THE NATIONAL GAME.

GALVIN is Pittsburg's winning pitcher. THE attendance everywhere is excellent. THE old time flat bat is once more being used in sacrificing.

GLASSCOCK captains the New York team

THE New York Club offered Rochester \$2500 for Catcher Bowman. UMPIRES declare that Pittsburg and Cincinnati are the hardest cities to empire in. MANY consider Sharrott, of the New

Yorks, the coming great pitcher of the GEORGE VAN HALTREN is considered the most valuable all-round player the Balti-mores ever had.

JOHN WARD, of the Brooklyns, says the late Fogarty was the greatest outfielder that ever lived.

Fig. SHAKING up the batting order is a favorite pastime of managers when things go wrong and their teams lose.

FIVE of the Pittsburg players are accompanied to the game by their wives every day and go home with them after changing their

THE wonder of the baseball world is Ames Rusie, the twenty-one year old pitcher of the New York League Club. He is regarded as the speediest pitcher that ever lived.

MANAGER BARNIE, of Baltimore, claims that the right field of his new grounds is the longest in the country. The right foul flag is 350 feet distant from the home plate.

PRESIDENT O'NEILL, of Pittsburg, now thinks that every League team ought to start the season with a lot of young pitchers to do the early work and give the veteran twirlers time to thaw out.

SECOND-BASEMAN MCPHEE, of the Cincinnati League, is probably the only in-fielder in either the League or American Association who does not wear a glove. McPhee plays bare handed, and always

JAMES WHITNEY, the famous pitches of the old Boston Red Stocking Baseball Club, whose sobriquet was "Grasshopper Jim," died at Binghamton, N. Y., a few days ago. Whitney had for some time been in failing health, and went there to engage in farming. He was thirty-five years old.

JUDGE MAXWELL has refused to grant the injunction asked for by the Columbus Baseball Club to prevent Charles Beilly from playing with the Pittsburgh Club, on the ground that an injunction should not be issued where adequate remedy in damages may be had. Judge Maxwell's decision makes the legality of any baseball player's

NATIONAL LEAGUE BECORD.

| Per | Won. Lost. et. | Won. Lost. et. | Chicago. . 19 10 . .655 | Boston . . . 15 15 . . 500 | Cleveland . 18 14 . .563 | New York. 15 14 . .483 | Pittsburg. . 15 13 . .536 | Cincin'ati. . 12 19 . . .387 | Philadel . . 16 15 . . 516 | Brooklyn . . 11 19 . . .387 AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

Won. Lost. et.

Boston... 26 12 .684 Cincipaati. 20 22
Baltimore. 24 12 .667 Louisville. 17 25
St. Louis. 25 17 .595 Columbus. 16 24
Athletic... 19 18 .514 Wash'gt's. 9 26 .400

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE Prince of Wales's bad bealth is caus-

Ex-President Cleveland has a remarkable memory for faces. THE King of Greece is the most economi-

LORD SALISBURY'S ancestors were mem-bers of the English Cabinet 300 years ago. WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR, the head of

his family, is the greatest real estate owner in the world. EX-SENATOR WADE HAMPTON is suggested as the next President of the So Carolina University.

BRET HARTE'S income in England from his work last year was \$15,000, while his American revenue was a little less than

THE widow of James K. Polk is eig eight years old, but appeared as sprightly as a young woman at the wedding of a niece in

GENERAL THOMAS T. ECKERT is paid \$35,-000 a year as manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and Dr. Norvin Green gets \$30,000 as the company's President.

THE present Czarina of Russia is said to be the most popular Empress the nation ever had. She is loved for her charities, and is as bright and clever as she is elegant. DAVID MEEKER died a few days ago at San Francisco. Mr. Meeker came to California in 1850, was a partner of Senator Stanford and was a prominent man in State politics. M. M. Pomerov, familiarly known as "Brick," is about sixty years old, and wears a chin beard. He resembles a county Methodist parson. Humorous writing consumes

only a portion of his time, as he is engaged in mining operations near Denver. THE Rev. Thomas F. Gaylor, the new Episcopal Bishop of Georgia, is only thirty-five years old. He has refused flattering offers from wealthy parishes in New York and Illinois, and is at present Chancellor of the University of the South, at Sewance, Tean.

