#### THE VIKING SHIP.

She Puts Into New London All Sound



After many days and nights at sea, wrestling with storm, ice and current, the good Norse ship Viking, modelled after the old oaken ships of the time of "Eric the Red," reached New London (Conn.) harbor in the teeth of a gray southeaster, and after return-ing salutes rode placidly at anchor under her snugly folded sail. Her first officer, Gustav Gunderson, a sailor of great experience, told

this story of the voyage:
"We have had a very comfortable passage. We left Norway with a crew of twelve men, including six sailors, a cook, sailmaker and carpenter. A temporary canvas awning was erected over the bow from stem to stern, as you see, for shelter, and we bent a jib on the stay running from the masthead to the bows. We called it the 'foresail.' There was no jib on the viking boat, but we found that it steadied our craft greatly and helped her speed. Altogether we spread about 200 yards of canvas in our mainsail and about eighty more in jib. Our best day's run was 211 miles. We passed the Shetland Islands, and then sailed directly for Cape Race, Newfoundland. We did not strike Cape Race, however, because of adverse winds. The first land we made was Becalieu Light, on the east coast of New-foundland, on the morning of May 27, at 3 foundland, on the morning of May 21, at 3 o'clock, and that same day we spoke the ocean tug Ingraham. On June 8 fourteen fishermen from the Glouester schooner Brunhilde boarded us off Cape Canso, and gave us the first copy of a newspaper we had seen since leaving Norway. On the 11th of June we sighted Cape Cod at 4 o'clock in the morning, and the Captain called all hands aft in celebration of the event, Cape Cod being the famous vineland, as we suppose, discovered by our ancestors From that time on we have been saluted and cheered by steam whistles and fog horns everywhere

The vessel is a perfect model of an old Vik-ing ship unearthed from a mound in Norway thirteen years ago. The Viking ship is built of the very best oak. Her length is eighty-one feet, width 16½ feet, and extreme depth

he Viking ship has only one mast, out that is fifty-one feet high. She carries a very great area of canvas, her one square sail being thirty-two feet wide at the top and feet at the bottom, the material out of which it is made being red and white striped

The standard of the Vikingship is conspict ous and can be seen at a great distance. It is made of red feit and has emblazoned on it a gilt lion and the name of the ship. The banner of the ship is also made of red felt, on which is painted a huge black raven. Eight shields, painted black and yellow, are placed on either side.

To cross the ocean in such a frail craft as this required no ordinary skill and seaman-To make the ship more seaworthy she was supplied with floating piers of reindeer skin twenty-one decimetres in diameter. The rudder is placed on the starboard side, while there are two rows of seats extending from bow to stern.

The Viking ship has no deck, her interior being just like an ordinary rowboat, but in order to preserve the charts and in-struments she has four water and air-tight apartments made of solid oak. During the voyage the crew had to use the

seats for bunks, and wrapped in a reindeer blankets were mpelled to make the best of it. There were twelve men on the Viking, captain included. This is not enough, as she possesses fourteen pairs of oars, and before she is brought to Chicago additional Norwegian sailors must

be engaged to man her.

The crew are dressed in dark navy-blue breeches, jacket and cap and gray vest. On the collar of the officers' jackets are embroidered three, two or one gilt star according to the collar of ing to the rank which they bear. On the front of the cap is the name "Viking."

Every man aboard is a first-class saflor. When it was known in Norway that the Viking was bound for the World's Fair, applications for positions from all quarters of the country came in. By a careful weeding-out process the most suitable candidates were selected, and it may be safely said that very few ships that ever crossed the Atlantic carried such a splendid lot of seamen as did the Viking.

Captain Magnus Anderson, the captain of the Viking and the man who first suggested that the vessel should be brought to the World's Fair, is as daring and as skiliful a sailor as ever trod a deck.

## ANOTHER WARSHIP BORN.

#### The Massachusetts Successfully Launched at Philadelphia.

The big battleship Massachusetts was successfully launched from the shipyard of the Cramps, at Philadelphia, Penn., a few mornings ago, in the presence of 15,000 spectators. The Washington party included Secretary Herbert and his daughters, Leila and Mrs. Micon. Miss Leila Herbert chris tened the vessel with a prettily decorated bottle of champagne, and after entering the water the latest addition to Uncle Sam's Navy was made fast to the wharves where are also moored the cruisers New York and olumbia and the ship of war Indiana. The Massachusetts, the second of the throa

coast-line battle ships to be launched, is built of steel. The hull is protected by belts of heavy armor, 7½ feet wide, three feet of which is above water. This protection runs along both sides of the vessel for a distance of 148 feet amidships, at the extremities of which the armor turns in toward the centre line at an angle of 45 degrees for a longitudinal distance of 24 feet, affording a total broadside protection of 196 feet, and passing around and supporting the armor for the 13-inch gun turrets. On top of this side armor which are the magizines and machinery.

