# SCALDED TO DEATH.

### Frightful Accident on a Colorado Railroad.

### Passengers Terribly Burned by Escaping Steam.

A horrible railroad accident occurred at Aspen Junction, eighteen miles west of Aspen, Col., on the Midland road, at 11 o'clock on a recent night. A special train of baggage-cars and one passenger coach was returning to Aspen from Glenwood Springs. The passenger coach contained about thirty passengers, most of whom were Aspen people. The train was backing from the water tank to the switch leading to the Aspentrack, where a road engine was run out of the railroad roundhouse. The rear end of the passenger train hit the check-valve on the side of the boiler of the engine which sent the hot steam into the broken end which sent the hot steam into the broken end of the passenger car, scalding thirteen passengers—five men, seven women and one child. The car was thrown from the track. The passengers arrived at Aspen in the baggage-car at 1:30 A. M. Everything possible was done to relieve the sufferings of the unfortunate persons. Those who had died up to the present writing are: Baldwin, Mrs. John G., of Glenwood, Col.; Baldwin, Mrs. Frank and child, of Aspen, Col., Phelan, Miss Annie, aged seventeen, of Car-

Ellis, Mrs. Frank and child, of Aspen, Col., Phelan, Miss Annie, aged seventeen, of Cardiff, Col.; Rogers, A. B., of Woody, Col.; Rogers, Mrs. A. B., of Woody, Col.; Willoby, Mrs. W. I., of Glenwood, Col.

The wounded who still live, with hopes of recovery, are Frank Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leonard, and sister, Mary, Ann O'Donneil and Frank Leach. A Coroner's inquest will be held immediately. Mrs. Willoby was the wife of the Assessor of Garfield County. Garfield County.

Mrs. Rogers died at 5 o'clock next morn

Mrs. Rogers died at 5 o'clock next morning and her husband at 10 o'clock. Mrs. Baidwin and Mrs. Willoby were the most frightfully burned. The latter begged piteously to be kept alive if possible until her husband could reach her from Chicago. Of those still living only one, Miss O'Donnell, is considered as dangerously burned, and hopes are entertained of her ultimate recovery, although the inhaling of the scalding steam although the inhaling of the scalding steam may result more seriously than at present

While the injured people were at Aspen Junction the person of Mrs. Rogers was robbed of a gold watch and chain and also \$120 in money. There were also other rob-beries reported, but not authenticated. With a warrant sworn out by R. A. Ropham before Judge Prentiss, Marshal Sutton went to Aspen Junction and arrested J. G. Kuhn, a cook at the railroad eatinghouse, charging him with the robbery. Mar-shal Sutton now has his prisoner in the county jail. He disclaims all knowledge of the money, but says he was re-quested by Mrs. Rogers to take her pocket-book from her dress and hand it to some one standing near whom she recognized but could not reach. Kuhn says he did this. He turned the watch and some other trinkets over to the proprietor of the hotel, and dis-claims all intention of robbery.

## CAMPBELL RENOMINATED.

### Selected on the First Ballot to Lead the Ohio Democracy.

The Democratic State Convention was held at Cleveland, Ohio. Governor James E. Campbell was renominated on the first ballot. He received 508 votes, Larry Neal, of Chillicothe, 134; Virgil Kline, of Cuyahoga County, fifty-six, and Tom L. Johnson, the street railway magnate and Congressman of Cleveland, one vote. The convention was held in Music Hall, which seats 5000 persons. The hall was crowded. It was called to order by Dr. Norton, of Tiffin, Chairman of the State Central Committee, and was one of the largof the Ohio Democracy.

Chairman Norton delivered a long specalling attention to the importance of calling attention to the importance of the campaign and its issues, and asking dele-gates to bury passion. He closed by intro-ducing Allan W. Thurman as Chairman. General Armstrong, of Cleveland, moved that the convention adopt the picture of a rooster as the device to designate the Demo-

cratic ticket, the recent ballot reform law requiring the selection of some device. The suggestion struck the convention favorably, and General Armstrong's motion was dopted by acclamation. General Michael Ryan, of Cincinnati, nom-

inated Governor Campbell.

