

## DIED BY DYNAMITE.

### Long Island City Torn Up by a Terrific Explosion.

### The Scene, a Tunnel Shaft in a Populous Block.

A terrible explosion of dynamite occurred in Long Island City, N. Y., at eight o'clock on a morning when some twenty or thirty persons were severely injured. The accident occurred in the works of the Long Island and New York Tunnel Company, at Jackson and Vernon avenues.

The workmen employed by this corporation have been engaged there for a considerable time driving headings under the surface and have used great quantities of the powerful explosives in prosecuting their work.

There have been several minor explosions of dynamite at the place. Buildings have been shaken and window glass shattered, but no one until this occasion became a victim to an accident.

The pushing of the headings has been prosecuted with vigor recently and great quantities of dynamite have been kept near the works in order to economize in time in the blasting.

Residents of the neighborhood have protested against the apparent carelessness of the company, and have appealed to the authorities, but with no effect. There were nearly a hundred men who had been employed in the tunnel about an hour when an alarm came of premature explosion.

There was a panic at once, but before anyone had time to save himself the earth shook with the explosion of dynamite and the surface of the ground in the vicinity of the tunnel rose in the air scattering the fragments of the unfortunate persons near and the debris of the tunnel in every direction.

The flames from the explosion set fire to the large four-story brick building adjoining the tunnel and shattered every pane of glass in houses for blocks about.

The dead were: Mary Graden, aged nineteen, Long Island City; Edward Hopkins, Peter Rocco, Mrs. Peter Rocco, Henry O'Brien, aged thirty-three, clerk, Long Island City.

When the explosion occurred all the workmen were in the tunnel except Rocco, who was placed in charge of the dynamite at the head of the tunnel. He was blown to pieces. None of the men in the tunnel were injured. The copula of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church on Vernon avenue and Fifth street was smashed into pieces by the concussion.

Work on the tunnel has been progressing about two months. The city, it is said, has been warned time and again of the danger attending the work, but no action was taken for the protection of the residents of the neighborhood against a disaster of this character.

The fire which at first set the brick building ablaze, soon extended to the adjoining ones, whose walls had been warped and cracked by the force of the explosion, and they are now in imminent danger of falling. Firemen are supposed to have escaped with safety.

In the building which was nearest the tunnel was the postoffice. When the shock occurred tons of debris fell in this part of the structure and completely buried the mails. They were at once removed to No. 80 Borden avenue, where a temporary office was established.

Hundreds of people, attracted to the place by the explosion, aided the firemen in rescuing the wounded. Wagons of the city were in conveying the maimed people to their homes and to St. John's Hospital. All of the doctors in the city hastened to the scene.

## PROMINENT PEOPLE.

GLADSTONE is becoming quite deaf.

PEAKER CRISP is in favor of an extra session of Congress.

MONTAGUE WILLIAMS, the eminent London banker, died a few days ago.

ZOLA, the French novelist, has made \$40,000 by his pen in twenty years.

JACOB HENRIK, the leader of the famous Economic Society of Pennsylvania, is dead.

CONGRESSMAN JERRY SIMPSON says he is a candidate for the United States Senate from Kansas.

THOMAS SETTLER, of North Carolina, only twenty-eight years of age, is the youngest member-elect of the new Congress.

EX-MINISTER TO ENGLAND, FIELDS, on account of his connection with the Berlin Sea arbitration, will temporarily give up his professional duties at Yale.

MRS. GLADSTONE, wife of the British Premier, is a voter in Canada, and owns property at Niagara Falls, Canada. She owns three acres of land worth about \$3000 an acre.

J. D. ROCKEFELLER, the Standard Oil millionaire, has just presented \$1,000,000 in bonds to the University of Chicago, making \$2,000,000 in all which he has given to that institution.

A CLEVELAND man was Bismarck's late private secretary, LOUIS BRUNNER, whose demise is the subject of the obituary notice. In a few hours Bucher drew up the Imperial German Constitution.

EMIL THOMAS, a German actor now playing at Amberg's Theatre in New York City, has no less than 2500 roles in his repertoire, which he has learned during a stage career of thirty-seven years.

CHAUNCEY H. DEWEY is a believer in scrap books. He has eight or ten of them, which contain clippings from a newspaper and periodicals relating to himself. All his printed speeches are preserved in this way.