Above this belt of side armor and extending from redoubt to redoubt the sides are five inches thick with a backing of ten feet of coal. The main batteries will consist of four thirteen-inch breech-loading rifles, eight eight-inch breech-loading rifles, eight is placed a steel deck 2% inches thick, under eight-inch breech-loading rifles and four sixinch breech-loading rifles, and the secondar, batteries of twenty six-pounder rapid-fire guns, four one-pounder rapid-fire guns and four Gatling guns. In addition to the fore-going offensive phase of the ship there are six torpedo tubes, one bow, one stern, and four broadsides—two on althoughts and less abaft and forward of the forward and after barbettes. respectfully. The con-will consist of 475 officers and men.

## KILLED FOUR BROTHERS.

Six Were Under a Tree Which the Lightning Struck.

Reports from several towns in Western Missouri state that they were visited by severe electric storms.

At Adrain, the six Wright brothers were tanding under a tree near their home when ightning killed four of them outright and ured the other two so that it was thought y might die.

#### PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE oldest living American poet is Isaac McLennan, aged eighty-eight.

Baltimone has started a fund for a statu-GOVERNOR MCKINLEY, of Ohio, was made a Knight of Pythias at Columbus recently. Among the official family of the new Corean Minister at Washington are Messrs. A Hium, Chow Chick and Chang Bong Whang.

CONGRESSMAN O'NEILL, of Philadelphia, he "father of the House," has served continuously in Congress over thirty years.

JOHN WUNCH, of Birdsboro, the newly elected Grand Master of the Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania, like Garfield, was a canal boatman in his younger days.

DAVID STARR JORDAN has resigned the Presidency of the Leland Stanford University because Senator Stanford did not approve of his methods of managing it. MISS VIVIAN SARTORIS, the daughter o.

Nellie Grant Sartoris, is sixteen years old. She is studying for the stage at Buffalo, N. Y., and will make her debut next fall. PROFESSOR JOHN H. FINNEY has been in-

augurated as President of Knox College at Galesburg, Ill. He is said to be the young-est college President in the United States. CAPTAIN A. G. THOMSEN, of the Thingvilla line, has been knighted by the King of Den-mark on account of the captain's long ser-

he having made 125 voyages across the Atlantic. Warren Leland, last survivor of five brothers who made the name of Leland fam-ous in the hotel business from the Atlantic

to the Pacific, died at Port Chester, N. J., a few days ago. The oldest living graduate of West Point is General George S. Green, of New York City, who graduated in 1823, and served with distinction in the last War. He is now in his ninety-second year, and is living with a

CEARLES BUTLER, of New York City, now in his ninety-third year, shook hands with Lafayette when the great Frenchman paid his last visit to this country. Mr. Butler is still

active and has lively recollections of the PRINCESS EULALIA is said to have ordered three sets of newspaper clippings concerning her visit to the United States. The Infanta may be aristocratic, but she loves to read

what is written about her, just as ordinary people do. "NAT" M. BRIGHAM, recently appointed United States Marshal of Utah, will be re-

membered by Harvard men of about fifteen years back as one of the most noted tenors who ever sang in the Glee Club. Hs is a classmate of Theodore Roosevelt and Josiah

It is rumored that in spite of his lavish ex-enditure of money William Waldorf Astor s not getting all the recognition he would like in England. Mr. Astor's literary tastes have nothing to do with his social credentials, and as there are hundreds of Englishmen who write better than he does he has not yet set the Thames on fire.

GOVERNOR FLOWER, of New York, is a source of the keenest anguish to the mem bers of the Four Hundred when he appears to take part in a social function at the metropolis. He refuses to have his trousers creased, wears an ill-fitting and rather rusty coat and a silk hat that has not been brushed, apparently, since it was bought,

Ex-PRESIDENT HARRISON leads'a very quiet life in Indianapolis. He is seldom seen on the streets, and never goes into society. He has not renewed business relations with his old partners, Messrs. Miller & Elam, but has a desk in the office of Howard Cole, where he transacts his private business and works on the lectures which he will deliver at Stanford University this fall.