PHILLIPS BROOKS, of Boston, is descended from the Rev. John Cotton, whose namesake was Cotton Mather, the famous preacher of the New England colonial days. Several others of Dr. Brooks's ancestors were divines, in both his mother's and his father's

MRS. MCKINLEY, wife of the ex-Congressman, is an invalid, but a most patient and sweet tempered woman. She cannot walk without assistance, because of injuries to her spine, and she never goes out without her husband. Whenever her husband is away from her she constantly keeps his photograph from her she constantly keeps his photograp

One of the successful lawyers of the Pa-cific slope, a son of the famous John C. Breckinridge, and a brother of the Kentucky Congressman, bears the curious name of "Owen County" Breckinridge. He was born on the day, 1853, that his father was nominated for Congress over ex-Governor Letcher, and as that result was brought about by the vote of Owen County, the grateful candidate bestowed the name on his

ARSENIC BY MISTAKE.

Sudden Death of Congressman L. C Houk, of Tennessee.

L. C. Houk, the Republican Represent tive in Congress from Knoxville, Tenn., fo the last eleven years, died on a recent more ing shortly after 6 o'clock. The day before he drank a glass of arsenic which he thought was ice-water in Depew's drug store in North, Knoxviile. Antidotes were promptly administered, and by 10 o'clock that night he was so weil that nothing was said about the circumstances except to a few friends. He slept through the night and died in the morning suddenly. He had heart disease, and the poison and excitement following the incident affected that organ and was the cause of death.

His death was deplored by all, and the courts and a number of business offices and houses were closed as a token of respect for the dead. He leaves a wife and seven children, with thousands of friends throughout the South. he drank a glass of arsenic which he thought

the South. Leonidas C. Houk was born on June 8, 1836, in Sevier County, Tenn.

Russell. Sage, the famous "puts and calls" operator of Wall street, goes to bed at ten o'clock every night in the year and is up at six. He is very abstemious in his habits, but during the winter months he takes a spoonful of whisky in water every morning and occasionally drinks a little claret for

RIOTING IN PARIS.

Police Overpowered by the Striking Stage-drivers.

The strike of stage-drivers throughout Paris, France, continued for two days, and caused great excitement in that city. The company, assisted by the police, made an en-

deavor to run several stages.

No sooner were the stages well out of the No sooner were the stages well out of the depots than they were greeted with volley upon volley of stones, accompanied with a storm of hooting and jeering. Though the stages were escorted by policemen, the strikers watched their opportunity, and, at a signal agreed upon, charged furiously upon the stages, swept away the policelines, dragged the new drivers from their boxes, pounded them vigorously, cut the traces of the horses, and in several cases overturned and seriously damaged the stages themselves.

injured while attempting to stop an omni

bus.

Squads of police attempted by repeated charges upon the strikers and their supporters to protect the stages issuing from the depot on the Boulevard Bourdon, but the crowds responded by attacking and overpowering the police. The strikers then pulled the new drivers from the stages, severely maltreated them, and compelied the stages to return to the depot.

Minister Constans gave audience to delegates of the strikers and the company's directors. As a result of the audience and the

rectors. As a result of the audience and the mediation of the municipal authorities, the directors of company met the union leaders and drafted an agreement virtually ending the strike, on the men's terms. The company recognizes the union, reinstates dis-missed union men, and adopts the twelve-

CALL RE-ELECTED.

A Senator Chosen in Florida After a Long Contest,

Wilkinson Call was chosen his own successor as United States Senator from Florids. King Caucus died the night before after two ballots, by a vote of 49 to 47, to adjourn sine die. Ninety ballots had been taken in a vain attempt to defeat his re-

At 12 o'clock the members of the Senate who had remained in their seats all the morning entered the House of Representa tives, and then the two houses were called

The Clerk began calling the roll and not one of the anti-Call men present answered to his name. The Clerk reported the total number present to be fifty-four and President ber present to be fifty-four and Fresident Browne announced that a quorum of the members elected to both branches of the Legislature was present. An appeal from this decision resulted in the sustaining of the

The vote for Senator was then taken and The vote for Senator was then taken and announced as follows: For Call, fifty-one, for Mays, one. The President of the joint session then declared that Wilkinson Call was duly elected United States Senator.

The announcement was greeted with loud

cheers. A committee was appointed to wait upon Senator Call, who appeared in the hall and made an eloquent speech.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

FINLAND is being Russianized. GREECE has seven cotton mills, CREMATION flourishes in Japan. UNCLE SAM has 30,000 locomotives

THE influenza still lingers in England. THE Hessian fly is in the wheat of Kansas. ALGERIA is again devastated by locusts. IRELAND will exhibit at the World's Fair. THERE are 250 Arabian families in Chi-

THE coinage of silver dollars will cease NEW YORK STATE has 800 floral establish

SCOTLAND farmers complain of plague.