SENATOR CARLISLE, of Kentucky, personally keeps a file of all applicants for offices from his State in a book. Every time he receives a letter from a new applicant he writes his name and address in the book under the heading of the office to which he aspires.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY, the Hoosier poet, owes up to being thirty-eight years old. He says he was a "rat" by trade, and worked at sten writing a long time. He served an apprenticeship as a house painter, but was never strong enough to follow the occupation steadily.

JOHN A. MORRIS, the Louisiana millionaire, has one of the finest country estates in America in Tangipahoa Parish, Louisiana. It embraces 500 acres of good land, in which are preserved hundreds of deer and bear, and numberless conveyances of game birds, while the four lakes on the place are black with mallard duck.

GEORGE GOULD, at twenty-eight is the youngest American who has inherited an estate that gives employment to 100,000 men. The three million dollar estate has been over forty years that they inherited their fathers' fortunes. William B. Vanderbilt was nearly fifty and his sons were forty-two and thirty-six when he died.

LOUIS PASTEUR was on his seventieth birthday presented with the gold medal of the Academy of Sciences in the amphitheatre of the Sorbonne, Paris. President Carnot, of France, walked arm-in-arm with the distinguished scientist, to his seat, followed by the ministers, diplomats, scientists and honoraries. As the medal was handed to him, M. Pasteur embraced the President and the audience cheered wildly.

In letters to the Joint Committee on Immigration of the Senate and House at Washington leading New York physicians declare there is danger of an outbreak of cholera in the United States next summer. Many of them favor a National quarantine law and the suspension of immigration.

## THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

**Eastern and Middle States.**

RIVER traffic at Pittsburgh has been suspended. The Hudson River south from Poughkeepsie was closed for navigation. Suffering among the poor in New York City increased on account of the death of coal. The charities department has 2300 applications for fuel on its books.

JOSEPH KANGE, Professor of Continental Languages and Literature in the College of New Jersey at Princeton, died on a ferryboat which was crossing to New York City. He was born in the Grand Duchy of Posen, on July 3, 1823.

THE Treasury of Rutland, Vt., is empty, and as the voters refuse to sanction the raising of money to pay debts the incoming officials are in trouble. The Trustees threatened to shut off all electric lights and discharge all the policemen.

AFTER fourteen years, lacking two days, confinement for the Northampton bank robbery, James Dunlap has left the Charles County (Mass.) State Prison a free man.

WAYLAND TRASK & CO., New York brokers, suspended upon discovering a \$150,000 defalcation of Theodore Baldwin, a member of the firm.

THE steamer Galileo arrived at New York and reported that she saw the Umbria on Christmas Day; she was disabled, but did not need assistance.

## South and West.

Fire destroyed every business house in Snow Hill, Ala., except one. The total loss is \$25,000.

TWO men lost their lives at an incendiary fire which burned two Milwaukee (Wis.) tanneries and caused a loss of \$235,000.

THE official statement of California's vote shows that one Harrison and eight Cleveland electors were chosen. The vote in favor of the direct election of United States Senators by the people was enormous, 157,908 voting for and only 13,342 against.

FIVE wooden stores on Broad street, Camden, S. C., were burned. A snowdrift prevailing at the time probably saved a large portion of the town from being burned.

THE Straits of Mackinac are frozen over. Trains in Kansas were seriously delayed by snow, and bitterly cold weather prevailed throughout the entire West.

A BLENDING struck Virginia and South Carolina, and for the first time in its history houseboats were covered with a thin coating of snow and sleet.

JUSTICE JOHN R. SHARPESTEIN, of the Supreme Court of California, was stricken with paralysis and died a few days after. He was born in Richmond, N. Y., on May 22, 1828.

THE high school building at Marshalltown, Iowa, was burned. Loss \$100,000.

ON Christmas Eve two colored men in St. Charles Parish, Louisiana, killed Emanuel Bastele, a white man who was a clerk in a country store. A few days afterwards a mob of white and colored people lynched them.

## Washington.

ELIAS T. INGALLS, aged eighty-two father of ex-Senator J. J. Ingalls, of Kansas, died at his residence in Haverhill, Mass., a few mornings ago.