#### THE LABOR WORLD.

Iowa now has a State Federation of Labor. DUNKIRE, France, is a co-operative village. HOLLAND bakers get from \$2 to \$7 a week. GREAT BRITAIN reports 1,000,000 unemployed.

Over 500 unemployed theatrical people are said to be in Chicago at present.

For Government railroad employes 23,000 wellings have been erected in Russia.

A MINNESOTA law prehibits the employment of children under sixteen years of age. THE first violinists of a first-class symphony

orchestra earn from \$3500 to \$6000 a year In Europe they demand compulsory trades unions to be managed by the Government.

In the United Kingdom there are 994 coperative societies, with 821,600 members.

New York has a population of working-omen reaching in round figures to about

Over 25,000 women in this country are enraged in the decoration of different kinds of thing and pottery.

In France the railways employ 24,080 women. Most of them, however, merely receive a small sum for opening and closing gates.

Ix Indiana children under fourteen must not be employed in factories, and the that age must not be worked over eight hours. A NEW Pennsylvania law fixes the maximum week's work of minors at sixty hours.

Children under thirteen must not be em-LEAD pencil makers get \$7 weekly, but the work appears to be unhealthy. The hours

are shorter than in some other factories, and the work is lighter. The operators commence at about twenty years. THE great difficulty in coffee-growing in Costa Rica is to secure good labor. South Sea Islanders, like Chinese, refuse to work

for the small wages and the native Indians run away as soon as they get a month's pay. In South Africa the Kaffir servants have formed a union to which the members have to give a "character" for their mistresses. No member is allowed to enter upon a situa-tion unless the registered character of the

mistress of the house is satisfactory. According to official reports, the total number of persons employed in and about the mines of Great Britian and Ireland is 721,028. Of this total, 571,840 were men working underground, 143,869 were men working above ground, and the remaining 6000 were women working above ground. 6099 were women working above ground. The total number of fatal accidents during the past year was 862, and the number of deaths resulting therefrom was 1034. This is at the rate of one death by accident to every 679 persons employed. 679 persons employed.

## A FIRE PANIC.

A New York Factory Burned and

Five Lives Lost. There was a serious fire on the East Side of New York City, a few mornings since, in which five lives were lost and \$10,000 worth of property was destroyed. Fire Marshal Mitchell thinks that the fire was started by a lighted eigarette thrown into a rubbish heap under the wooden stairway, but the frightened people who escaped from the burning building assert that if anything was thrown into the rubbish it was done so

More than one hundred Russian Hebrews

More than one hundred Russian Hebrews were at work in the tailors' shops which occupied the buildings. The casualty list as made out by the police and the Gouverneur Hospital authorits is as follows:

Kiva Boox, twenty-eight, jumped from the fifth floor, and was impaled on the iron railing in front of the building; Cella Davis, twenty-three, jumped from the top floor; Annie Katzen, sixteen, badly burned over the body; died at noon in the Gouverneur Hospital; Joseph Mendelssohn, twenty-six, jumped from the fire escape on the third floor; Alice Nathanson, thirteen, broken arm and severe burns; died at Gouverneur Hospital.

## THE NATIONAL GAME.

THE attendance is booming at all the CATCHER ROBINSON now captains the Balti-

THE pitcher is still too large a factor in the

THE Philadelphias are unable to bat a left handed pitcher. STRATTON, of Louisville, depends almost

entirely on a slow ball. Ex-Governos Campbell, of Ohio, is an enthusiast on the game.

CARTER, of Yale, holds the college record for strike-outs this year. DUFFY, of Boston, was the first League

player to make fifty hits. Ir looks as though Buffalo might take Louisville's place next year. THE New York Club has engaged Catcher Milligan, late of Baltimore.

In Boston they consider Louisville a much stronger team than Chicago.

ESPER, of Philadelphia, is considered one of the wildest pitchers in the League. GLASSOCK, St. Louis's short-stop, is playing as well now as he ever did in his career

WARD, of New York, never played a better game in his life than he is playing to-day. Rusia, of New York, uses more curves under the new rules than any other pitcher in

the country. McNabb, one of Baltimore's experiments, at present racks with the few winning pitchers of the League.