J. E. Peckinghaugh, of Wayne County, was named for Auditor. John P. Bailey, of Putnam County, was nominated for Attorney-General by acclamation on the fourth ballot, M. T. Corcoran withdrawing. C. F. Ackerman, of Mansfield, was nominated for State Treasurer by acclamation. For Judge of the Supreme Court, Gustavus H. Wald, of Hamilton County, was nominated by acciamation. For Commissioner of Common Schools, Charles C. Miller, of Eric County, was nom-inated by acclamation. For member of the Board of Public Works, John McNamara, of Summit County, was nominated by ac-clamation. For member of the Food and Dairy Commission, H. S. Trumbo, of Law-rence County, was nominated by acclama-

After tendering a vote of thanks to the officers of the convention, the convention, at

5 P. M., adjourned sine die.

James E. Campbell was born at Middletown, Ohio, on July 7, 1843. He served in the navy during the war, enlisting when scarcely of age. After the war he was ad-mitted to the bar in Butler County, Ohio, and from 1876 to 1880 he held the office of Prosecuting Attorney there. He was elected as a Democrat to the XLVIIIth, XLIXU and Lth Congress. He was nominated for Governor by the Democrats in 1889 and was elected over General Foraker.

# A DEATH-STRICKEN HOUSE

## Flood, Fire and a Falling Chimner Kill Five Members of It.

A series of accidents happened at Rankin Station, near Praddock, Penn., a few days ago, whereby five persons were killed and one perhaps fatally injured. In the morning David Bell, twenty-nine years old, employed at the Carrie Furnace, and a boarder at the house of Charles McGrattin, started for his work. He did not return for supper and at 7 o'clock that evening his body was found floating in the Monongahela River. He had been drinking hard, and it is not known whether he was accidentally drowned while swimming or committed suicide.

Two hours later a lamp exploded in Mr. McGrattin's dwelling and two of his children, Robert and Charles, age seven and ten years, who were sleeping at the time, were burned up with the house.

Next morning about daylight Harry and Peter Knee, who boarded with McGrattin, went to the ruins to look for some of their effects. While searching in the ruins a brick chiuney fell on them, almost instantly killing Rowe and injuring Knee so that he died at 10 a. M. Themen were about thirty years of age and single.

Dr. Cope, who was called to dress the wounds of Peter Knee, was driving home that morning when his horse ran away and wrecked the vehicle. The doctor was thrown out and injured so badly that he may die. The accidents have created intense excitement in the vicinity of Rankin Station, and a large crowd surrounds the ruins. one perhaps fatally injured. In the morn

## NEWSY GLEANINGS.

IT is a good fruit year. MACON, Ga., has a Syrian colony. CANADA has 5,250,000 inhabitants.

India threatens China's tea business. MORMONS are swarming into Mexico. SCOTLAND is slowly gaining in population.

GARCIA, the notorious Cuban bandit, has It is said 40,000 persons in Russia are

ENGLAND grows enthusiastic for the World's Fair. THE German Kaiser had three epileptic

TEXAS will feed 200,000 cattle on cotton-

SAN FRANCISCO is going to have an olive oil convention. THE question of fuel in Northern Iowa is coming a grave one.

LOUISIANA'S output of molasses is estimated at 27,000,000 gallons. A FAMINE is threatened in Guatemala,

owing to the scarcity of corn. SIX THOUSAND saloon licenses have been ssued in Chicago for the present year.

THIRTEEN lives were lost in the waters about New York City on a recent Sunday. THE Dominion of Canada's revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, is \$7,600,000. MINNESOTA is the first State in the field with a full fledged People's Party organiza-

THE great Maryland fruit canneries are eceiving more small fraiss than they can

An immense deposit of asbestos has been iscovered twenty miles north of Medford,

NEBRASKA'S bank deposits are \$47 per apita and are almost enough to pay off her farm mortgages. THE defaulting State Treasurer of Mis-

souri has been sentenced to prison for three years for stealing \$33,000. Mrs. Jefferson Davis has written a letter agreeing that her husband's body shall be buried in Richmond, Va.

DELAWARE has been accorded first choice for a site for her State building at the World's Fair, Chicago, because she was the first State to adopt the Federal Constitu-

Club, of New York, broke the world's record in throwing the hammer at Manchester, England.

THE first step toward the union of St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn, was taken a few days ago by the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, which adopted resolutions appointing a committee to confer with a com-mittee from the Minneapolis Board of Trade as to the best means of bringing about a permanent union.

THE discovery has been made that not a child has been born in the White Hills school district of Connectleut in nine years and that the youngest child attending school is nine years of age. The population is about five hundred persons, and soon the schools will have to be abandoned, the prospects for an

## A GREAT CAVERN.

#### Explorers Discover in Oregon a Rival to Mammoth Cave.

An enormous cavern has been discovered in Josephine County, Oregon, about twelve miles north of the California line and about forty miles from the coast. The exploring party which visited the cavern reached it by way of Grant's Pass, Oregon, on the line of the Oregon and California branch of the Southern Pacific Railway. From there the party traveled thirty miles by stage to Kerby and then proceeded into the mountains with pack trains and horses.