A MOB entered a court room in Bowling Green, Ky., and seized a colored man under examination for assaulting a white girl and riddled him with bullets.

THREE large two-story dwellings in Ossawatimie, Kan., caught fire from natural gas and were entirely burned. Four persons were burned to death and several had miraculous escapes.

REPORTS from the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys of California show that the damage by flood will go above \$1,000,000. The capital city is safe, but all along the river fine wheat land is covered with water.

A BOOM was thrown into the main building of the South Side plant of the Milwaukee (Wis.) Street Railroad Company. In a moment the interior of the building was in a blaze. The fire was soon beyond control, and in less than an hour the entire plant was consumed, entailing a loss of \$50,000.

CHIEF DRUMMOND, of the Secret Service division, has cautioned his agents to exercise the closest possible scrutiny to prevent any counterfeiting of the Columbia souvenir coins.

THE Spanish Minister to Washington, Senor Dupuy De Lome, has been recalled.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WAXMAKER has ordered a new postal card. It is pear shaped.

BARON ANDRADO and General Cerqueira, Brazil's Commissioners to adjust the Argentine dispute, have reached Washington. Our Government will be umpire.

ORDERS were issued by the Navy Department to Rear Admiral Bismarck, commanding the European squadron, for his flagship Newark and the gunboat Bennington to convoy the Columbian caravels Pinta and Nina from Spain to the United States by way of the West Indies.

THE Hon. G. M. Lambertson, recently appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has just entered upon the discharge of his duties. He took the oath of office in Wisconsin some ten days before. Mr. Lambertson was detained in the West by the death of his wife.

## Foreign.

THE Red Star steamship Nordland was towed into Queenstown, Ireland, with a broken shaft, by the Ohio.

THE rebels in the province of Corrientes, Argentine Republic, have defeated the provincial troops in a number of skirmishes, and have seized the towns of Mercedes and Caseros and the railway lines of the district.

WILLIAM POTTER, newly appointed Minister of the United States to Italy, has just presented his credentials to King Humbert at Rome.

AT Corrientes, Argentine Republic, the insurgents, numbering 1500 men, made four assaults upon the town, but were repulsed with heavy losses by a garrison of 300 men.

JAY BROCKTON, an American, killed Count Peter Romanoff in a duel at Monto Carlo.

THE Paris Prefecture of Police was damaged by a bomb explosion, believed to have been caused by anarchists.

QUEEN VICTORIA was among the earliest to congratulate the King, William E. Gladstone on the arrival of his eighty-third birthday. Hundreds of other telegrams and letters were received. Many at Haverden and others at Biarritz, where Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone spent the occasion. Mr. Gladstone was said to be enjoying excellent health.

## PLEASURE PARTY DROWNED

A Yacht Capsized by a Sudden Squall in Australian Waters.

A sad accident occurred at Sidney, New South Wales, a few days ago, to a party of merry-makers, resulting in the death of ten of them. The owner of a yacht made up a party of his friends to take a sail. All went well until the mouth of the harbor was reached. Here a severe squall struck the yacht, and before any preparation could be made to meet it the vessel capsized. The squall passed away quickly, and vessels in the neighborhood tore down to the upland crags. They succeeded in picking up thirteen persons who were struggling in the water, but ten of the party were not seen after the yacht turned over.

THE Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture during 1892 sold fifty-one abandoned farms, representing a total of 4523 acres, for \$74,150, an average of \$16.47 per acre.

## THE LABOR WORLD.

UTAH silver mines have shut down. CHAGO has 502 bona fide labor organizations.

FACTORIES are busy making summer goods.

IT is well known that over 100,000 people are at present unemployed in Vienna, Austria.

A PROPOSITION to establish a universal labor headquarters is being considered by Chicago labor men.

LATE statistics show that in London more than 300,000 families earn less than seventy-five cents each per day.

JOHN BURNS asserts that sixty per cent. of the English workmen over sixty years of age are in receipt of poor relief.

In Boston the bosses and the clothing-cutters have joined hands to compel sweaters to grant the demands of their workmen.

AT New Plymouth, New Zealand, E. M. Smith, a lampmaker, was elected a member of the Colonial Parliament by the local labor organizations.