THE organizer of the Colored Alliance says it has 1,300,000 members.

The yearly exodus from the Canadian provinces to New England has begun. Maine Central Railroad officials say that about 48,000 persons will go from points beyond Vanceboro toward Boston this year, and about 25,000 will go back.

FOOLED 10,000 PEOPLE.

Locked in the Omaha Fair Grounds While the Swindlers Fled.

Ten thousand people paid fifty cents each to witness the flight of the Chicago air-ship at the Fair Grounds at Omaha, Neb. After the crowd had got inside "Professors" Bush and Dodd, of Chicago, se-curely locked the gates so that their victims could not get out, raked the pile of money into a bag, and jumping on horses already arranged for their escape were out of the city before their flight was discov-ered. When the crowd discovered the de-ceit the case supposed to contain the air-snip was torn to pieces and only old papers were discovered.

THE MARKETS.

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EMPORTOR: 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	B
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Hogs-Live 4 40 @ 5 25	B
Dressed 554@ 754	ı
Flour-City Mill Extra 5 00 @ 5 35	ı
	ı
Wheat-No. 2 Red 1 12% # 1 14	ı
	ı
Barley-Two-rowed State 90 @ 92	ı
Corn-Ungraded Mixed 65 @ 68%	ı
Oats-No. 1 White @ 60	ı
Mixed Western 47 @ 52	ı
Hay-Fair to Good 65 62 70	B
Straw-Long Rys 80 66 85	ŧ
Lard-City Steam 5.60 @ 5.05	ı
Butter-State Creamery 16 @ 19	ı
Dairy, fair to good, 15 66 19	ı
West, Im. Creamery 12 @ 16	ı
	ı
Cheese-State Factory 81/4 91/4	ı
Skims-Light 4 @ 7%	ı
Western @ 8	ı
Eggs-State and Penn 18% 18%	ı
BUFFALO.	ı
Steers-Western 2 50 @ 5 70	1
	Beeves.

Sheep—Medium to Good..... 6 00
Lambs—Fair to Good..... 6 00
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks 4 60
Flour—Winter Patent.... 5 30
Wheat—No. 1 Northern....—
Corn—No. 2, Yellow......—
Oats—No. 2 White......—
Barley—No. 2 Canada...—

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET. | Boof -- Dressed weight..... 4 63 | Shoop -- Live weight..... - 63 | Lambs..... - 63 Hogs-Northern.... 4%

PHILADELPHIA.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUR-DAY SERMON.

Subject: "Two Garlands."

TEXT: "I will say to the north, Give up, and to the south, Keep not back."-Isaiah

Just what my text meant by the north and south I cannot say, but in the United States the two words are so point blank in their meaning that no one can doubt. They mean more than east and west, for although between those last two there have been rivalries and disturbing ambitions and infelici-ties and silver bills and World's fair controversies, there have been between them no batteries unlimbered, no intrenchments dug, no long lines of sepulchral mounds thrown up. It has never been Massachusetts Four-teenth Regiment against Wisconsin Zouaves; it has never been Virginia artil-

ery against Mississippi rifles. East and west are distinct words, and sometimes may mean diversity of interest, but there is no blood on them. They can be pronounced without any intonation of walling and death groan. But the north and the scuth are words that have been surcharged with tragedies. They are words which suggest that for forty years the clouds had been gathering for a four years' tempest which thirty years ago burst in a fury that shook this planet as it has never been shaken since it swung out at the first world building. I thank God that the words have lost some of the intensity which they possessed three de-cades ago; that a vast multitude of northern people have moved south, and a vast multi-tude of southern people have moved north, and there have been intermarriages by the ten thousand, and northern colonels have married the daughters of southern captains, and Texas rangers have united for life with the daughters of New York abolitionists, and their children are half northern and half

southern and altogether patriotic.