BASEBALL is reported to be booming in Mexico, and professional players are being imported from Texas.

THE seating capacity of the Polo Ground, New York, is 16,000, the greatest of any baseball field in the country.

THE Bostons lead the country in runs and batting, Long in individual runs scored, Duffy in base hits, Merritt in batting. THE New Yorks have been decidedly strengthened by the accession of Baldwin,

has been doing the best work of their pitchers. Nash, of Boston, who probably outclasses any other third baseman in the League, goes for everything that comes his way, without once thinking whether he is apt to make an

In Parrot Chicago has a third baseman to be proud of. His phenomenal stops and throws have attracted attention and admiration in every city he has played in, and his hitting, too, is equal to the best of them.

No player, with the exception of Gillespie who won a game from Chicago some years ago with a three-bagger, ever received such an ovation after a game as Tiernan did at New York, when he won a ten-inning game

from Louisville by batting a home run Nonopy has ever satisfactorily explained why the umpire of a baseball game is the common enemy of the "audience," no matter where he goes or what he does. To the aver-nge baseball spectator there is more enjoyment in a foul tip collision with the person of the umpire than there is in the longest ome run "ever made on those grounds."

THE interest in the game has never been Baseball is also increasing in popularity in Canada and the West Indies, while regular championships are being contested for in England and Australia. Many people maintained that the Englishman at home would never adopt baseball on account of his love for cricket. But he has adopted the American sport, and he likes it, too.

RECORD OF TE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs. Won. Lost. et. Clubs. Won. Los Brooklyn .25 15 .625 Baltimore .21 20 Boston... 26 16 .619 Washing n.18 22 .450 Philadel. 24 15 .615 Cincinnati.18 23 .439 .575 Chicago ..17 22 .436 .537 St. Louis. 15 23 .395 Cleveland .18 16 .529 Louisville . 6 25

## NEWSY GLEANINGS.

Orn chief cities contain 135,000 Canadians EUROPEAN railroads stretch 142,685 miles. FRANCE is building twenty-five war ships. THERE are in the United States 617 thea-

THERE are 30,000 acres of watermelons in Georgia.

VENEZUELA has in preparation a new con-Colorado has adopted a Saturday half

holiday law. A wan between sheepherders and cattlemen

is on in Colorado. RICH gold deposits have been found in the nountains of Wyoming. THE Capitol at Washington will be 100

ears old on September 18th. A honne of women beggars now infest the streets of the City of Mexico. CHINA is taking a census of American resi-

dents in the Flowery Kingdom. THE heresy trial of Dr. Briggs involved a otal expenditure of about \$50,000

It is announced that work on the Panama Canal will be resumed at the end of the year. New Your hotels report an almost unpre-edentedly small number of visitors of the first class.

THE expenses of both sides in the war just sed in Nicaragua will be borne by the public treasury. THREE women have been elected elders of

the Economite Society, in Pennsylvania, be ause of a paucity of men. THE monument over the grave of Max Schnockenberger, author of the song, "The Watch on the Rhine," was unveiled in Ber-

BURGLAR JOHN MEYERS has made the first record of digging out of the "Tombs," New York City, since they were built, sixty years

THE army worm has appeared in vast numbers in Knox County, Indiana, and across the Wabash River in Lawrence County, Illi-

COUNT KALNOSKY, the Austrian Premier, in a speech, eulogized the Triple Alliance and reaffirmed the kindly feeling of Russia for

IRISH and Liberal members of the House of Commons urged Gladstone to take more vigorous measures to expedite the passage of

THE anti-missionary crusade in China which was carried on two years ago by a noted scholar of Hunan has been revived by another member of the Chinese literati.

It is charged that, as a result of a ten-year boom at Sioux City, Iowa, five hundred banks in different parts of the country now hold paper calling for fifty million dollars.

The worst is thought to be over in the flooded districts in the South and those threatened with overflow. Great damage has been done to crops and there is much

United States of Colombia propose to send representatives to New York for the purpose of inducing immigrants who land there to go to South America.

At the Vegetarian Congress in Chicago resolutions were adopted declaring the practice of the use of the flesh and blood of animals as food promotes a low standard of morality and recommending the abolition of

oxe of the greatest celebrations of modern times took places few days ago at St. Paul. Minn., in honor of James J. Hill. President of the Great Northern Railway, the completion of whose system from St. Paul to Puget Sound without aid from the Government has placed him in the first rank of the great financiers of the country. Delegations in large numbers were present from seven States through which the railway passes, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested.