A FEDERAL court in Macao in a decision against the Georgia Central road held that a man could not be discharged simply because he belonged to a labor union.

ALL railroad employees of Russia who have not embraced the faith of the Greek Church prior to February 1, 1893, will be discharged from the Government's service.

ONE HUNDRED miners at the slope mines of Ohio and Pennsylvania Coal Company, at Nalleville, Ohio, have struck, a disagreement with the company over the size of screens used having arisen.

The privation in London among the unemployed increases with the advance of winter, and notwithstanding the numbers already there, continues to continue to grow from other parts of the country.

PETITIONS are circulated by many workmen's organizations in France, asking their respective municipalities to imitate the example of the Common Council at Roubaix in giving meals to the children in public schools.

CONSIDERABLE excitement has been caused in New Zealand by the action of the Governor in appointing four veritable workmen to the higher house of the Legislature, whose members hitherto have been selected invariably from the class of rich men, or large land-holders, or prominent politicians.

ADVICES from Lancashire, England, state that the locked-out employes in the cotton manufacturing districts had a hungry holiday, thousands of them being dependent upon their employers for assistance. Hundreds are ailing about begging, and it is feared that the rigorous weather will cause the loss of many lives.

## GATTLE PLAGUE IN AFRICA

Millions of Cattle Perish From the Niger Nearly to the East Coast.

The cattle plague reported by Captain Lugard as having swept away most of the cattle in the region of the Victoria Nyanza appears to have extended its ravages clear across Africa. Captain Montell, who has just arrived in Algiers after crossing the Sudan from west to east between the Niger and Lake Chad, says that millions of cattle have died and on long stretches of his route not a single animal survived.

Captain Lugard says that the Wahuma, north of Victoria Nyanza, have been exclusively pastoral, and lived solely on the milk and flesh of their cattle. Now that the plague has totally destroyed their stock, the people are dying in vast numbers, and the remnant are dependent on the agricultural settlers for a scanty subsistence.

When Captain Lugard left Uganda the Wahuma were slowly learning to cultivate the fields, but their gaunt and half-starved forms attested the hardships they were undergoing.

## FAMINE IN FINLAND.

It is Feared That Whole Communities in North Finland are Perished.

The famine in North Finland is increasing, and there is a movement in Sweden to renew the subscriptions of last year for the aid of the starving Finlanders. Although the famine is raging in Russian territory, yet the Finns, on account of their old attachment to Sweden, look to the Swedes rather than to the Russians for assistance.

Many villages are snowbound, and it is feared that the sufferings of the people are intense, as the great drifts of snow, through the great drifts on account of the weakness of themselves and of their cattle. It is feared that whole communities have perished, as nothing has been heard from them for a number of days.

Owing to the hardness of the Finns it is hoped, however, that the famine has not been so destructive of life as many apprehend. It is believed that the survivors will abandon the country by wholesale during the coming spring and summer and remove to some part of North America where they will have a better chance to maintain themselves.

## MURDERED BY BOYS.

Two Farmers Shot Dead in a Quarrel Over a Road.

Renewal of an old feud over the location of a country road near Snowhomish, Washington, resulted in the murder of two well-to-do farmers named Foulks and Smith by two boys, fourteen and fifteen years of age, named John Langston and Robinson.

The road runs through the farm of young Robinson's father, but he fenced it up. Foulks and Smith started to tear down the fence when old man Robinson appeared and a fight ensued.

Young Langston and Robinson, who had been hunting, appeared on the scene armed with Winchester rifles, killing Smith and Foulks instantly. Old man Robinson was seriously injured in the fight. The boys surrendered to the Sheriff.

## SHOT HIS BROTHERS.

Little Henry Smith Thought the Gun Wasn't Loaded.

A most disastrous accident occurred a few afternoons ago at New Haven, Ind. Henry, the eleven-year-old son of Samuel Smith, saw his brother's shotgun against a table in the kitchen.

There was no cap on the gun lock, and thinking the gun was not loaded he secured a cap and in fun pointed the gun at his two younger brothers, Joseph and Grover, aged ten and eight respectively. He snapped the trigger, and the gun being loaded, the full charge of shot struck the two boys.

Grover, whose heart was penetrated, died instantly and Joseph was fatally injured. The shot entered both of his lungs. About fifty shot entered Joseph's breast and arms.