But north and south are words that need to be brought into still closer harmonization. to be brought into still closer harmonization. I thought that now, when we are half way between presidential elections, and sectional animosities are at the lowest ebb; and now, just after a presidential journey, when our chief magistrates, who was chiefly elected by the north, has been cordially received at the south; and now, just after two Memorial Days, one of them a month ago strewing flowers on south ern graves, and the other yesterday strewing flowers on northern graves, it might be ap-propriate and useful for me to preach a ser-mon which would twist two garlands—one for the northern dead and the other for the southern dead—and have the two interlocked in a chain of flowers that shall bind forever the two sections into one; and who knows but that this may be the day when the prophecy of the text made in regard to ancients may be fulfilled in regard to this country, and the north give up its prejudices and the south keep not back its confidence? "I will say to the north, Give up, and to the

south, Keep not back."

But before I put these garlands on the graves I mean to put them this morning a little while on the brows of the living men and women of the north and south who lost civil strife. There is nothing more soothing to a wound than a cool bandage, and the two garlands are cool from the night dew. What a morning that was on the banks of the Hudson and the Savannah when the son was to start for the war! What fatherly and motherly counsel! What tears! What heartbreaks! What charges to write home often! What little keepsakes put away in the knapsack, or the bundle that was to be exchanged for the knapsack! The crowd around the depot or the steamboat landing shouted, but father and mother and sister

And how lonely the house seemed after And how lonely the bouse seemed after they went home, and what an awfully va-cant chair there was at the Christmas and Thanksgiving table! And after the battle, what waiting for news! What suspense till the long lists of the killed and wounded were made out! All along the Penobscot, and the Connecticut, and the St. Lawrence, and the Ohio, and the Oregon, and the James, and the Albemarke, and the Alabama, and the Ohio, and the Oregon, and the James, and the Albemarle, and the Alabama, and the Mississippi, and the Sacramento there were lamentation and mourning and great woe, Rachel weeping for her children, and refusing to be comforted because they were not. The world has forgotten it, but father and mother have not forgotten it. They may be now in the eighties or nineties, but it is a fresh wound and will always remain a fresh

Have you realized the fact that our civil war pitched out upon the farmfields of the north and the plantations of the south a multitude that no man can number, children without fatherly help and protect on? Under all the advantages which we had of fatherly guidance, what a struggle life has been to the most of us! But what of the been to the most of us! But what of the children, two and five and ten years of age, who stood at their mother's lap with great, round, wondering eyes, hearing her read of those who perished in the Battle of the Wilderness, their fathers gone down among the dead host? Come, young men and women, who by such disaster have had to make your own way in life, and I will put the garland on your young and unwrinked. make your own way in life, and I will put
the garland on your young and unwrinkled
brow. Yes; you have had your own Malvern
Hill, and your own South Mountain, and
your own Gettysburg all along these twenty
years. Come! And, if I cannot spare a
whole garland for your brow, I will twist in
your locks at least two flowers, one crimson and one white, the crimson for the struggle of your life, which has almost amounted
to carnage, and the white for the victory
you have cained.

Before I put the two garlands I am twisting upon the northern and southern tombs. I detain the garlands a little while that I may put them upon the brow of the living soldiers and sailors of the north and south, who, though at variance for a long while, are now at peace and in hearty loyalty to the United States government, and ready, if need be, to march shoulder to shoulder against any foreign foe. The twenty-six winters that have passed since the war, I think, have sufficiently cooled the hatreds that once burned northward and southward to allow the remark that they who fought in that conflict were honest on both sides. The chaplains on both armies were honest in their prayers. The faces that went into battle, whether they marched toward the Gulf of Mexico or marched toward the north star, were honest faces.

It is too much to ask either side to believe that those who came out from their homes, forsaking father and mother and wife and child, many of them never to return, were not in earnest when they put their life into awful exigency. Witness the last scene at family prayers up among the Green mountains or down by the fields of cotton and sugar cane. Men do not sacrifice their all for fun. Men do not eat moldy bread or go without bread at all for fun. Men do not sleep unsheltered in equinoctial storms for fun.

As chaplain of a Pennsylvania regiment, Before I put the two garlands I am twist

sleep unsheltered in equinoctial storms for fun.

As chapiain of a Pennsylvania regiment, and as a representative of the United States Christian Commission, I was for a while at the front, and in those bospitals at Hagerstown and Williamsburg and up and down the Potamac, where all the churches and farm-houses were filled with wounded and dying Federals and Confederates, I forgot amid the horrors to ask on which side they fought, when with what little aid I could take them for their suffering bodies, and the mightier aid I could pray for their souls, I passed the days and months amid scenes that in my memory seem like a ghastly dream rather than a possible reality.