Two openings in the cave were discovered.

They look like small fissures in a great limestone bluff. This limestone extends for miles and appears massive and solid outside, but is honeycombed within with cracks and crevices which extend for miles without any apparent order or system. Many of the pas within the cave are described as of great beauty, containing semi-transparent stalactites, giant milk white pillars and pools

and streams of pure clear water.

A creek flows from the main opening to the cave, and it was here that the party the cave, and found innumerable passages and chambers. Several miles from the entrance they discovered a small lake of clear water and a waterfall thirty feet in he

All kinds of grotesque figures were found in the various chambers, Large numbers of flash light photographs were taken. The only sign of any animal life was found a short distance from the entrance, where a few bones indicated that bears had used it for a lair, carying their prey there. It was estimated that the main body of the cave was 1500 feet from the surface of the mountain, and the cavern it-self appeared to be fully as large as Mam-moth Cave in Kentucky.

THE Japanese policeman Otsu, who made the attack upon the heir to the Russian erown, and was sentenced to perpetual im-prisonment, has since died in prison from the wounds inflicted on him by Prince George of Greece and the Japanese officials went to the rescue of the Czarowitch.

### THE MARKETS. NEW YORK.

1	Beeves 3 50 @ 6 25
1	Milch Cows, com. to good 25 00 @45 00
	Calves, common to prime 2 65 @ 5 75
	Sheep 3 75 @ 5 00
t	Lambs 4 8714@ 6 35
i	Hogs-Live 5 25 @ 5 50
	Dressed 7 @ 8
	Flour-City Mill Extra 5 00 @ 5 15
4	
20	
	Wheat—No. 2 Red 99% 1 00%
	Rye—State — 65 80 Barley—Two-rowed State 90 69 92
	Corn-Ungraded Mixed 681/@ 7114
	Oats-No. 1 White @ 52
	Mixed Western 41 @ 47
	Hay-Fair to Good 60 @ 70
	Straw-Long Rye @ 65
1	Lard-City Steam 5.95 @ 6.00
4	Sutter-State Creamery 16 @ 181
4	Dairy, fair to good, 15 @ 18
1	West. Im. Creamery 13 @ 15
2	Factory 1114@ 14
	Cheese-State Factory 6% @ 8%
3	Skims-Light 3 @ 5%
棴	Western 51/0 7
3	Eggs-State and Penn 18 @ 1834
	BUFFALO.
3	Steers-Western 2 25 @ 4 90
8	Sheep-Medium to Good 4 75 @ 5 25
a	Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks 5 50 @ 5 60
8	Wheat—No. 1 Northern 1 02%@ 1 05%
23	Wheat-No. 1 Northern 1 02% 6 1 05%
	Corn—No. 2, Yellow 65 @ 66 Oats—No. 2, White 441/@ 453/4
6	Oats-No. 2, White 44)4@ 4534
	Barley-No. 2 Canada @ 90
1	BOSTON.
9	Egg-Near-by 20 @ 23
2	Seeds-Timothy, Northern., 2 00 @ 2 25
3	Clover, Northern 10 @ 11
3	Hay-Fair14 00 @15 00
1	Straw-Good to Prime16 00 @16 50
3	Butter-Firsts 15 @ 17
40	WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Penn. family...
Wheat—No. 2 Red. July...
Corn—No. 2 Mixed, July...
Oats—Ungraded White...
Potatoes...
Butter—Creamery Extra...
Cheese—Part skims...

### WEAVER, of the Louisvilles, has more assists than any Association outfielde

short spon DALT, of Brooklyn, is the highest-salaried catcher in the profession.

CARUTHERS, of Brooklyn, is the heaviest batter of any of the League pitchers.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

PETSBURG is searching the earth for a

DALRYMPLE, the old-time Chicago fielder, eads the Western Association in batting. THE League leader, New York, is also at

the top in batting. Brooklyn is second. STOVEY'S batting is winning the small score games for the Boston League team. THERE are few men who reach first base soften in a season of Hoy, of the St.

PITCHER STAGO, late of Yale, is to be physical director at Northfield University,

THE Washington Club has released Paul Hines. He was charged with making trouble MILLER, of Pittsburg, has lost more games

for his team than any other one player in TIERNAN, of the New Yorks, has more total base hits to his credit than any other

player in the League. JOHN BURDOCK, the well known second basemen, is playing finely for Salem, of the New England League.

LATHAM, of Cincinnati, leads the League in the number of bases stolen. Hamilton, of Philadelphia, ranks next.