EFFORTS will be made by the Mexican Government and through other agencies to turn the tide of emigration, which has been flowing from Europe to the United States, into that country, in view of the probable passage by the United States Congress of laws further restricting immigration. It is rumored that the authorities of several of the Mexican States are preparing to send Mexican commissioners to Italy, Sweden, Ireland and Germany.

THE Nez Percé Indians of Idaho have refused \$3 an acre for their lands offered them by the United States Commissioners.

## FIGHT IN MEXICO.

Ten Soldiers Killed and Five Burned Half Alive.

Reports, although conflicting, come from every part of the Northern part of the Republic of Mexico indicating the growth of the revolutionary movement. Despatches are rushing to and from the Mexican officials to the United States officials.

An officer who desires that his name should not be used, states that another battle took place, where ten men were killed at Corralvo, where there is a garrison. At this place five of the Mexican soldiers were burned half alive.

A courier with official information gave it out that the revolutionists gave and asked no quarter, but in every way outfought the regular Mexican soldiers, those at Corralvo being a sleepy lot of half breeds.

It is reported that the Government has seized the railroads for official purposes. A special train of twelve coaches, left Monterrey for Tampas Guaymas, with eight companies of cavalry.

A Washington dispatch says: Rocha, the Mexican general who is reported to have left the City of Mexico to join the revolutionists on the Rio Grande border, is a famous character. He is known to all the Mexican army as "The Tiger."

When Maximilian was fighting to establish an empire in Mexico, Rocha was one of his favorite generals. After the surrender at Queretaro, Maximilian and two of his generals, Mejia and Miramon, were executed. Lopez, who recently died, was disgraced.

The only one taken into favor by Diaz and the Liberals. He was, after the reorganization of the Republic, given command of a division of the army, but almost ever since his restoration to favor he has been kept on the fringe of the Mexican capital, as if the Government did not care to trust him in its vicinity.

"The Tiger" has gone to join the revolutionists it means something serious. Rocha has a record for desperate fighting with no other Mexican general now possessing.

## NEWSY GLEANINGS.

HAMBURG fears another cholera epidemic. THE poor are suffering terribly in London.

THE plague is devastating Russian Poland.

A GENUINE revolution is now feared in Mexico.

PATENT flour in Minneapolis is \$1 cheaper than a year ago.

THE year's flour output promises to be the greatest ever known.

THERE is a decline in flax culture both in America and Europe.

THE curse of hard times is everywhere prevalent in Germany.

THE tax on hop crop for 1892 has been estimated at \$5,000,000 pounds.

THE Eastern railroads are short of cars—the aggregate estimated at 10,000.

THE Ohio River, at Billora, was frozen over this winter for the first time since 1855.

THERE is still great suffering in portions of Mexico, where the three years' drought continues.

AN account of famine and cholera plagues in some sections of Russia are "dying like flies."

THE cranberry crop for 1892 is estimated at \$2,000,000, \$9,000 barrels less than last year's output.

THE decrease in the pricing of hogs at Chicago is over forty-seven per cent. since the opening of the season.

PARIS is ripe for a revolution in consequence of the Panama scandal revelations. It is now said that 104 Deputies accepted bribes.

IT will cost \$16.35 to buy a complete set of the Columbian postage stamps, and \$1.44 more for a full line of samples of the stamped envelopes.

THE trade statistics for 1892 show unexampled activity and prosperity in almost every branch of industry throughout the United States.

THE popular vote for President, as compiled by the New York Post, exhibits the following aggregate: Cleveland, 5,567,990; Harrison, 3,176,611; Weaver, 1,025,060; Bidwell, 258,347. Cleveland's plurality, 2,391,379.

## RAILWAY BUILDING.

About 4100 Miles of New Line Built During 1892.

Statistics collected by the Engineering News show that not far from 4100 miles of new railway line were built in the United States during the calendar year of 1892. This brings the total railway mileage of the United States up to 174,693 miles, or about forty-five per cent. of the total railway mileage of the world. The longest line constructed was the Pacific extension of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad to Puget Sound, 553 miles, completing another transcontinental route. No railroad was built in five States, but one mile was built in Kansas, and the greatest mileage was built in Washington, 423 miles.