## A GALA OCCASION.

German Day at the Fair-Indiana Building Opened.

The anniversary of Kaiser William's coronation, was designated as German Day by the management of the World's Fair. The Germans of Chicago decided to observe it by grand demonstration. The parade was the largest and most impressive demonstration ever given by Germans in America. It was divided into eight divisions, composed of bands, turners, militia, singing societies and elaborate floats. Fully 20,000 marchers were in line. Frank Wenter was Chief Marshal,

and was assisted by 100 aids.
"Hoosiers" thronged the Exposition grounds on the same day. For several days incoming trains from the East have been loaded with citizens of Indiana, and when the hour arrived for the formal dedicatory exercises of the Indiana Building the spacious halls and parlors of the structure were filled. Ex-President Harrison arrived just before the beginning of the ceremonies and was greeted by applause. Prayer was offered by Doctor H. A. Tobin, after which B. F. Haven, Ex-ecutive Commissioner, made a short address, and delivered the keys of the building to Clement Studebaker, President of the Indi-ana Board of Managers. Mr. Studebaker ac-cepted the keys in a brief speech, and pre-sented them to Governor Claude Matthews, who received them and consigned the build-ing to the use of the people of Indiana and their friends during the Exposition.

#### THE DE LESSEPS FREE.

#### Sentences on the Panama Convicto Quashed at Paris.

Considerable excitement has been caused at Paris by the decision by the Court of Cassation on the appeal of Charles de Lesseps and the other defendants convicted of fraud in connection with the Panama Canal Company. The court handed down its decision quashing the sentences on the grounds that the statute of limitations covered the offences charged and that the indictment on which

the prisoners were tried was irregular. In consequence of this decision M. Eiffel was at once liberated from prison. M. Charles ie Lesseps, who was in the St. Louis Hospide Lesseps, who was in the St. Louis Hospital, suffering with an acute attack of dyspepsia, was informed that he was at liberty, but he was too ill to leave the hospital.

There were five defendants convicted on the trial, which ended on February 9th last. These were Ferdinand de Lesseps, his son Charles Marine Fertana Henri Cottn and

Charles, Marius Fontane, Henri Cottu and Gustave Eiffel. Ferdinand de Lesseps was sentenced to

five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$690. Ferdinand de Lesseps, who is very old and ill, was not imprisoned, but the other convicted men were taken to jail. Thus ends one of the greatest criminal cases France has ever known, in which the names of men prominent in political and social life were badly smirched, and which caused one man, Baron de Reinach, to ecm-mit suicide and two or three others to flee the

## VALUE OF EXPORTS.

Statistics in Regard to Mineral Oils, Cotton and Food Products.

The Bureau of Statistics, in a comparative statement, reports to the Treasury Department that the values of exports of mineral oils were as follows: For the month ended May 31st last \$3,758,149, an increase over the nonth of May, 1892, of more than \$500,000. The total values of the exports of cotton are reported as follows: For the month end-ed May 31st last \$11,251,126, an increase of

nearly \$500,000 over May of last year.

The bureau reports the total values of beef, hog and dairy products exported as follows. For the month ended May last \$19,-400,410, a falling off of nearly \$700,000 as compared with the exports for a similar period of 1892.

# THE ORANGE INDUSTRY.

An Enormous Increase of the Yield in Florida.

The last annual report of the Florida Fruit Exchange showed the growth of the industry in Florida had increased from 600,000 boxes in 1885 to 3,900,000 for the season just closed. The average net price to growers at the near-est railroad or steamboat station had been \$1.31 per box, an increase of nearly twenty per cent. over the average of the previous

President Fairbank says the coming crop will exceed in volume all previous yields. conservative estimate places it at fully 5,000. 000 boxes, of which over 4,000,005 will be marketed. It is the purpose of the Fruit Exchange to market a considerable portion of this crop in England and other foreign

# COTTON TO BE PLANTED.

The Planters in the Overflowed Dis-

tricts to Try an Experiment. The planters in the overflowed districts of Mississippi and portions of Louisiana are so encouraged by the fall of the water, which has lately taken place, that they propose to plant their farms after the flood goes down-Their first idea was to plant corn and similar short crops, but they have finally announced that they will try cotton, with which their places were originally planted. This has never been done before at the latter part of June. The planters think, however, that the overflow will have the effect of fertilizing the soil and making the crop grow more rapidly and that they can raise a crop in three or four

# PEARY TO USE BURROS.

First as Pack Animals and Then as Food for the Dogs.