THREE-FOURTHS of the players of the West ern Association are ex-players of the League and American Association

THERE are said to be seventy-eight base-ball clubs in England and seventeen in Scotland. In Australia there are over one VIAU, of Cleveland, recently performed the feat of striking Anson, of Chicago, out on three pitched balls. All of the strikes

HUTCHINSON, of Chicago, still leads the League's list of winning pitchers, with Clarkson, of Boston, and Rusie, of New York,

close behind. An umpire who recently came sailing out of the West is authority for the statement that baseball players in small Kansas towns wear revolvers in their belts.

WHAT a hole New York would be in now had the club released any one of its many players! It would seem as if even eighteen men were none too many to win a pennant. CINCINNATI has three best advertised base-

ball players in America. More has been written about "Mike" Kelly, "Arlie" Latham and "Pietro Gladiator" Browning than and "Pietro Gladiator" Browning any other three players in the business DONOVAN, of the Louisvilles, who has been

batting so finely this year, was the first man in the country to make 100 hits. Donovan batted safely in eighteen straight games this year, and this record was made off first-class ALTHOUGH a mute, Hoy, of St. Louis makes great efforts to speak and has many peculiar cries and mutterings by which he makes himself understood. His attempts at kicking at the umpire's decisions are unique and amusing. He can now say "rotten" to the umpire when a bad strike is called.

LATHAM, of the Cincinnati League, is remarkable in that he seldom is incapacitated for play. He is never trouble! with glass arms, bruised hands or Charley horse, afflictions which most baseball flesh is to. One reason for this is that he is an ath-lete from tip to toe, and always keeps in con-

THE Boston Association team have made THE Boston Association team have made more long hits than any other club in the country, 103 of them, including ninety-nine doubles, sixty-nine triplets and twenty-five home runs. St. Louis has made 102 doubles and thirty-two home runs, but only twenty-five three-baggers. The Athletics rank second in home runs with twenty-six, and second in home runs with twenty-six, and second in them. ond in three-baggers with fifty-seven.

# NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD.

Won. Lost. et.
New York. 39 27 . 591
Chicago. . 42 30 . 583
Boston. . . 38 32 . 543
Cleveland . 38 36 . 514
Clincin'ati. . 29 43 . 403

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

Boston....51 25 .871 Columbus .87 43 .463 St. Louis. 52 19 .642 Cincinnati.34 45 .430 Baltimore.45 29 .668 Louisville..29 54 .342 Athletic. .38 38 .500 Wash'gt'n.25 48 .342

# HUGE HAILSTONES.

#### They Do Great Damage in North and South Dakota.

Further particulars of the hail storm in Spring Valley Township, Dickey County. North Dakota, show that it was very severe and extended over a strip two miles wide and several miles long. Some of the hailstones were enormous, one picked up being nine and one-half inches in circumference and another twelve inches. Much glass was broken and residents sought refuge in their celiars. The hail was accompanied by very little wind; otherwise the damage would have been greater. Several

panied by very little wind; otherwise the damage would have been greater. Several farmers lose half their crops.

A furious storm of wind, rain, and 'hall also prevailed twelve miles north of Aberdeen, South Dakota, extending over a belt of country thirty or forty miles long. In some localities nothing suffered, but in others fine promising crops were pounded into the ground and houses and barns swept away. It is estimated that hundreds of acres of wheat have been destroyed. At Columbia, the bridge over the James River was dashed to pieces, while large trees were blown down or uprooted. Near Claremont, Farmers Harker, Cooley, Whitfield, and others lost houses and barns. Hallstones ten inches in circumference were picked up, while an hour after the storm the ground looked as though covered with big marbles. One farmer says hall was driven through boards near the house, and another had a cow return covered with blood, as the result of the bombardment.

# RACE WITH RUIN.

### Bankruptcy Averted by a Swift Trip With Collateral.

George H. Howell, of Atchison, Kan., hearing of the financial disaster which threatened the Jefferson Lumber Company, of Jefferson, Texas, in which he is interested chartered a special engine over the Memphis route to Hoxie, Ark. The closest figuring would land him at Jefferson at 2 o'clock. He interviewed the engineers and crossed the firemen's palms with gold. Two minutes after reaching Hoxie he pulled out of town. The time of the journey was shortened by three hours, and before 12 o'clock, after his arrival with the necessary collaterals, he had quieted the creditors and prevented the collapse of the firm, whose business interests exceed \$2,000,000.

# CHINESE OUTRAGES.

### Four Foreigners Killed and Mission ary Property Burned.

The ferment in the north of China is spreading. Two Englishmen, A. W. Green, a missionary, and Mr. Argent, a customofficer, were brutally murdered at Wusueb.