A NEW YORK citizen, in suggesting in the Tribune that a liberal place be allotted in the World's Fair for the growth and exhibition of woods and plants containing valuable fibers, contributes some general points on the subject that are of public interest.

A new system of disintegration has overcome the exclusive importance of cotton and made practicable the utilization of the many fibrous plants that have heretofore rotted in our fields, forests and swamps. By using the substitutes growing around us we might save nine-tenths of the \$40,000,000 yearly sent to Europe for fibers. Cotton stalks could be used instead of burned. So could the million tons of flax straw annually produced and destroyed annually. In Europe, last year, 600,000 tons of flax straw were used. We allow to go to waste materials which would take the place of the hundred thousand tons of fiber imported yearly for grain binding twine and the 95,000 tons of wrappings used for baling each cotton crop. What is stated should be enough to awaken concern in the great sources of wealth allowed to go to waste through ignorance and neglect.

BLESSINGS which we have slighted when in our possession are more highly prized when there is danger of our being deprived of them, and our hearts are more keenly touched by the anticipation of loss than by the fullness of enjoyment.

NOT A FOREIGNER.—Mrs. Schuylent—"My son is a regular Bohemian." Mrs. Harlem Phil—"Oh, pshaw, now, don't be puttin' on. You know he was born right here in New York."—Chicago News Record.

## SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JANUARY 8.

Lesson Text: "Rebuilding the Temple," Ezra iii, 1-13—Golden Text: Ezra iii, 11—Commentary.

We need to bear in mind that the key to this book seems to be "The House of the Lord," mentioned fifty times. The second chapter gives the numbering of the nearly 3000 who this time returned to Jerusalem. Verses 61, 62 tell of some whose names could not be found on the register, and they had to be cast out, suggesting to us the necessity of having our names in the Book of Life (Rev. xvi, 20; Rev. xx, 15). Verses 65, 66 tell of those who offered freely after their ability, and is suggestive of Math. x, 8; Acts xx, 35; II Cor. viii, 12.

1. "The people gathered themselves together as one man to Jerusalem." When in after years the church, which is the house of God, began to be built at Pentecost, it is said, "They were all with one accord in one place" (Acts i, 1).

2. "And builded the altar of the Lord of the patriarchs, and no building called temple or tabernacle, but they had their altars and offerings, symbol of atonement, for without a sacrifice sinful man cannot draw near to God. See Lev. xvii, 11; Heb. ix, 22, as proofs of the necessity of the shedding blood. As to the altar, see Lev. viii, 20; xii, 7, 8; xiii, 4, 18. It is evident from this verse that these people had no doubt as to what Pentateuch. It will be well for us to be like them.

3. And they offered burnt offerings freely unto the Lord. This stands first among all the offerings in the law, and is the oldest kind mentioned in the Word (Lev. i, 4; Gen. viii, 20; Job i, 5). Among the many offerings of Lev. i, to vit. this the first seems suggestive of the sacrifice of Christ as fully meeting all the requirements of God.

4. "They kept also the feast of tabernacles." The first verse says that it was in the seventh month that they set up the altar. By referring to Lev. xxiii, in which is found a full account of all the feasts of the Lord, it will be seen at verse 23 and onward that in this month there were three convocations, trumpets, atonement and tabernacles, beginning on the 1st, 10th and 15th days of the month.

5. "And of every one that willingly offered a freewill offering unto the Lord." The importance and the necessity of a willing offering is seen in connection with the building of the tabernacle and temple (Ex. xxv, 2; xxvi, 2; I Chr. xix, 6, 9, 17). When any one brought a burnt offering he was to offer it of his own voluntary will (Lev. i, 3). It is written of Jesus that He said, "My meat is to do the will of Him that sent Me, and to finish His work" (John iv, 34). As to His life He said, "I lay it down of Myself" (John x, 18). As to us it is written, "Whoever will, 'If any man will' (Rev. xxii, 17; John vii, 17).

6. "From the first day of the seventh month began they to offer burnt offerings unto the Lord." The outward and visible national history of Israel began when they were redeemed from Egypt by the mighty power of God and the blood of the paschal lamb (Ex. xii, 1, 2).