Lieutenant Robert E. Peary has written to C. B. Rhodes, of Denver. Col., asking him to secure and forward to him at Philadelphia at once, from six to a dozen burros in prime condition, broken to pack. The explores will try the experiment of using these and mais to convey his supplies across the ice cat of Greenland. Lieutenant Peary, in his letter to Mr. Rhodes, says that he utilize the burros not only as pack animals but also as meat on the hoof for his dogs. As soon as the loads become reduced, so that burro can be dispensed with, he will be killed and fed to does.

## FROM THE SULTAN.

A Magnificent Medal Commemorative of America's Discovery.

Mavroyni Bey, the Turkish Minister, in behalf of the Sultan of Turkey, presented to the President a magnificent medal commemorative of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. The medal is of massive gold, about four inches in diameter. The centre piece is a beautifully engraved cameo, illustrating the discovery of America. There is a suitable inscription in America. There is a suitable inscriptor is Turkish on the face, and the medal proper is encircled with an elaborately wrought laurei wreath studded with diamonds. Just what disposition will be made of the medal has not yet been determined, but as it is really a gift the medal has not the medal has not the medal has not the mill necessary or manner the yet been determined, but as it is really a gift to the Nation it will probably ornament the National Museum or the Library of the De-partment of State.

# SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JUNE 25.

Lesson Text: Quarterly Review, Psalm 1-Golden Text: Prov. iii., 6-Commentary.

LESSON I.—The Resurrection of Christ (Math. xxviii., 1-10). Golden Text (I Cor. xv., 20), "But now is Christ risen from the dead and become the first fruits of them that slept." Looking back over the quarter there is a remarkable completeness in the first lesson being a resurrection lesson, and the last, one on the kingdom, while between the two we have so much on the practical daily life of one associated with Christ in resurrection and waiting for the kingdom. Let us empha-size and if possible embrace more fully the fact that all believers are looked upon by God as risen with Christ and seated with Him in the heavenlies (Eph. ii., 5, 6; Coi. iii., 1, 2), and may our constant prayer be that of Paul in Phil. iii., 10, 11.

LESSON II. - Afflictions Sanctifled (Job v., 17-27). Golden Text (Heb. xii., 6), "For whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth." In our three lessons in this book, or four if we had taken the first instead of the Easter lesson, we have a righteous man being made meet for his place in the kingdom. The principal point in this lesson is that we are to accept all chastening with not only subto accept all chastening with not only submission, but even joyfulness, because our Heavenly Father is lovingly dealing with us to make us more confirmed to the image of His Son (Rom. viii., 28, 29).

LESSON III.—Job's Appeal to God (Job xxiii, 1-16). Golden Text (John xiii., 7), "What I do Thou knowest not now, but Thou shalf know hereafter." A central thought is in years 10. "He knoweth the way."

thou shalt know hereafter. A central thought is in verse 10: "He knoweth the way that I take. When He hath tried me, I shall come forth as gold." A true believer is God's workmanship, created in Christ Jesus unto good works which God hath before prepared for us to walk in (Eph. il., 10).

Lesson IV.—Job's Confession and Restora-tion (Job xiiii., 1-10). Govern Text (Jas. v., 11), "Ye have heard of the patience of Job and have seen the end of the Lord; that the Lord is very pitiful and of tender mercy We now see a man who has been through the fire come forth as gold. His eyes are no longer on himself, as in chapter 29, but this is his testimony to the Lord, "Mine eye seeth Thee, wherefore I abhor myself." To deny self and follow Jesus, to live in the power of "not I, but Christ" (Math. xvi., 24; Gal. ii. 20), is to manifest something of the resurrection life that looks for the kingdom. Such one can pray even for friends like Job's (verse 10) and for enemies (Luke xxiii., 34; Acts

Lesson V .- Wisdom's Warning (Prov. i.,) 20-33). Golden Text (Heb. xii., 25), "See that ye refuse not him that speaketh." This and the next four lessons are in the book of Proverbs and are suggestive of the manifestation in the daily life of Him who is "The Wisdom of God" (I Cor. 1, 24). In this section Wisdom cries unto the simple ones who are being led astray that they may turn and receive His spirit and thus dwell safely and be quiet from fear of evil.