The European ladies at the place barely scaped with their lives. The French church, exphanage and adjoining premises at Woodeh, near Soochow, bave been destroyed. The foreign Ministers are said to have sent a joint note to the Government demending that measures be taken for the protection of foreign life and property in China.

## WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

THUS far an aggregate of \$2,695,000 has been appropriated by twenty-nine States for representation at the World's Fair.

THE Catholics have chosen a committee to supervise the making of a national Catholic educational exhibit at the Exposition. Many prominent Catholics are much interested in

TWENTY-FOUR foreign nations have now officially accepted the invitation to participate in the Exposition. Russia, Turkey, Denmark, Persia and Egypt are among the

The American Society of Wood Engravers, which had a splendid exhibit at the Paris Exposition, and carried off all the nonors in its line there, has decided to make a similar showing of its work at Chicago in

MINISTER PHELPS has hopes of inducing Baron Krupp to exhibit some of his immense guns at the Exposition. Baron Krupp hesi-tates, for, he says, it will cost him \$250,000 to make an exhibit creditable to his estab

THE lumbermen of Washington have promised to contribute all the material necessary for the construction of the building of that State at the Exposition, and the Northern Pacific has agreed to transport the exhibit free of charge. Thus Washington can expend upon its exhibit the entire \$100,-000, which was appropriated.

CALIFORNIA may show at the World's Fair, as a part or its exhibit, the finest col-lection of minerals in the United States. Instead of making a special collection, as was done for the New Orleans, Philadelphia and Paris expositions, there is a strong probability that the State will send the magnificent collections belonging to the State Mining Bureau Museum.

CANADA has received, through the medium of Great Britain, an invitation to make an exhibit at the Exposition, and there is no doubt that it will do so. A deputation of Ontario members of Parliament has asked the Dominion Government to assist Ontario producers and manufacturers in making an exhibit at the Chicago World's Fair. Favor-

THE Kansas World's Fair managers offered THE Kansas World's Fair managers offered prizes of £10 each for the best samples of wheat, oats, rye and other grains and grasses, to be put in bundles eight inches in diameter; each contestant furnishing two bundles. Haif of the samples received will be entered for premiums at the Exposition and the others be used in decorating the Kansas State building at the Fair.

Models in papier mache representing the fur seal and walrus fisheries on the coast of Alaska are being prepared by the Smithsonian Institution at Washington for the World's Fair. It is the intention, by means of these models, to give visitors to the Ex-position an idea of the seal industry which has caused much diplomatic correspond-ence recently between this country and Great

LIEUTENANT ROGER WELLES, JR., of the United States Navy, Commissioner to Vene-zula and the neighboring colonies, reports that the Governor General of the Dutch Colonies in the West Indies, composed of the islands of Curacoa, St. Martius, Bonaire, Aruba, St. Eustache and Saba, has accepted the invitation to participate in the Exposition, and has appointed a commission to take charge of the work.

H. C. PAYNE, Special Commissioner to Mexico, says that country will probably ap-propriate at the start \$750,000 for the repntation at the Exposition, and that will most likely increase the amount to \$2,000,000 later on. Mexico voted \$400,000 at the start for the Paris Exposition, and spent \$1,300,000 before it got through. Great en-thusiasm is manifested over the Chicago Exposition, and Mexico will certainly excel all previous efforts.

THE colored people, through the National Emancipation Monument Association, pro-pose to erect a monument seventy-four feet nigh, in the Exposition grounds, commemorative of the emancipation of the negro race.

The plans provide for a huge stone plinth surmounted by a negro soldier and surrounded at the base by bronze statues of Lincoln, Lovejoy, John Brown, Garrison, Phillips and two or three others prominent in the and two or three others prominent in the emancipation movement.

THE Woman's Christian Temperance Union and Woman's Temperance Publica-tion Association have applied, through Josephine R. Nichols, of Indianapolis, for 100x20 feet of space in which to make an exhibit. Miss Nichols says these organizations want to exhibit flags, banners, books and other publications, and numerous other things, all prepared by women, and also to establish and operate a hospital and model creche, at the latter of which women visitors with babies can leave them to be cared for while they see the sights.