7. "Masons, carpenters, them of Zion and of Tyre, according to the grant of Cyrus, king of Persia." Many months seem to have passed by without any attempt to build the temple, but now they begin and Jews and Gentiles take part in providing the material.

8. "To set forward the work of the house of the Lord." It was for this they came to Jerusalem, and now it is the second month of the second year, at least seven months after their arrival. How slow we are in the Lord's work! It would take time to get cedar from Lebanon, but that was not the case of the foundation, and verse 6 says the foundation was not laid. Some of us are tried by slow people, but think of the patience of the Lord—over 1800 years since He left the command to preach the Gospel to every creature, and hundreds of millions still in heathen darkness (II Thes. iii, 3, margin).

9. "To set forward the workmen in the house of God." The work will not go forward without the workmen. When God created the world He spoke and it was done, but in the redemption of Israel, and in the gathering out of the church, while the power is all His, He sees fit to manifest that power through human instruments. He asks, "Who is God for us?" and yet when God says, "Who is God for us?" (Isa. vi, 9; Ps. li, 15).

10. "To praise the Lord after the ordinance of David, king of Israel." This the priests and Levites were to do with trumpets and cymbals as the builders laid the foundation of the temple. When the foundations of the earth were laid the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy (Job xxxviii, 4, 7). When Jesus was born in Bethlehem the angels sang, "Glory to God in the highest" (Luke ii, 13, 14). When the foundations of all the worlds were brought forth it shall be with shoutings, crying Grace, Grace unto it (Zech. iv, 7).

11. "And they sang together by course, and all the people shouted with a great shout." All in order, and yet most heartily, but in the redemption of Israel, and in the gathering out of the church, while the power is all His, He sees fit to manifest that power through human instruments. He asks, "Who is God for us?" and yet when God says, "Who is God for us?" (Isa. vi, 9; Ps. li, 15).

12. "Many went with a loud voice, and many shouted aloud for joy." Those who were old men and had seen the glory of the former house wept as they thought of it, and now beheld the desolation, while others shouted for joy at the thought of a temple of the Lord being builded. Does the interest you have in the welfare of the Lord's house make you either laugh or weep? Do you sigh and cry because of the work of the Lord in the land? Or is it nothing to you? (Zech. ix, 4; Sam. i, 10). Does the glory to be revealed cause you to rejoice even in tribulation because you are a partaker of that glory, and therefore perfectly willing to be a partaker of His sufferings (Rom. viii, 18; I Pet. iv, 13)?

13. "The people could not discern the noise of the shout of joy from the noise of weeping." There shall be no such mixture in the new Jerusalem, nor in the work of our earth's restorer. Read Isa. ix, 15-22; Rev. xxi, 1-4. The best days are yet to come, both for Israel and the church and the whole creation. The restoration from Babylon, and even the great redemption from Egypt, shall be as the nations, compared with Israel's future restoration and glory. See Jer. xvi, 14, 15; xxiii, 5-8. Then shall the ends of the earth see the salvation of the Lord and the whole earth be filled with His glory. Let the question be, "What a glorious day it will be to be a partaker of the workmen!"—Lesson Helper.

THE Boston Globe is of opinion that the Chicago University students who engage in chair-pushing at the World's Fair will not realize much in the way of tips, as women will be their principal customers, and the fair sex is noted for its economy in the bestowal of gratuities. The Globe ignores entirely the consideration of gallantry. The women who are wheeled may not be heavy producers in the way of cash, but just think of the smiles they will shed upon the good-looking propellers of their jinnik's bus!

"He is an artist by profession." "I know that; but what is he by occupation?"—Washington Star.

## HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

DRAIN YOUR DISHES.

I wonder how many ladies who have hired help to cook for and are hurried with their work know what a saving of work it is to drain their dishes? asks a housewife. I tried draining them by piling them in a pan, but did not like it because the water from the dishes would be in the bottom of the pan, of course, and one edge of each dish would be wet. So I tried this way and like it much better. Wash the dishes, cups first, with soap and water, rinse with scalding water and turn into a pan which has a tea-towel folded and placed in the bottom. The towel will absorb all the water and the dishes will be just as bright as when wiped, if soap is used and they are rinsed well.—New York Journal.

DO YOU KNOW?