LESSON VI.—The Value of Wisdom (Prov. iii., 11-24). Golden Text (Prov. iii., 5), "Trust in the Lord with all thy heart and lean not unto thine own understanding." Here, as in lesson il., we learn that only loving chastisement can we learn wisdon sinful are we and so loving is our Heaven ly Father that He speaketh even by chasten ing if only He may save us from the pit (Joh ryriff., 18, 19, 29, 30) and make us partakers of His holiness (Heb. xii., 10). Like children, we are apt to take gilt for gold, but our Father would have us possess true riches. The world would have us believe that her ways are the only happy ones, while the truth is that it is only wisdom's ways that are ways of pleasantness and her paths (verse 17). Every possible attraction, and all

real, is set before us in wisdom that we ask and receive (iv., 7; Jas. i., 5). Lesson VII.—Fruits of Wisdom (Prov. xii. 1-15). Golden Text (Prov. xi., 39), "The fruit of the righteous is a tree of life, and he that winneth souls is wise." Thirteen out of wise and the foolish, the righteous and the wicked, reminding us of the Savior's words oncerning the wise and foolish in Math, vii. Adam and Eve in the den of Eden did not think enough of the tre of life to prefer it to that of the knowledge of good and evil, and their descendants have nherited their failings and are all foolish by We must be born from above by re

ceiving Him who is the wisdom of God LESSON VIII.—Against Intemperance (Prov. xxiii., 29-35). Golden Text (Prov. xx., 1), "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging and whosoever is deceived thereby is no In contrast to being filled with wine the believer is commanded to be filled with the spirit (Eph. v., 18), and thus be filled with songs of rejoicing instead of the noisy and vain song of the drunkard. LESSON IX.—The Excellent Woman (Prov.

xxxi., 10-13). Golden Text (Prov. xxxi., 30), "Favor is deceitful, and beauty is vain, but a woman that feareth the Lord she shall be praised." Instead of behalding here merely the perfect woman, wife and mother, we con sidered her as suggestive of the true church the bride of Christ, as to her personal stand-ing and character, and then her relation to her Husband, to her household and to the

poor and needy.

LESSON X.—Reverence and Fidelity (Ecci.
v., 1-12). Golden Text (Rom. xii., 11), "Not slothful in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." Two lessons have been given us from this wonderful book, with its des tion of things as seen under the sun. There is nothing very comforting or encouraging in do wrong with the thought of a just God ever before you. Neither is there anything restful in a study of the riches and poverty problem, but there is real rest of soul in seeing Jesus as the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth.

Esson XI.—The Creator Remembered (Eccl. xii., 1-7, 13, 14). Golden Text (Eccl. xii., 1) "Remember now thy creator in the days of thy youth." Youth is set before us as the time when we are apt to seek our own pleasure and forget God, but we are reminded that old age will come when we may have no desire for anything, and that our Creator has a right to the vigor of our youth. Our eyes His work on earth, who will in due time be our judge, and who offers us eternal youth if we will but welcome Mim to our hearts. ve will but welcome Him to our hearts. LESSON XII.—Mess.ah's Kingdom (Mal. iii 1-12). Golden Text (Mal iii., 17), "The shall be mine, saith the Lord of Hosts, shall be mine, saith the Lord of Hosts, in that day when I make up my jewels." It is a fitting close to a quarter's lessons to contemplate the time of the kingdom when Israel, after all her wandering shall be "holiness unto the Lord," and when the risen Christ shall be accepted as her long looked for bing. All the more so, as we seem to be on the very verge of the time of the restoration of all things of which the prophets have spoken (Acts Iii., 19-21).—Lesson Helper.

FRANCE has under consideration a measure requiring foreign residents to register. It is possible that France does not know that the Emperor of China objects to this sort of thing. Also it is possible that France does

THOSE who seriously think of farming had better get a move on themselves. There are dy about 1,700 .-000 square miles of unoccupied land on the earth, and some of that is sadly in need of irrigation.

Wirn the expert tailor taking one's measure is largely a matter of form. -Troy Press.

#### HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

TO PREPARE SALT MACKEREL.