When a New Orleans boy, unable to answer my question as to where he was hurt took out from the folds of the only garment that had not been torn off him in the battle a New Testament, marked with his own life blood, and I saw the leaf turned down at the passage, "My peace I give unto You," it read just as though it had been a northern New Testament. And when I sat down and took from a South Carolinian dying in a barn at

Boonesville his last message to his wife and mother and child, it sounded just like a mes-sage that a northern man dying far from home would send to his wife and mother and

And when I picked up from the battle And when I picked up from the battle field of Antietam the fragment of a letter which I have somewhere yet, for the name and the address were torn off, I saw it was the words of a wife to her husband telling him how the little child prayed for their father every night that he might not get hurt in the battle and might come home sound and come home well, but that if anything happened to them they might all meet again in the world where there are no partings, it read just as a northern wife would write to a husband away from home and in peril conveying the m. ssages of little children. Oh, yes; they were honest on both sides. And those who lived to get home are fiving yet were just as honest, and ought they not for the suffering they endured have a coronal of some kind?

But we must not detain the two garlands any longer from the pillows of those who for a quarter of a century have been prostrate in dreamless slumber, never oppressed by summer heats or chilled by winter's cold. Both garlands are fragrant. Both have in them the sunshine and the shower of this springtime. The colors of both were mixed by Him who mixed the blue of the sky, and the gold of the sunset, and the green of the grass, and the whiteness of the snow crystal. And I do not care which you put over the northern grave and which over the southern

grave.

These august throngs gathered this morning in these pews and aisles and corridors and galleries are insignificant compared with the mightier throngs of heaven who mingle in this service which we render to God and our country while we twist the two garlands. Hail spirits multitudinous! Hail spirits blest! Hail martyred ones come down from from the King's palaces! How glad are we that you have come back again! Take this kiss of welcome and these garlands of reminiscence, ye who languished in hospitals or went down under the thunders and the lightning of Fredericksburg and Cold Harbor and Murfreesboro and Corinth and Yorktown and above the clouds on Lookout Mountain. in this service which we render to God and

Among the thousands of gatherings at the north and at the south for Decoration Days I am conscions that this service is unique, and that it is only one in which there has been twisted two garlands, one for the grave of the northern dead and the other for the grave of the southern dead. O Lord God of the American Union, is it time that we bury forever our old grudges? My! My! Can we not be at peace on earth when this moment in heaven dwell, in perfect love, Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee, Will-T. Sherman and Stonewall Jackson tens of thousands of northern an southern men who, though they once looked askance at each other from the opposite banks of the Potomac and the Chickahominy and the James and the Tennessee, now are on the same side of the river, keeping jubinineteen centuries ago came down one Christmas night to chant over Bethlehem, "Glory to God in the highest; on earth

"Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace, good will to men?"

I have been waiting for some years for some one else to twist the two garlands that I to-day twist, but, no one doing it, in the love of God and my country I put now my hand to the work, and next spring about this time, if I am living and well, I will twist two more garlands for northern and southern graves, and every springtime until some man or woman whom I may until some man or woman whom I may have cheered a little in the struggle of this life shall come out and put a pansy or two on my own grave. But if the time should ever come when this land shall be given over to sectional rancor and demagover to sectional rancor and demagogism, and north and south, or east and west shall forget what the good God built this nation for, and it shall halt on its high career of righteousness and liberty and peace, and be-come the agent of tyranny and wrong and oppression, then let some young man whom I nave baptized in infancy at these altars go out to Greenwood and scoop up my dust and scatter it to the four winds of heaven, for I do not want to sleep, and I will not sleep in a land accursed with sectionalism or oppres-

And now I hand over the two garlands, childlessness, tears of suffering and tears of childlessness, tears of suffering and tears of gratitude; and as the ceremony must be performed in symbol, there not being enough flowers to cover all the graves, take the one gariand to the tomb of some northern soldier who may yesterday have been omitted in the distribution of the sacrament of flowers, and the other garland to the tomb of some southern soldier who may a recent ago have been omitted in the distria month ago have been omitted in the distri-bution of the sacrament of the flowers, and put both the wreaths gently down over the hearts that have ceased to beat. God bless the two garlands! States of America! God save the United

WHEN a young man, the late Charles Bradlaugh was a strong believer in Christianity, and a member of a Bible class in the parish Sunday school. While thur studying the Bible, he came across one or two apparent contradictions, and went to the rector for light. But the rector was a stern man of the old school, and, instead of helping the young man out of his difficulty, rebuked him severely for daring to find any difficulty in God's book, and advised him to believe everything he read in it without asking any questions. The advice was well meant, but it was the worst that could have been given in this particular case. The young man at once quit studying the Bible or believing in it, and the rest of his career is known to the world.