That you can clean a sponge by soaking it a few hours in cold buttermilk?

That lettuce has recently been pronounced a sleep-producer?

That lemons may be kept fresh by wrapping them in paper and inclosing in a closely covered pot or jar?

That wash-leather should be washed in warm—not hot—water and yellow soap?

That a schoolboy's "rubber" will take many a spot out of kid gloves?

That combs and brushes should be quickly washed in warm water and soda?

That a good liquid glue may be made by pouring naphtha upon shellac until it is of a creamy consistency?

That household pests flee before an application composed of two ounces of quicksilver and the whites of two eggs.—New York World.

SEALING JELLY JARS.

Strain jelly into jelly jars which have been thoroughly washed in soap and water and have been standing in boiling water for half an hour. When the jelly is cool pour over it a small quantity of melted paraffine; let it harden; then pour in more, for as the first hardens it may crack or shrink from the sides and leave spaces where ferments may enter.

In other words, the jars need to be made air tight—not that the air does mischief, but because it contains the organisms which on entering the jelly cause by their growth the changes known as "souring." The object is to exclude all micro-organisms.

This may be done in other ways than by the use of paraffine. Cut a piece of white paper just large enough to cover the jelly; soak in alcohol for five minutes, then fit it to the tumbler and pack over it a pad of sterilized cotton batting, letting it fill the mouth of the jar or tumbler like a stopper. This is an effectual means of preserving all kinds of fruit, as micro-organisms cannot go through the batting.

Care must be taken, however, to have it thoroughly sterilized. This may easily be accomplished by making the wads of the required shape and size, and putting them on a tin plate in a hot oven for half an hour. When putting the cotton into jars be careful not to touch the under side of the wad or allow it to touch anything until it is placed in the jar; each may be wound with a piece of cloth to make it look neat, or a piece of paper may be tied over it.—Albany Argus.

RECIPES.

Oat Meal Pone—After oat meal has been boiled, put two pints in a buttered pan, season with salt and half a cup of sweet milk to moisten it. Bake for half an hour, in a steady oven. Serve white hot.

Estela Pudding—Five well-beaten eggs; two and a half teaspoonsful of sugar; two tablespoonsful of butter; one tablespoonful of baking powder, one cup of chopped raisins, flour to stiffen. Bake two hours.

Spice Rolls—Take a piece of bread dough, roll it half an inch thick, spread butter over it, and sprinkle with cinnamon and white sugar, roll it up as you would a jelly cake, cut in pieces an inch thick; place them in a pan close together. Let them rise, and bake twenty minutes.

Fish Omelet—Make a plain omelet with six eggs, and when ready to fold, spread over it fish prepared as follows: Add to a cupful of any kind of cold fish, broken fine, a cupful of cream and a teaspoonful of butter. To be seasoned with salt and pepper.

Mash Biscuit—Mix enough flour with two quarts of cold milk, and half a cup of lard to make it roll nicely on a molding board. Roll the dough about as thick as you would for biscuits, cut it into cakes with a biscuit cutter, and bake a rich brown color, for twenty minutes.

Fried Egg Plant—Make a weak solution of salt and water, pare the egg plant and cut in thin slices, let them soak in the solution an hour and a half; then take them out and wipe the slices dry; dip in beaten egg and roll in grated dry bread or cracker crumbs. Fry in hot butter until soft and nice brown and serve.

Potato Souffles—Boil six fair-sized potatoes and mash very fine, avoiding any lumps. Boil one cup of milk and one cup of butter; add the potatoes, salt and pepper sufficient and beat to a cream; then add, one at a time, the yolks of five eggs and beat it well. Beat to a stiff froth the whites of the eggs and add this to the mixture; stir lightly, pour into a buttered pan and bake twenty minutes.

Cranberry Tarts—Take a pint of well ripened cranberries and boil till tender in half a pint of water. Strain, squeezing out all the juice, and then put on to boil again, adding a pound of sugar to a pint of juice. Boil just twenty minutes and then set aside to cool. Make a rich pie crust and cut it into circles as large as the top of a table goblet. Pinch a strip of crust around the edge and bake quickly in hot oven. Fill the baked crust with the partly cooled cranberry jelly and set in a cold place to harden and pleasant tarts will be made.