Cut off the head and soak over night in a stone jar of cold water. In the morning wash and scrape clean, rinse in fresh water, then place it in a panof water over the fire until the water comes to a boil, take out and lay on a baking tin in oven until it dries off, then remove to a platter, pour over it a few spoonfuls of melted butter and one-fourth cupful of hot cream: garnish with parsley.-New York Observer.

#### BAKED TOMATOES.

To prepare baked tomatoes select those which are smooth and medium sized. Make a small aperture at the stalk end, remove the pulp and seeds with a spoon and put into a sieve to drain. Chop equal parts of cold chicken and veal and one green pepper; add a well beaten egg, half a cup of grated bread crumbs, a piece of butter, pepper, salt, sage and a suspicion of onion; mix well together, moisten with some of the juice and stuff into the tomatoes. Bake half an hour in a moderate oven. Serve each tomato on a lettuce leaf. This makes a pretty as well as a savory entree. - New York World.

#### RECIPE FOR PEACH SHORTCAKE.

Use canned peaches and prepared flour for this dish. Chop quarter of a pound of butter into a quart of prepared flour; quickly stir into it enough sweet milk to make a soft dough; pat this into two round cakes upon buttered tin pie-plates and bake them in a hot oven. Meantime open a can of peaches; reserve the finest for the two top layers and cut the rest in small quarters. When the shortcakes in the oven are done and cool enough to handle tear them open with the aid of a fork, butter the inside, divide the cut peaches upon the two bottom layers and arrange the fine ones on the others. thickly dust all with sifted powdered sugar, lay the tops upon both under pieces and serve the shortcakes with more sifted sugar and sweet cream. The juice of the canned peaches, well sweetened with powered sugar, can be used instead of cream .- New York Commercial Advertiser.

#### CINNAMON BUNS.

Put a pint of milk in double kettle and scald; remove from the fire and add two heaping tablespoonfuls of butter, cut in two small pieces, two cups of sugar and when cool enough add half a yeast cake dissolved in warm water, or half cup of soft yeast, then add two well-beaten eggs, flour enough for a thin batter, mix well and beat three minutes; set in a warm place over night. In the morning add more flour to make a soft dough; knead a little in the bowl; it should be soft, sticky and elastic; now set it to rise again, until it is very light, or twice the quantity you had, then put it on the board and roll thin; spread with butter and sprinkle sugar over it, about three-fourths of a cup; sprinkle with cinnamon : roll the sheet tightly into a roll, then cut off pieces about two inches long; stand them with one end down in a well-greased tin closely together; when light bake in a quick oven half an hour; turn them out bottom side up. - Household.

## HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Always broil beefsteak over a char-

coal fire. Never roll a glove. Smooth out the fingers and lay them straight in a box

or drawer. Canned fruit that has been left over should be carefully watched at this

season of the year. Silk handkerchiefs and ribbons should be washed in salt and water and ironed wet to obtain the best results.

All traces of mud can easily be re-

moved from black clothing by rubbing the spots with a raw potato cut in A poultice made of Indian meal, covered with Young Hyson tea, moistened with hot water and laid on

a burn will relieve the pain in five

minutes. Molasses rubbed on grass stains on white dresses or undergarments will bring out the stains when the clothing is washed. Soaking in sweet milk will also remove grass stains.

the rubber bandage for a sprain. The hot water soothes lacerated ligaments; the bandage prevents swelling. Liniments are worse than useless. For polishing furniture, stained floors and picture frames, melt bees-

There is nothing like hot water and

wax, turpentine and sweet oil together and rub it on with a piece of soft cloth. To make boots waterproof, boil one quart of linseed oil with balf a pound of Venice turpentine. While the mix-

more. A blotter can be made that will remove ink spots from paper. Take a thick blotting paper and steep it several times in a solution of oxalic acid. While the ink is moist apply the blotter, and the ink will be entirely re-

ture is still warm, but not hot, paint

the leather until it will absorb no

moved. To clean ostrich plumes dissolve four ounces of white soap in four pints of hot water. Make a lather and plunge the feathers into it, rubbing them well with the hands for five or six minutes. Wash out in clear, hot water and shake

until dry. Buttermilk has several summer uses. It is a cooling beverage. It is an excellent wash for sunburned hands and faces. And it will bleach clothes. Soak them for several days in buttermilk, then wash, boil and blue in the usual way. After the boiling the clothes will be of the traditional snowy whiteness.