"I've often thought of you newspaper editors," said a well-known Detroit clergyman, "when some day not feeling especially in the mood, I found it exceedingly difficult to evolve my sermon. It has been and is still something of a mystery how on so short a notice as often happens, an editor will turn out a clear, emphatic, and effica-cious editorial which has the merit also of brevity and elegance. I know, by experience, that it is fairly easy to write acceptably when not limited by space, but what puzzles me is how editors set their ideas down so well and so completely in from two to six inches of space. I suppose it's all a matter of training and natural selection."

WHETHER the rain in a thunder shower is a cause or a result of the Zeneration of electricity has never been satisfactorily determined, though electricity itself is but the transformed energy of some form of motion. It does not need an exhibition of electricity to make what might be called rain run down an ice-pitcher on a hot day. Nowever, the Government has appropriated \$2,000 to enable the forestry department to make experiments in producing artificial rain. If they can force a warm column of rain against a cold one, on a large scale, they will, no doubt, succeed.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JUNE 7.

Lesson Text: Hezekiah, The Good King, II Chronicles, xxix., 1-11-Golden Text: I Sam . ii., 30-Commentary.

1. "Hezekiah began to reign when he was five and twenty years old, and he reigned nine and twenty years in Jerusalem." Having in the last lesson stepped back about 100 years to consider the revival in the days of Joash, we now return to about the time of the le son of two weeks a.o. for it was in the beginning of the reign of Hezekiah that the ten tribes were carried into captivity (II Kings, xviii, 10). He was the last but one of the good kings of Judah. His father, Ahaz, was a wicked king, and his son, Manusseh, was the worst of all, (xxviii, 19, 22; xxxiii, 9, 10). But Jotham, his grandfather, did right in the sight of the Lord, and preparad his ways before the Lord his God (xxvii, 2.6).

2. "And he did that which was right in the sight of the Lord, acc rding to all that David, his father, had done." Abrahamaiso is spoken of as a father to Israel (Isaiah li, 2), and in Matt. i, I, Jesus is called Son of David, Son of Abraham. The word son in Scripture often Abraham. The word son in Scripture often indicates likeness or sameness of nature, signifying the closest possible resemb ance (see I Thess. v, 5; Acts iv, 36; John viii, 44). To do right in the sight of the Lord was one of the commands laid upon all Israel (Deat vi, 18), but it is only written of eight of the kings after the death of Solomon. Hezekiah trusted in the Lord God of Israel, so that after him was none like him among all the kings of Judah, nor any that were before him; for he clave to the Lor1 and departed not from folclave to the Lori and departed not from fol-

lowing Him.
3. "He, in the first year of his reign, in the first month, opened the doors of the house of the Lord, and repaired them." What a grand beginning he makes, and how promptly! He does not allow a month to pass after he be-comes king without attending to the house of the Lord. Ahaz, his father, had destroyed the vessels, shut up the doors, and made altars in every corner of Jerusalem (xxviii, 24). Hezekiah now seeks to undo his father's sin, and he loses no time about it. Right relations with God lie at the foundation of all else; if we are right with Him all will be well, but if not right with Him nothing else can be right. "Seek first the kingdom of God and His rightconsness" is a binding command upon all, and

t all times.

4. "And he brought in the priests and Levites, and gathered them together into the east street." There was a time when the head of each family acted as the priest of the house-hold, offering sacrifice upto the Lord (Job i, 5; Gen. viii, 20; xii, 7, 8). But since the building of the tabernacle at Sinai the house of Aaron and the tribe of Levi were set apart of Aaron and the tribe of Levi were set apart to stand between the people and God and to offer sacrifice. There had been much sin in Israel, and the first thing necessary to right relations with God was the putting away of sin by atonement in God's appointed way, and then provision for continued cleansing. We have now a great High Priest who, once for all made atonement for sin by the sacrifice of all, made atonement for sin by the sacrifice of Himself, and who, risen from the dead, and alive for evermore, even liveth to make inter-cession for His redeemed, now appearing in the presence of God for us (Heb. ix, 24-28).