Nor the least interesting feature of the Government exhibit at the Fair will be the fast flight of carrier pigeons. Captain R. E. Thompson, of the Signal Service, has this feature of the display in charge, and at frequent intervals he will liberate birds for the control of th flights to within 200 miles of Chicago. George W. Childs, the Philadelphia philanthropist, has taken a great interest in this feature of the Government display, and offers a prize valued at \$100, which will be on at the Fair, to the owner of the bird making the greatest distance in one

THERE is a possibility that the visitor to the Exposition may see the celebrated Spitzer art collection, the most comprehensive collection of European art in the world, and valued at above \$4,000,000. M. Spitzer, and valued at above \$4,000,000. M. Spitzer, of Paris, is dead, and the magnificent collection is for saie. It is the hope of artists all over the world that this treasure may be kept together, and all are looking to America for the purchaser. The bringing of the collection to the Exposition must be the work of private enterprise, and it is possible to affect this, it is claimed, if the owners can be insured from loss. This collection includes everything known in art during the middle ages. middle ages

TULARE, California, proposes to furnish a very novel exhibit for the Fair. From a gigantic redwood tree, 390 feet high, and twenty-six feet in diameter, will be cut two lengths forty-five feet long, and these will be transformed into full-sized railway coaches by hollowing out the interior. The rough bark of the tree will be left on the roof, and bark of the tree will be left on the roof, and on the sides and ends the natural wood will be left unpolished. The interior will be finished after the style of Puliman cars. One will be a buffet dining car, with bath, barber-shop and kitchen, and the other a skeeper, with observation room. Ordinary cat trucks will be put underneath, and the mea of Tulare, with their wives and children, will make the trip to Chicago in these strange coaches and live in them while there. The intention is to keep these cars in the Exposition grounds, and to sell as mementoes the portions of the tree cut away in their

# RAVAGES OF A RICE BUG.

#### It Looks Like a Flea, is a Hopper, and Sucks Dry the Grains,

An entirely new and unknown bug has appeared in St. Landry, Acadia, and other parishes of Southwestern Louisiana, and is playing havoc with the rice fields there, apparently sucking all the juice from the biades of the rice. The bug is small and black, is very active, and a great hopper, so that it is impossible to catch it. When it gets through with the rice it has a yellowish ane.

The country in which this rice flea has made its appearance has gone extensively into the cultivation of rice in the last few years, has had great success, and promises to become the most important rice district of Louisians, if not injured by bugs.

# SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JULY 26.

Lesson Text: "Christ and Nicodemus," John III., 1-17- Golden Text: John iii., 16-Commentary.

1. "There was a man of the Pharisees named Nicodemus, a ruler of the Jews." After the miracle at Cana Jesus tarried in Capernaum a few days, and then went up to Jerusalem to the Passover schapter it., 12, 13; and there wrought miracles which caused many in some some to believe in Him: but many in some sense to believe in Him; but Jesus did not readily believe in then, or commit Himself unto to them, for He knew all men, and knew what was in man (chapter ii., 23-25). "Now there was a man" (R. V.), and Jesus knew him and what was in him; His name (according to Versee with a superior to the superior to t His name (according to Young) signifies "nocent blood." It is found three times our lesson, and elsewhere only in chapters vii., 50; xix., 39. He belonged to the most religious sect among the Jews, and we may hope that he was an exception to the descriptor to the descript

hope that he was an exception to the description given by the Saviour in Math. xxiii., 5, 28. He was highly esteemed among men, for he was a member of their great council.

2. "The same came to Jasus by night, and said unto Him, Rabbi, we know that Thou art a teacher come from God, for no man can do these miracles that Thou doest except God he with him." See him now in the present do these miracles that Thou doest except God be with him." See him now in the presence of Jesus, probably a sincere, upright, religious man, but a man without life (I John v., 12). As to his body, he may be physically perfect; and as to his soul or intellectual part, he may be comparatively perfect also; but us to his spirit, or that which knows and enjoysand communes with God, he is dead. But he is interested, and he is thoughtful and inquiring. He has seen be is thoughtful and inquiring. He has seen some of the wonders wrought by Jesus, and he is persuaded that Jesus is no ordinary man. In fact he believes that God is with Him and has sent Him, and he wants to the thin the sent Him had be wants to know Him better.

3. "Jesus answered and said unto him, Verily, verily, I say unto thee, except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God." Here is the second double verily, which we find twenty-five times in this gospel, and only here. It is in chapter i, 51, and three times in each pel, and only here. It is in chapter i, 51, and three times in our lesson (verses 3, 5, 11). It is literally "Amen, amen," or "Truly, truly," and gives the greatest possible emphasis to the words spoken. "I say unto you" is equal to the Old Testament expression "Thus saith the Lord," for it is the same person who then spoke through the prophets that now speaks face to face with Nicodemus (see Rev. xxii., 6-16). Regardless of Nicodemus's flattering words He sees the need of his heart, and at once tells him the only way by which and at once tells him the only way by which it can be met; he must be born from above (margin), or anew (R. V.).

