minutes. Serve hot.

In purchasing canned goods it is a safe rule to observe whether the head of the can is concave, a bulging appearance being indicative of decomposition.

If the throat is very sore, wring a cloth out of cold salt and water, and bind it on the throat tightly when going to bed; cover it with a dry towel. This is excellent.

A man's way of patching a hole in a table cloth would probably be to sew on a piece; a woman's way is to patch the piece on with starch and then smooth it with a hot iron.

An excellent way of testing tea is to put a teaspoonful in a glass of water and shake it thoroughly. If the tea is pure the water will be a pure amber tint, but if adulterated strongly colored.

To clean marble, mix whitening with common soap till thick as paste. Spread it on the marble and leave for a couple of days. When the paste is cleaned off the stains will also be removed.

To keep flour from spoiling, it should be thoroughly dried and stored in bags, not in barrels. It is said that the exclusion of air is apt to render flour somewhat damp, and does not yield as good a dough as when the flour remains perfectly dry.