5. "And said unto them, hear me, ve Levites; sanctify now yourselves, and sanctify the house of the Lord God of your fathers, and cary forth the filthiness out of the holy place." Sanctification includes separation and holiness. We must be separate from all that the learness of our bedies should holiness. We must be separate from all that defiles, and the temples of our bodies should be filled with the Sparit. The actual temple of Solomon was a type of the body of Lord Jesus Christ (John ii, 19, 21). The church collectively is now the temple, and the bodies of individual believers are also temples (II Cor. vi, 16; I Cor. vi, 19). It took them sixteen days to cleanse the temple on this occasion (vs. 15-17); but it takes much longer than that to cleanse one believers from the than that to cleanse some believers from the filthiness of flesh and spirit which clings so closely.

6. 'For our fathers have trespassed, and done

evil in the eyes of the Lord our God, and have forsaken him, and have turned away their faces from the habitation of the Lord, and turned their backs." So alss, said Jeremiah a little later in history (Jer. ii. 13, 17), and so said Moves ere the nation was yet forty years old (Dent. ix, 8, 24). Their history might be called a continued for sking of the Lord who red emed them. A record of all His kindness and of their kindness of heart is summarized and of their kindness of heart is summarized in Ps. Ixxviii, where we read that notwithstanding all His worderful works they tempted God, spake against God, believed not in God, and trusted not in His salvation, provoked Him, grieved Him, and limited the Holy One of Israel, remembering not His hand nor His deliverances (vs. 18,419, 22, 40, 41, 41).

7. "Also they have shut up the doors of the porch, and put out the lamps, and have not

porch, and put out the lamps, and have not burned incense, nor offered burnt offerings in the holy place, unto the God of Israel." They literally did all these things. Let us consider the application to ourselves in a spiritual sense. When seats in a church have to be bought in order to be occupied, and the poor must take saats that no others want, or when we do not put forth efforts to win people to the house of God, may we not be said to shut up the doors?
8. "Wherefore the wrath of the Lord was

upon Judah and Jerusalem, and he hath de-livered them to trouble, to asionishment, and livered them to trouble, to astonishment, and to hissing, as ye see with your eyes." In Lev. xxvi and Deut. xxviii it was clearly foretold that the wrath of the Lord would thus come upon them, if they were disobedient, and Moses added, "I call Heaven and earth this day against you, that I have set before you life and death, blessing and cursing; therefore choose life that both thou and thy seed may live. (Best. xxv. 12).

choose life that both thou and thy seed may live (Deut. xxx, 19). As God by His servant foretold so it came to russ. It always was and always will be just as God says.

9. "For, lo, our fathers have fallen by the sword; and our sons and our drughters and our wives are in captivity for this." One hundred and twenty thousand fell in one day, and 200,000 women, sons and daughters were carried captive because they had foresken the Lord God of their fathers (chap. xxviii, 6, 8). This also had been plainly foretold (Deut. xxviii, 25, 32), and so it came to pass. Think for a moment at the more than 100,000 who in heathendom are dying every day, without a knowledge of God, resides all in Christendom who have heard of Him, but do not believe in Him. There is no remedy but the return of Christ, and yet how few, even of those who bear His name, ever ask Him to return, or do ought to hasten it.

10. "Now it is in mine heart to make a covenant with the Lord God of Israel, that his

10. "Now it is n mire heart to make a covenant with the Lord God of Israel, that his acree wrath may turn away from us." So did Asa, and at a later period Nehemish (chaptr., 12; Neh. x. 29), and each obtained blessing from the Lord. See the encouragement to act thus in II Chron. vii, 14. David found comfort in the unchangeableness and friliness of God's covenant with him. and God's faithfulness should ever be our resting place.

11. "My sons, be not now negligent." Cursed be he that doeth the work of the Lord negligently (Jer. xlviii, 10, margin). Whatver we do in His service should be done most thoroughly as unto Him, and if we live as in this eight how can we be negligent or deceitful?

"For the Lord hath chosen you to stand be-'ore him." Not before men, to please them or rely on them, but before God, in humble and whole hearted reliance upon Him. He said to Abram: "I am God Almighty. Walk thou before me and be thou perfect" (upright

or sincere).

"To serve Him, and that ye should minister anto Him." While serving people and ministering unto them, in a sense, yet we are as oriests of God ministering unto Him, for whatever is done unto the least of His, He hounts as done to Himself (Matt. xxv. 40).

"And burn incense." Incense being a symbol of prayer, we are reminded of each words as these, "Pray without coasing;" "praying alwais with all prayer and supplication in the spirit, and watching the reunto;" "in everything, by prayer and supplication with thank-giving, let your requests be made known unto God" (I These, v, 17; Eph. vi, 18; Phil. Iv, 6).—[Lesson Helper.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Velvet is much used.