"Nicodemus saith unto Him, How can a an be born when he is old? Can he enter the second time into his mother's womb and be born?" This reply proves that Nicodemus is only a natural mm n; he does not understand spiritual things, they are folishness unto him (I Cor. ii., 14). He has not yet learned the A. B. C of true religion.

 "Jesus answered, Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the Kingdom of God." Jesus now repeats what He had said before, but enlarges by explain-ing that the new birth is by water and the "That which is born of the fiesh is flesh, and that which is born of the Spirit is Spirit." If a person could be born again in

near the kingdom, for ever since Adam sinned all, without exception, are born in sin, and are by nature children of wrath (Rom. v., 12; Eph. ii., 3).

7. "Marvel not that I said unto thee, Ye must be born again." When God says "must" there can be no other way. He has therefore forever settled it that every soul not born from above is excluded from the

a natural way a dozen times he would be no

"The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh and whither it goeth; so is every one that is born of the writ," The wind is His messenger, doing Spirit." The wind is His messenger, doing His work as pleaseth Him, and is visible only by its effects. So the Spirit of God works in the soul, sometimes by the word preached, sometimes by the word read, sometimes through a human instrument, sometimes apart from any human instrumentality; but

the effects become in due time visible to all.

9. "Nicodemus answered and said unto Him, How can these things be?" He is still a natural man trying to see spiritual things; a blind man wondering what the light is like; an earthly man puzzled over heavenly things; an intellectual, religious man lack-ing the one thing neelful; but thank God be is inquiring, and be has come to Jesus, though he has not yet received Him.

10. "Jesus answered and said unto him, Art thou a master (the teacher—R. V.) of Israel, and knoweth not these things?" As a ter of Israel he should have known that God regarded the heart more than the outward; pearance; that circumcision referred to the inner life more than to the body; that new moons and Sabbaths and sacrifices were nothing without true faith in God and true neart worship of Him.

11. "Verily, verily, I say unto thee, We speak that we do know, and testify that we speak that we do know, and testify that we have seen; and ye receive not our witness." In another place He so speaks of His oneness with the Father, and of the Father's speaking the words and doing the works through Him (John xiv., 10), that I conclude that the "we" here refers to the Father and Himself.

12. "If I have told you earthly things, and
ye believe not, how shall ye believe if I tell
you heavenly things!" Nicodemus was puzzled over what He said about the wind, which was a matter in connection with the earth. The new birth also was matter in connection with the earth, for it must take place here on the earth in our mortal bodies or not at

on the earth in our mortal bodies or not at all. But the open heaven, and the ascending and descending angels of which He had spoken to believing Nathamael, these were heavenly things of which He could not speak to reasoning Nicodemus.

13. "And no man hath ascended up to heaven but He that came down from heaven," In chapter i., 18, John spoke of Him as "in the bosom of the Father," and here He speaks of Himself as "the Son of Man which is in heaven." Although now seated at the Father's right hand in heaven, yet wherever two or three meet in His name He is in the midst, and He says to His obedient disciples, "Lo, I am with you alway" (Matt. xviii., 20; xxviii., 20; xxviii., 20.

"And as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so much the Son of Man be lifted up." Here is the other "must," to which we referred in verse 7, and if this "must" had never become an ac-complished fact the new birth had been an impossibility.

impossibility.

15. "That whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have eternal life." Israel murmured at God's way and God's bread (Num. xxi., 4, 5). He then sent serpents to bite them, and much people died. We are all bitten by the serpent; the sting of death is sin, all have sinned, death has passed upon all, but Jesus lifted up shows as the scrpent harmless, for He received the sting for all in His own body. "He was

stine scrpent harmiess, for He received the sting for all in His own body. "He was made ain for us who knew no sin." "His own self bare our sins in His own body on the tree."

16. "For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." There was no other way to save sinners 'han that some one without sin should become the sinner's substitute.

17. "For God sent not His Son into the world to condemn the world, but that the world through Him might be saved." "Herein is Love." "Behold what manner of Love." "See the Great Love wherewith He loved us." "The Son of God. loved me and gave Himself for me (I John iv., 10; iii., 1; Eph. ii., 4; Gel. ii., 20). But half the world does not know about it yet, although He came to save the world.—Lesson Helper.

## HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

TO MAKE A CUP OF GOOD TEA.