Loose-fitting gloves are the latest. Turquoise jewelry continues fashion-

Brooklyn has a new colored woman

England has a Woman's Agricultural School.

The honeysuckle is a popular design Victoria's crown jewels are worth

\$15,000,000. Electric pins have become a fad of

English women. Chicago colored women have formed a World's Fair Committee.

The daintiest brooches for summer dresses are those which take the form of flowers.

Bracelets to the number of three or four are worn, not as bangles, but close to the wrist.

Green leather card cases and purses are fashionable, also dull red; any color, indeed, but black.

Finger rings showing three rows of gems, five in each row, give, when cn the finger, the impression of three fivestone rings. A favorite bracelet with horsewomen

consists of a curb-chain, ornamented with a pair of snaffles and a diamond horsesho A taste for the exquisite china and

wide, shallow cups affected by the Empress Eugenie has come in with the Em-

An attempt is being made by Mme. Belloc in London to establish a home for the dying poor, who have now no shelter save the workhouse.

A collection of 7000 butterflies, all bred from eggs, has been given to the New York Museum of Natural History by Mrs. M. Schuyler Elliott. Rare specimens of the orchid, faith-

fully represented in enamel and mounted in gold or silver, are worn in the hair or used to fasten the corsage. There are in the United States, Canada, England and Scotland thirty-four

women's missionary societies, and they have 1397 missionaries in the field. The new gauze parasols destined for anything except to shade the face have gilt frames. One of green gauze has a heavy cluster of roses drooping at one

The Queen of Denmark is an expert dressmaker and a good pastry cook. Her daughters also are all clever needlewomen, and so is her sister, the Czarina

Copper bronze is to be the fashionable shade of hair this season. What it will be next season cannot be safely announced until the new colors are de-The colony founded by the followers

of Tolstoi in Russia have been reinforced by a number of ladies of high rank, who faithfully follow the prescribed rules and live like the peasants around The popular red parasol, effective, dressy and bright as it is, has a decided drawback. While it gives a most becom-

rosy tint to the nose, which is not at all It is reported to be a fancy of the fashionable girl that after wearing her long suede gloves three or four times she takes them to a shoemaker and has made from them a pair of slippers for her

ing tint to the cheeks, it adds the same

chosen admirer. Heart-shaped brooches, the Stuart heart pierced through with an arrow and the Douglas heart, are the dearest love tokens in the world, and, if they are set in a frame of diamonds or snowy pearls, perhaps the costliest.

Virginia is to have a woman's college. A real estate syndicate of Lynchturg has offered the Randolph-Macon College twenty acres of land, with \$40,000 cash and \$60,000 in bonds, provided an endowment fund of \$100,000 is raised.

Mrs. Bailey, wife of the editor of the Utica Observer, has recently devised and patented an arrangement to be attached to hospisal beds, by means of which a patient is enabled to raise and lower himself without the assistance of a nurse. Crepon is without exception the favorite material for young ladies' summer

dresses, mohair in pin strikes for travel-

ing gowns, and chiffon for evening wear.

Bengaline is the favorite heavy silk, and

China silk still holds its place of favorite for warm days. The favorite blooms for bonnets are single hyacinths in pearl gray or lavender, pale yellow primroses, and lilies of the valley arranged in light aigrettes. Cowslips and mimosa, too, are seen, and Mercury's wings point backward from

embroidered toques. The latest cut in skirts has six pieces which, sloping sharply toward the belt, give the desired flare at the bottom. A velvet binding on the edge of this skirt, run through with a reed, dces away with heavy facings, and is sure to give the required outward sweep.

Miss Middy Morgan, the only woman who reports the stock and cattle markets for the New York press, is a tall, gaunt creature, nearly six feet in height. She tramps about the Hoboken stock yards in big boots and does her work well. She lives alone in a little house on States

An Indian woman is illuminating the streets of Buffalo, N. Y., in a garb that puts the spring flowers to blush. A yel-low hat trimmed with pink, a red petticoat, a pink calico dress, a bright green shawl, white hose and a blue parasol are among some of the more quiet hues of

The United British Women's Emigration Association helps only such women and girls to emigrate as are of good character and capacity. During the past year they have sent 1200 women besides nen and families, and children for ado tion, out of Britain. Most of these have