One teaspoonful of tea to every halfpint of water; have the teapot well rinsed in hot water; put in the tea, take a piece of paper and close the spout, set the teapot near the fire, but not so near as to burn, for ten minutes; have the water boiling and add; do not let it stand longer than six minutes after adding the water. Remove the paper from the spout, and you will find you have a cup of tea with all the aroma in it. Sugar and cream to taste. Be sure not to allow the water to boil too long. It is best taken when it first comes through the boil .- Boston Cultivator.

### CARE OF BREAD.

When the loaves of bread are taken from the oven, stand them on their sides on the bread-board and cover with a clean bread-cloth. A yard of heavy, unbleached table-cloth will make two bread-cloths. They may also be made of the best parts of a table-cloth that is worn too much to use on the table, but these do not last very long. Never use , a bread-cloth for any other purpose, and see that it is frequently washed. A tin box with a close fitting cover is the best to keep bread in, but the bread must not be put away until it is entirely cold. Do not put fresh bread into the box with stale, but clean the box out and wipe it well before putting in the new bread. If slices of bread are left from the table, lay them together evenly and slip them into 'a paper bag before putting them into the bread-box. Keep the bread-box in a cool, dry place. All bits of stale bread should be thoroughly dried, then rolled, sifted and stored in a tin box for use in breading chops, fish, oysters, etc., and for puddings. If the bread is toasted brown before rolling, it is nice in soup .- Farm and Fireside.

### POULTRY COOKING.

Few people know how to properly prepare poultry for the table-or rather oven, writes a correspondent from Canada. Even farmers' wives, who so greatly depend upon running down a chicken in case meat of some sort is needed, and who use more poultry than any other kind of meat (if we call flesh fowl) know that the turkey, goose or chicken should be killed the evening before it is needed, and not butchered on sight. After the chicken is killed, pick the bird as soon as possible, then wash it, taking out the refuse material, or what I have heard farmers' wives call its "innards." Place the fowl in a big pan of cold water, and rinse it out several times, changing the water each time. It is a very good plan to place sods in the last rinse water, or rub sods all over (inside and out) the fowl, letting it remain for a quarter of an hour. Then wash off in clear water. This prevents any strong or unpleasant taste. I always cook giblets separately, chopping them fine, and stewing them until tender. I then add them to the gravy. A little onion added to the water or grease in which a fowl is cooked always adds to its flavor-provided of course the taste of onion is not disagreeable in itself to the partaker thereof .- Detroit Free Press.

# PRESERVES AND MARMALADES.

None but the best flavored and most perfect fruits should be used in making preserves, is the advice of Mrs. E. R. Parker, in the Courier-Journal. It is best not to make too large a quantity at one time, as it is difficult to prevent burning or boiling over. Haste is of consequence in preserving, as the natural flavor is more readily retained. While, however, delay should be avoided in preparing and cooking, preserves should boil slowly. A porcelain-lined kettle is best for use in making preserves. A pound of sugar to a pound of fruit should be allowed for most fruit, though if not acid, less may be used if the preserves are sealed. Loaf sugar is best for preserving, though granulated may be safely used.

Peach Preserves-Pare ripe, firm peaches and remove the seed. Make a syrup of a pound of sugar to every pound of fruit. When clear add the peaches, cook gently for twenty minutes, then skim out the fruit and lay on a dish to cool. Boil the syrup low, return the peaches and cook until clear. Take up and put in glass jars.

Apple Preserves-Select large, fine tart apples; peel, quarter and core. Make syrup of a quarter of a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit; add a slice of lemon (or a teaspoonful of lemon extract). Put in the apples, boil until transparent, take up, put in glass jars. Boil the syrup low, and pour over.

Quince Preserves-Pare and core the fruit, boil in clear water until tender. Make a syrup of a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit, and boil the quinces in it slowly for half an hour. Pear Preserves-Pare, cut in halves,

core and weigh; allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit. Make syrup and add the fruit. When tender take up and put in glass jars. Boil the syrup low, and pour over.

Watermelon Rind Preserves-Cut the rind in fancy shapes; put ia strong brine and set away; when ready to pre-serve soak in fresh water; dissolve a tablespoonful of alum in a gallon of water; put in the rind; simmer until tender; then soak again in cold water. Make a syrup of a pound of sugar to a pound of rind; flavor with ginger; put in the rind; boil until clear; take up and put in jars; boil the syrup down and pour over.

Peach Marmalade-Take ripe, soft peaches and boil in a little water; when reduced to a pulp run through a colan-der and boil until tender; add half a pound of sugar to every pound of fruit and boil until thick. Put in small jars and cover. Pear marmalade may be made in the same way.

Quince Marmalade-Pare and quarter ripe quinces; put in a kettle with a little water, cook until tender; mash; add half a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit, and boil until thick and solid.